The

Bliss

CLASSIFICATION BULLETIN

No. 43, 2001

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EDITORIAL

Printer's pie

The year has seen great progress in the work of devising schedules and finding solutions to the many intellectual problems they pose, but the work met an impasse in the process of preparing them for printing and publication. The large and very complex Chemistry class, for example, is complete, and has been so for some time, but the software developed for preparing the camera-ready copy of the schedules and creating the indexes from them which has been used by the Association for many years has come to the end of its useful life. Several attempts have been made to convert the DOS-based suite of programs devised by Colin Neilson to a Windows environment, but it became obvious that this is an extremely difficult task, even beyond the abilities of (and time available to) some of the young computer experts among the undergraduate and graduate population of Cambridge.

What we ask the programs to do is no mean task : from the final machine-readable file of a complete schedule they have to prepare the two-column page layout in a form ready for photography and printing, having calculated the carry-over captions at the heads of the

columns and the pagination and also done nearly all the work on deriving the chain-index entries from the schedules, sorting those entries into order and arranging them in their page layout. We have made a fresh start, and hope to have a fresh suite of programs compiled, tested and running in a few months' time. They should be not only better integrated, but also more highly automated, requiring minimal subsequent manual input to and editing of files. We hope to send the Chemistry schedule for printing later this autumn and should thereafter be able to produce new schedules for our publishers far more rapidly. Watch this space!

The uses of faceted classification (1) ...

Those who heard Steve Pollitt's lecture at the last AGM will be glad to be able refresh their memories of it in these pages, and those of us who sadly missed it – like your Editor – will welcome the opportunity to become acquainted with the applied research in his field.

... and (2) Bliss for your personal library

It is a special pleasure to draw the attention of readers to Andy Pletta's account of why and how he is using BC2 in his personal collection. This is one of the most unusual articles to have appeared in the *Bulletin* since its inception about 40 years ago, and it is to be hoped that others – institutions as well as individuals – will feel encouraged to follow his example.

New schedules taking shape ...

This issue carries another instalment of Douglas Foskett's draft development of the food, drink and domestic science sections of the forthcoming Technology class. Once again, we invite comments including suggestions for additions and amendments. We *need* input from our members, for the whole burden of completing BC2 cannot be shouldered by Jack Mills and a handful of stalwart supporters. Anyone who can make a contribution towards the completion of the remaining Science classes, History, the Arts and Literature/Linguistics, whether in a broad area or a narrow specialism, is urged to contact the Hon. Secretary.

... and revising the revision

The *Bulletin* had as one of its original aims the publication of amendments to the scheme. On the whole, however, these were restricted to minor amendments – corrections and additions – to the published classes, the main efforts of the scheme's Editor and Committee being directed towards the publication of further classes of BC2. The revised BC2 Classes J and Q of 1990 and 1994 showed that individual members can be responsible for the greater part of the work of revision without taking too much of Mr Mills's time, and the Committee now thinks that this method of working can be adopted more widely. The Amendments to BC2 in this issue consist of a revision of Auxiliary Schedule 2 for Oceania, replacing the corresponding part without waiting for publication of complete revision of the whole schedule, although that is sorely needed! Again we ask, *Can you help with revisions, wholesale or partial?*

Derek Austin

We note with great regret the death on 22 May 2001 of Derek Austin, best known for devising the PRECIS indexing system used in the *British National Bibliography* 1971-1990. Although not directly connected with the development of BC2, Derek was for many years a leading light in the Classification Research Group and his influence on classfication and indexing practice and thesaurus construction cannot be underestimated. We salute one of the great original thinkers of our profession.

Tony Curwen
Aberystwyth, August 2001

BLISS CLASSIFICATION ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bliss Classification Association held at 2.15p.m. on Friday, 24 November 2000 at the Commonwealth Institute, High Street Kensington, London.

Present:

Jack Mills (Personal member; BCA Chair)
Heather Lane (Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Hon. Secretary)
Angela Haselton (Tavistock Library; Hon. Treasurer)
Jean Aitchison (Personal member)
Linda Armitage (School of Information Management, University of Brighton)
Karen Attar (King's College, Cambridge)
Aidan Baker (Haddon Library, Cambridge)
Vanda Broughton (University College London)
Eric Coates (BSO Panel)
Maria Ina Cordeiro (Student, SLAIS, University College London)
Richard Crabtree (University of London Library)
Antony Croghan
Frank Emmott (Barnardo's)
Helen Mackin (Barnardo's)
Marion Macleod (Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge)
Andy Pletta (Personal member, USA)
Robert Rosset (Nirex)
Elizabeth Russell (Personal member)
Miriam Shaughnessy (Department of Health Library)
Leonard Will
Ruth Winch (Haddon Library, Cambridge)

1. **Apologies** were received from Karen Attar, Ken Best, Chris Child, Tony Curwen, Wai Kirkpatrick, Ia McIlwaine, Alex Perkins, Chris Preddle, Alan Thomas, Rhona Watson and Martin Williams.

2. **Minutes of the previous meeting**

   The minutes were circulated. The minutes were then approved and signed as a correct record.
   Proposed: Marion MacLeod; seconded: Vanda Broughton

3. **Matters arising**

   7.3   The BC2 training course will take place as part of a wider course on faceted classification to be run at University College London during Easter 2001. The BCA is grateful to Vanda Broughton for her assistance.

4. **Progress of BC2: Editor's report**

4.1 Mr Mills commented on his written report, which had been circulated to the meeting and would be appended to the minutes. *[Reproduced on pages 8-9]*

4.2 Delays in the production of the Chemistry schedule were in part due to the difficulty of developing a systematic basis for the location of substances, the primary facet, given the vast number of compounds to be covered.

4.3 A special classification had been developed on nuclear waste management for NIREX. This had been a useful exercise, exhibiting how readily BC2 could be modified for such purposes.

4.4 Mr Eric Coates spoke on the development of Classes U-V (Technology). It was reported in 1989 that the draft of U-V was complete. However, other classes have had priority and updates have been required in the intervening 11 years. Before notation can be added the main class order has to be settled. Mr Coates produces an unnotated version showing facets and arrays. There have been problems both in methodology and content, especially as finding information can be onerous for those requiring free public access. As Bowker-Saur has denied electronic access to ANTE, access has had to be to the hard copies available in the British Library. It would now expedite progress to have indexes to the 36 files produced in 1989, but this will have to wait until the problems with programs for camera-ready copy production have been resolved.

Applied biological sciences are not included in U-V, other than some detail on the bio-technology of micro-organisms. Computer science needs extensive further consideration in order to co-ordinate U-V with its primary position in the numeral classes. Military technology has been elaborated from BSO. Decisions also need to be made on the extent to which U-V should include historical concepts, e.g. textile production, types of nuclear reactors. It needs to be borne in mind that this is not a series of special classification schemes, but a general universal classification.

4.5 Mr Mills applauded Mr Coates' efforts and agreed that, given the current pace of change in the field of Technology, the delay could be seen as beneficial. U-V is likely to be the largest published class.

4.6 Mr Mills extended to the Committee's thanks to all those who had contributed to the development of BC2 during the year.

5. **Schedule production**

5.1 The software for physical production of the camera-ready copy had been moved to Cambridge, where the Secretary had enlisted help to debug the programs, prior to moving them to the Windows platform. This had unfortunately resulted in delays in producing drafts for proof-reading.

5.2 No further news had been received from the publisher, Bowker Saur, about the identity of the purchaser of their print division. The move had prompted the Committee to consider electronic publication of the scheme, in line with most of BC2 competitors. It was hoped that this could be resolved during the next year, with notification to members being posted in the *BC Bulletin*.

6. **Treasurer's report**

6.1 Angela Haselton commented on the accounts for the year to 31 July 2000, which had been circulated to the meeting.

6.2 The Association's finances remained healthy, with a steady income from royalties from Bowker-Saur.

6.3 The Alliance & Leicester account had been closed and a Nationwide Business Investors account opened, at a higher rate of interest.

6.4 The Alliance & Leicester share dividend would still be received.

6.5 Acceptance of the accounts was unanimously **approved.**
      Proposed: Vanda Broughton; seconded: Frank Emmott

6.6 Membership – during 1999-2000 a number of LIS schools had withdrawn from membership, running counter to the expressions of interest in faceted classification received by the BCA from LIS students. A questionnaire would be circulated early in 2001 via post and electronic lists to try to assess the number of users of the scheme not in membership of the BCA.

6.7 Mr Mills expressed the Association's thanks to the Treasurer for her work during the year.

7. BC Bulletin

7.1 In Mr Curwen's absence, Mr Mills complimented the Editor on the 2000 edition of the *Bulletin* and thanked him on behalf of the Association for all his hard work.

7.2 All members were encouraged to submit material for inclusion in the next edition.

8. Auditor's election

Ken Best was thanked for his continued help as the Association's Honorary Auditor. His re-election was *proposed* by A. Haselton and *seconded* by H. Lane, and unanimously **approved**. Members are asked to notify the Treasurer of anyone who would be willing to act as Auditor in the future.

9. Committee elections

9.1 Four vacancies had arisen. Frank Emmott had expressed his willingness to stand for a further three year term. Two co-opted members (Jean Aitchison and Richard Crabtree) had been proposed for election as ordinary members. As there were fewer nominations than vacancies, and in the absence of any further nominations from the floor, all three were duly elected unopposed to serve for a period of three years, 2001-2003. Marion MacLeod, who had served for two consecutive terms, was co-opted for a further year. Mr Mills asked the members present to consider standing, and to contact the Secretary if they were interested. The Committee could co-opt a further two members for 2001.

10. A.O.B

Mr Mills thanked Marie Bastien-Pillai of the Commonwealth Institute for her hospitality and for agreeing to host the meeting. As there was no further business the meeting closed at 3.15p.m.

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Annual accounts for 1999 — an apology
By a regrettable oversight in the last *Bulletin* (which your Editor cannot in all honesty blame on his computer) essential figures were omitted from the statement of Balance in hand at 31 July 1999. They are given in **bold italics** here. The total following should have been 8080.43 not 8040.43.

Balance in hand at 31st July

5512.87	General deposit account	***6826.35***
0770.70	General current account	***886.24***
1358.26	Clubs & Societies account	0367.84
		8080.43

The accounts as audited and presented to the AGM were, of course, perfectly correct.

BLISS CLASSIFICATION ASSOCIATION

<u>Consolidated Receipts and Payments for the Year Ending 31st July 2000</u>

<u>RECEIPTS</u>

1999		**Balance brought forward at 1st August**		**2000**
5512.87		Deposit account		6826.35
770.70		Current account		886.24
1358.26		Clubs & Societies account		367.84
		Subscriptions		
160.00		Personal		120.00
834.52		Institutional		465.90
105.30		**Royalties on 2nd edition (Bowker-Saur)**		130.85
74.59		**Distribution from M & G (Charibond)**		55.60
		Other receipts		
97.25		Alliance & Leicester share dividend		73.25
		Transfers		
1000.00		to Current a/c from Clubs & Societies a/c		N/A
1000.00		to Alliance & Leicester a/c from Current a/c		N/A
		to Nationwide a/c from Alliance & Leicester a/c		*(6908.10)* **
		Interest payments		
110.93		Deposit (Alliance & Leicester) a/c		58.00
9.58		Clubs & Societies a/c		2.83
<u>***11034.00***</u>				<u>**8986.86**</u>
				(15894.86) **

** Nationwide account was opened on 1st June 2000.

<u>Current Assets at 31st July</u>

1999				**2000**
800.13		Charibond (at cost)		800.13
886.24		Cash in Current account		898.45
367.84		Cash in Societies account		370.67
6826.35		Cash in Deposit (Alliance & Leicester) account		N/A
N/A		Cash in Deposit (Nationwide) account		6957.60
	805.66	Computer equipment	644.53	
	161.13	*less* depreciation @ 20% per annum	128.90	
<u>*644.53*</u>				<u>15.63</u>
<u>***9525.09***</u>				<u>**9542.48**</u>

PAYMENTS

1999		*2000*
378.70 (1) (360.90) (2)	Committee and AGM expenses	527.30 (3)
51.17	Stationery, postage and photocopying	12.38
65.00	Bulletin printing	85.00
476.50	BC2 expenses (computer equipment, printer paper, publicity)	135.46
	Transfers :	
1000.00	from Current a/c to Alliance & Leicester a/c	N/A
1000.00	from Clubs & Societies a/c to Current a/c	N/A
.	from Alliance & Leicester a/c to Nationwide a/c	(6908.10) **
2971.37		760.14

Balance in hand at 31st July

	General deposit account	
6826.35	Alliance & Leicester	N/A
N/A	Nationwide	6957.60
886.24	General current account	898.45
367.84	Clubs & Societies account	370.67
8080.43		8226.72
11051.83 (1)		**8986.86**
(11034.00) (2)		**(15894.96)** **

Notes: (1) This includes an amount of £59.80 not cashed in 97/98 and repaid in 98/99 and a cheque for £17.80 issued in 98/99 but not cashed.
(2) This excludes the cheque for £17.80 detailed in (1) above.
(3) Includes cheque payment for £17.80 detailed in (1) above and repaid in 1999/2000.
** Alliance & Leicester account was closed on 31st May 2000.

Angela Haselton
Honorary Treasurer
40c Morpeth Road
LONDON
E9 7LD

PROGRESS OF BC2 IN 2000: EDITOR'S REPORT TO THE AGM

Development of Schedules and Publication

Class 8 Computer Science. A Classification Research Group (CRG) meeting was devoted to this subject. A paper for discussion was prepared, based on the schedule for Computer Technology made by Eric Coates as part of the large Class U/V Technology. This schedule was amplified by a selection of terms from the larger vocabulary of the Computer Reviews scheme (which is not faceted) and from a classification by David Ingram at Jesus College, Cambridge. The latter was itself based on the first BC2 draft and the King's College scheme. A useful critique of the proposals was made at the CRG by Alan Mayne, a member who is also a computer expert. All this demonstrates a combination of practical objectives with the cooperative effort which is characteristic of BC2.

Class C Chemistry. Completing the schedules for chemistry has taken up most of the time in the past year. It has been a great disappointment that it has taken so long and some explanation seems to be called for.

Chemistry has proved to be without a doubt the most difficult class in the whole BC2 opus. The main reason for this has not been the uniquely vast vocabulary to be organized (the number of chemical compounds known is now approaching 10 million), since these compounds all represent different ways of combining the 100 or so elements which make up the universe, for faceted classification is preeminently equipped to deal with the representation of compound concepts by (bibliographical) synthesis. The central problem has been the great range and complexity of the different characteristics of division which may enter into the definition of a compound. There are far too many of them for all to be recognized in the representation of a given compound, so to the problem of deciding the citation order within any given class of compounds is added that of deciding which arrays of concepts will be recognized notationally. Again, there is nothing new in this; but the technical complexity and range of phenomena involved in the processes (involving reactions which depend ultimately on the electronic structures constituted by the orbiting atoms within the compound) has made the task of mastering these relationships extremely time consuming.

Chemists themselves have, of course, been deeply concerned with these problems for many years; the Periodic Table is a marvellous example of the fruits of this. But despite the work of IUPAC and others to foster consistency in the presentation of chemical formulae and the allied nomenclature these have not been as helpful as might be thought. Consultation of the various definitions and formulae in any half-dozen reference works will confirm this; and the problems of nomenclature are not the same as those of bibliographic classification in its search for a comprehensive, consistent and predictable linear order.

A simple example of the complexity in the latter is found in a compound like *adenine.* This is not a very complicated compound ($C_5H_5N_5$) despite its profound significance as one of the four bases in DNA. It is classified in BC2 by the chain: ***Organic compounds - Cyclic - Heterocyclic - 6-membered rings - With nitrogen heteroatoms - 5 Ns - Unsaturated - Polycyclic - With condensed rings - Bicyclic - With functional group - Amine***. Not surprisingly, this can only be fixed in position by a long classmark (CSV RPR NUR LRE UNT) – this is the price of specificity – but as a result of such precision the literature on a vast number of compounds can be fitted into a consistent, mnemonic and predictable arrangement.

The classificatory definition of adenine above reflects almost entirely structural features of the compound, but in producing the detailed schedule numerous other features presented them-

selves for consideration. Chemists often define compounds in terms of their physical and chemical properties, their derivation, and what other compounds may be derived from them; e.g. adenine is often defined as a purine derivative and whilst in this case the two compounds do file closely together this will not always be so since the relationship of derivation has not proved to be a viable one in deciding just what characteristics should be used in defining compounds. Resolving a host of technical problems would obviously be assisted by the ready availability of subject experts; unfortunately, BC2 resources do not run to this and the burden of unravelling the complexities of a subject rests largely on the power of facet analysis (in essence, the rules of logical division supplemented by principles of bibliographical classification like citation order). Whilst this power is very great (and a major claim of BC2 is that it demonstrates the universality of its application to all fields of knowledge) it is extremely labour-intensive – hence the long delay in the completion of chemistry.

A disk containing the completed schedules is now with Sidney Sussex College, who will prepare the camera-ready copy for publication by whoever is successor to Bowker-Saur.

Class EGO/EGY Ecology (general) & UV Environmental Technology. Douglas and Joy Foskett have been looking at the problems of the highly topical subject of the environment and ecology, which the structure of a general classification like BC2 is bound to distribute to some extent.

Class U/V Technology. Eric Coates is still fully occupied with the up-dating of the large and fluid vocabulary which has developed in this class in the past decade. His task has not been made any easier by the deterioration in the traditional bibliographical sources which are so necessary to this work and he has made numerous visits to the far-from-classified British Library to compensate for this lack.

A useful exercise in how to draw together the full resources of BC2 in order to achieve a well-structured retrieval language for a special field was the production of a draft outline schedule for *Radioactive waste management*. This was in response to an enquiry which held out hopes of a new user of BC2. The draft took the classes UX/UY on pollution and waste control and amplified them with classes from B Physics, C Chemistry, D Earth sciences and E Biology. Compared with the labours of producing the detailed special classes themselves this proved a relatively undemanding task. The draft will appear in the next issue of the *BC Bulletin*. *[This did not prove possible, unfortunately. In next year's issue, perhaps? – Editor]*. The indefatigable Douglas and Joy Foskett have also contributed material on food and beverages technology and metals technology for Eric Coates' consideration in his finalizing of the class.

Class W: The Arts. Having completed their amplification and clarification of the large vocabulary on schools, systems, etc. of art, Douglas and Joy Foskett have contributed further material on the sports section of this class. It is hoped that these cooperative efforts will finally bear fruits in the completion of Classes U/V and Class W in the coming year.

Don't forget to keep an eye on the Association's web pages which are steadily gro*wing* — http://www.sid.cam.ac.uk/bca/bcahome.htm

The Bliss Classification Association

**an association to develop and promote the
Bliss Bibliographic Classification**
(Registered Charity no. 270580)

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Faceted Classification at the User Interface
an evolution of the Best Ideas

The Bliss Classification Association Lecture 2000

by
Steven Pollitt
View-Based Systems Ltd

1. Introduction

This paper provides a textual account of the invited presentation given as the Bliss Classification Association Lecture on 24 November 2000. As a textual description it should be accompanied by the illustrations available in a powerpoint presentation that can be downloaded as a self-extracting zipped file from

http://www.view-based-systems.com/bliss/bliss.exe.

2. Improving Access to Information

A research and development programme to create a better user interface for information retrieval started in 1980 continues today. It seeks to make access to information as easy as possible without sacrificing quality. User selection rather than specification, using knowledge structures presented as hierarchies in the user interface, has been a persistent feature since the earliest prototypes. Recognition that the interface was exercising the fruits of facet analysis has been a relatively recent event marked most significantly with the publication of a paper titled *Interactive information retrieval based on faceted classification using views* presented at the 6th International Study Conference on Classification Research 1997.

The user interface and the underlying search engine evolves as better ideas promise improvements. Applications, initially with bibliographic databases and, more recently, corporate databases have introduced different demands leading to prototype systems presented at conferences across Europe and North America. Although demonstrating clear advantages over user interfaces the transition from prototype to actual systems has only taken place in the last two years with the formation of a company to exploit the developments. The route to technology transfer has been hindered by a lack of objectivity and understanding from those in a position to move the developments through to application. This lecture provides a background to the development of view-based searching. An additional element, not presented in

the lecture itself, describes research applying view-based searching for a Library OPAC through the deconstruction of the Dewey Decimal Classfication Scheme.

3. Background

3.1   1980-1986 : *An Expert Systems Approach – Copying the Intermediary*

CANSEARCH was developed to improve access to information on Cancer Therapy to be found on the MEDLINE bibliographic database. The interface sought to reduce the complexity for the user in generating legal search statements incorporating terms from the MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) controlled vocabulary. The underlying system adopted rule-based techniques and an architecture from work on expert systems to manage user interactions with knowledge structures at the user interface.

CANSEARCH successfully emulated an expert in using controlled vocabulary knowledge structures and rules to produce good search statements which compared well in an evaluation against real intermediaries. However the system was time-consuming and expensive to build and system was limited by following a linear process that sought to generate a best search statement to retrieve relevant records taking no account of the need to interact or iterate to a best result. The resulting system was only applicable to the narrow subject domain of cancer therapy. To broaden this scope would have required additional models to be implemented that represented any new concepts and their relationships.

3.2   1987-1992 : *A Multiple Search Statement Generator – Using the Expertise of the Searcher*

Generating a single search statement as result of an interaction provided minimal scope for discrimination of the resulting search set. A Multiple Search Statement Generator, MenUSE – a Menu-based User Search Engine – sought to present the user with alternative result sets which it could generate without the use of a complex underpinning rule-based expert system. The removal of the expert systems model with one that was simpler made it possible at once to build a prototype that increased the scope of the subject domain so that the complete MEDLINE database could be searched using all of the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) thesaurus. This switch from expert systems would now exploit the intelligence of the knowledgable user.

An additional advantage of this approach was that systems could be automatically created in different subject areas and in different languages. Disadvantages were the absence of iteration and the reliance on appreciating Boolean Statements. The route to exploitation was also hindered by the introduction of alternative interfaces to MEDLINE, notably Grateful Med, which used a conventional form-fill approach to specify the end user query.

3.3   1992-1994 : *Filtering Views – Combining Specification with Search Results*

A significant advance was then made with the recognition that interaction with views could provide searching without the explicit use of Boolean operators. The resulting interface, using the new prototype acronym of VUSE (View-based User Search Engine) extended the scope for subject combination and at the same time simplified the interaction. This approach was likened

to Peek-a-Boo with the superimposition of subject views equating to the overlaying of punched cards to determine which documents concerned multiple concepts or keywords.

The multilingual aspects of these developments were explored in a prototype system developed to interrogate EPOQUE - the European Parliament Online Query System. This system took advantage of the multilingual EUROVOC thesaurus. One example of how effective the interface provided powerful search capabilities was in the selection of an MEP and the viewing, via the hierarchical thesaurus, as to how many questions and papers had been authored by the MEP in what aspects of the Parliament's business.

However, this design was still essentially implementing a linear process of search refinement and it was difficult to revisit views. No real evaluation was carried out on this interface

3.4   1995-1999 : *Mutually Constraining Views – Navigating Information Space*

Overcoming the linear nature of the interaction saw the introduction of mutually constraining views. This newly found freedom to use multiple views in refining a search warranted appropriate descriptions and the phrase 'navigating information space' was adopted in the new system with a new acronym, HIBROWSE – High resolution Interface for BROWsing and SEarching databases. This was a parallel development through the examination of non-bibliographic databases in the first instance, searching a database of hotels.

The ability to create views that are accessible to the user throughout an interaction enabled the continuation of the implicit Boolean searching through the mutually constraining of views. Each view being equivalent to a facet, the visible reduction of numbers of documents was presented against the labels in each facet.

Yet the introduction of multiple simultaneous views introduced usability problems that were explored in a British Library Funded research project which sought to investigate the applicability of this approach to the EMBASE database indexed with the EMTREE thesaurus. The prototypes developed in this project were impressive, searching over 600,000 document references with a thesaurus with distinct promise of a design which could be implemented as a serious alternative to existing interfaces. The full value of a faceted approach was now recognised and related to Ranganathan's work where we could see the interface presenting facets such as Drug Treatment, Disease and Patient characteristics. The full power of the interface was realising that facets could be presented in any order and in any combination. This broke with the constraints that Ranganathan had to impose in respect of using only five facets and using them in a specific order. This can be seen in the powerpoint presentation.

These prototypes were developed on software which exercised the inverted file model of access and there was an imperative to operate on relational databases with a richness of representation. The power to truly navigate an n-dimensional information space needed an underpinning technology. This technology of relational databases had already been established, the next developments saw a move to real systems instead of prototypes.

4.   2000-   *Objects, Facets and Views – Examples from NHS Workforce Development*

The first real applications of view-based searching dealt with a register of experts to be used in a solicitor's office and the capture of continuing professional development and workforce

planning in the health service. This latter application is used to describe where we are with the development and implementation of view-based searching systems today.

A major shift in the organisation of the interface is to recognise the need to identify objects that provide the primary basis for user interaction. Making objects of interest the first point of selection from a high level presentation leads to the second level which enables the user to select appropriate "views" of the data relating to the object which can be termed facets.

The health care professional in the NHS is an "object" which has key attributes such as which staff group they belong to, the qualifications and skills they possess, their age and gender. In addition there are associated attributes that include place of work, post occupied, part-time/full time, rate of pay, their manager and their professional body.

The new interface enabled the selection of, for example, "staff in post" as the object and views by location and service area. The statistic presented was now Whole Time Equivalent (WTE), however a facility to switch the statistic being presented to provide a count as with the earlier bibliographic systems.

The selection of an entry in a view provided what is referred to as a focus, a selection which filtered any subsequent views. The use of hierarchies to make this selection brings a drill-down capability where lower level descriptors in a facet are automatically displayed in the focused view. In an example we can see how staff in post are refined according to a particular service area (Accident and Emergency Services) and then, by selecting the staff group view, seeing which professional staff groups work in that area and the WTE statistics. The resulting selection of a specific staff group leads to the introduction of the view "by Age" giving an age profile of the particular staff group.

One of the features of view-based searching is the way in which the presentation of hierarchies enables the system to show when there are no objects possessing a given value of an attribute.

Other views can analyse the leavers and joiners in the NHS.

This system is now in use in NHS Trusts across West and North and East Yorkshire.

5.   *The Future*

A project has been underway at the University of Huddersfield where deconstruction of the Dewey Decimal Classification promises to provide a faceted approach to user interfaces from Library OPACs. The application to take advantage of the qualities of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification will hopefully take place when resources make this possible.

Those who attended the Annual General Meeting and the training course in November 2000 will remember encountering our new Personal Member from the United States, Andy Pletta. His reasons for joining the Association, applying the scheme to his own collection and coming to London are so interesting and (so far) highly unusual, that we have persuaded him to share them with our readers. We look forward to meeting him again – and we hope that others may be encouraged to follow in his footsteps!

My Experience with BC2, by Andy Pletta.

Recognition of The Problem, 1995-98

*A*s an individual user of BC2, my experience is probably unusual, although I believe that as more people discover BC2 – and use it to solve their problems – my experience will prove to be quite typical. The growth of my interest in BC2 actually began several years ago: it had its origin in the increasing frustration I felt as I tried to cope with my developing problem of information storage and retrieval.

In the early 1990's, I was working as a precision machinist and toolmaker for a manufacturing firm in Minneapolis, Minnesota. At that time, my personal library consisted of all the books and magazines I had purchased since I was in school, as well as pamphlets and single articles of special interest to me, clipped from, or photocopied from, newspapers and magazines. I had many of the usual sort of math and science books, but also some very unusual ones, such as Thomas Kuhn's *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. My work as a machinist meant having many reference books dealing with metallurgy and metalworking, engineering drawings, Geometric Dimensioning and Tolerancing, metrology, and quality control. And having for many years been quite interested in music, I also had many books and articles dealing with music history, music theory, acoustics, and musical instruments, particularly the piano.

In 1993, I became an Associate member of the Piano Technicians Guild, and began tuning pianos for private clients. Since 1993, this has expanded to include repairs, action regulating, rebuilding, as well as tool and fixture design for other piano technicians. An intensive study of the design, acoustics, manufacture, and service of the piano brought more books, trade journals, and technical articles into my already messy library.

In 1995, at the suggestion of a friend, I looked into some aspects of digital audio, including specific applications to the piano, and began reading about digital audio, including the mathematical and electronic systems involved. This area of research added yet more materials to my library, and it was at about this time that I admitted to myself that things had somehow gotten out of control.

Like many people, I used no classification scheme at all for my library, but simply grouped things roughly by subject, in my bookcases. But as time went on, I saw that today's "grouping" was not quite the same as yesterday's, and in some cases, was totally different from last year's

"grouping". By 1998, I noticed that I was no longer as good at finding documents or particular references. Worse yet, I began to feel increasingly nervous about where I put things: what if I didn't put something in a "good" place? And perhaps worst of all, I began to feel increasingly inadequate to the task of managing the information I needed to do my work.

First Attempts to Classify, 1999-2000

I first attempted to classify my library in early 1999, when, at the suggestion of a friend who is a research librarian at the University of Minnesota, I purchased three schedules from the Library of Congress Cataloging and Distribution Service: Class M, Music; Class Q, Science; and Class T, Technology.

During the course of that year, I classified every book in my library according to the LC Classification, either by direct reference to the book's CIP data, by reference to the schedules, or by query on the LC online catalog. It was a time-consuming process, made worse by the totally unsatisfactory result: my library did now have an order, but it was an order that I simply could not accept, intellectually or aesthetically. I disliked what looked to me like arbitrariness, personal prejudice, or illogical placement: was Music "M" merely because the English word for music begins with "M"? why are the works of Richard Wagner enumerated, but not those of Mozart? why is Mathematical Statistics, which makes such extensive use of Analysis, filed before Analysis? And on and on and on.

In November of 1999, I abandoned the use of the LC Classification, and began searching for a better system, fearing that I might have to create my own. In a book on library classification, I came across a reference to the Bliss system, and an Internet keyword search finally led me to the BCA home page.

In January, 2000, I purchased a copy of the BC2 Mathematics schedule (AM/AX). Having "grown up" with the number-based Dewey and LC systems, I found the letter-based notation confusing, unhelpful, even Byzantine. But I decided to examine the structure of the schedule, to see how consistently it avoided those negative qualities mentioned above. I thought, "If they can get Mathematics right, they can do anything right." During the next several months, I quite literally read through the schedule (and its Introduction), over and over, to try to understand: what are facets? why are they arranged in this order? why are some classes enumerated, and others not? and whence this strange notation? But by May, 2000, I was fundamentally sold on the structural integrity of the scheme. All I needed to know now was: how do I use this scheme to order my materials?

Why I Joined the BCA, 2000-01

BC2 is not widely known in the U.S.: the librarian friend mentioned above had never heard of Bliss. And since my library and Internet searches yielded no means of assistance, no books for sale, no courses for training, indeed, no criticism of BC2, I decided in June, 2000 to join the Bliss Classification Association. In November, I traveled to London for the AGM, and to Cambridge to visit the libraries where various editions of BC are now in use. I wanted to see for myself if this scheme actually worked for people, and I wanted to meet the people who were making it work. I left England with confidence in the scheme, as well as a profound respect for the people who built it.

But I still had many questions that I didn't know how to ask, so I read the BC2 Introduction, borrowed schedules to look at, and read books on classification and BC2: *The Case for Bliss*,

by Maltby/Gill; and *The Fabric of Knowledge*, by J. L. Jolley. In June, 2001, I returned to London for Vanda Broughton's 2-day course in Faceted Classification. So joining the BCA has provided me with opportunities to learn about BC2 and how to use it in managing the various types of documents I wish to keep in order.

Why BC2 is Useful

As important as BC2 has been in re-classifying my personal library, I now see that the conceptual framework of BC2 has radically transformed my own thinking about everything I work with. I now find myself thinking about phenomena in terms of facets: their types, parts, properties, processes, and so on. This profound change in the way I view the world has alleviated the frustration mentioned above, and I now know that I can learn to manage information in an increasingly efficient and reliable way.

How I Use BC2

Thus far, as I have only the Mathematics schedule, I have been re-classifying all of my mathematics books from LC to BC2. I began by grouping each book according to its 3-letter or 4-letter classmark only, knowing that each work can always be classified with greater specificity later, and by author, if needed. So for example, all my books about the History of Mathematics are filed at "AM27"; all books dealing with Ordinary Differential Equations are filed at "AWF", including those which deal strictly with linear equations, which can always be filed later at "AWF NA". For each classmark, I use Microsoft Word to print out a page of small labels to affix to the spine of each book, and I print (2) large labels to affix to either side of a letter-size file folder, which serves as the shelfmark.

Next up for re-classifying will be Physics, then, as the schedules become available, Chemistry, Music, and, most significantly for me, Technology. Those schedules will be required to file articles such as *Dynamics of the Pianoforte String and The Hammer*, by M. Ghosh, Indian Journal of Physics.

Finally, entry of document records into a relational database, using classmarks themselves as file and directory designations, and class names as searchable keywords, will provide quick and easy storage and retrieval. BC2 gives me the tools I need to fulfill these requirements, and I look forward to a full implementation of the scheme.

X X X X X X X X X X X X

$$n = \frac{1}{2l}\sqrt{\frac{T}{m}}$$

X X X X X X X X X   F# = Gb ?

In reponse to the Editor's enquiry, Andy replied *: "Yes, I am still living in Minneapolis, Minnesota. And perhaps the size of my library is what prevents me from moving to Lake*

Wobegon! To the nearest hundred, I have approximately 700 books, 300 or so issues of magazines, and perhaps 100 separate single articles (clipped or photocopied).

I do plan to attend the AGM in London again this year, and I look forward to seeing you there."

All but the kitchen sink

Two years ago we published the outline of a schedule for Housekeeping, followed last year by a rather more detailed one for Food Science and Technology.

This year we bring a further instalment in the shape of a draft for Catering, Food preparation and serving, and Beverages technology, once again prepared by Douglas Foskett. As before, comments are welcome, and should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Heather Lane (*e-mail :* hel20@cus.cam.ac.uk)

VUE	**Catering, food & drink provision**

    (Equipment)
    Large equipment
        Ovens
        Refrigerators
        Freezers

    Utensils : kitchen, cook's
        See VUE T for Table-setting
          utensils

        Knives
            Cleavers, choppers
            Scissors, secateurs,
               snippers
        Parers, zesters
        Mashers
        Skewers, needles, spikers
        Slicers
        Presses, graters, squeezers
        Forks, tongs, tweezers
        Spoons

        Dishes, bowls
        Jugs, jars, pots, bottles, bags,
          cups
        Kettles
        Pans
            Saucepans
            Casseroles
            Bains-marie
            Frying pans
            Woks
            Steamers
        Tins
        Baskets
            Deep fat, spiders
            Garlic
            Salad
        Griddles
        Racks, hooks, trays
        Baking sheets
            Metal

        Boards, surfaces
        Strainers
            Colanders
        Shapers
            Rings, moulds, funnels,
               tubes, siphons
    [Utensils : kitchen, cook's]
            Rolling pins
        Beaters, whisks
        Brushes, oil drippers
        Sprays
        Pestle and mortar
        Scales
        Thermometers
        Oven charts

VUE T	**Serving meals, table setting**

    (Equipment)
    Cloths
    Place mats
    Napkins, serviettes

    Cutlery
        Knives, forks, spoons

    Crockery
        Plates, cups, saucers,
            bowls, finger bowls

    Plate warmers
    Cruets, cruet stands
    Glassware

    Decoration
        Flowers, candles

VUF G	**Nutritional factors**

    * Add letters J-Y following HK

VUF J	**Storage and preservation**

    Packing
        See also Packaging
    Grading
    Boxing
        Lining

Wrapping
  Film
  Foil
  Paper
Crating
Storage
  Cold storage
    Refrigeration
  Gas storage
  Relative humidity

Labelling, marking

VUF P   Preparation

Food processors

Cold preparation
Cleaning, washing
  Sterilising
Removal of surplus, peeling,
    paring, scraping, trimming
  Peel, skin, rind
  Stones, cores, pips, kernels
  Pith
  Bones

Waste disposal
  Bins
  Extractors
    Ducts, pipes, fans, hoods
  Solids, effluents, gases

Preparation of utensils
  Greasing
  Proving
  Sharpening

Pre-processing
  Soaking, skimming
  Blanching, refreshing
  Mixing, folding
  Blending
  Agitating, shaking, stirring
  Mashing
  Milling
  Sieving, dredging
  Carving, mining, slicing,
    dicing
  Grating, grinding
  Zesting
  Balling

  De-greasing
  Larding, barding

  Marinating
  Macerating
  Moulding, shaping, rolling
  Pressing, squeezing, beating,
    pounding
  Liquidising
  Whisking, whipping
  Brushing, coating, dusting
  Sealing, searing,
  Sweating
  Browning

Preservation

Chemistry
Fermentation
Anti-oxidation

VUG   Cooking, cookery, food processing

(Processes)

Heating and cooling
  Heat transference, heat
    penetration
  Conduction
[Cooking, cookery, food processing]
[Heating and cooling]

    Convection
    Radiation
      Ionising
  Temperatures
    Thermal death time
    Ignition temperatures
    Smoke point

  Pre-heating
  Partial cooking, parboiling
  Slow cooking, crockpots

  Boiling
    Simmering
    Boil-in-bag cooking
  Poaching
  Stewing
  Braising
    Pot roasting
  Steaming
  Scalding
  Baking
    Baking blind
  Roasting
  Grilling, broiling, barbecuing
  Basting
  Toasting
  Frying
    Shallow frying
    Deep frying
  Pressure cooking
  Microwave cooking
  Paper bag cooking,
    en papillote

Cooling
  Refrigeration
    Ice houses
  Freezing
    Quick freezing

Curing, smoking
Drying, dehydration
  Freeze drying
  Sun drying

Salting
Brining, pickling
Stuffing

VUG K   Supplementary ingredients

Flavourings, seasonings
    Aromatic plants,
        condiments, essences
    Spices, herbs
    Salt, seasoning
    Pepper
Colourings

Packaging
    See also Packing

Filling
Sealing, closing, capping

[Packaging]

    Canning
    Bottling
    Wrapping

Finishing
    Garnishing
    Coating
        Protective
        Decorative
Inspection
    Testing, tasting

Hazards, spoilage, deterioration
    Corrosion, erosion
    Contamination
        Chemical, metals, &c.
        Oxidation
        Ascorbic acid
    Infestation
        Animals, rats, mice
        Insects
    Dust
    Storage scald
    Freezer burn
    Swelling (of cans)
        Hydrogen swells
    Mould
        Howard mould count
    Browning (of apples &c.),
        discolouration
    Bloom (of chocolate &c.)
    Spray residues, cryolite,
        fluorine

VUQ   **Beverages and fermentation**
        technology, Drinks

    Non alcoholic

Coffee
    Instant, dried
    Caffeinated
    De-caffeinated
    (by place of origin)
        Arabian, Mocha
        Greek
        Turkish
        African
        American
            Brazil
        Caribbean
        Indian

Tea
    Instant, dried
    Caffeinated
    De-caffeinated
    Green
    Black
    Herb teas
    Blends
    (by place of origin)
        India
            Assam
            Darjeeling
[Beverages and fermentation
    technology, Drinks]
    [Non alcoholic]
        [Tea]

        Ceylon
        China
        Japan
    Boiling, steeping, lixiviation
        Residues, marc

Cocoa, chocolate
    Cacao beans
        Fermentation
        Shelling
        Drying
        Roasting
        Grinding
        (by place of origin)
            Africa
            America
            Caribbean

Juices
    Fruit-based
    Vegetable-based
    (by origin)
    Citrus
        Orange
        Lemon
        Lime
        Grapefruit
    Pineapple
    Blackcurrant

Aerated
    Tonic water (quinine)
    Soda water

Concentrates
    Cordials

Alcoholic

Brewing, beers, ales
    Harvesting
        Cereals
            Grains, barley
            Oats
            Rice, sake
            Millet
            Sorghum

        Hops

    Processing

Roasting
Fermentation
Steeping
Germination
Malting
Wort
Mash
Yeast
(by type)
Control, analysis
Hartong-Kretschmer
4-mash method
[Alcoholic]
[Brewing, beers, ales]
[Processing]

Clarification
Racking
Casking
Bottling
Canning

Classification
Top fermentation
Stout, porter, ale
Bottom fermentation
Lager
Barley wine

Additives
Sugar
Malt extract
(Equipment)
Ovens
Barrels, casks, tubs, tuns,
vats

Wines and spirits
Vinification
Harvesting
Grapes
Grain
Vintages
Removal of stalks, egrappage
Crushing, pressing
Fermentation
Drawing off, decuvage
Separation of marc
Filtering, clarifying
Fortifying
Chaptalisation

Additives
Legal
Sugar
Salt
Tannin
Phosphate of lime
Sulphur
Tartaric acid
Illegal
Glycerine

Distilling

Ageing

Bottling
Corking, sealing, capping
(by material)
Cork
Plastic

Classification, names
Appellation contrôlée
Frauds
(by colour of wine)
Red
White
Rosé
[Wines and spirits]
[Classification, names]

Sweet
Dry
Sparkling wines
Champagne
Méthode champenoise
Liqueur wines, luxury
wines
Muted wines
Port
Sherry, sack
Blended wines
Madeira, marsala
Vinegar, acetic acid
Hazards, maladies
Phylloxera
Efflorescence
Bitterness
Acescence
Acetic ferment,
pricked
Cures
Pasteurisation

Vermouth
Flavourings, bitters
Aperitifs
Absinthe

Non-grape wines
Mead, metheglin
Cider
Perry

Spirits, eaux-de-vie
(Materials)
Wines
Grains, barley, oats
Berries
Fruit
Distilling
Fermentation
Brandy
Cognac, armagnac
Cherry brandy, plum
brandy
Calvados
Slivovitz
Rice wine, saké, mao tai
Whisky, whiskey
Malts

       Rye, bourbon
       Blends
Schnapps, aquavita
Gin, geneva, genievre
Vodka
Rum
Liqueurs, ratafias, A/Z
Mixtures
       Cocktails, highballs
           A/Z
       Punch

DF 25.11.99, 27.11.99

The Deep Blue Sea

Revising the place auxiliaries for the Pacific Ocean Territories

There is no doubt that Auxiliary Schedule 2 is one of the sections of BC2 which is in most dire need of revision. Equally, there is no doubt that there are schedules for other parts of the Earth's surface which may be considered more deserving candidates than the island communities of the Pacific and users will want to know the reasons for preferential treatment given to Mela- Micro- and Polynesia, Vanuatu, Tokelau and Kiribati. (Did we hear a cry of "What about Britain?")

The short answer is that the material was to hand, nearly complete, and had been so for several years. In 1982 I was sent to Fiji for a month's assignment at the request of the British Council. This sparked an interest in the region, fostered even more the following year during a visiting professorship in the Graduate School of Library Studies at the University of Hawaii.

Upon my return home, I picked up the threads again and started to look at the BC2 schedules for the area. Quite apart from many changes in the names and constitutional status of several territories, it was clear that the arrangement of TQ/TY left a lot to be desired in terms of arrangement, alternatives and regard for the conflicting demands of the geographical, political and cultural aspects of the communities. I therefore embarked on a revision, using specialized reference works, maps, proposals for revision of other schemes, expert comments and personal knowledge. Mrs Elizabeth Andrews, then Librarian of the Pitt Rivers Museum, Oxford, was particularly helpful and elucidated many of the complexities for me.

Having developed and revised my draft in fair detail, I put it aside for some years, largely because the BCA Committee held that its priority was to concentrate on the production and publication of the remaining classes of BC2. This is indeed still the highest priority. However, the publication of revised classes J and Q showed what could be done by members of the Association without taking too much of the time that the Editor needs to devote to the outstanding classes, and at the meeting of the BCA Committee in May 2001 it was agreed that the publication of substantial revisions of parts of the auxiliary schedules in the *Bulletin* would be welcome.

Problem areas

The greatest difficulty lies in making provision for, if not reconciling, the need for a reasonably logical, systematic geographical sequence of territories with that of political and ethno-linguistic cultural groupings. These last are not always as clearly and tidily defined as one might wish! Is Fiji more Melanesian than Polynesian? – it depends on one's viewpoint and interests. A special problem, pointed out by Mrs Andrews, is that of "Polynesian outliers", small scattered outposts of Polynesian culture on islands in predominantly Melanesian (and Micronesian?) parts of the Pacific. So I have provided several alternative locations, including a place at TTY where all Polynesian outliers can be brought together for those whose interest is primarily in culture, rather than geographic position.

How many places? There are many thousands of islands in the Pacific (even ignoring Indonesia, the Philippines and Japan), and there is no way these could all be enumerated. I have attempted to list the principal ones – many more than before – and make liberal provision for "Others, A/Z".

Names? Many individual islands and groups have changed their names over the years (some more than once) : important ones are shown. Others will have to be traced through reference sources.

New Zealand presented a two-fold problem : first, the schedule itself was long out of date, and second, the placing of New Zealand at UV/UX between *Western* Australia and Africa made no sense at all. The revised schedule therefore makes use of TZ, placing New Zealand between an alternative, Poly-nesian, location for Fiji at TYZ and *Eastern* Australia. The original placing is still there as a non-preferred alternative, revised to reflect current administrative boundaries, but not in any detail.

I hope that this schedule will be found useful, and that it will encourage the production of others.

Tony Curwen   *Aberystwyth, August 2001*

Amendments to BC2

AUXILIARY SCHEDULE 2 : PLACE

TQ/TZ : Pacific Ocean Territories, Oceania, etc.

The following is a total revision of the existing schedule. Classmarks have been left unaltered as far as possible, but there are several relocations and many redefinitions and extensions. These have <u>not</u> been specifically indicated, apart from totally cancelled classmarks.

TK   Indonesian Republic
TO   Moluccas, Spice Islands, Malaku
           (Irian Jaya, Western New Guinea) <u>see under</u> New Guinea at TQH

TP   Oceania

*   This is a concept with several definitions, broadly referring to the islands and island groups of the (central and South) Pacific, invariably including Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia. Papua New Guinea is commonly included in the first of these, and New Zealand in the last. Australia is occasionally included, but the Malay archipelago (including Indonesia) is usually excluded, as are the Philippines, Taiwan and the Japanese archipelago.
    *   <u>Alternatives</u> are at TS and WA.

TPM   Melanesia

   *   This term, although widely used, has little or no scientific justification, ethnically, culturally or geographically. The range of territories and peoples it encompasses is not precisely defined, and may be used in some documents to include not only the following island territories and their peoples (TQ/TT) but also Australia (UA).

   *   This location is provided as a convenient practical placing for general and comprehensive works.

   *   The various islands of Polynesian culture scattered among the Melanesian territories may be classified either by administration or culturally with Polynesian outliers at the end of the Polynesian sequence at TYY.

TQ   .   New Guinea (general, i.e. the entire island)
TQH   .   .   Irian Jaya (Western New Guinea, Irian Barat, West Irian)
               *   Under Indonesian administration

TR   .   .   Papua New Guinea (Papuaniugini)
TRA BL.   .   .   (Islands)
               *   Class here comprehensive works on the islands off the coast of Papua New Guinea.
               *   Class specific islands and island groups under their respective provinces below (mostly at TRE D/TRE T and TRJ/TRO)
TRC   .   .   .   Papua New Guinea mainland
               *   Eastern half of the island of New Guinea
TRC C .   .   .   .   Papua region
                   *   Class here British New Guinea (protectorate and colony), Territory of Papua
                   *   Previously TRD

	.	.	.	[Papua New Guinea	TRC]		
	.	.	.	.	[Papua region	TRC C]	

TRC D . . . . .   Western Province
            *   Class here Fly River

      H . . . . .   Southern Highlands Province
            *   An <u>alternative</u> (keeping all Highlands provinces together) is TRH S

      P . . . . .   Gulf Province

      T . . . . .   Central Province

TRD   . . . . .   Capital Territory. Port Moresby
            * Classmark formerly used for Papua

TRE   . . . . .   Milne Bay Province

      C . . . . . .   Mainland areas

      D . . . . . .   D'Entrecasteaux Islands
            *   Previously TRR

      L . . . . . .   Louisiade Archipelago
            *   Previously TRT

      R . . . . . .   Woodlark

      T . . . . . .   Trobriand Islands
            *   Previously TRQ

TRF   . . . . .   Northern (Oro) Province

TRG   . . . .   New Guinea region
            *   North East New Guinea : former German New Guinea; New Guinea Territory; Trust Territory of New Guinea

TRH   . . . . .   Highlands region of New Guinea

      E . . . . . .   East Highland Province

      H . . . . . .   Simbu (Chimbu) Province

      L . . . . . .   West Highlands Province

      S . . . . . .   South Highlands Province
            *   Province of Papua
            *   An <u>alternative</u> (with other provinces of Papua) is TRC H

      V . . . . . .   Enga Province

TRI   . . . . .   Coastal provinces of New Guinea; Momase region

      C . . . . . .   Sepik region
            *   Class here Sepik River

      F . . . .   West Sepik Province

      K . . . .   East Sepik Province

      M . . . . . .   Madang Province

      R . . . . . .   Morobe Province

TRJ   . . . . .   Island provinces of New Guinea region
            *   Class comprehensive works on the islands of New Guinea as a whole at TQA BL; Papua New Guinea at TRA BL
            *   Class here Bismarck Archipelago as a whole
            *   Class individual islands under their respective provinces
            *   Class Papuan islands under their respective provinces above (mostly TRE)

TRK   . . . . . .   Manus Province
            *   Including Admiralty Islands; Manus (Admiralty) Island.

TRL   . . . . . .   New Britain (island)

      D . . . .   West New Britain Province

      P . . . .   East New Britain Province

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      .   .   .   [Papua New Guinea   TRC]
      .   .   .   .   [New Guinea region   TRG]
      .   .   .   .   .   [Island provinces  TRJ]
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TRM   **. . . . .**   New Ireland Province

              *   Including New Ireland and Lavongai (New Hanover) islands; St Matthias group

TRN   *[cancelled]*

TRO   **. . . .**   Northern Solomon Islands Province

              *   An <u>alternative</u> (not recommended) is to locate with Solomon Islands at TSM

     D **. . . . .**   Bougainville

TRP   *[Papua Territory – cancelled; use TRC]*

TRQ   *[Trobriand Islands – cancelled; use TRE T]*

TRR   *[D'Entrecasteaux Islands – cancelled; use TRE D]*

TRT   *[Louisiade Archipelago – cancelled; use TRE L]*

TRV   *[cancelled; locate islands as instructed above]*

TS   Pacific Ocean territories, Oceania

         *   <u>Alternatives</u> are at TP (recommended) and WA (not recommended)

TSD   **.**   South Pacific

TSE   **.**   Southwest Pacific

TSF   **. .**   Coral Sea Islands Territory (Australia)

TSG   *[Melanesia – cancelled; <u>use</u> TPM]*

TSL/TTV   (Melanesian areas of the SouthWest Pacific)

TSL   **. .**   Solomon Islands

TSM   **. . .**   Northern Solomon Islands (province of Papua New Guinea)

         *   An <u>alternative</u> (which is preferred) is to locate with Papua New Guinea at TRO

TSM D **. . . .**   Bougainville

TSN   **. . .**   Solomon Islands (state; former British Solomon Islands)

TSN C **. . . .**   Western District

     H **. . . . .**   Choiseul

     N **. . . . .**   New Georgia group

     S **. . . . .**   Shortlands group

     T **. . . . .**   Mono (formerly Treasury) group

TSO C **. . . .**   Central District

     G **. . . . .**   Guadalcanal

     H **. . . . . .**   Honiara

     J **. . . . .**   Makira (formerly San Cristobal)

     K **. . . . .**   Other islands, A/Z (including Santa Isabel, Rennell)

     M **. . . .**   Malaita District

     Q **. . . .**   Eastern District

     S **. . . . .**   Santa Cruz group

     X **. . . . .**   Other islands, A/Z

TSP   **. .**   Vanuatu (formerly New Hebrides)

     C **. . .**   Torres Islands

     D **. . .**   Banks Islands

     E **. . .**   Espiritu Santo

     M **. . .**   Malekula Island

.   .   [Vanuatu   TSP]

TSP V .   .   .   Vate (Éfaté) Island
     VL**.**   Vila
TSR   .   .   .   Other islands, A/Z
TSS   *[Santa Cruz Islands – cancelled; use TSO S]*
TST   *[Torres Islands – cancelled; use TSP C]*
TSV   *[Banks Islands – cancelled; use TSP D]*

TSW   .   .   New Caledonia
        * Overseas territory of France
TSX   .   .   .   Loyalty Islands
TSY   .   .   .   New Caledonia (island)
    N .   .   .   Noumea
    P .   .   .   Isle of Pines
    S .   .   .   Belep Archipelago
    X .   .   .   Other islands, A/Z

TT   .   .   Fiji Islands (Viti)
       * An <u>alternative</u> is provided at TYZ for libraries which emphasise
          the Polynesian element in Fijian culture.
TTC   .   .   .   Viti Levu
    S .   .   .   .   Suva
TTJ   .   .   .   Yasawa group
TTK   .   .   .   Other islands off Viti Levu, A/Z
TTL   .   .   .   Vanua Levu and adjacent islands
    R .   .   .   Rabi island
         * Largely inhabited by Banabans; <u>see also</u> TUH O
    T .   .   .   Taveuni island
TTN   .   .   .   Ovalau, Koro, Gau islands
TTP   .   .   .   Lau group
TTP L .   .   .   .   Lakeba island
TTS   .   .   .   Kadavu
TTV   .   .   .   Rotuma
TTW   *[delete; use TV/TX for North Pacific]*

TTY   West Pacific
TUB   **Micronesia**
TUC   .   Gilbert and Ellice Islands
       * Collectively; former British protectorate and colony.
       * For Gilbert islands, <u>see</u> TUG under Kiribati.
       * For Ellice islands, <u>see</u> TYT under Tuvalu, in Polynesia.
TUD   .   .   Kiribati
TUE L .   .   .   Line islands
       * Those under Kiribati administration (i.e., all except Kingman,
          Palmyra and Jarvis).
       * An <u>alternative</u> allowing all the islands to be located together in
          geographical sequence between Hawaii and French Polynesia,
          irrespective of administration, is at TYG/TYH.
    N .   .   .   .   Northern group
    P .   .   .   .   Kiritimati (Christmas) island
    S .   .   .   .   Central and Southern groups

[Micronesia   TUB]
.   [Gilbert and Ellice Islands   TUC]
.   .   [Kiribati TUD]

TUF   .   .   .   Phoenix islands
* Under Kiribati administration. Largely uninhabited.
* An <u>alternative</u> for libraries wishing to stress ancient Polynesian connections is at TYG.

TUG   .   .   .   Gilbert islands
    T .   .   .   .   Tarawa
TUH   .   .   .   Kingsmill group
    O .   .   .   Banaba (Ocean) island
* <u>See also</u> note under Rabi island, TTL R.
    U .   .   .   Nauru
TUJ   .   Marshall, Caroline, Mariana and other West central Pacific islands
* Class here Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (USA; 1947-86); former Japanese-mandated Territories
TUK   .   .   Marshall Islands
    E .   .   .   Eastern chain of atolls
* Including Bikini atoll
    H .   .   .   Western chain of atolls
* Including Enewetak atoll
    M .   .   .   Majuro
TUL   *[Nauru – cancelled; use TUH U]*
TUM   .   .   Caroline Islands
    F .   .   .   Federated States of Micronesia
    K .   .   .   .   Kosrae
    P .   .   .   .   Pohnpei (Ponape)
    PK.   .   .   .   .   Kolonia
*Former capital
    PP.   .   .   .   Palikir
* New capital
    T .   .   .   .   Chuuk (Truk)
    Y .   .   .   .   Yap
TUN   .   .   .   Palau (Belau)
    D .   .   .   Babelthuap
    K .   .   .   Koror Island
* Capital; new capital being built on Babelthuap
TUP   .   .   Mariana Islands
TUQ   .   .   .   Guam
TUR   .   .   .   Northern Mariana Islands
    R .   .   .   .   Rota island
    S .   .   .   .   Saipan island
    SK.   .   .   .   .   Chalan Kanoa
    T .   .   .   .   Tinian island
    V .   .   .   .   Northern group

TV   Northwest Pacific
TW   North Pacific
TX   Northeast Pacific
* The three positions above are reserved for any miscellaneous small islands, atolls, etc., which cannot be specifically or conveniently located elsewhere.
* For these and other Pacific Ocean areas as such <u>see</u> AH/AJ

TYA   Central and South Central Pacific
TYB   **Polynesia**
TYC   **.** Hawaiian Islands. Hawaii (State of USA)
TYD   [cancelled; class in TYC]
TYF   **. .** Hawaii (island). Hawaii County
TYF H **. .** Maui County
      J **. . .** Maui (island)
      K **. . . .** Kahoolawe
      L **. . .** Lanai
      M **. . .** Molokai
      N **. . . .** Kalawao district
      O **. .** Honolulu City and County. Oahu
              * Includes Oahu island and all minor islands and atolls west of Niihau (TYF T) to Kure atoll, except for Midway, which is under US Federal administration.
              * Class here comprehensive works and also works on Oahu alone.
              * Class minor islands and atolls at TYF V
      P **. . .** Honolulu (city)
      R **. .** Kauai County
      S **. . .** Kauai (island)
      T **. . .** Niihau
      V **. .** Other Hawaiian islands, A/Z (e.g., Midway)

TYG   **.** Line Islands
           * Class here comprehensive works on the whole group, irrespective of administration.
TYH   [cancelled; notation TYH not used by itself]
TYH D **. .** Northern group
      F **. . .** Kingman, Palmyra and Jarvis
             * under US administration
      L **. . .** Islands under Kiribati administration
      M **. . . .** Christmas (Kiritimati)
      S **. .** Central and Southern groups
             * under Kiribati administration
             * An <u>alternative</u> which keeps all Kiribati territories together is at TUE L/TUE S.
TYI   **.** Phoenix Islands
           * This location stresses the ancient Polynesian connection. An <u>alternative</u> which keeps all Kiribati territories together is at TUF.

TYJ   **.** French Polynesia
TYK   **. .** Marquesas Islands
TYL   **. .** Tuamotu Archipelago
TYM   **. .** Gambier islands
      M **. . .** Mangareva
TYN   **. .** Society Islands (Archipel de Tahiti)
TYN L **. .** Leeward Islands (Iles sous le vent)
      R **. . .** Individual islands, A/Z
      W **. .** Windward Islands (Iles du vent)
      X **. . .** Individual islands, A/Z
             * Except Tahiti, TYO
TYO   **. . .** Tahiti
      P **. . . .** Papeete

[Polynesia   TYB]
    [French Polynesia TYJ]

TYP   .   .   Tubuai Islands (Austral Islands)
TYP R .   .   .   Rapa

TYQ   .   Other Southeast Pacific islands and groups, A/Z (e.g., Easter Island, Pitcairn)
TYR   .   Cook Islands
            *   For Niue <u>see</u> TYW X.
TYR L .   .   Lower (Southern) group
     R .   .   .   Rarotonga
     X .   .   .   Other islands, A/Z
TYS   .   .   Northern Group
            *   Individual islands, A/S (e.g., Manihiki TYS M)

TYS T .   Tokelau (Union Islands)
            *   Formerly classed at TYT.

TYT   .   Tuvalu (Ellice Islands)
            *   Formerly classed at TUE.
            *   For Gilbert and Ellice Islands together (former protectorate and colony) <u>see</u> TUC.
            *   Individual islands, A/Z (e.g., Funafuti TYT F)

TYU   .   Samoa
TYV   .   .   American Samoa
TYV M .   .   .   Manua Islands
     O .   .   .   .   Tutuila Island
     P .   .   .   .   .   Pago Pago
     X .   .   .   Other islands, A/Z
TYW   .   .   Western Samoa (Samoa i Sisifu)
     L .   .   .   Upolu
     P .   .   .   Apia
     S .   .   .   Savaii

     W .   Wallis and Futuna
     WF .   .   Futuna
     WW .   Wallis
     X .   Niue
            *   May be considered the westernmost of the Cook Islands, but is administratively separate.

TYX   .   Tonga (Friendly Islands)
TYX D .   .   Niuas
     F .   .   Vava'u group
     H .   .   Ha'apai group
     P .   .   Tongatapu group
     T .   .   .   Tongatapu island
     V .   .   .   .   Nuku'alofa
     W .   .   'Eua

TYY   .   Other Polynesian islands, Polynesian outliers, A/Z
            *   Class here other Polynesian islands and island groups not specifically provided for elsewhere.
            *   Class here Polynesian "outliers" (islands of Polynesian culture lying within predominantly Mela- or Micronesian areas), considered <u>collectively</u>.
            *   The preferred treatment is to class individual islands under the areas to

[Polynesia   TYB]
    [Polynesian outliers   TYY]

                  which they belong politically and/or geographically (e.g., Tikopia under the Solomon Islands, TSO T).

        * An <u>alternative</u> for libraries wishing to stress ethnic, cultural and linguistic aspects is to locate all Polynesian outliers here (e.g., Tikopia TYY T).

        * Note the major alternatives given for Fiji (TT or TYZ), Line Islands (TUE or TYH), Phoenix islands (TUF or TYI) and New Zealand (TZ or UV).

TYZ   **.**   Fiji

        * This location is an <u>alternative</u> to TT (which is preferred) for libraries wishing to stress Fiji's Polynesian connections.

        * <u>Add</u> to TYZ letters C/V following TT in TTC/TTV.

TZ   **.**   **New Zealand**

        * This location (TZ) places New Zealand in a Polynesian context, and also in a logical geographical position between Tonga and Fiji on the one hand and Eastern Australia on the other.

        * An <u>alternative</u> (which is not preferred) is UV, following Western Australia.

        * The six (subsequently ten) provinces established under the Constitution Act 1852 were abolished in 1876, but there is a literature which refers to them, and they are included in the schedule below, which follows the divisions of the local government reorganisation of 1989. It should be noted that some district councils extend across the borders of two or more regions.

        * Many counties, Land Districts, special boards and other local subdivisions have existed between 1876 and 1989; no account has been taken of them in this schedule.

TZC   **. .**   North Island
TZC K . . .   Auckland
               * Former province
      N **. . . .**   Northland Region
      R **. . . . .**   Far North District
      T **. . . . .**   Whangarei District
      V **. . . . .**   Kaipara District
TZD   **. . . .**   Auckland Region
               * Class here Greater Auckland
TZD D . . . . .   Rodney District
      F **. . . . .**   North Shore City
      H **. . . . .**   Port Auckland City
      J **. . . . .**   Waitakere City
      M **. . . . .**   Manukau City
      P **. . . . .**   Papakura District
      S **. . . . .**   Franklin District
               * Part of Franklin District is in Waikato Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZE F).
TZE   **. . . .**   Waikato Region (Environment Waikato)
TZE F . . . . .   Franklin District
               * Part of Franklin District is in Auckland region (TZD S).
               * Class comprehensive works here.
      G **. . . .**   Thames-Coromandel District
               * Class Coromandel peninsula and range here
      H **. . .**   Hauraki District

[New Zealand   TZ]
   [North Island   TZC]
     [Waikato Region TZE]

TZE K . . . . . Waikato District
     L . . . . . Hamilton City
     M . . . . . Matamata-Piako District
     P . . . . . Waipa District
     R . . . . . Otorohanga District
     S . . . . . Waitomo District
           * A small part of Waitomo District is in Manawatu-Wanganui region (TZK E).
           * Class comprehensive works here.
     T . . . . . Taupo District
           * Parts of Taupo district are in Bay of Plenty (TZF T), Hawke's Bay (TZH F) and Manawatu-Ranganui (TZK J) Regions.
           * Class comprehensive works here.
     W . . . . . South Waikato District
     X . . . . . Rotorua District
           * Most of Rotorua District is in Bay of Plenty Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZF H).
TZF   . . . . Bay of Plenty Region
TZF H . . . . . Rotorua District
           *Parts of Rotorua District are in Waikato Region (TZE X).
           * Class comprehensive works here.
           * Class the hot springs and lakes area here.
     J . . . . . Western Bay of Plenty District
     L . . . . . Tauranga District
     N . . . . . Whakatane District
     R . . . . . Kawerau District
     T . . . . . Taupo District
           * Most of Taupo District is in Waikato Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZE T).
     V . . . . . Opotiki District
TZG   . . . . Gisborne
           * Unitary authority
TZH   . . . Hawke's Bay Region
           * Class here former Hawkes Bay Province
TZH D . . . . Wairoa District
     F . . . . Taupo District
           * Most of Taupo District is in Waikato Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZE T).
     H . . . . Hastings District
     K . . . . Rangitikei District
           * Most of Rangitikei District is in Manawatu-Wanganui Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZK K).
     N . . . . Napier City
     S . . . . Central Hawke's Bay District
TZJ   . . . Taranaki
           * Former Taranaki and earlier New Plymouth provinces
TZJ K . . . . Taranaki Region
     N . . . . . New Plymouth District

[New Zealand   TZ]
   [North Island   TZC]
       [Taranaki Region   TZJ K]

TZJ R . . . . .   South Taranaki District

     T . . . .   Stratford District
* Part of Stratford District is in Manawatu-Wanganui Region (TZK C).
* Class comprehensive works here.

TZK   . . . .   Manawatu-Wanganui Region

TZK C . . . . .   Stratford District
* Part of Stratford District is in Taranaki Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZJ T).

     E . . . . .   Waitomo District
* Most of Waitomo District is in Waikato Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZE S).

     F . . . . .   Ruapehu District

     J . . . . .   Taupo District
* Most of Taupo District is in Waikato Region. Class comprehensive works there (TZE T).

     K . . . . .   Wanganui District

     M . . . . .   Rangitikei District
* A small part of Rangitikei District is in Hawke's Bay Region (TZH K)
* Class comprehensive works here.

     P . . . . .   Manawatu District

     S . . . . .   Horowhenua District

     U . . . . .   Palmerston North City

     W . . . . .   Tararua District
* A small part of Tararua District is in Wellington Region (TZL D).
* Class comprehensive works here.

TZL   . . .   Wellington Region
* Class here former Wellington Province

TZL C . . . .   Wairarapa area
* Not currently an administratively-defined area

     D . . . . .   Tararua District
* Most of Tararua District is in Manawatu-Wanganui Region Class comprehensive works there (TZK W).

     E . . . . .   Masterton District

     H . . . . .   Carterton District

     J . . . . .   South Wairarapa District

     K . . . .   Kapiti Coast District

     P . . . .   Porirua City

     S . . . .   Upper Hutt City

     T . . . .   Lower Hutt City

TZM . . . .   Wellington City

TZN . .   South Island

TZP . . .   Marlborough Region
* Class here former Marlborough province

TZQ . . .   Nelson
* Former province

                    [New Zealand   TZ]
                      [South Island   TZN]
                        [Nelson (former province) TZQ]

TZQ N . . . .   Nelson City
                            * Unitary authority
       T . . . .   Tasman District Council
                            * Unitary authority
TZR   . . .   West Coast Region
                            * Class here former Westland Province.
TZR D . . . .   Buller District
       G . . . .   Grey District
TZR L . . . .   Westland District
TZS   . . .   Southern Alps
                            * Mountain range dividing Westland and Canterbury Regions.
                                Not an administratively-defined area.
TZT   . . .   Canterbury Region ("Environment Canterbury")
TZT K . . . .   Kaikoura District
       N . . . .   Hurunui District
       W . . . .   Waimakariri District
TZU   . . .   Christchurch City
TZV B . . . .   Banks Peninsula District
       E . . . .   Selwyn District
       H . . . .   Ashburton District
       K . . . .   Timaru District
       M . . . .   Mackenzie District
       P . . . .   Waimate District
       T . . . .   Waitaki District
                            * Part of Waitaki District is in Otago Region (TZW C).
                            * Class comprehensive works here; also works on Lake Waitaki
                                and River Waitaki area.
TZW   . . .   Otago Region
                            * Class here former Otago Province.
TZW C . . . .   Waitaki District
                            * Part of Waitaki District is in Canterbury Region. Class
                                comprehensive works there TZV T).
       D . . . .   Dunedin City
       L . . . .   Clutha District
       O . . . .   Central Otago District
       T . . . .   Queenstown-Lakes District
TZY   . . .   Southland region ("Environment Southland")
                            * Class here former Southland Province.
TZY D . . . .   Southland District
       F . . . . .   Fiordland. Fiordland National Park
       G . . . .   Gore District
       I . . . .   Invercargill City
       S . . . . .   Stewart Island
       X . .   Chatham Islands
       Y . .   Other islands, A/Z (e.g. Kermadec TZY YK)

U8   Australasia

UA   **.**   Australia
UT   **.** **.** Western Australia

UV   **.** New Zealand

> * An <u>alternative</u> (which is preferred) is TZ, placing New Zealand in a Polynesian context, and also in a logical geographical position between Tonga and Fiji on the one hand and Eastern Australia on the other.
> * This revision of UV (2001) uses the original BC2 notation as far as possible, but it is neither ideal and nor as detailed as the Schedule at TZ.
> * For Cook Islands and Niue (both formerly under New Zealand administration) <u>see</u> TYR and TYW X

UW   **.** **.** North Island
UWD   **.** **.** **.** Auckland
              * Former Province
UWE   **.** **.** **.** **.** Northland Region
                * Previously used for North Auckland (District)
UWF   **.** **.** **.** **.** Auckland Region
                * Previously used for South Auckland (District)
                * Including Auckland city, Greater Auckland
UWF K **.** **.** **.** **.** Waikato Region (“Environment Waikato”)
                * Including Coromandel, Hamilton City, Taupo District.
      P **.** **.** **.** **.** Bay of Plenty Region
                * Including Rotorua District
UWG   **.** **.** **.** **.** Gisborne District
UWJ   **.** **.** **.** Taranaki Region
              * Including New Plymouth
UWL   **.** **.** **.** Wellington Region
UWM   **.** **.** **.** Manawatu-Wanganui Region
UWN   **.** **.** **.** Hawkes’s Bay Region

UX   **.** **.** South Island
UXD   **.** **.** **.** Southern Alps
              * Area defined geographically, not administratively.
UXM   **.** **.** **.** Marlborough District
UXN   **.** **.** **.** Nelson City
UXP   **.** **.** **.** West Coast Region
              * Former Westland province
UXQ   **.** **.** **.** Canterbury Region (“Environment Canterbury”)
UXR   **.** **.** **.** **.** Christchurch
UXS   **.** **.** **.** Otago Region)
UXT   **.** **.** **.** **.** Dunedin
UXU   **.** **.** **.** Southland Region (“Environment Southland”)
              * Including Invercargill, Fiordland National Park
UXV   **.** **.** **.** **.** Stewart Island
UXW   **.** **.** Chatham Islands
UXX   **.** **.** Other islands, A/Z (e.g. Kermadec Islands)

This index does <u>not</u> include non-preferred alternatives, nor small parts of Districts which are mostly in other Regions of New Zealand. There are references to these in the schedules

Admiralty Islands : Papua N.G.	TRK	Gambier Islands : French Polynesia	TYM
American Samoa	TYV	Gau Island : Fiji	TTN
Apia : Western Samoa	TYW P	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	TUC
Ashburton District : New Zealand	TZV H	Gilbert Islands : Kiribati	TUG
Auckland Province : New Zealand	TZC K	Gisborne District : New Zealand	TZG
Auckland Region : New Zealand	TZD	Gore District : New Zealand	TZY G
Austral Islands : French Polynesia	TYP	Greater Auckland : New Zealand	TZD
		Grey District : New Zealand	TZR G
Babelthuap : Palau	TUN D	Guadalcanal Island : Solomon Islands	TSO G
Banaba Island : Kiribati	TUH O	Guam	TUQ
Banks Islands : Vanuatu	TSP D	Gulf Province : Papua N.G.	TRC P
Banks Peninsula District : New Zealand	TZV B		
Bay of Plenty Region : New Zealand	TZF	Ha'apai group : Tonga	TYX H
Belau	TUN	Hamilton City : New Zealand	TZE L
Belep Archipelago : New Caledonia	TSY S	Hastings District : New Zealand	TZH H
Bikini atoll : Marshall Islands	TUK E	Hauraki District : New Zealand	TZE H
Bismarck Archipelago : Papua N.G.	TRJ	Hawaii (Island and County)	TYF
Bougainville Island : Papua N.G.	TRO D	Hawaii (State of USA)	TYC
BritIsh New Guinea [= Papua]	TRC C	Hawaiiam Islands	TYC
Buller District : New Zealand	TZR D	Hawke's Bay Region : New Zealand	TZH
		Highlands region : New Guinea	TRH
Canterbury Region : New Zealand	TZT	Honiara : Solomon Islands	TSO H
Caroline Islands	TUM	Honolulu (City and County) : Hawaii	TYF O
Carterton District : New Zealand	TZL H	Honolulu (City) : Hawaii	TYF P
Central group : Line Islands : Kiribati	TUE S	Horowhenua District : New Zealand	TZK S
Central Hawke's Bay District : New Zealand	TZH S	Hurunui District : New Zealand	TZK N
Central Otago District : New Zealand	TZW O		
Central Pacific area	TYA	Indonesian Republic	TK
Central Province : Papua N.G.	TRC T	Invercargill City : New Zealand	TZY I
Chalan Kanoa : Saipan Island	TUR SK	Irian Jaya (Western New Guinea)	TQH
Chatham Islands	TZY X	Isle of Pines : New Caledonia	TSY P
Chimbu province : Papua N.G.	TRH H		
Choiseul Island : Solomon Islands	TSN H	Jarvis Island : Line Islands	TYH F
Christchurch City : New Zealand	TZU		
Christmas Island : Kiribati	TUE P	Kadavu Island : Fiji	TTS
Chuuk : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM T	Kahoolawe Island : Hawaii	TYF K
Clutha District : New Zealand	TZW L	Kaikoura District : New Zealand	TZT K
Cook Islands	TYR	Kaipara District : New Zealand	TZC V
Coral Sea Islands Territory	TSF	Kalawao district : Molokai : Hawaii	TYF N
Coromandel peninsula : New Zealand	TZE G	Kapiti Coast District : New Zealand	TZL K
		Kauai Island : Hawaii	TYF S
D'Entrecasteaux Islands : Papua N.G.	TRE D	Kawerau District : New Zealand	TZF R
Dunedin City : New Zealand	TZW D	Kermadek Island	TZY YK
		Kingman Island : Line Islands	TYH F
East Highlands Province : Papua N.G.	TRH E	Kingsmill group : Kiribati	TUH
East New Britain Province : Papua N.G.	TRL P	Kiribati	TUD
East Sepik Province : Papua N.G.	TRI K	Kiritimati Island : Kiribati	TUE P
Easter Island	TYQ E	Kolonia : Pohnpei : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM PK
Eastern District : Solomon Islands	TSO Q	Koro Island : Fiji	TTN
Efaté Island : Vanuatu	TSP V	Koror Island : Palau	TUN K
Ellice Islands	TYT	Kosrae : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM K
Enewetak atoll : Marshall Islands	TUK H		
Enga province : Papua N.G.	TRH V	Lakeba Island : Fiji	TTP L
Environment Canterbury : New Zealand	TZT	Lanai Island : Hawaii	TYF L
Environment Southland : New Zealand	TZY	Lau group : Fiji	TTP
Environment Waikato : New Zealand	TZE	Lavongai island : Papua N.G.	TRM
Espiritu Santo Island : Vanuatu	TSP E	Leeward Islands : French Polynesia	TYN L
Eua Island : Tonga	TYX W	Line Islands	TYG
		Line Islands : Kiribati	TUE L
Far North District : New Zealand	TZC R	Louisiade Archipelago : Papua N.G.	TRE L
Fererated States of Micronesia	TUM F	Lower group : Cook Islands	TYR L
Fiji Islands	TT	Lower Hutt City : New Zealand	TZL T
Fiordland : New Zealand	TZY F	Loyalty Islands : New Caledonia	TSX
Fly River : Papua N.G.	TRC D		
Franklin District : New Zealand	TZE F	Mackenzie District : New Zealand	TZV M
French Polynesia	TYJ	Madang Province : Papua N.G.	TRI M
Friendly Islands	TYX	Majuro atoll : Marshall Islands	TUK M
Funafuti Island : Tuvalu	TYT F	Makira Island : Solomon Islands	TSO J
Futuna Island : Wallis and Futuna	TYW WF	Malaita District : Solomon Islands	TSO M

Malaku : Indonesia	TO	Palau	TUN
Malekula Island : Vanuatu	TSP M	Palikir : Pohnpei : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM PP
Manawatu District : New Zealand	TZK P	Palmerston North City : New Zealand	TZK U
Manawatu-Wanganui Region : New Zealand	TZK	Palmyra Island : Line Islands	TYH F
Mangareva : French Polynesia	TYM M	Papakura District : New Zealand	TZD P
Manihiki : Cook Islands	TYS M	Papeete : Tahiti : French Polynesia	TYO P
Manua Islands : American Samoa	TYV M	Papua	TRC C
Manukau City : New Zealand	TZD M	Papua New Guinea	TR
Manus Island : Papua N.G.	TRK	Papuaniugini	TR
Manus Province : Papua N.G.	TRK	Phoenix Islands : Kiribati	TUF
Mariana Islands	TUP	Pitcairn Island	TYQ P
Marlborough Province : New Zealand	TZP	Pohnpei : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM P
Marlborough Region : New Zealand	TZP	Polynesia	TYB
Marquesas Islands : French Polynesia	TYK	Polynesian outliers	TYY
Marshall Islands	TUK	Ponape : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM P
Masterton District : New Zealand	TZL E	Porirua City : New Zealand	TZL P
Matamata-Piako District : New Zealand	TZE M	Port Auckland City : New Zealand	TZD H
Maui (County) : Hawaii	TYF H	Port Moresby : Papua N.G.	TRD
Maui (Island) : Hawaii	TYF J		
Melanesia	TPM	Queenstown-Lakes District : New Zealand	TZW T
Micronesia	TUB		
Midway Island	TYF V	Rabi Island : Fiji	TTL R
Milne Bay Province : Papua N.G.	TRE	Rangitikei District : New Zealand	TZK K
Molokai Island Hawaii	TYF M	Rapa Island : French Polynesia	TYP R
Moluccas : Indonesia	TO	Rarotonga : Cook Islands	TYR R
Momase region : Papua N.G.	TRI	Rennell Island : Solomon Islands	TSO K
Mono group : Solomon Islands	TSN T	Rodney District : New Zealand	TZD D
Morobe Province : Papua N.G.	TRI R	Rota Island : Northern Mariana Islands	TUR R
		Rotorua District : New Zealand	TZF H
Napier City : New Zealand	TZH N	Rotuma Island : Fiji	TTV
Nauru Island : Kiribati	TUH U	Ruapehu District : New Zealand	TZK F
Nelson City : New Zealand	TZQ N		
Nelson Province : New Zealand	TZQ	Saipan Island Northern Mariana Islands	TUR S
New Britain (island) : Papua N.G.	TRL	Samoa	TYU
New Caledonia	TSW	Samoa i Sisifu	TYW
New Caledonia (island)	TSY	San Cristobal Island : Solomon Islands	TSO J
New Georgia group : Solomon Islands	TSN N	Santa Cruz group : Solomon Islands	TSO S
New Guinea (island)	TQ	Santa Isabel Island : Solomon Islands	TSO K
New Guinea Territory	TRG	Savaii Island : Western Samoa	TYW S
New Hanover Island : Papua N.G.	TRM	Selwyn District : New Zealand	TZV E
New Hebrides : Vanuatu	TSP	Sepik region : Papua N.G.	TRI C
New Ireland Island : Papua N.G.	TRM	Sepik River : Papua N.G.	TRI C
New Ireland Province : Papua N.G.	TRM	Shortlands group : Solomon Islands	TSN S
New Plymouth District : New Zealand	TZJ N	Simbu Province : Papua N.G.	TRH H
New Plymouth Province : New Zealand	TZJ	Society Islands : French Polynesia	TYN
New Zealand	TZ	Solomon Islands	TSL
Niihau Island : Hawaii	TYF T	Solomon Islands (state)	TSN
Niuas : Tonga	TYX D	South Central Pacific area	TYA
Niue	TYW X	South Highlands Province : Papua N.G.	TRH S
North East New Guinea	TRG	South Island : New Zealand	TZN
North Island : New Zealand	TZC	South Pacific area	TSD
North Pacific area	TW	South Taranaki District : New Zealand	TZJ R
North Shore City : New Zealand	TZD F	South Waikato District : New Zealand	TZE W
North Solomon Islands Province : Papua N.G.	TRO	South Wairarapa District : New Zealand	TZL J
Northeast Pacific area	TX	South West Pacific area	TSE
Northern group : Cook Islands	TYS	Southern Alps : New Zealand	TZS
Northern group : Line Islands : Kiribati	TUE N	Southern group : Cook Islands	TYR L
Northern Mariana Islands	TUR	Southern group : Line Islands : Kiribati	TUE S
Northern Province : Papua N.G.	TRF	Southern Highlands Province : Papua N.G.	TRC H
Northland Region : New Zealand	TZC N	Southland Province : New Zealand	TZY
Northwest Pacific area	TV	Southland Region : New Zealand	TZY
Noumea : New Caledonia	TSY N	Spice Islands : Indonesia	TO
Nouvelle Calédonie	TSW	St Matthias group : Papua N.G.	TRM
Nuku'alofa : Tonga	TYX V	Stewart Island : New Zealand	TZY S
		Stratford District : New Zealand	TZJ T
Oahu Island : Hawaii	TYF O	Suva : Fiji	TTC S
Ocean Island : Kiribati	TUH O		
Oceania	TP	Tahiti : French Polynesia	TYO
Opotiki District : New Zealand	TZF V	Taranaki Province : New Zealand	TZJ
Oro Province : Papua N.G.	TRF	Taranaki Region : New Zealand	TZJ K
Otago Province : New Zealand	TZW	Tararua District : New Zealand	TZK W
Otago Region : New Zealand	TZW	Tarawa : Kiribati	TUG T
Otorohanga District : New Zealand	TZE R	Tasman District Council : New Zealand	TZQ T
Ovalau Island : Fiji	TTN	Taupo District : New Zealand	TZE T
		Tauranga District : New Zealand	TZF L
Pago Pago : American Samoa	TYV P	Taveuni Island : Fiji	TTL T

Thames Coromandel District : New Zealand	TZE G		Waipa District : New Zealand	TZE P
Timaru District : New Zealand	TZV K		Wairarapa area : New Zealand	TZL C
Tinian Island : Northern Mariana Islands	TUR T		Wairoa District : New Zealand	TZH D
Tokelau	TYS T		Waitakere City : New Zealand	TZD J
Tonga	TYX		Waitaki District : New Zealand	TZV T
Tongatapu group : Tonga	TYX P		Waitomo District : New Zealand	TZE S
Tongatapu Island : Tonga	TYX T		Wallis and Futuna	TYW W
Torres Islands : Vanuatu	TSP C		Wallis Island : Wallis and Futuna	TYW WW
Treasury group : Solomon Islands	TSN T		Wanganui District : New Zealand	TZK K
Trobriand Islands : Papua N.G.	TRE T		Wellington City : New Zealand	TZM
Truk : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM T		Wellington Province : New Zealand	TZL
Trust Territory of New Guinea	TRG		Wellington Region : New Zealand	TZL
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	TUJ		West Coast Region : New Zealand	TZR
Tuamotu Archipelago : French Polynesia	TYL		West Highlands Province : Papua N.G.	TRH L
Tubuai Islands : French Polynesia	TYP		West Irian	TQH
Tutuila Island : American Samoa	TYV O		West New Britain Province : Papua N.G.	TRL D
Tuvalu	TYT		West Pacific area	TTY
			West Sepik Province : Papua N.G.	TRI F
Union Islands	TYS T		Western Bay of Plenty District : New Zealand	TZF J
Upolu Island : Western Samoa	TYW L		Western District : Solomon Islands	TSN C
Upper Hutt City : New Zealand	TZL S		Western New Guinea (Irian Jaya)	TQH
			Western Province : Papua N.G.	TRC D
Vanua Levu : Fiji	TTL		Western Samoa	TYW
Vanuatu	TSP		Westland District : New Zealand	TZR L
Vate Island : Vanuatu	TSP V		Westland Province : New Zealand	TZR
Vava'u group : Tonga	TYX F		Whakatane District : New Zealand	TZF N
Vila : Vanuatu	TSP VL		Whangarei District : New Zealand	TZC T
Viti	TT		Windward Islands : French Polynesia	TYN W
Viti Levu : Fiji	TTC		Woodlark Island : Papua N.G.	TRE R
Waikato District : New Zealand	TZE K		Yap : F.S. of Micronesia	TUM Y
Waikato Region : New Zealand	TZE		Yasawa group : Fiji	TTJ
Waimakariri District : New Zealand	TZT W			
Waimate District : New Zealand	TZV P			

A bouquet for Attar

Our readers will recall the article in the last issue by Dr Karen Attar, King's College, entitled "Blissful perceptions : BC2 or not in Cambridge". We are very pleased to report that she has since had a full-length account of her investigations published in *The new review of academic librarianship*, v. 6, 2000, p.35-46. "The application of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification in Cambridge College libraries" is a most welcome and major contribution to the literature on BC2 and we urge all those who have not yet seen it to do so as soon as possible.

Standardization is not in evidence here! Karen paints a vivid picture which looks quite chaotic at first glance, but reveals on closer examination the great flexibility of the scheme and the equally great (or even greater) flexibility and ingenuity of the Cambridge librarians who have had to apply BC2 from draft and published schedules of various vintages and balance what they know to be the best principles against the demands of academics who have one-track perceptions of the scope and place of their own specialisms.

The

Bliss

CLASSIFICATION ASSOCIATION

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The BCA is a non-profit making organisation which promotes the development, publication and use of the Bliss Bibliographic Classification, publishes official amendments and enables contact between users of the scheme, giving them a say in its future direction. There are currently a number of vacancies for ordinary members of the BCA committee, to stand for three years from 1st January 2002.

Any nominations for membership of the Committee, duly proposed and seconded by members of the BCA in good standing, and notices of motion for the AGM should be sent <u>no later than 15th November 2001</u> to the BCA Secretary, c/o The Library, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge CB2 3HU, or telephone Heather Lane on (01223) 338852 or e-mail to: hel20@cus.cam.ac.uk *[lower-case letter L digits* 20*]*

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2001

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in November 2001. The date and venue had not been finally settled at the time this issue of the *Bulletin* went to press. Members will be informed by post and notices will appear in *The Library Association Record* and on the Association's web site**, http://www.sid.cam.ac.uk/bca/bcahome.htm**