

ERRATA

for *Extensions & Corrections to the UDC, 31 (2009)* Revised UDC Tables (pp. 49-159)

This document lists typographical errors found in *Revised UDC Tables of Extensions & Corrections to the UDC, 31 (2009)* as well as some other changes introduced during the MRF 09 database update. The column on the right ('should read') shows the correct way in which records were entered in the UDC MRF09. Parts of the text that were corrected are marked in bold.

Because of the systematic text checkings in the new database there is a number of additional corrections that were not published in the E&C 31 but are introduced in the MRF09. For instance, upon the introduction of the field IN (General Information note) this year the text formerly stored in the Editorial Note (administrative field 955) was moved to IN field. These changes were not published in the E&C 31 but are all listed below. All UDC numbers that were not present in E&C 31 but were updated in the process of the MRF09 production are introduced with symbol # (number sign).

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
# +, / Table 1a. Connecting symbols. Coordination. Extensions	# +, / Table 1a - Connecting symbols. Coordination. Extension [remainder is the same]
! + Coordination. Addition SN: <i>The coordination sign + (plus) connects two or more separated (non-consecutive, non-related) UDC numbers, to denote a compound subject for which no single number exists</i> Example(s) of combination: (44+460) France and Spain (470+571) Russia. Russian Federation 622+669 Mining and metallurgy	! + Coordination. Addition SN: <i>The coordination sign + (plus) (Table 1a) connects two or more separated (non-consecutive) UDC numbers, to denote a compound subject for which no single number exists</i> Example(s) of combination: (44+460) France and Spain 622+669 Mining and metallurgy [1 example deleted]
# :, ::, [] Table 1b. Relating symbols: Relatie. Order-fixng. Subgrouping SN: <i>Colon :, square brackets [] and double colon :: are added to UDC numbers to specify further concepts. In essence they are a method whereby the whole classification becomes available for adding to any one class if necessary</i>	# :, ::, [] Table 1b - Relating symbols: Relation . Order-fixing. Subgrouping SN: <i>Colon :, square brackets [] and double colon :: are added to UDC numbers to specify further concepts. In essence they are a method whereby the whole classification becomes available for adding to any one class if necessary</i>
+ =821.221 Tepehua SN: <i>Not to be confused with Tepehuan (Uto-Aztec language)</i>	+ =821.221 Tepehua SN: <i>Not to be confused with Tepehuan (Uto-Aztec language)</i>
# =842 Ge-Pano-Carib languages [...] EN: <i>A group of South American indigenous languages spoken from what is now the Greater Antilles to the central Mato Grosso in Brazil (mostly north of the Amazon River in what is now northern Brazil, the inland areas of the Guianas and Venezuela, and lowland Colombia)</i>	# =842 Ge-Pano-Carib languages [...] IN: <i>A group of South American indigenous languages spoken from what is now the Greater Antilles to the central Mato Grosso in Brazil (mostly north of the Amazon River in what is now northern Brazil, the inland areas of the Guianas and Venezuela, and lowland Colombia)</i>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p># =842.11 Carib (Cariban, Kari'ña, Galibi, Kalina) [...] EN: <i>The Carib language was spoken only by the men; women (usually Arawak captives) spoke Arawakan languages</i></p>	<p># =842.11 Carib (Cariban, Kari'ña, Galibi, Kalina) [...] IN: <i>The Carib language was spoken only by the men; women (usually Arawak captives) spoke Arawakan languages</i></p>
<p>! (0...) Table 1d - Common auxiliaries of form</p> <p>SN: <i>The common auxiliaries of form denote the form or presentation of documents. They are not used to denote the subject matter of documents Literary forms (poetry, plays, fiction etc.) are classed under 82-1/-9. Kinds of form not listed in Table 1d may be denoted by colon combination of a respective main number combined with (0:...), e.g. 929(0:741.52) Biography presented in a comic strip form</i></p> <p>AN:</p> <p>[...] <i>Inner form should be cited next to the subject before outer form is expressed, e.g. 792(091)(086.7) History of the theatre (subject - historical form - sound recording)</i> [...]</p>	<p>! (0...) Table 1d - Common auxiliaries of form</p> <p>SN: <i>The common auxiliaries of form denote the form or presentation of documents. They are not used to denote the subject matter of documents Literary forms (poetry, plays, fiction etc.) are classed under 82-1/-9. Kinds of form not listed in Table 1d may be denoted by colon combination of a respective main number combined with (0:...), e.g. 929(0:741.52) Biography presented in a comic strip form</i></p> <p>AN: Citation order: these auxiliaries are normally used following a subject notation, but, if desired, all documents of the same form of presentation (or their surrogates) may be grouped together under the appropriate form auxiliary. Inner and outer form: where more than one form aspect is to be expressed, distinction should be made between inner form, where the form influences the subject (e.g. historical presentation) and outer form, which expresses only the physical characteristics of the information carrier (e.g. a sound recording). Inner form should be cited next to the subject before outer form is expressed, e.g. 792(091)(086.7) History of the theatre (subject - historical form - sound recording)</p> <p>Example(s) of combination: (038)54 Dictionaries of chemistry (filed beside other dictionaries) (054)(44) French newspapers (085.6)685.53 Price lists of camping equipment (filed beside other price lists) 54(035) Handbooks of chemistry (filed beside other works on chemistry) 54(038)Dictionaries of chemistry (filed beside other works on chemistry)</p>
<p># (235.243.1) Mount Everest (= Chomolungma [Tibetan] = Qomolangma [Chinese] = Sagarmatha [Nepalese])</p>	<p># (235.243.1) Mount Everest (Chomolungma / Qomolangma / Sagarmatha / Zhumulangma) ⇒ (541.357)</p>
<p>+ (410.112/128) South East England</p>	<p>+ (410.112/128) South East England</p>
<p>+ (410.152.21.2) Beverley (county town)</p>	<p>+ (410.152.212) Beverley (county town)</p>
<p>! (417) Ireland. Republic of Ireland. Éire AN: <i>To denote historic and traditional divisions of Ireland including: provinces, kingdoms and overlordships, use range combination of contemporary subdivision or special auxiliary number (1-89)</i> <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> (417-89) Historic and traditional divisions of</p>	<p>! (417) Ireland. Republic of Ireland. Éire AN: <i>To denote historic and traditional divisions of Ireland including: provinces, kingdoms and overlordships, use range combination of contemporary subdivision or special auxiliary number (1-89)</i> <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> (417-89) Historic and traditional divisions of Ireland</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
Ireland (417-89CON) Connacht (historical province) (417-89LEI) Leinster (historical province) (417-89MEA) Meath (historical province) (417-89MUN) Munster (historical province) (417-89ULS) Ulster (historical province)	(417-89CON) Connacht / Connachta (Cúige Chonnacht) (historical province) (417-89LEI) Leinster / Laighin (Cúige Laighean) (historical province) (417-89MEA) Meath (historical province) (417-89MUN) Munster / an Mhumhain (Cúige Mumhan) (historical province) (417-89ULS) Ulster (historical province)
+ (417.722/.735) Leinster / Laighin (Cúige Laighean)	Correction: not introduced
! (417.731) Carlow / Contae Cheatharlach (county)	! (417.731) Carlow / Contae Cheatharlach (county)
+ (417.737/.755) Munster / an Mhumhain (Cúige Mumhan)	Correction: not introduced
+ (417.739/742) Tipperary SN: <i>Class here traditional county of Tipperary</i>	+ (417.739/.742) Tipperary SN: <i>Class here traditional county of Tipperary</i>
+ (417.842/.861) Connacht / Connachta / Cúige Chonnacht	Correction: not introduced
# (437) Czechoslovakia (1918-1992)	# (437) Czechoslovakia (1918-1992). Československo. Česko-Slovensko. Czech and Slovak Federal Republic IN: <i>Czechoslovakia was formed in 1918 from two new states Czechia and Slovakia created from former Austro-Hungarian provinces. The creation of the new state consisting of two republics was ratified by the Treaty of Saint-Germain (1919). The two republics became separate countries Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic on 1 January 1993</i> ⇒ (437.3); (437.6)
# (437.3) Czech Republic(1993-). Czechia (Ceská Republika. Cesko) EN: <i>In 1992 the Federal Parliament of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (formerly Czechoslovakia) decided to divide the country into two states; thus the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic came into being on 1 January 1993</i>	# (437.3) Czech Republic. Czechia. Česko. Česká Republika IN: <i>Following the dissolution of Czechoslovakia, Czech Republic became a separate country on 1 January 1993. The country is divided into thirteen regions (kraje) and one city (hlavní město)</i> ⇒ (437); (437.6)
# (437.6) Slovakia (1993-). Slovak Republic. Slovensko. Slovenská Republika EN: <i>In 1992 the Federal Parliament of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (formerly Czechoslovakia) decided to divide the country into two states; thus the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic came into being on 1 January 1993. Slovakia adopted a new set of administrative divisions, which were in force by 1996. Slovakia consists of eight regions. These are further divided into 79 districts. The districts are subdivided into municipalities</i> ⇒ (437)	# (437.6) Slovakia. Slovak Republic. Slovensko. Slovenská Republika IN: <i>Following the dissolution of Czechoslovakia, Slovakia became a separate country on 1 January 1993. Slovakia consists of eight regions. These are further divided into 79 districts. The districts are subdivided into municipalities</i> ⇒ (437); (437.3)
# (438) Poland. Polish Republic. Rzeczpospolita Polska	# (438) Poland. Polish Republic. Rzeczpospolita Polska

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>AN: To denote Poland in its historical border use (1-89) and time auxiliaries EN: Poland is divided into 16 provinces (sing. województwa / voivodeship) The provinces are further divided into 379 districts (sing.powiat), including 65 cities with district status, sometimes referred to as rural districts and urban districts. These are subdivided into towns (miasta), which are further subdivided into communes or wards (gminy, sing. gmina) [...] ⇒ (475)</p>	<p>AN: To denote Poland in its historical border use (1-89) and time auxiliaries IN: Poland is divided into 16 provinces (województwa / voivodeship) The provinces are further divided into 379 districts (powiat), including 65 cities with district status, sometimes referred to as rural districts and urban districts. These are subdivided into towns (miasta), which are further subdivided into communes or wards (gminy) [...] [reference removed] [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (439) Hungary. Hungarian Republic. Magyarország. Magyar Köztársaság [...] EN: Country is divided into nineteen counties (megyek, sing. megye)</p>	<p>! (439) Hungary. Hungarian Republic. Magyarország. Magyar Köztársaság [...] IN: Country is divided into nineteen counties (megyek, sing. megye) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (44) France. French Republic. République Française SN: Primary administrative divisions: départements grouped into conventional regions</p>	<p>! (44) France. French Republic. République Française [SN removed] IN: France is divided into 96 departments (départements) further subdivided into arrondissements, subdivided into cantons, which are (in general) subdivided into communes [EN removed]</p>
<p># (469) Portugal. República Portuguesa. Portuguese Republic EN: Portugal is divided into 18 districts (distritos) subdivided into 308 municipalities (municípios) further subdivided into civil parishes (freguesias), and 2 autonomous regions. While districts are the most relevant subdivisions in all administrative aspects and have remained with only few changes since the XIX century, the old provinces, abolished in 1959, are still recognized and commonly referred to in cultural terms as natural regions. The numbers for such provinces are maintained when they include more than one district and their designation was changed to 'region' (informal)</p>	<p># (469) Portugal. República Portuguesa. Portuguese Republic IN: Portugal is divided into 18 districts (distritos) subdivided into 308 municipalities (municípios) further subdivided into civil parishes (freguesias), and 2 autonomous regions. While districts are the most relevant subdivisions in all administrative aspects and have remained with only few changes since the XIX century, the old provinces, abolished in 1959, are still recognized and commonly referred to in cultural terms as natural regions. The numbers for such provinces are maintained when they include more than one district and their designation was changed to 'region' (informal) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (474.3) Latvia. Republic of Latvia. Latvijas Republika EN: Latvia is divided into 26 districts (rajons) and seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have traditionally been organized into five regions</p>	<p># (474.3) Latvia. Republic of Latvia. Latvijas Republika IN: Latvia is divided into 26 districts (rajons) and seven cities (lielpilsetas) that have traditionally been organized into five regions [EN removed]</p>
<p># (474.5) Lithuania. Republic of Lithuania. Lietuvos Respublika EN: Lithuania is administratively divided into 10 counties (sing. apskritis, pl. apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (sing. savivaldybe, pl. savivaldybes).</p>	<p># (474.5) Lithuania. Republic of Lithuania. Lietuvos Respublika IN: Lithuania is administratively divided into 10 counties (sing. apskritis, pl. apskritys) that are further subdivided into 60 municipalities (sing. savivaldybe, pl. savivaldybes). Counties</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>Counties are presented here grouped into five larger traditional regions</p>	<p>are presented here grouped into five larger traditional regions [EN removed]</p>
<p># (478) Moldova. The Republic of Moldova. Republica Moldoveneasca EN: <i>Moldova was taken over from the Ottoman Empire by Russia in 1812 and, as Guberniya of Bessarabia, stayed as part of Russia until 1918 when it was joined to Romania. In the periods from 1919 to 1940 and 1941 to 1944, the territory between the rivers Prut and Dneestr and the Black Sea were joined to and stayed as part of Romania, as the historical province of Basarabia. From 1944 to 1991, it was claimed by USSR and became the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. Moldova declared its independence on 27 August 1991. Moldova administrative division consists of: 32 counties (raioanele), three municipalities (municipiu), one autonomous territory unit (UTA - unitate teritoriala autonoma) and one administrative-territorial unit (UATSN - unitatile administrativ-teritoriale din partea stînga a Nistrului)</i></p>	<p># (478) Moldova. The Republic of Moldova. Republica Moldoveneasca IN: <i>Moldova was taken over from the Ottoman Empire by Russia in 1812 and, as Guberniya of Bessarabia, stayed as part of Russia until 1918 when it was joined to Romania. In the periods from 1919 to 1940 and 1941 to 1944, the territory between the rivers Prut and Dneestr and the Black Sea were joined to and stayed as part of Romania, as the historical province of Basarabia. From 1944 to 1991, it was claimed by USSR and became the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. Moldova declared its independence on 27 August 1991. Moldova administrative division consists of: 32 counties (raioanele), three municipalities (municipiu), one autonomous territory unit (UTA - unitate teritoriala autonoma) and one administrative-territorial unit (UATSN - unitatile administrativ-teritoriale din partea stînga a nistrului)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (497.1) Yugoslavia (Jugoslavija). Federal Republic of Yugoslavia -1991</p>	<p># (497.1) Yugoslavia (to 1991). Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Jugoslavija. Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija IN: <i>Yugoslavia was first established as Kingdom of Yugoslavia in 1918 as a union of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs and the Kingdom of Serbia (to which the Kingdom of Montenegro was annexed on 13 November 1918. Upon the German invasion of 1941 the state was officially abolished until the Federative Socialist of Yugoslavia (SFRY) was formed at the end of 1943 consisting of six republics. Upon the dissolution of SFRY 1991 former republics have become independent states</i> ⇒ (497.11+497.16) [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (497.4) Slovenia. Republic of Slovenia. Republika Slovenija EN: <i>Slovenia is divided into 12 administrative (statistical) regions and 193 municipalities (source: "Municipalities and statistical regions of Republic of Slovenia, 1 January 2004" by Geodetska uprava Republike Slovenije in Statistčni urad Republike Slovenije http://www.stat.si/doc/pub/slo_figures_04.pdf, page 78)</i></p>	<p>! (497.4) Slovenia. Republic of Slovenia. Republika Slovenija IN: <i>Slovenia is administratively divided 12 statistical regions (statistične regije) and 193 municipalities (općine)</i> ⇒ (497.1) [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (497.5) Croatia. Republic of Croatia. Republika Hrvatska EN: <i>Croatia is divided into 21 counties (županija) including Grad Zagreb. The</i></p>	<p>! (497.5) Croatia. Republic of Croatia. Republika Hrvatska IN: <i>Croatia is divided into 21 counties (županija) including Grad Zagreb. The</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>following classification allows for the five major geographical areas: Central Croatia; Mountain Croatia; Istria and Kvarner; and Southern Croatian Coast, i.e. Dalmatia and Dalmatian Coast. Within these are the 20 traditional, functional regions, e.g. the subdivisions of (497.521); these are the focus of much literature. Finally, the 21 zupanija are allowed for, being the official administrative structure, though not of much documentary significance. Where these are coextensive with functional regions, they dealt with in 'class here' notes, as at (497.522); where several are contained within a region, they are enumerated, as in the subdivisions of (497.525); where a region is contained within a zupanija, the region is notationally subordinate, as at (497.529.1); finally, where there is no correspondence at all, the zupanija has its own class mark, as (497.526)</p>	<p>following classification allows for the five major geographical areas: Central Croatia; Mountain Croatia; Istria and Kvarner; and Southern Croatian Coast, i.e. Dalmatia and Dalmatian Coast. Within these are the 20 traditional, functional regions, e.g. the subdivisions of (497.521); these are the focus of much literature. Finally, the 21 županija are allowed for, being the official administrative structure, though not of much documentary significance. Croatia was one of the six constituent republics of Yugoslavia from 1946 until the federation broke up in 1991 ⇒ (497.1) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (497.7) Macedonia 1991-). Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Republika Makedonija [...] EN: <i>In the current official administrative structure, Macedonia is divided into 84 municipalities [opstini] and the City of Skopje, (as regulated by the Law of Territorial Organization of the Republic of Macedonia from 11 August 2004, available on the official government site http://www.mls.gov.mk/default.asp?id=teritorial&sectio n=1). However, literary warrant requires an arrangement based on traditional areas that comprise cultural, economic and historical entities; these are therefore given priority, with the municipalities and some other notable entities listed in alphabetic order</i></p>	<p># (497.7) Macedonia. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Republika Makedonija [...] IN: <i>Macedonia is divided into 84 municipalities [opstini] and the City of Skopje, (as regulated by the Law of Territorial Organization of the Republic of Macedonia from 11 August 2004 However, literary warrant requires an arrangement based on traditional areas that comprise cultural, economic and historical entities; these are therefore given priority, with the municipalities and some other notable entities listed in alphabetic order</i> ⇒ (497.1) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (498) Romania. Republic of Romania. România [...] EN: <i>Romania is divided into 41 counties (sing. judet) and one municipality (municipiu) that can be organized into nine regions (Muntenia, Oltenia, Moldova, Transilvania, Maramures, Crisana, Banat, Bucovina, Dobrogea)</i></p>	<p># (498) Romania. Republic of Romania. România [...] EN: <i>Romania is divided into 41 counties (sing. judet) and one municipality (municipiu) that can be organized into nine regions (Muntenia, Oltenia, Moldova, Transilvania, Maramures, Crisana, Banat, Bucovina, Dobrogea)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (510) China. People's Republic of China. Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó [SN deleted] EN: <i>Names of places are given primarily in Pinyin romanization (if available), followed in parentheses by other spellings with some currency</i></p>	<p>! (510) China. People's Republic of China. Zhōnghuá Rénmín Gònghéguó [SN deleted] EN: <i>Names of places are given primarily in Pinyin romanization (if available), followed in parentheses by other spellings with some currency</i> ⇒ (235.48); (265.57); 265.72); (292.575); (315)</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
	<p>[references added] [EN removed]</p>
<p># (512) South-eastern China [...] EN: <i>Hong Kong was dependent territory of the United Kingdom from 1842 to 1997 when its sovereignty was transferred to the People's Republic of China. During the British administration Hong Kong was divided into 18 districts within four larger areas: Hong Kong island area, Kowloon and New Kowloon area, New Territories Mainland area, New Territories Islands area</i></p>	<p># (512) South-eastern China [...] IN: <i>Hong Kong was dependent territory of the United Kingdom from 1842 to 1997 when its sovereignty was transferred to the People's Republic of China. During the British administration Hong Kong was divided into 18 districts within four larger areas: Hong Kong island area, Kowloon and New Kowloon area, New Territories Mainland area, New Territories Islands area</i> ⇒ (529) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.911) Bayan-Ölgiy (Bajan-Ölgij / Bayan-Ölögey / Bayan-Ulegei / Bayanulgee / Bayan-Ulgii) (province), Ölgiy (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are three places called Altai in Mongolia. The other two are in Govi-Altay (517.914) and Hovd (517.913). There are three places in Mongolia called Asgat. The other two are in Dzavan (517.915) and S• hbaatar (517.954). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayanuur. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are three places in Mongolia called Bugat. The other two are in Bulgan (517.933) and Govi-Altay (517.914). There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. One is in Bulgan (517.933) and the other four are in Arhangay (517.917), Dornod (517.955), Hovd (517.913) and Omnogovi (517.931). There are two places on Mongolia called Buyant. The other is in Hovd (517.913). There are two places in Mongolia called Olgii. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are three places in Mongolia called Tsagaannuur. The other two are in Hovsgol (517.916) and Selenge (517.935)</i></p>	<p># (517.911) Bayan-Ölgiy (Bajan-Ölgij / Bayan-Ölögey / Bayan-Ulegei / Bayanulgee / Bayan-Ulgii) (province), Ölgiy (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are three places called Altai in Mongolia. The other two are in Govi-Altay (517.914) and Hovd (517.913). There are three places in Mongolia called Asgat. The other two are in Dzavan (517.915) and Sühbaatar (517.954). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayanuur. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are three places in Mongolia called Bugat. The other two are in Bulgan (517.933) and Govi-Altay (517.914). There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. One is in Bulgan (517.933) and the other four are in Arhangay (517.917), Dornod (517.955), Hovd (517.913) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There are two places on Mongolia called Buyant. The other is in Hovd (517.913). There are two places in Mongolia called Olgii. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are three places in Mongolia called Tsagaannuur. The other two are in Hövsgöl (517.916) and Selenge (517.935)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.912) Uvs (Ubs, Unsa Nor, Ubsa Nur, Ubsu Hur, Upsanol, Uvs nuur (province), Ulaangom (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>Hovd and Omnogovi in Uvs should not be confused with the provinces of the same names. There are two places in Mongolia called Malchin. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Olgii. The other is in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911). There are two places in Mongolia called Tarialin. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Tes. The other is in Dzavan (517.915). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanhairhan. The other is in Dzavan</i></p>	<p># (517.912) Uvs (Ubs / Unsa Nor / Ubsa Nur/ Ubsu Hur / Upsanol / Uvs nuur) (province), Ulaangom (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>Hovd and Omnogovi in Uvs should not be confused with the provinces of the same names. There are two places in Mongolia called Malchin. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Olgii. The other is in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911). There are two places in Mongolia called Tarialin. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Tes. The other is in Dzavan (517.915). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanhairhan. The other is in Dzavan</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
(517.915)	(517.915) [EN removed]
<p># (517.915) Dzavan (Dzabhan, Dzabkhan, Dzavchan, Psapchyn, Zavhan, Zavkhan (province), Uliastay (Dzavchlant) (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Asgat. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgii (517.911) and Suhbaatar (517.954). There are two places in Mongolia called Ih-Uul. The other is in Hovsgol (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Songino. The other is in Ulaanbaatar (517.937). There are two places in Mongolia called Tes. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanchuluut, The other is in Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanhairhan. The other is in Uvs (517.912)</i></p>	<p># (517.915) Dzavan (Dzabhan / Dzabkhan / Dzavchan / Psapchyn / Zavhan / Zavkhan) (province), Uliastay (Dzavchlant) (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Asgat. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgii (517.911) and Sühbaatar (517.954). There are two places in Mongolia called Ih-Uul. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Songino. The other is in Ulaanbaatar (517.937). There are two places in Mongolia called Tes. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanchuluut, The other is in Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanhairhan. The other is in Uvs (517.912)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.916) Hövsgöl (Chövsgöl, Hobsgol, Höbsögöl, Hubsugul, Khubsugal, Khubsugud, Khubsugul, Kossogol) (province), Mörön (provincial capital) [...] EN <i>Erdenebulgan should not be confused with Erdene-Bulgan in Arhangay (517.917). There is another place called Moron in Mongolia in Hentiy (517.953). There are two places in Mongolia called Ih-Uul. The other is in Dzavan (517.915). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhangay (517.917), Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Orhon (517.934) and Töv (517.938). There are two places in Mongolia called Malchin. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are two places in Mongolia called Moron. The other is in Hentiy (517.953). There are two places in Mongolia called Rashaant. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are two places in Mongolia called Tarialan. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are three places in Mongolia called Tsagaannuur. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgii (517.911) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsetserleg. The other is the provincial capital of Arhangay (517.917)</i></p>	<p># (517.916) Hövsgöl (Chövsgöl / Hobsgol / Höbsögöl / Hubsugul / Khubsugal / Khubsugud, Khubsugul / Kossogol) (province), Mörön (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>Erdenebulgan should not be confused with Erdene-Bulgan in Arhangay (517.917). There is another place called Moron in Mongolia in Hentiy (517.953). There are two places in Mongolia called Ih-Uul. The other is in Dzavan (517.915). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhangay (517.917), Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Orhon (517.934) and Töv (517.938). There are two places in Mongolia called Malchin. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are two places in Mongolia called Moron. The other is in Hentiy (517.953). There are two places in Mongolia called Rashaant. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are two places in Mongolia called Tarialan. The other is in Uvs (517.912). There are three places in Mongolia called Tsagaannuur. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgii (517.911) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsetserleg. The other is the provincial capital of Arhangay (517.917)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.917) Arhangay (Alahangai, Ara Hangay, Arakhangai, Archangaj, Arkhangai, North Hangay, North Khangai) (province), Tsetserleg (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>Erdene-Bulgan should not be</i></p>	<p># (517.917) Arhangay (Alahangai / Ara Hangay / Arakhangai / Archangaj / Arkhangai / North Hangay / North Khangai) (province), Tsetserleg (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>Erdene-Bulgan should not be confused</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>confused with Erdenebulgan in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsetserleg. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. One is in Bulgan (517.933) and the other four are in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911), Dornod (517.955), Hovd (517.913) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There are two places in Mongolia called Hangai. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Orhon (517.934), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Töv (517.938)</i></p>	<p><i>with Erdenebulgan in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsetserleg. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. One is in Bulgan (517.933) and the other four are in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911), Dornod (517.955), Hovd (517.913) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There are two places in Mongolia called Hangai. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Orhon (517.934), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Töv (517.938)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.918) Bayanhongor (Bayan-Khangor, Bayan Khongor) (province and provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan-Ondor. The other is in Övörhangay (517.932). There are three places called Bayan-Ovoo in Mongolia. The others are in Ömnögovi (517.931) and Hentiy (517.953). There are two places called Bogd in Mongolia. The other is in Övörhangay (517.932). There are two places in Mongolia called Gurvanbulag. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhaangay (517.917), Hovd (517.913), Orhon (517.934), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Töv (517.938). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The others are in Bulgan (517.933), Darhan-Uul (517.936), Hentiy (517.953) and Övörhangay (517.932)</i></p>	<p># (517.918) Bayanhongor (Bayan-Khangor / Bayan Khongor) (province and provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan-Ondor. The other is in Övörhangay (517.932). There are three places called Bayan-Ovoo in Mongolia. The others are in Ömnögovi (517.931) and Hentiy (517.953). There are two places called Bogd in Mongolia. The other is in Övörhangay (517.932). There are two places in Mongolia called Gurvanbulag. The other is in Bulgan (517.933). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhaangay (517.917), Hovd (517.913), Orhon (517.934), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Töv (517.938). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The others are in Bulgan (517.933), Darhan-Uul (517.936), Hentiy (517.953) and Övörhangay (517.932)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.933) Bulgan (Bulagan) (province and provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayannuur. The other is in Bayan-Uur (517.911). There are three places in Mongolia called Bugat. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911) and Govi-Altay (517.914). There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. The other five are in Arhangay (517.917), Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911), Dornod (517.955), Hovd (517.913) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There are two places in Mongolia called Gurvanbulag. The other is in Bayanhongor (517.918). There are two places in Mongolia called Hangai. The other is in Arhaangay (517.917). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The other four are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Dundgovi (517.939), Hentiy (517.953) and Övörhangay (517.932). There are four</i></p>	<p># (517.933) Bulgan (Bulagan) (province and provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayannuur. The other is in Bayan-Uur (517.911). There are three places in Mongolia called Bugat. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911) and Govi-Altay (517.914). There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. The other five are in Arhangay (517.917), Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911), Dornod (517.955), Hovd (517.913) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There are two places in Mongolia called Gurvanbulag. The other is in Bayanhongor (517.918). There are two places in Mongolia called Hangai. The other is in Arhaangay (517.917). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The other four are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Dundgovi (517.939), Hentiy (517.953) and Övörhangay (517.932). There are four</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>places in Mongolia called Orhon. The other three are in Darhan-Uul (517.936), Orhon(517.934) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Rashaant. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Saihan. The other is in Selenge (517.935)</i></p>	<p><i>places in Mongolia called Orhon. The other three are in Darhan-Uul (517.936), Orhon(517.934) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Rashaant. The other is in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are two places in Mongolia called Saihan. The other is in Selenge (517.935)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.934) Orhon (Erdenet, Orkhon) (municipality), Erdenet (municipal capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan. The other is in Töv (517.938). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhaangay (517.917), Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Töv (517.938). There are three other places in Mongolia called Orhon. They are are in Bulgan (517.932), Darhan-Uul (517.936) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanchuluut. The other is in Dzavan (517.915)</i></p>	<p># (517.934) Orhon (Erdenet / Orkhon) (municipality), Erdenet (municipal capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan. The other is in Töv (517.938). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhaangay (517.917), Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Töv (517.938). There are three other places in Mongolia called Orhon. They are are in Bulgan (517.932), Darhan-Uul (517.936) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Tsagaanchuluut. The other is in Dzavan (517.915)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.935) Selenge (Selenga) (province), Sühbaatar (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Altanbulag. The other is in Töv (517.938). There are three places in Mongolia called Bayangol. The other two are in Övörhangay (517.932) and Ulaanbaatar (517.937). There are four places in Mongolia called Orhon. The other three are in Bulgan (517.933), Darhan-Uul (517.936) and Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Saihan. The other is in Bulgan (517.932). There are two places in Mongolia called Sant. The other is in Övörhangay (517.932). There are three places in Mongolia called Suhbaatar. The other two are in Sühbaatar</i></p>	<p># (517.935) Selenge (Selenga) (province), Sühbaatar (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Altanbulag. The other is in Töv (517.938). There are three places in Mongolia called Bayangol. The other two are in Övörhangay (517.932) and Ulaanbaatar (517.937). There are four places in Mongolia called Orhon. The other three are in Bulgan (517.933), Darhan-Uul (517.936) and Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Saihan. The other is in Bulgan (517.932). There are two places in Mongolia called Sant. The other is in Övörhangay (517.932). There are three places in Mongolia called Suhbaatar. The other two are in Sühbaatar</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.936) Darhan-Uul (Darchan, Darhan, Darkhan, Darkhan-Uul (municipality), Darhan (municipal capital) [...] EN: <i>There is another place in Mongolia called Darhan in Hentiy (517.953). There are four places in Mongolia called Orhon. The other three are in Bulgan (517.932), Orhon (517.934) and Selenge (517.935)</i></p>	<p># (517.936) Darhan-Uul (Darchan / Darhan / Darkhan / Darkhan-Uul) (municipality), Darhan (municipal capital) [...] IN: <i>There is another place in Mongolia called Darhan in Hentiy (517.953). There are four places in Mongolia called Orhon. The other three are in Bulgan (517.932), Orhon (517.934) and Selenge (517.935)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.937) Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator, Ulan Bator Choto (state capital and municipality)</p>	<p># (517.937) Ulaanbaatar (Ulan Bator / Ulan Bator Choto) (state capital and municipality)</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>[...] EN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Bayangol. The other two are in Övörhangay (517.932) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Songino. The other is in Dzavan (517.915). There are three places in Mongolia called Suhbaatar. The others are in Sühbaatar (517.954) and Selenge (517.935)</i></p>	<p>[...] IN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Bayangol. The other two are in Övörhangay (517.932) and Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Songino. The other is in Dzavan (517.915). There are three places in Mongolia called Suhbaatar. The others are in Sühbaatar (517.954) and Selenge (517.935)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.938) Tov (Central, Tob, Tub, Tuvaimag) (province), Dzuunmod (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Altanbulag. The other is in Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan. The other is in Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayandelger. The other is in Sühbaatar (517.954). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayanjargalan. The other is in Dundgovi (517.939). There are two places in Mongolia called Delgerhaan. The other is in Hentiy (517.953). There are three places in Mongolia called Erdene. The other two are in Dornogovi (517.951) and Govi-Altay (517.914). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhaangay (517.917), Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Sergelen. The other is in Dornod (517.955). There are three places in Mongolia called Sumber. The others are in Dundgovi (517.939) and Govisumber (517.952). There are two places in Mongolia called Tseel. The other is in Govi-Altay (517.914)</i></p>	<p># (517.938) Töv (Central / Töb / Tub / Tuvaimag) (province), Dzuunmod (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Altanbulag. The other is in Selenge (517.935). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan. The other is in Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayandelger. The other is in Sühbaatar (517.954). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayanjargalan. The other is in Dundgovi (517.939). There are two places in Mongolia called Delgerhaan. The other is in Hentiy (517.953). There are three places in Mongolia called Erdene. The other two are in Dornogovi (517.951) and Govi-Altay (517.914). There are six places in Mongolia called Jargalant. The others are in Arhaangay (517.917), Bayanhongor (517.918), Hovd (517.913), Hövsgöl (517.916) and Orhon (517.934). There are two places in Mongolia called Sergelen. The other is in Dornod (517.955). There are three places in Mongolia called Sumber. The others are in Dundgovi (517.939) and Govisumber (517.952). There are two places in Mongolia called Tseel. The other is in Govi-Altay (517.914)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.939) Dundgovi (Central Gobi, Dunda Gobi, Dundgobi, Dundgov', Middle Gobi) (province), Mandalgovi (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayanjargalan. The other is in Töv (517.938). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Bulgan (517.932), Hentiy (517.953) and Övörhangay (517.932)</i></p>	<p># (517.939) Dundgovi (Central Gobi / Dunda Gobi / Dundgobi / Dundgov' / Middle Gobi) (province), Mandalgovi (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayanjargalan. The other is in Töv (517.938). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Bulgan (517.932), Hentiy (517.953) and Övörhangay (517.932)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.951) Dornogovi (Dornogobi, Dornogov', Dorono Gobi, East Gobi) (province), Buyant-Uhaa (Saynshand) (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Delgereh. The other is in Dornod (517.955). There are three places in</i></p>	<p># (517.951) Dornogovi (Dornogobi / Dornogov' / Dorono Gobi / East Gobi) (province), Buyant-Uhaa (Saynshand) (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Delgereh. The other is in Dornod</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>Mongolia called Erdene. The other two are in Govi-Altay (517.914).and Tov (517.938).There are three places in Mongolia called Sumber. The others are in Govisumber (517.952) and Tov (517.938)</i></p>	<p><i>(517.955). There are three places in Mongolia called Erdene. The other two are in Govi-Altay (517.914) and Töv (517.938). There are three places in Mongolia called Sumber. The others are in Govisumber (517.952) and Töv (517.938)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.952) Govisumber (Gobisumber) (municipality), Choyr (municipal capital) [...] EN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Sumber. The others are in Dornogovi (517.951)and Tov (517.938)</i></p>	<p># (517.952) Govisumber (Gobisumber) (municipality), Choyr (municipal capital) [...] IN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Sumber. The others are in Dornogovi (517.951) and Töv (517.938)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.953) Hentiy (Hentey, Hentii, Kentai, Kentei, Khentei, Khenti) (province), Ondorhaan (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are three places called Bayan-Ovoo in Mongolia. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918) and Omnogovi (517.931). There is another place in Mongolia called Darhan in Darhan-Uul (517.936). There is another place in Mongolia called Delgerhaan in Tov (517.938). There is another place in Mongolia called Herlen in Dornod (517.955). There is another place in Mongolia called Moron in Hovsgol (517.916). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Bulgan (517.932), Dundgovi (517.939) and Ovorhangay (517.932)</i></p>	<p># (517.953) Hentiy (Hentey / Hentii / Kentai / Kentei / Khentei / Khenti) (province), Öndörhaan (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are three places called Bayan-Ovoo in Mongolia. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There is another place in Mongolia called Darhan in Darhan-Uul (517.936). There is another place in Mongolia called Delgerhaan in Töv (517.938). There is another place in Mongolia called Herlen in Dornod (517.955). There is another place in Mongolia called Moron in Hövsgöl (517.916). There are five places in Mongolia called Olziit. The others are in Bayanhongor (517.918), Bulgan (517.932), Dundgovi (517.939) and Övörhangay (517.932)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.954) Suhbaatar (Suhe Baatar, Suhe-Bator, Sukhbaatar, Sukh-Batar, Sukhe-Bator) (province), Baruun-Urt (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Asgat. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911) and Dzavan (517.915). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayandelger. The other is in Töv (528.938). There are three places in Mongolia called Suhbaatar. The others are in Selenge (517.935) and Ulaanbaatar (517.937)</i></p>	<p># (517.954) Sühbaatar (Sühe Baatar / Suhe-Bator / Sühkbaatar / Sukh-Batar / Sukhe-Bator) (province), Baruun-Urt (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are three places in Mongolia called Asgat. The other two are in Bayan-Ölgiy (517.911) and Dzavan (517.915). There are two places in Mongolia called Bayandelger. The other is in Töv (528.938). There are three places in Mongolia called Suhbaatar. The others are in Selenge (517.935) and Ulaanbaatar (517.937)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (517.955) Dornod (Choibalsan, Choybalsan, Doronad, Doronod, Eastern (province), Choybalsan (Bayan Tumen (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan-Uul. The other is in Govi-Altay. There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. The other five are in</i></p>	<p># (517.955) Dornod (Choibalsan / Choybalsan / Doronad / Doronod / Eastern) (province), Choybalsan (Bayan Tumen) (provincial capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places in Mongolia called Bayan-Uul. The other is in Govi-Altay. There are six places in Mongolia called Bulgan. The other five are in Arhangay (517.917), Bayan-Ölgiy</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>Arhangay (517.917), Bayan-Olgii (517.911), Bulgan (517.932), Hovd (517.913) and Omnogovi (517.931). There are two places in Mongolia called Delgereh. The other is in Dornogovi (517.951). There is another place in Mongolia called Herlen in Hentiy (517.953). There are two places in Mongolia called Sergelen. The other is in Tov (517.938)</p>	<p>(517.911), Bulgan (517.932), Hovd (517.913) and Ömnögovi (517.931). There are two places in Mongolia called Delgereh. The other is in Dornogovi (517.951). There is another place in Mongolia called Herlen in Hentiy (517.953). There are two places in Mongolia called Sergelen. The other is in Töv (517.938) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (519) Korea (to 1948) EN: In 1900 Korea had recently come out from being under Chinese hegemony and was soon to submit to that Ölgii of Japan. In 1905 it became a Japanese protectorate and on 22 August 1910 a colony. At the end of World War 2 the US and the Soviet Union agreed to partition Korea at the 38th parallel, with the Soviet occupying the north and the US the south. This was intended to last until such a time as a democratic government could be set up for a united Korea. Instead, the communist north invaded the south in 1950 and the Korean war ensued. On 27 July 1953 an armistice was signed, and North and South Korea were separated by a demilitarized zone about a kilometre wide, running near the 38th parallel. The Japanese forms of names have been included to assist in searching for historical material, as these were used until 1945. English forms have also been added in addition to frequently found alternative romanized forms. South Korea has an additional note relating to romanisation</p>	<p># (519) Korea (to 1948) IN: In 1900 Korea had recently come out from being under Chinese hegemony and was soon to submit to that Ölgii of Japan. In 1905 it became a Japanese protectorate and on 22 August 1910 a colony. At the end of World War 2 the US and the Soviet Union agreed to partition Korea at the 38th parallel, with the Soviet occupying the north and the US the south. This was intended to last until such a time as a democratic government could be set up for a united Korea. Instead, the communist north invaded the south in 1950 and the Korean war ensued. On 27 July 1953 an armistice was signed, and North and South Korea were separated by a demilitarized zone about a kilometre wide, running near the 38th parallel EN: The Japanese forms of names have been included to assist in searching for historical material, as these were used until 1945. English forms have also been added in addition to frequently found alternative romanized forms</p>
<p># (519.5) South Korea. Republic of Korea. Taehan Min'guk [...] EN: South Korea is divided into eight provinces (do), one special self-governing province (teukbyeoljachido), six metropolitan cities (gwangyoksi) and one capital metropolitan city (teukgbyeolsi). The provinces are further divided into over 200 counties (gun) and cities (si). The romanisation system used here is the official "new" Hangeul system, developed by the National Academy of the Korean language, but until July 4 2000 the preferred system was the McCune-Reischauer system, and when they vary the names are given in this form in brackets, immediately after that according to the "new" Hangeul system, to assist in searching as they remain used on many maps and in other standard sources. Other variants follow these two forms</p>	<p># (519.5) South Korea. Republic of Korea. Taehan Min'guk [...] IN: South Korea is divided into eight provinces (do), one special self-governing province (teukbyeoljachido), six metropolitan cities (gwangyoksi) and one capital metropolitan city (teukgbyeolsi). The provinces are further divided into over 200 counties (gun) and cities (si) EN: The romanisation system used here is the official 'new' Hangeul system, developed by the National Academy of the Korean language, but until July 4 2000 the preferred system was the McCune-Reischauer system, and when they vary the names are given in this form in brackets, immediately after that according to the 'new' Hangeul system, to assist in searching as they remain used on many maps and in other standard sources. Other variants follow these two forms</p>
<p># (519.514) Gangwon-do (Kangwon-do) (Gang'weondo) (Kogen-do) (South</p>	<p># (519.514) Gangwon-do (Kangwon-do / Gang'weondo / Kogen-do / South Kangwon) (province),</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>Kangwon) (province), Chuncheon (Ch'unch'on) (provincial capital) [...] EN: <i>South Kangwon is used to distinguish it from the part of Kangwon province in North Korea</i></p>	<p>Chuncheon (Ch'unch'on) (provincial capital) [...] SN: <i>Gangwon-do and its North Korean part Kangwŏn are known as Gwandong region</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (533.41) 'Aden, Aden (capital) [...] EN: <i>From April 1st 1937 until 30th November 1967 Aden was a Crown Colony of the UK. Prior to 1937 it was administered by the Presidency of Bombay, India</i></p>	<p># (533.41) 'Aden, Aden (capital) [...] IN: <i>From April 1st 1937 until 30th November 1967 Aden was a Crown Colony of the UK. Prior to 1937 it was administered by the Presidency of Bombay, India</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (535) Oman. Sultanate of Oman EN: <i>Oman is divided into mintaqat (mintaqah, sing.) (regions), or muhafazat (muhafazah, sing.) (provinces). Below the regions or provinces it is subdivided into wilayat (governorates), which have steadily increased in number since 1977, numbering 59 in 1996</i></p>	<p># (535) Oman. Sultanate of Oman. Saltanat 'Umān IN: <i>Oman is divided into regions (mintaqat, mintaqah, sing.) or provinces (muhafazat, muhafazah, sing.). These are further subdivided into governorates (wilayat), which have steadily increased in number since 1977, numbering 59 in 1996</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (536.4) Qatar. State of Qatar EN: <i>Qatar is divided into baladiyah (baladiyah, sing.), (municipalities). Qatar occupies a peninsula in the Persian Gulf, and neighbouring reefs and islets. It disputes the Hawar Islands with Bahrain. If Qatar's claim is valid, the Hawar Islands are in Al Jumaliyah municipality</i></p>	<p># (536.4) Qatar. State of Qatar. Dawlat Qatar IN: <i>Qatar is divided into municipalities (baladiyah, baladiyah, sing.). Qatar occupies a peninsula in the Persian Gulf, and neighbouring reefs and islets. It disputes the Hawar Islands with Bahrain. If Qatar's claim is valid, the Hawar Islands are in Al Jumaliyah municipality</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (536.8) Kuwait. State of Kuwait EN: <i>Kuwait is divided into muhafazah (muhafazah, sing.) (provinces). The capitals have the same names as the provinces</i></p>	<p># (536.8) Kuwait. State of Kuwait. Dawlat al-Kuwayt IN: <i>Kuwait is divided into provinces (muhafazah, muhafazah, sing.). The capitals have the same names as the provinces</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (54) States of the Indian subcontinent EN: <i>At the time of partition Gilgit and Baltistan were legal and constitutional parts of Kashmir. However, Pakistani fighters invaded the areas, bringing about a de facto partition which has been in dispute ever since. The legal position has not changed but the state is forcibly divided between India and Pakistan. The area controlled by Pakistan is divided into Azad Kashmir Muzaffarabad (capital) and Northern Areas . Both are designated Centrally Administered Territories by Pakistan. If preferred, these areas could be placed in the vacant notations (549.12/.13) under Pakistan</i></p>	<p># (54) States of the Indian subcontinent IN: <i>At the time of partition Gilgit and Baltistan were legal and constitutional parts of Kashmir. However, Pakistani fighters invaded the areas, bringing about a de facto partition which has been in dispute ever since. The legal position has not changed but the state is forcibly divided between India and Pakistan. The area controlled by Pakistan is divided into Azad Kashmir Muzaffarabad (capital) and Northern Areas. Both are designated Centrally Administered Territories by Pakistan</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (540) India. Republic of India. Bhārat Gaṇarājya EN: <i>India in 1900 was a mixture of British</i></p>	<p>! (540) India. Republic of India. Bhārat Gaṇarājya</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>provinces under the direct sovereignty of the British crown and small states ruled by Indian princes under British hegemony. The British position was called paramountcy, meaning simply that Britain had power to overrule the native princes' actions. India at that time included present day Pakistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Aden (now part of Yemen). On the other hand, it excluded a few small enclaves in the possession of France and Portugal, and Sikkim, then a kingdom under British protection. When India obtained its independence on August 15th 1947, the area hitherto known as India was divided into two countries, India and Pakistan. The principle guiding the division was to allocate majority-Hindu areas to India and majority-Muslim areas to Pakistan. In the implementation, the large provinces of Bengal and Punjab were split between the two countries, and Pakistan was created as two pieces on opposite sides of the Indian subcontinent. India is divided into 28 states and seven union territories. These are further subdivided into Districts whose capitals are called Headquarters</p>	<p>IN: When India obtained its independence from British crown in 1947, the area hitherto known as India was divided into two countries, India and Pakistan. In the process of implementation, the large provinces of Bengal and Punjab were split between the two countries, and Pakistan was created as two pieces on opposite sides of the Indian subcontinent. India is divided into 28 states and seven union territories. These are further subdivided into districts whose capitals are called headquarters [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.13) Himachal Pradesh (state), Shimla (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] EN: There are two places called Hamirpur in India, at (540.13) and (540.27)</p>	<p># (540.13) Himachal Pradesh (state), Shimla (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] IN: There are two places called Hamirpur in India. The other is in <(540.27)> Uttar Pradesh state [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.15) Punjab (state) [...] EN: For the capital of Punjab state see (540.19) Chandigarh (Union Territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana)</p>	<p># (540.15) Punjab (state) [...] SN:: For the capital of Punjab state see (540.19) Chandigarh (Union Territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.19) Chandigarh (Union Territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana) EN: By the Punjab accord of 1985 Chandigarh Union Territory would eventually merge with Punjab state. This has not yet happened</p>	<p># (540.19) Chandigarh (Union Territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana) IN: By the Punjab accord of 1985 Chandigarh Union Territory would eventually merge with Punjab state. This has not yet happened [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.21) Haryana (state) [...] EN: For the capital of Haryana state see (540.19) 'Chandigarh (Union Territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana)'</p>	<p># (540.21) Haryana (state) [...] IN: For the capital of Haryana state see (540.19) 'Chandigarh (Union Territory and joint capital of Punjab and Haryana)' [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.27) Uttar Pradesh (state), Lucknow (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] EN: There are two places called Hamirpur in India, at (540.13) and (540.27)</p>	<p># (540.27) Uttar Pradesh (state), Lucknow (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] IN: There are two places called Hamirpur in India. The other is in (540.13) Himachal</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Pradesh state</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.29) Bihar (state), Patna (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] EN: <i>There are two places called Aurangabad in India at (540.29) and (540.53)</i></p>	<p># (540.29) Bihar (state), Patna (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] IN: <i>There are two places called Aurangabad in India. The other is in (540.53) Maharashtra state</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.33) West Bengal (state), Kolkata (Calcutta) (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] EN: <i>West Bengal has many small enclaves within the Rajshahi division of Bangladesh, and vice versa</i></p>	<p># (540.33) West Bengal (state), Kolkata (Calcutta) (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] IN: <i>West Bengal has many small enclaves within the Rajshahi division of Bangladesh, and vice versa</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.37) Arunachal Pradesh (state), Itanagar (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] EN: <i>Arunachal Pradesh is the object of a territorial claim by China</i></p>	<p># (540.37) Arunachal Pradesh (state), Itanagar (state capital, district and headquarters) [...] IN: <i>Arunachal Pradesh is the object of a territorial claim by China</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.53) Maharashtra (state), Mumbai (Bombay) (state capital) [...] EN: <i>There are two places called Aurangabad in India, at (540.29) and (540.53)</i></p>	<p># (540.53) Maharashtra (state), Mumbai (Bombay) (state capital) [...] IN: <i>There are two places called Aurangabad in India. The other is in (540.29) Bihar state</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.55) Goa (state), Panaji (state capital and headquarters of North Goa district) [...] EN: <i>Goa consists of a coastal region and the islands of Anjediva, Morcegos and Saint George's</i></p>	<p># (540.55) Goa (state), Panaji (state capital and headquarters of North Goa district) [...] IN: <i>Goa consists of a coastal region and the islands of Anjediva, Morcegos and Saint George's</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.57) Daman and Diu (Union Territory), Daman (Territory capital) EN: <i>Daman and Diu consists of two separate parts: the enclave of Daman and the island of Diu, with small adjacent coastal tracts. Both lie on the coast of Gujarat, but they are on opposite sides of the Gulf of Khambat</i></p>	<p># (540.57) Daman and Diu (Union Territory), Daman (Territory capital) IN: <i>Daman and Diu consists of two separate parts: the enclave of Daman and the island of Diu, with small adjacent coastal tracts. Both lie on the coast of Gujarat, but they are on opposite sides of the Gulf of Khambat</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.67) Pondicherry (Union Territory and Territory capital, district and headquarters) [...] EN: <i>Pondicherry consists of four districts, each of which is a separate coastal enclave: Karaikal and Pondicherry, both surrounded by Tamil Nadu; Yanam, within Andhra Pradesh; and Mah., within Kerala. The district of Pondicherry itself consists of several enclaves within Tamil Nadu</i></p>	<p># (540.67) Pondicherry (Union Territory and Territory capital, district and headquarters) [...] IN: <i>Pondicherry consists of four districts, each of which is a separate coastal enclave: Karaikal and Pondicherry, both surrounded by Tamil Nadu; Yanam, within Andhra Pradesh; and Mahé, within Kerala. The district of Pondicherry itself consists of several enclaves within Tamil Nadu</i> [EN removed]</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p># (540.71) Lakshadweep (state). Kavaratti (state capital, district and headquarters) EN: <i>Lakshadweep consists of a number of islands and reefs in the Indian Ocean. Towards the Indian mainland, the easternmost are Androth, Cheriyam and Kalpeni Islands. Towards the Maldivic Islands, the southernmost is Minicoy Island. The Amindivi and Cannanore island groups make up most of the territory</i></p>	<p># (540.71) Lakshadweep (state). Kavaratti (state capital, district and headquarters) IN: <i>Lakshadweep consists of a number of islands and reefs in the Indian Ocean. Towards the Indian mainland, the easternmost are Androth, Cheriyam and Kalpeni Islands. Towards the Maldivic Islands, the southernmost is Minicoy Island. The Amindivi and Cannanore island groups make up most of the territory</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (540.73) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Union Territory). Port Blair (Territory capital) EN: <i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands is separated from islands belonging to Myanmar by the Coco Channel. Landfall Island is the northernmost of the Andamans. Narcondam Island is the easternmost. The Nicobar Islands lie to the south, Great Nicobar being the southernmost. It is separated from Sumatra, Indonesia, by Great Channel</i></p>	<p># (540.73) Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Union Territory). Port Blair (Territory capital) IN: <i>Andaman and Nicobar Islands is separated from islands belonging to Myanmar by the Coco Channel. Landfall Island is the northernmost of the Andamans. Narcondam Island is the easternmost. The Nicobar Islands lie to the south, Great Nicobar being the southernmost. It is separated from Sumatra, Indonesia, by Great Channel</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (541) Eastern India and neighbouring states (historical) EN: <i>These historical numbers for India have been retained for the benefit of users who have collections already classified at these notations. The history of the Indian subcontinent, both pre and post 1947 is complex, and the modern notations provided at (540), (541.31), (541.35) and (549) should be preferred</i></p>	<p># (541) Eastern India and neighbouring states (historical) SN: <i>These historical numbers for India have been retained for the benefit of users who have collections already classified at these notations. The history of the Indian subcontinent, both pre and post 1947 is complex, and the modern notations provided at (540), (541.31), (541.35) and (549) should be preferred</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (541.31) Bhutan. Kingdom of Bhutan. Druk-yul EN: <i>Bhutan is divided into 20 dzongkhag (districts). Each district is further subdivided into 196 gewogs or blocks of villages</i></p>	<p># (541.31) Bhutan. Kingdom of Bhutan. Druk-yul. Druk Gyal Khab (Dru Gäkhap) IN: <i>Bhutan is divided into four administrative zones (dzongdey). Administrative zones are further subdivided into 20 districts (dzongkhag) and districts into 196 blocks of villages (gewogs)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># (548.7) Sri Lanka. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka Prajathanthrika Samajavadi Janarajaya (Sinhala). Illankai Chananaayaka Chosalisa Kudiyarasu (Tamil) EN: <i>Sri Lanka is divided into nine provinces, subdivided into 25 districts which are the primary administrative divisions. Subordinate to the districts there are pradeshiya mandalaya (divisional council) and pradeshiya mandalaya (village council). Since the late 19th century both palata (provinces) and districts have co-existed, with each province being a group of districts. The</i></p>	<p># (548.7) Sri Lanka. Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka Prajathanthrika Samajavadi Janarajaya (Sinhala). Illankai Chananaayaka Chosalisa Kudiyarasu (Tamil) IN: <i>Formerly known as Ceylon. Sri Lanka is divided into nine provinces, subdivided into 25 districts which are the primary administrative divisions. Subordinate to the districts there are divisional councils (pradeshiya mandalaya) and village councils (pradeshiya mandalaya). Since the late 19th century both provinces (palata) and districts have co-existed, with each province being a group of districts.</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>provinces had no administrative function until 1988. The Northern and Eastern provinces were temporarily merged into a North Eastern province, intended to placate Tamil demands for greater self-rule. The latest ISO 3166-2, December 15 1998, shows the Northern and Eastern as separate provinces</p>	<p>The provinces had no administrative function until 1988. The Northern and Eastern provinces were temporarily merged into a North Eastern province, intended to placate Tamil demands for greater self-rule. The latest ISO 3166-2, December 15 1998, shows the Northern and Eastern as separate provinces [EN removed]</p>
<p># (548.82) Maldives. Republic of the Maldives (Divehi Raajjeyge Jumhuriyya) [...] EN: <i>The Maldives is divided into 20 atolls and one city Mal,, the state capital</i></p>	<p># (548.82) Maldives. Republic of the Maldives. Divehi Rājjeḡ ge Jumhuriyyā [...] IN: <i>The Maldives is divided into 20 atolls and one city Malé, the state capital</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (564.3) Cyprus. Republic of Cyprus. Kypriaki Dimokratía. Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti EN: <i>Since 1974 the island of Cyprus has been partitioned. The larger part, in the south, is controlled by the Republic of Cyprus. The north constitutes the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) which is recognized only by Turkey. The district of Kyrenia is entirely within the TRNC. Famagusta, Larnarca and Nicosia all have sections which lie within the TRNC. Two small coastal enclaves of Cyprus are British military bases, sovereign soil of the United Kingdom. One of them is surrounded by Limassol, the other borders on Famagusta and Lamaca. The border between the Greek and Turkish sectors of Cyprus is a buffer strip, administered by the United Nations. The admionstrative divisions are districts and the capitals have the same name as their districts</i></p>	<p>! (564.3) Cyprus. Republic of Cyprus. Kypriaki Dimokratía. Kıbrıs Cumhuriyeti IN: <i>Since 1974 the island of Cyprus has been partitioned. The larger part, in the south, is controlled by the Republic of Cyprus. The north constitutes the self-proclaimed Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) which is recognized only by Turkey. The district of Kyrenia is entirely within the TRNC. Famagusta, Larnarca and Nicosia all have sections which lie within the TRNC. Two small coastal enclaves of Cyprus are British military bases, sovereign soil of the United Kingdom. One of them is surrounded by Limassol, the other borders on Famagusta and Lamaca. The border between the Greek and Turkish sectors of Cyprus is a buffer strip, administered by the United Nations. The admionstrative divisions are districts and the capitals have the same name as their districts</i> ⇒ (393.7); (495); (560) [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (567) Iraq. Republic of Iraq. Jumhūriyat Al-İrāq. Komara İraqê EN: <i>Iraq is divided into 18 muhafazat (provinces), which are enumerated here with their provincial capitals and some other major towns. Some alternative spellings are given, but variant names that refer to the ancient world, e.g. Babylon (now Babil), Nineveh (now Ninawa) are no longer included, as they are provided for under (3)</i></p>	<p>! (567) Iraq. Republic of Iraq. Jumhūriyat Al-İrāq. Komara İraqê IN: <i>Iraq is divided into 18 provinces or governorates (muhafazat). The provinces are further subdivided into districts (qadhas)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (569.1) Syria. Syrian Arab Republic. Sūryā. Al-Jumhūriyyah al-‘Arabiyyah as-Sūriyyah EN: <i>Syria is divided into muhafazah (provinces). The capitals have the same names as their provinces, except that Damascus is the capital of both Damascus and Rif Dimashq. The provinces are divided into mantika (districts) which are further subdivided into nahia (subdistricts)</i></p>	<p>! (569.1) Syria. Syrian Arab Republic. Sūryā. Al-Jumhūriyyah al-‘Arabiyyah as-Sūriyyah IN: <i>Syria is divided into provinces (muhafazah). The capitals have the same names as their provinces, except that Damascus is the capital of both Damascus and Rif Dimashq. The provinces are divided into districts (mantika) which are further subdivided into subdistricts (nahia)</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
	[EN removed]
<p>! (569.3) Lebanon. Republic of Lebanon. Lubnān. Liban. al-Jumhūrīyah al-Lubnānīyah. République libanaise. EN: <i>The Lebanon is divided into muhafazat (muhafazah, sing.) (provinces). The provinces are further subdivided into 26 caza or qadaa (counties)</i></p>	<p>! (569.3) Lebanon. Republic of Lebanon. Lubnān. Liban. al-Jumhūrīyah al-Lubnānīyah. République libanaise IN: <i>The Lebanon is divided into provinces (muhafazat). The provinces are further subdivided into 26 counties (caza or qadaa)</i> ⇒ (235.16) [EN removed]</p>
<p># (569.5) Jordan. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Urdunn EN: <i>Jordan is divided into provinces. In 1950 Jordan annexed the area of former Palestine between Israeli-held territory and the Jordan River, dividing it into the provinces of Hebron (Al-Khalil), Jerusalem (Al-Quds) and Nablus (Nabulus). On June 10th 1967 West Bank came under the control of Israel</i></p>	<p># (569.5) Jordan. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Urdunn / L'Urdünn. al Mamlaka al Urduniya al Hashemiyah IN: <i>Jordan is divided into provinces. In 1950 Jordan annexed the area of former Palestine between Israeli-held territory and the Jordan River, dividing it into the provinces of Hebron (Al-Khalil), Jerusalem (Al-Quds) and Nablus (Nabulus). On June 10th 1967 West Bank came under the control of Israel</i> ⇒ (282.254.23) [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (591) Myanmar (Burma). Union of Myanmar. Myanmar Naingngandaw. Pyi-daung-zu Myan-ma Naing-ngan-daw EN: <i>Myanmar is divided into taing (divisions or states). Generally speaking, states are semi-autonomous areas allocated to particular ethnic groups. The divisions and states are subdivided into layaing (districts) and substates. These are further subdivided into townships and villages. The districts have been listed together with other places of interest within a specific state. The problems of romanization and changed names are especially intense for Myanmar, together with a lack of accurate detailed information, rendering it difficult to assign all places of interest to their correct district, so no attempt has been made to go beyond state of division level. There are countless changes of name and orthography, and only the principal differences have been noted</i></p>	<p>! (591) Myanmar (Burma). Union of Myanmar. Myanmar Naingngandaw. Pyi-daung-zu Myan-ma Naing-ngan-daw IN: <i>Myanmar is divided into divisions or states (taing). Generally speaking, states are semi-autonomous areas allocated to particular ethnic groups. The divisions and states are subdivided into districts (layaing) and substates. These are further subdivided into townships and villages</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (593) Thailand. Kingdom of Thailand. Mueang Thai (Prathes Thai). Ratcha Anachak Thai EN: <i>Thailand is divided into five unofficial but standardized regions. Each region is made up of changwqats (provinces) except for Bangkok Metropolis, which is a municipality. The capitals have the same name as their provinces. Sometimes the capital is given the generic prefix "Muang". The provinces are divided into amphoes (amphurs: districts) and king amphoes (subdistricts). These are in turn subdivided into tambons (communes) which are</i></p>	<p>! (593) Thailand. Kingdom of Thailand. Mueang Thai (Prathes Thai). Ratcha Anachak Thai IN: <i>Thailand is divided into five unofficial but standardized regions. Each region is made up of provinces (changwqats) except for Bangkok Metropolis, which is a municipality. The capitals have the same name as their provinces. Sometimes the capital is given the generic prefix 'Muang'. The provinces are divided into districts (amphoes) and subdistricts (king amphoes). These are in turn subdivided into communes (tambons) which are</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>further subdivided into moobans (villages). In the early part of the 20th century there were groupings of provinces called monthons (administrative circles)</i></p>	<p><i>further subdivided into villages (moobans). In the early part of the 20th century there were groupings of provinces called administrative circles (monthons)</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (596) Cambodia. Kingdom of Cambodia. Srok Khmae (Prateh Kampuchea). Preăh Réachéa Anachâk Kâmpŭchea [...] EN: <i>Cambodia is divided into kh`t (provinces) and two autonomous municipalities, Krong Pailin and Phnom Penh</i></p>	<p>! (596) Cambodia. Kingdom of Cambodia. Srok Khmae (Prateh Kampuchea). Preăh Réachéa Anachâk Kâmpŭchea [...] IN: <i>Cambodia is divided into provinces (kh`t) and two autonomous municipalities, Krong Pailin and Phnom Penh</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>! (597) Vietnam. Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam EN: <i>Vietnam is divided into tỉnh (provinces), except for Da Nang, Haiphong, Hanoi en Ho Chi Minh which are thu do (formerly called thanh pho; municipalities). Each is further subdivided into divisions. There has been considerable change in the structure of these administrative divisions in recent years, and full details of the present position, with maps, can be found at http://www.angelfire.com/co/hongnam/vnm.ap.html. The country has been divided into seven Economic Regions by the UNDP and these are used for the primary grouping. See: http://www.undp.org.vn/dmu/reference/en/provincies.htm</i></p>	<p>! (597) Vietnam. Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam IN: <i>Vietnam is divided into provinces (tinh), except for Da Nang, Haiphong, Hanoi en Ho Chi Minh which are municipalities (thu do, formerly called thanh pho). Each is further subdivided into divisions. The country has been divided into seven Economic Regions by the UNDP</i> EN: <i>There has been considerable change in the structure of administrative divisions the beginning of 21st century. One of the sources used for the last revision in 2004 were found at http://www.angelfire.com/co/hongnam/vnm.ap.html and http://www.undp.org.vn/dmu/reference/en/provincies.htm</i></p>
<p>! (598) Laos. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Meuang Lao. Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao EN: <i>Laos is divided into khoueng (provinces), except for Vientiane municipality, which is a kâmpeng nakhon (municipality or prfecture). The secondary administrative divisions are districts. Several districs, in different provinces, have the same name, e.g. Viengkham, Viengthong, Xatsetha</i></p>	<p>! (598) Laos. Lao People's Democratic Republic. Meuang Lao. Sathalanalat Paxathipatai Paxaxon Lao IN: <i>Laos is divided into provinces (khoueng), except for Vientiane municipality, which is a municipality or prefecture (kâmpeng nakhon). The secondary administrative divisions are districts. Several districs, in different provinces, have the same name, e.g. Viengkham, Viengthong, Xatsetha</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p>+ (610.112.2) Damanhūr (governorate capital)</p>	<p>+ (620.112.2) Damanhūr (governorate capital)</p>
<p>+ (666.813.20) Touba (department and region capital)</p>	<p>+ (666.813.20) Touba (department and region capital)</p>
<p>+ (698.212.2) Triolet (district capital)</p>	<p>+ (698.212.2) Triolet (district capital)</p>
<p># (94) Australia. Commonwealth of Australia EN: <i>The following expansion for Australia has been compiled using the Statistical Divisions of the 1991 Census. Each state is divided into the headings corresponding to these, with the exception of the category "Offshore islands and migratory" used in every state, but not</i></p>	<p># (94) Australia. Commonwealth of Australia IN: <i>Australia is divided into six states and five territories. There are about 900 units of local government called boroughs, cities, district councils, municipalities, shires, or towns</i> EN: <i>The 1994 expansion for Australia has been compiled using the Statistical Divisions</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>considered helpful for the present purpose, since many areas in this category have a moving, aboriginal population and are not settlements or towns. Islands that are inhabited have been listed under the appropriate Division of each State and the remainder are at (948). Major towns in each state have been listed, and all cities with a population of over 10,000 are included. The decision of what constitutes a major town, however, varies from state to state, since many in the South East of the continent are considerably larger than those of Western Australia or Northern Territory, for example. In addition to the actual census reports themselves (Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1991 Census dictionary; Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1991 Census geographic areas) extensive use has been made of the following sources: Appleton, R. and Appleton, B., comps. The Cambridge dictionary of Australian places. Cambridge, CUP, 1992; National Library of Australia. Australian DDC: area table and index. Canberra, NLA, 1982. Some attempts has also been made to group places in the same way as they are arranged in the Dewey Decimal Classification, but there is no direct correspondence as the Statistical Divisions were changed in the 1991 Census which was later than the publication date of the 20th edition of that scheme. We would like to acknowledge the informal advice given by the Decimal Classification Office on this table and in particular the assistance offered by Giles Martin of the University of Newcastle Libraries, New South Wales. We must point out, however, that the arrangement presented here is the responsibility of UDCC alone and in no way reflects the official Australian or Dewey viewpoint</i></p>	<p><i>of the 1991 Census. In addition to the actual census reports themselves (Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1991 Census dictionary; Australian Bureau of Statistics. 1991 Census geographic areas) extensive use has been made of the following sources: Appleton, R. and Appleton, B., comps. The Cambridge dictionary of Australian places. Cambridge, CUP, 1992; National Library of Australia. Australian DDC: area table and index. Canberra, NLA, 1982. Some attempts has also been made to group places in the same way as they are arranged in the Dewey Decimal Classification, but there is no direct correspondence as the Statistical Divisions were changed in the 1991 Census which was later than the publication date of the 20th edition of that scheme</i></p>
<p>! (=...) Table 1f - Common auxiliaries of human ancestry, ethnic grouping and nationality [...] ⇒ (1=...); 572.9 [EN deleted (MRField 955)]</p>	<p>! (=...) Table 1f - Common auxiliaries of human ancestry, ethnic grouping and nationality [...] ⇒ =... ; (1/9); (1=...); 572.9 [EN deleted (MRField 955)] [reference added]</p>
<p># "..." Table 1g. COMMON AUXILIARIES OF TIME SN: SCOPE. <i>The common auxiliaries of time denote the date, point of time or range of time of a subject represented by a main UDC number. They do not indicate the date of publication of a document, which is a cataloguing matter. The basis of date indication is the Christian calendar, but non-Christian systems of time reckoning are also allowed for (in "68" and "69"), as well as other time concepts, e.g. seasons and geologic time</i></p> <p>AN: Notation - in calendar notation (see 'DATES' below), the point separates elements</p>	<p># "..." Table 1g - Common auxiliaries of time SN: <i>The common auxiliaries of time denote the date, point of time or range of time of a subject represented by a main UDC number. They do not indicate the date of publication of a document, which is a cataloguing matter. The basis of date indication is the Christian calendar, but non-Christian systems of time reckoning are also allowed for (in "68" and "69"), as well as other time concepts, e.g. seasons and geologic time</i></p> <p>AN: Notation - in calendar notation (see 'Dates' below), the point separates elements of different magnitudes (year-month-day).</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>of different magnitudes (year-month-day) Otherwise, a point occurs after every third digit, as usual in UDC. Non-hierarchic numbering is introduced by the hash or asterisk, e". under "327" for months. Only arabic numerals are used, e". MM should be converted to "2000" CITATION ORDER. The time auxiliary is normally cited after the main number, but since quotation marks are biterminal, they readily permit reversal of order or intercalation. E". 'Nineteenth-century chamber music' would normally be denoted by 785.7"18", but if a filing order giving higher priority to date is desired then 785"18"7, or even "18"785.7, is possible. Within the auxiliary itself, the time elements are cited in order of decreasing magnitude. DATES. Dates are denoted by citing the ordinary calendar notation in the order year-month-day, enclosed in quotation marks, e.g. "1898.12.11" 11 December 1898 CE The order of magnitudes (beginning with the greatest and ending with the least) corresponds to the principle of progression from general to special. In the interests of consistency, the year is always expressed as a four-digit number, and the month and day as two-digit numbers. The non-significant places are occupied by zeros, e.g. "0435.08.04" 4 August 435 CE CHRISTIAN OR COMMON ERA AND PRE-CHRISTIAN ERA. Dates BCE (Before Common era; also known as Before Christ / BC) and CE (Common era; also known as Anno Domini / AD) may be distinguished by prefixing the minus sign to dates BCE, e". "-0054" for 54 BCE, (and optionally the plus sign to dates CE, e". "+0043" for 43 CE). This method of distinction need only be used when references to both kinds of date are likely to occur "-" and "+" may be used without dates to denote the pre-Christian and Christian eras CENTURIES, DECADES. Centuries and decades may be denoted by 2 and 3 digits respectively, e.g. "03" The 300s (loosely, the 4th century) "19" The 1900s (loosely, the 20th century) "192" The 1920s (1920-1929) "200" The 2000s (first decade, i.e. 2000-2009) RANGES OF TIME. Ranges of several centuries, decades or years may be denoted by the initial and final figures, using the slash or oblique stroke, e.g. "04/14" The 5th to 15th centuries (the Middle Ages) "1815/1830" The period from 1815 to 1830 "625/627" Glacial and post-glacial periods When one of the limiting dates is undetermined, it is represented by three dots, e.g. 94(100)".../18" World history up to the (end of the) 19th century 94(100)"19/..." World history from the (beginning of the) 20th century onwards SMALLER TIME DIVISIONS. If required, the exact hour, minute or second when an event occurred may be denoted, using two-digit notations separated by points,</p>	<p>Otherwise, a point occurs after every third digit, as usual in UDC. Non-hierarchic numbering is introduced by the hash or asterisk, e.g. under "327" for months. Only arabic numerals are used, e.g. MM should be converted to "2000". Citation order - the time auxiliary is normally cited after the main number, but since quotation marks are biterminal, they readily permit reversal of order or intercalation. E.g. 'nineteenth-century chamber music' would normally be denoted by 785.7"18", but if a filing order giving higher priority to date is desired then 785"18"7, or even "18"785.7, is possible. Within the auxiliary itself, the time elements are cited in order of decreasing magnitude. Dates - they are denoted by citing the ordinary calendar notation in the order year-month-day, enclosed in quotation marks, e.g. "1898.12.11" 11 December 1898 CE. The order of magnitudes (beginning with the greatest and ending with the least) corresponds to the principle of progression from general to special. In the interests of consistency, the year is always expressed as a four-digit number, and the month and day as two-digit numbers. The non-significant places are occupied by zeros, e.g. "0435.08.04" 4 August 435 CE. Common Era or Christian Era and Pre-Christian era - dates BCE (Before Common era; also known as Before Christ / BC) and CE (Common era; also known as Anno Domini / AD) may be distinguished by prefixing the minus sign to dates BCE, e.g. "-0105" for 105 BCE, (and optionally the plus sign to dates CE). This method of distinction need only be used when references to both kinds of date are likely to occur. "-" and "+" may be used without dates to denote the pre-Christian and Christian eras. Centuries, decades - may be denoted by 2 and 3 digits respectively, e.g. "03" The 300s (loosely, the 4th century). "19" The 1900s (loosely, the 20th century). "192" The 1920s (1920-1929). Ranges of time - ranges of several centuries, decades or years may be denoted by the initial and final figures, using the slash or oblique stroke. When one of the limiting dates is undetermined, it is represented by three dots, e.g. 94(100)".../18" World history up to the (end of the) 19th century. Smaller time divisions - if required, the exact hour, minute or second when an event occurred may be denoted, using two-digit notations separated by points, e.g. "1898.12.07.15.46.03" 7 December 1898 at 15 hours, 46 minutes, 3 seconds</p> <p>Example(s) of combination: "-" Before Common Era (Pre-Christian Era) "-0054" The year 54 BCE + " Common Era (Christian Era) "+0043" The year 43 CE</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>e.g. "1898.12.07.15.46.03" 7 December 1898 at 15 hours, 46 minutes, 3 seconds</p>	<p>"04/14" The 5th to 15th centuries (the Middle Ages) "18" The 1800s (the 19th century) "1815/1830" The period from 1815 to 1830 "183" The 1820s (1830-1839) "200" The 2000s (first decade, i.e. 2000-2009, 'noughties') "625/627" Glacial and post-glacial periods 94(100)"19/..." World history from the (beginning of the) 20th century onwards</p>
<p># *, A/Z Table 1h. Subject specification by notations from non-UDC sources</p> <p>SN: Non-UDC notation and alphabetic extension may be used to increase the specificity of a UDC class mark</p> <p>AN: If non-UDC specifications are used with common auxiliaries i.e. they relate to a facet denoted by a biterminal common auxiliary numbers (numbers that are enclosed by brackets or quotation symbols), they should be placed within the biterminal signs, but otherwise they should be placed outside the signs. In the example (492*....), the asterisked component is part of the place facet - Netherlands place name codes - and is therefore inside the parentheses; in the example 625.711.1(4)*E4, it is not part of the place facet, but introduces a new characteristic - highway identifiers - and is therefore placed after the closing parenthesis. Similarly, in (492.83UTR), the alpha component UTR denoting Utrecht is part of the place facet, whereas in 005.71-027.563(430)AEG it is not: it introduces a new characteristic - names of firms</p>	<p># *, A/Z Table 1h. Subject specification by notations from non-UDC sources</p> <p>SN: <i>Non-UDC notation and alphabetic extension may be used to increase the specificity of a UDC class mark</i></p> <p>AN: <i>If non-UDC specifications are used with common auxiliaries i.e. they relate to a facet denoted by a biterminal common auxiliary numbers (numbers that are enclosed by brackets or quotation symbols), they should be placed within the biterminal signs, but otherwise they should be placed outside the signs. In the example (460*11), the asterisked component is part of the place facet, in this case postal code for a Spanish province - and is therefore inside the parentheses; in the example 625.711.1(4)*E4, it is not part of the place facet, but introduces a new characteristic - highway identifiers - and is therefore placed after the closing parenthesis. Similarly, in (417-89CON), the alpha component CON denoting Connacht is part of the place facet, whereas in 069:7(430)ALT it is not: it introduces a new characteristic - name of museums</i></p> <p>Example(s) of combination: 069:7(430)ALT Museums - arts - Germany - Alte Pinakothek 625.711.1(4)*E4 National roads - Europe - E4 (European route identifier) (417-89CON) Ireland - historic division - Connacht (460*11) Spain - Girona (postal code for province)</p>
<p># -0... Table 1k. COMMON AUXILIARIES OF GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS</p>	<p># -0... Table 1k - Common auxiliaries of general characteristics [Remainder is the same]</p>
<p>! -02 COMMON AUXILIARIES OF PROPERTIES</p>	<p>! -02 Table 1k - Common auxiliaries of properties [Remainder is the same]</p>
<p># -03 COMMON AUXILIARIES OF MATERIALS SN: SCOPE. The -03 auxiliaries denote the materials or constituents of which objects or products are made. The main places for classing materials as such are in most cases the sections of 66 and 67 dealing with their manufacture or processing. Documents about materials in general, or all or many materials from a particular point of view (e.g. dangerous goods) are classed under 620.2, materials testing under 620.1, and chemical analysis under 543</p>	<p># -03 Table 1k - Common auxiliaries of materials SN: The -03 auxiliaries denote the materials or constituents of which objects or products are made. The main places for classing materials as such are in most cases the sections of 66 and 67 dealing with their manufacture or processing. Documents about materials in general, or all or many materials from a particular point of view (e.g. dangerous goods) are classed under 620.2, materials testing under 620.1, and chemical analysis under 543</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>AN: <i>USE. The -03 auxiliaries are applicable throughout the main tables (unless an exception is noted, e.g. at 613.2, 616-03) if the material aspect is secondary to the subject. CITATION ORDER. The -03 auxiliaries are not to be used independently or cited first in a compound notation. They are always suffixed to a main number or notation which expresses the subject to be qualified. COMPOSITE MATERIALS. Composite materials may be denoted by apostrophe combination, in which the apostrophe replaces -03 in the second and subsequent component numbers, e.g. -036.674 Polyester resins. -037.52 Artificial mineral fibres. Glass fibres. Ceramic fibres. -036.674' 752 Polyester and glass fibre</i></p>	<p>AN: The -03 auxiliaries are applicable throughout the main tables (unless an exception is noted, e.g. at 613.2, 616-03) if the material aspect is secondary to the subject. CITATION ORDER. The -03 auxiliaries are not to be used independently or cited first in a compound notation. They are always suffixed to a main number or notation which expresses the subject to be qualified. COMPOSITE MATERIALS. Composite materials may be denoted by apostrophe combination, in which the apostrophe replaces -03 in the second and subsequent component numbers, e.g. -036.674 Polyester resins. -037.52 Artificial mineral fibres. Glass fibres. Ceramic fibres. -036.674' 752 Polyester and glass fibre</p> <p>⇒ 543; 620.1; 620.2</p>
<p># -04 COMMON AUXILIARIES OF RELETION, PROCESSES AND OPERATIONS SN: <i>SCOPE. The -04 auxiliaries denote relations between concepts (particularly under -042) and processes, activities and operations in any discipline. They are appicable throughout the main tables. Where such processes etc. are already adequately denoted in a main class, that notation may be preferred. Care should be taken to distinguish between a process as a subsidiary aspect of a subject and cases where the process or activity is itself the subject, e.g. appraisal of research and methodology in the social sciences would be classed using -04..., at 303.1-047.4 -- as opposed to appraisal as a management technique, denoted by a main number at 055.96</i> AN: <i>CITATION ORDER. The -04 auxiliaries are not to be used independently, or cited first in a compound notation. They are always suffixed to a main number.</i></p>	<p># -04 Table 1k - Common auxiliaries of relation, processes and operations SN: The -04 auxiliaries denote relations between concepts (particularly under -042) and processes, activities and operations in any discipline. Care should be taken to distinguish between a process as a subsidiary aspect of a subject and cases where the process or activity is itself the subject, e.g. appraisal of research and methodology in the social sciences would be classed using -04..., at 303.1-047.4 -- as opposed to appraisal as a management technique, denoted by a main number at 055.96. AN: The -04 auxiliaries are applicable throughout the main tables. Where such processes etc. are already adequately denoted in a main class, that notation may be preferred. CITATION ORDER. The -04 auxiliaries are not to be used independently, or cited first in a compound notation. They are always suffixed to a main number.</p>
<p># -05 COMMON AUXILIARIES OF PERSONS AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICSUSE SN: <i>The -05 auxiliaries denote the persons concerned or their characteristics</i> AN: <i>The -05 auxiliaries are applicable throughout the main tables, if the personal aspect is secondary to the subject. If the main table for a particular subject provides no direct subdivision or special auxiliary for the personal aspect, -05 itself may be used to denote this, e.g. 324 Elections, 324-05 Persons connected with elections. The roles of agent and target should usually be distinguished by -051 or -052, e.g. 324 Elections, 324-051 Electors, voters 324-052 Elected representatives with any further personal Characteristics denoted by adding the appropriate subdivision of -053/-058, e.g. 324-052-055.2 Female elected representatives. If the main tables already provide a place for the personal aspect, then</i></p>	<p># -05 Table 1k - Common auxiliaries of persons and personal characteristics AN: <i>The -05 auxiliaries are applicable throughout the main tables, if the personal aspect is secondary to the subject. If the main table for a particular subject provides no direct subdivision or special auxiliary for the personal aspect, -05 itself may be used to denote this, e.g. 324 Elections, 324-05 Persons connected with elections. The roles of agent and target should usually be distinguished by -051 or -052, e.g. 324 Elections, 324-051 Electors, voters 324-052 Elected representatives with any further personal characteristics denoted by adding the appropriate subdivision of -053/-058. If the main tables already provide a place for the personal aspect, then the subdivisions of -053/-058 may be added directly to this. As with all common</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>the subdivisions of -053/-058 may be added directly to this, e.g. 070.42-057.13 Freelance journalists , 347.96-055.2 Female lawyers, 616-083-055.1 Male nurses. As with all common auxiliaries, the subdivisions of -05 may be combined with each other, or other auxiliaries, e.g. 64-053.6-055.2 Female adolescent domestic staff, 78.071-056.45(=411.16) Jewish musical prodigies CITATION ORDER. The -05 auxiliaries are not to be used independently or cited first in a compound notation. They are always suffixed to a main number or notation which expresses the subject to be qualified</i></p>	<p>auxiliaries, the subdivisions of -05 may be combined with each other, or other auxiliaries. CITATION ORDER. The -05 auxiliaries should not, in principle, be used independently or cited first in a compound notation. They are normally suffixed to a main number or notation which expresses the subject to be qualified</p> <p>Example(s) of combination: 070.42-057.13 Freelance journalists 347.96-055.2 Female lawyers 616-083-055.1 Male nurses 64-053.6-055.2 Female adolescent domestic staff 78.071-056.45(410) Musical prodigies in the United Kingdom 324-052-055.2 Female elected representatives</p>
<p># 003.332.5 Arabic scripts AN: Denote adaptation to non-Semitic languages by.038</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 003.332.5.038:811.432.875 To Swahili</p>	<p># 003.332.5 Arabic scripts AN: <i>Denote adaptation to non-Semitic languages by 003.038, from special auxiliary subdivision 003.01/.09</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 003.332.5.038:811.432.875 Adaptation of the Arabic script to Swahili ⇒ 003.01/.09</p>
<p># 003.349.3 Russian Cyrillic AN: <i>Denote adaptation to other languages by.038</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 003.349.3.038:811.161.2 Ukrainian alphabet 003.349.3.038:811.512.133 Uzbek alphabet</p>	<p># 003.349.3 Russian Cyrillic</p> <p>AN: <i>Denote adaptation to other languages by 003.038 from special auxiliary subdivision 003.01/.09</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 003.349.3.038:811.161.2 Adaptation of the Russian Cyrillic to Ukrainian 003.349.3.038:811.512.133 Adaptation of the Russian Cyrillic to Uzbek ⇒ 003.01/.09</p>
<p># 004.085.2 Compact discs (CD) [...] EN: <i>The standard compact disc was introduced in 1982 for digital audio reproduction. But, because any type of information can be represented digitally, the standard CD was adapted by the computer industry, beginning in the mid-1980s, as a low-cost storage-and-distribution medium for large computer programs, graphics, and databases</i></p>	<p># 004.085.2 Compact discs (CD) [...] IN: <i>The standard compact disc was introduced in 1982 primarily for digital audio reproduction. The format was adapted by the computer industry in the mid-1980s, as a low-cost storage-and-distribution medium</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># 004.085.4 Videodiscs (Laserdiscs, LD) EN: <i>Patented as Reflective Optical Videodisc, also know as Laser Videodisc, Laservision, Disco-Vision, DiscoVision, and MCA DiscoVision. Laserdisc was a forerunner to compact discs and DVDs</i></p>	<p># 004.085.4 Videodiscs (Laserdiscs, LD) IN: <i>Patented as Reflective Optical Videodisc, also know as Laser Videodisc, Laservision, Disco-Vision, DiscoVision, and MCA DiscoVision. Laserdisc was a forerunner to compact discs and DVDs</i> [EN removed]</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p># 004.085.5 DVD [...] EN: <i>Although the official DVD specification documents from 1995 have never stated what the abbreviation DVD stands for, this optical disc storage is most commonly referred to as Digital Versatile Disc and Digital Video Disc</i></p>	<p># 004.085.5 DVD [...] IN: <i>Although the official DVD specification documents from 1995 have never stated what the abbreviation DVD stands for, this optical disc storage is most commonly referred to as Digital Versatile Disc and Digital Video Disc</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># 004.085.6 Blu-ray Disc (Blu-ray, BD) EN: <i>The Blu-ray Disc physical specifications were finished in 2004. The BD-ROM specifications were finalized in early 2006</i></p>	<p># 004.085.6 Blu-ray Disc (Blu-ray, BD) IN: <i>The Blu-ray Disc physical specifications were finished in 2004. The BD-ROM specifications were finalized in early 2006</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># 004.085.7 Digital paper (Interactive paper) [...] EN: <i>Patterned paper used in conjunction with a digital pen to create handwritten digital documents. The printed dot pattern uniquely identifies the position coordinates on the paper. The digital pen uses this pattern to store the handwriting and upload it to a computer</i></p>	<p># 004.085.7 Digital paper (Interactive paper) [...] IN: <i>Patterned paper used in conjunction with a digital pen to create handwritten digital documents. The printed dot pattern uniquely identifies the position coordinates on the paper. The digital pen uses this pattern to store the handwriting and upload it to a computer</i> [EN removed]</p>
<p># 004.33 Memory units. Storage units AN: <i>Denote memory characteristics by.07... and memory storage media by.08.</i></p>	<p># 004.33 Memory units. Storage units AN: <i>To denote memory characteristics and memory storage media see 004.07 and 004.08 from special auxiliary subdivision for computing 004.01/.08</i> ⇒ 004.01/.08</p>
<p># 004.355 Drives AN: <i>Specify by.08.</i></p> <p>[Remainder the same]</p>	<p># 004.355 Drives AN: <i>To denote details use 004.08 from special auxiliary subdivision for computing 004.01/.08</i> [Remainder the same]</p>
<p># 004.38 Computers. Kinds of computer AN: <i>Denote computer generations by.032.8.</i></p>	<p># 004.38 Computers. Kinds of computer AN: <i>Denote computer generation by 004.032.8 from special auxiliary subdivision for computing 004.01/.08</i> ⇒ 004.032.8</p>
<p># 004.421 Algorithms for program construction AN: <i>Class algorithms for particular processes at the process, using.021</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 004.424.5.021 Sort algorithms</p>	<p># 004.421 Algorithms for program construction AN: <i>Class algorithms for particular processes at the process, using 004.021, from special auxiliary subdivision for computing 004.01/.08</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 004.424.5.021 Sort algorithms ⇒ 004.021</p>
<p>! 004.946 Virtual reality (VR) SN: <i>Class here modelling of a computer-generated environment simulating reality through interaction with an artificial three-dimensional visual or other sensory</i></p>	<p>! 004.946 Virtual reality (VR) SN: <i>Class here modelling of a computer-generated environment simulating reality through interaction with an artificial three-dimensional visual or other</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p><i>environment using interactive devices: goggles, headsets, gloves, or body suits). For Internet virtual worlds use 004.945.5</i> AN: <i>To denote application of VR technology in entertainment, medicine, biotechnology, engineering, design, or marketing use colon combination</i></p>	<p><i>sensory environment using interactive devices: goggles, headsets, gloves, or body suits). For Internet virtual worlds use 004.946.5</i> AN: <i>To denote application of VR technology in entertainment, medicine, biotechnology, engineering, design, or marketing use colon combination</i></p>
<p># 2-167.2 Angels. Angelology. Angel hierarchy EN: <i>This may be expanded for individuals, by precedence, according to religion; e.g. 28-167.21 Jibril and 28-167.22 Mika'il at 28 Islam</i></p>	<p># 2-167.2 Angels. Angelology. Angel hierarchy [EN removed]</p>
<p>! 2-284 Works of doctrine, dogma. Articles of faith. Systematic theology. Dogmatics SN: <i>Use this class to denote works of doctrine under the religious practice in question</i> <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-549-284 The doctrine of Holy Communion ⇒ 2-285</p>	<p>! 2-284 Works of doctrine, dogma. Articles of faith. Systematic theology. Dogmatics SN: <i>Class here general works only. To denote the subject discussed combine with other concepts from 2-1/-9 special auxiliary subdivision for religion</i> <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-549-284 The doctrine of Holy Communion ⇒ 2-285</p>
<p>! 2-3 Persons in religion SN: <i>Class here literature on general classes of agents that are not linked to a particular religious activity. For religious officials, persons in authority in the faith etc. use classes from the subdivision of class 2-72 Nature and structure of the organized religion</i> AN: <i>Generally speaking, persons should be subordinated to the function they perform using the common auxiliaries of persons Table 1k -05 e.g. 2-468.6-051 Healers (healing and common auxiliary for persons as doers)</i> ⇒ 2-722</p>	<p>! 2-3 Persons in religion SN: Class here general classes of agents that are not linked with a particular religious activity. For religious officials, persons in authority in the faith etc., see 2-722 AN: <i>Generally speaking, persons should be subordinated to the function they perform using the common auxiliaries of persons -05 (Table 1k). For instance, 2-468.6-052 Healed person (combining 'healing' and 'persons as targets') or 2-788-051 Monks (combining 'monastic orders' and 'persons as agents, doers')</i> ⇒ -05; 2-722</p>
<p># 2-426 Religious ethics. Ethics directly derived from religious systems [...] EN: <i>This may be expanded for individual religions, e.g. 28-426 Five Pillars of Islam, 28-426.1/.5</i></p>	<p># 2-426 Religious ethics. Ethics directly derived from religious systems [...] [EN removed]</p>
<p># 28-523.44 Mihrab. Central feature of a mosque, facing Mecca EN: <i>Unlike a Christian altar, the niche is not sacred</i></p>	<p># 28-523.44 Mihrab. Central feature of a mosque, facing Mecca [EN removed]</p>
<p>! 2-55 Sacraments. Sacramentals SN: <i>Class here general and comprehensive treatments of sacraments. Individual sacraments are listed in the subdivision</i></p>	<p>! 2-55 Sacraments. Sacramentals SN: <i>Class here general and comprehensive treatments of sacraments. Individual sacraments are provided in the subdivision but the list is more comprehensive in coverage than will be required by any one faith</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31		SHOULD READ	
! 2-565	<p>Feasts and festivals. Holy days SN: <i>Class here festivals by specific characteristics using combinations with other classes as required. The list of specific named festivals can be found under each major religion</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 2-565:631 Harvest festivals 2-565"321" Spring festivals 2-565-31 Birth of the founder ⇒ 233-565; 242-565; 26-565; 27-565; 28-565</p>	! 2-565	<p>Feasts and festivals. Holy days SN: <i>Class here festivals by specific characteristics using combinations with other classes as required</i> AN: <i>Specify by alphabetic extension A/Z (Table 1h) or, if more appropriate, use specific named festivals listed under each major religion</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 2-565:631 Harvest festivals 2-565"321" Spring festivals 2-565-31 Birth of the founder ⇒ 233-565; 242-565; 26-565; 27-565; 28-565</p>
! 2-6	<p>Processes in religion SN: <i>Class here general processes dealing with internal dynamics of religion such as development, evolution, growth etc. and external relations, interactions between religions. These should not be confused with the history of the faith as a subject which can be classed under 2-9 or with common auxiliary number for (091) historical presentation</i> ⇒ 2-9</p>	! 2-6	<p>Processes in religion SN: <i>Class here developmental aspects of religions, their internal dynamics and external relations with each other. For religious activities, practices and duties see the subdivisions of 2-4 and 2-5.</i> ⇒ 2-4; 2-5</p>
! 2-65	<p>Comparison of religions SN: <i>Class here general literature on methods and techniques in comparing religions. For comparison between specific religions use colon combinations between main numbers denoting religions and if required common auxiliaries for phase relationship -042 (Table 1k)</i></p>	! 2-65	<p>Comparison of religions SN: <i>Class here comparison of religions in the strict sense, describing similarities and differences between different religion. Comprehensive studies of religions should be placed in the top class 2 Religion. Theology</i></p>
+ 2-722.8		Correction: not introduced	
# 233-565	Named festivals in Hinduism	# 233-565	Feasts and festivals, holy days in Hinduism
+ 242-852.5	<p>Schools of thought in Mahayana Buddhism AN: <i>Specify alphabetic extension A/Z (Table 1h)</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 242-852.5MAD Madhyamaka (India) 242-852.5PRA Prajnaparamita, Perfection of Wisdom (India) 242-852.5YOG Yogacarins (Yogacara) 242.852.5ZEN Zen (Japan)</p>	+ 242-852.5	<p>Schools of thought in Mahayana Buddhism AN: <i>Specify alphabetic extension A/Z (Table 1h)</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 242-852.5MAD Madhyamaka (India) 242-852.5PRA Prajnaparamita, Perfection of Wisdom (India) 242-852.5YOG Yogacarins (Yogacara) 242-852.5ZEN Zen (Japan)</p>
+ 242-1/-9	<p>Special auxiliary subdivision for Mahayana Buddhism SN: <i>This special auxiliary subdivision represents the application of the main special auxiliary subdivision for</i></p>	+ 242-1/-9	<p>Special auxiliary subdivision for Mahayana Buddhism SN: <i>This special auxiliary subdivision represents the application of the main special auxiliary subdivision for religion</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31		SHOULD READ	
	<p>religion 2-1/-9 to Mahayana Buddhism. It contains only a selection of the most relevant classes and concepts that were further developed specifically for Mayahana</p> <p>AN: To introduce more concepts, not present here, use numbers from the 2-1/-9 subdivision</p> <p>⇒ 2-1/-9; 24-1/-9</p>		<p>2-1/-9 to Mahayana Buddhism. It contains only a selection of the most relevant classes and concepts that were further developed specifically for Mahayana</p> <p>AN: To introduce more concepts, not present here, use numbers from the 2-1/-9 subdivision</p> <p>⇒ 2-1/-9; 24-1/-9</p>
+ 242-7	Organization and Administration in Mahayana Buddhism	+ 242-7	Organization and administration in Mahayana Buddhism
x 26-727	(Goyim. Non-Jews. Non-adherents)	Correction: not cancelled	
! 27-528.5	<p>Christian liturgies</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 271.2-528.5 Orthodox Church - Byzantine rite / rite of Constantinople</p>	! 27-528.5	<p>Christian form of rite, office. Christian liturgies</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 271.2-528.5 Orthodox Church - Byzantine rite / rite of Constantinople</p>
! 27-67	<p>Relations of Christianity with other faiths</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-67:26 Relations with Judaism 27-67-722.8 Relations with non-Christians</p>	- 27-67	<p>Relations of Christianity with other faiths</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-67:26 Relations with Judaism 27-67-727 Relations with non-Christians</p>
+ 27-722.8	Non-Christians. Non-believers	Correction: not introduced	
x 27-727	(Non-Christians. Non-believers)	Correction: not cancelled	
! 27-74	<p>Religious law. Christian religious law. Canon law</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-74:347 Relationship between canon law and civil law 27-74-722.5 Persons in canon law 271.2-74 Canons of the Orthodox Church. Legal administration 272-74 Roman Catholic canon law 273.4-74 Canon law of the Anglican church</p> <p>⇒ 348</p>	! 27-74	<p>Religious law. Christian religious law. Canon law</p> <p>SN: Use this class to collocate issues on legal administration and Christian religious law under religion. Otherwise prefer 348</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-74:347 Relationship between canon law and civil law 27-74-722.5 Persons in canon law 271.2-74 Canons of the Orthodox Church. Legal administration 272-74 Roman Catholic canon law 273.4-74 Canon law of the Anglican church</p> <p>⇒ 348</p>
! 27-9	<p>Church history. General history of the Christian Church</p> <p>SN: <i>Class here church history proper, periods of Christian Church, for historical presentation of other aspects of religious topics prefer combination with common auxiliary (091)</i></p>	! 27-9	<p>Church history. General history of the Christian Church</p> <p>SN: <i>Class here church history proper, periods of Christian Church, for historical presentation of other aspects of religious topics prefer combination with common auxiliary (091)</i></p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31		SHOULD READ	
	<p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-9"00/1054" Church history to the Great Schism 27-9"00" Primitive apostolic church. Church during the first century 27-9"01/07" Church history 2-8th century CE. Period of the Church fathers. Patristic period 27-9"0100/0325" Christian Church prior to the prior to the 1st Council of Nicaea in 325 (ante-Nicene period) 27-9"0325/1054" Christian Church prior to the prior to the 1st Council of Nicaea in 325 (post-Nicene period) 27-9"0858/1204" Period of estrangement of Eastern and Western Christendom</p>		<p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 27-9"00/1054" Church history to the Great Schism 27-9"00" Primitive apostolic church. Church during the first century 27-9"01/07" Church history 2-8th century CE. Period of the Church fathers. Patristic period 27-9"0100/0325" Christian Church prior to the 1st Council of Nicaea in 325 (ante-Nicene period) 27-9"0325/1054" Christian Church in the post-Nicene period i.e. after 325 27-9"0858/1204" Period of estrangement of Eastern and Western Christendom</p>
# 28-523.44	Mihrab. Central feature of a mosque, facing Mecca EN: <i>Unlike a Christian altar, the niche is not sacred</i>	# 28-523.44	Mihrab. Central feature of a mosque, facing Mecca [EN removed]
+ 28-722.8	Non-believers	Correction: not introduced	
x 28-727	(Non-believers)	Correction: not cancelled	
! 316.343	Social stratification and class structure of different socioeconomic formations <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> [...] 316.343:316.323.62--058.14 Workers. Proletarians in early capitalist societies [...]	! 316.343	Social stratification and class structure of different socioeconomic formations <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> [...] 316.343:316.323.62- 058.14 Workers. Proletarians in early capitalist societies [...]
# 355.484	Classification according to military leaders, generals etc. [...] EN: <i>Example 355.484WEL follows the first note, the other example follows the second note</i>	# 355.484	Classification according to military leaders, generals etc. [...] [EN removed]
# 37.018	Educational organization. Basic forms, patterns, of education EN: <i>Education in an institution is assumed, unless otherwise stated</i>	# 37.018	Educational organization. Basic forms, patterns, of education SN: Education in an institution is assumed, unless otherwise stated
# 51	Mathematics EN: <i>The present [i.e. Dec. 2006] changes in Mathematics are principally a revision of the following parts: 510ÿ Fundamental and general considerations of mathematics; 512.62 Field theory; 512.64ÿLinear algebra; 512.66 Homological algebra, 517.95 Partial differential equations; 517.96 Finite differences. Functional and integral equations; and 517.97 Calculus of variations. Mathematical theory of control. All existing</i>	# 51	Mathematics [EN removed]

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<i>notations not mentioned are replaced by '...' and remain unchanged</i>	
<p># 528.5 Geodetic instruments and equipment AN: <i>Details by special auxiliaries -1/-7 mentioned at 528-1/-7</i></p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 528.5 -187 Accuracy 528.5-217 Ground plates. Base plates 528.5-539 Precision regulation 528.5-752.3 Stabilizing devices ⇒ 531.7; 532.29; 681.2; 681.783 [missing in E&C31]</p>	<p># 528.5 Geodetic instruments and equipment AN: Denote details on instruments, equipment and processes using special auxiliaries 62-1/-9</p> <p><i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 528.5 -187 Geodetic instruments accuracy, precision 528.5-217 Ground plates, base plates for geodetic instruments 528.5-539 Precision regulation of instruments 528.5-752.3 Stabilizing devices for geodetic instruments ⇒ 531.7; 532.29; 62-1/-9; 681.2; 681.783</p>
<p># 53 Physics EN: <i>The present changes in Physics are principally a revision of the following parts: 530 Theoretical foundations of physics; 534 Vibrations. Waves. Acoustics; 535.14 Quantum optics; 536 Thermodynamics. Statistical physics; 538.9 Condensed-matter physics. Solid state physics; and 539 Physical nature of matter. All existing notations not mentioned are replaced by '...' and remain unchanged</i></p>	<p># 53 Physics [EN removed]</p>
<p># 544.332 Heat (enthalpy) of chemical processes. Enthalpy change in chemical reaction, *H. Additivity of reaction heats. Hess' law [...]</p> <p>EN: <i>The present changes in Physics are principally a revision of the following parts: 530 Theoretical foundations of physics; 534 Vibrations. Waves. Acoustics; 535.14 Quantum optics; 536 Thermodynamics. Statistical physics; 538.9 Condensed-matter physics. Solid state physics; and 539 Physical nature of matter. All existing notations not mentioned are replaced by '...' and remain unchanged</i></p>	<p># 544.332 Heat (enthalpy) of chemical processes. Enthalpy change in chemical reaction, *H. Additivity of reaction heats. Hess' law [...]</p> <p>[EN removed]</p>
<p># 616-006 Tumours. Neoplasms. Blastomata. Choristomata. Hamartomata. Oncology AN: <i>Special.03/.04 auxiliaries are applicable in the subdivisions of 616-006</i></p>	<p># 616-006 Tumours. Neoplasms. Blastomata. Choristomata. Hamartomata. Oncology [AN removed]</p>
<p># 616-008.3/.5 Functions of specific organs AN: 616-008.3,616-008.4 and 616-008.5 and their subdivisions are</p>	<p># 616-008.3/.5 Functions of specific organs [AN removed]</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31		SHOULD READ	
	developed differently under individual organs		
# x	616-01/-09 (General aspects of pathology) → 616-01/-099	Cancelled	
#	616-089.8 Operative treatment in the strict sense. Surgery AN: <i>Instruments for particular operations are denoted by adding -7 (from 616-7) to the subdivision for the operation</i>	#	616-089.8 Operative treatment in the strict sense. Surgery AN: <i>To denote instruments for particular operations use special auxiliaries 616-71/-78</i>
x	616-099 (<i>Poisoning. Intoxication</i>)	Correction: not cancelled	
#	630 Forestry [...] AN: <i>For fruit-tree growing see 634.1/.6</i>	#	630 Forestry [...] AN: <i>For fruit-tree growing see 634</i>
!	635 Garden plants. Gardening AN: <i>To denote gardening equipment, operations etc. use colon combination with 631 and for plant damage and diseases with 632</i> ⇒ 630*27; 631 ; 632 ; 634; 712	!	635 Garden plants. Gardening AN: <i>To denote gardening equipment, operations etc. use colon combination with 631 and for plant damage and diseases with 632</i> Example(s) of combination: 635:631.67 Garden irrigation, watering ⇒ 630*27; 631 ; 632 ; 634; 712
# x	635-167 (Garden irrigation, watering) → 635; 631; 632	Cancelled	
+	656.1/.4 Land transport	Correction: not introduced	
#	656.5 Other forms of land transport	#	656.5 Land transport by conveyor systems and pipelines
#	7.032 Ancient cultures of the Old World. Styles of Antiquity [...] EN: <i>If preferred, the individual auxiliaries for Cyprus (393.7), Phoenicia (394.4), Palestine (394.5), Arabia (394.7) and Carthage (397.3) may be used</i>	#	7.032 Ancient cultures of the Old World. Styles of Antiquity [...] [EN removed]
!	741.5 Caricature. Cartoons Including: Satirical and humorous drawings SN: <i>Class here cartoons whether or not humorous</i> Example(s) of combination: 741.5:32 Political cartoons ⇒ 7.049.2	!	741.5 Caricature. Cartoons Including: Satirical and humorous drawings [SN: removed] Example(s) of combination: 741.5:32 Political cartoons ⇒ 070.449.8 ; 7.049.2
#	780.6 Musical instruments and accessories EN: <i>This the first stage of a projected revision of the whole of class 78, which brings together the classification of</i>	#	780.6 Musical instruments and accessories EN: <i>The 2004 revision of musical instruments is based on the system published in 1914 by Erich von</i>

APPEARS IN E&C 31	SHOULD READ
<p>specific musical instruments with music intended for them. It is being developed under 780; instruments are enumerated under 780.6 and accessories under 780.7, and music for individual instruments is at 780.7, leaving 780.1/5 free for future revision of the theoretical sections and 780.9 for unforeseen developments. This classification of musical instruments is based on the system published in 1914 by Erich von Hornbostel and Curt Sachs. Under this system - now accepted by musicologists all over the world - instruments are categorized according to the way in which the sound is produced. The principal source for this scheme is 'Musical instruments of the world: an illustrated encyclopedia', by the Diagram Group. London, Paddington Pr., 1976. Also consulted were: History of musical instrument classification systems [http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/Exhibitions/Instruments/Anglais/classement_en.html]. Guidelines for interpreting musical instruments in museum collection instruments in museum collections, by Margaret Birley et al. [http://www.music.ed.ac.uk/euchmi/cimcim/iwte.html]. The source used for electronic instruments is: Groves dictionary of music and musicians. 2nd ed. London: Macmillan, 2001</p>	<p>Hornbostel and Curt Sachs. Under this system - now accepted by musicologists all over the world - instruments are categorized according to the way in which the sound is produced. The principal source for this scheme is 'Musical instruments of the world: an illustrated encyclopedia', by the Diagram Group. London, Paddington Pr., 1976. Also consulted were: History of musical instrument classification systems [http://www.virtualmuseum.ca/Exhibitions/Instruments/Anglais/classement_en.html]. Guidelines for interpreting musical instruments in museum collection instruments in museum collections, by Margaret Birley et al. [http://www.music.ed.ac.uk/euchmi/cimcim/iwte.html]. The source used for electronic instruments is: Groves dictionary of music and musicians. 2nd ed. London: Macmillan, 2001</p>
<p>! 799.1 Sport fishing Including: Angling. Sea fishing ⇒ 316.324.4; 341.225.8; 351.823.1; 639.2</p>	<p>! 799.1 Sport fishing Including: Angling. Sea fishing AN: Denote details by colon combinations with numbers from 639.2 ⇒ 316.324.4; 341.225.8; 351.823.1; 639.2</p>
<p>! 799.2 Sport hunting Including: Hawking. Falconry ⇒ 316.324.22; 347.246; 351.823.1; 591.611; 639.1</p>	<p>! 799.2 Sport hunting Including: Hawking. Falconry AN: Denote details by colon combinations with numbers from 639.1 ⇒ 316.324.22; 347.246; 351.823.1; 591.611; 639.1</p>
<p>! 81`27 Sociolinguistics. Usage of language SN: Do denote social dialects, idioms and jargons etc. associated with particular social strata or user groups, use common auxiliaries numbers =...`282 (Table 1c) ⇒ =...`276/`282</p>	<p>! 81`27 Sociolinguistics. Usage of language AN: To denote social dialects, idioms and jargons etc. associated with particular social strata or user groups, use special auxiliary subdivision for language usage, dialects and variants =...`276/`282 (Table 1c) ⇒ =...`276/`282</p>
<p>! 81`36 Grammar [Example of combination deleted] ⇒ 37.016; 81-116.7; 81-117</p>	<p>! 81`36 Grammar [Example of combination deleted] ⇒ 81-116.7; 81-117 [reference to 37.016 removed]</p>

APPEARS IN E&C 31		SHOULD READ	
+ 821.214	Modern Indic literature ⇒ 811.214	+ 821.214	Literature of Modern Indic languages ⇒ 811.214
# 821.22	Iranian literature in general	# 821.22	Literature of Iranian languages
+ 821.6	Literature of Sino-Tibetan Languages	Correction: not introduced in MRF09	
! 929.532	Ecclesiastical registers. Church registers <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 929.532:2-722.5 Lists of Christian clergy (as genealogical source)	! 929.532	Ecclesiastical registers. Church registers <i>Example(s) of combination:</i> 929.532: 27 -722.5 Lists of Christian clergy (as genealogical source)
# 94(41)	History of the British Isles <i>AN: Though the common auxiliaries for the historical and traditional divisions of the countries in the British Isles, from (411) to (416) and (420) to (429), are appropriate in some ways for use in the history class, the resulting order is not ideal. The primary display, therefore, now uses (410) and its subdivisions, which provides a sequence from the greatest to the least. The old numbers are still available if required, for instance to classify the history of the traditional counties of the UK, and can be found in Table 1e; thus the history of Huntingdonshire could be denoted by 94(425.62). However, it is important to follow one option consistently: either use only (410) and its subdivisions, fitting historical entities into the nearest current equivalent; or use only (411/429) for historical entities</i>	# 94(41)	History of the British Isles AN: <i>The history of countries in the British Isles are denoted using common auxiliaries of place (410) to (428.9) (Table 1e)</i> ⇒ 4(366); 94(410); 94(415); 94(417)

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