Name Authorities: RDA, Corporate Names

Details

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Use this section in conjunction with the following sources:

- RDA, chapters 8, 11
- LC-PCC PS, chapters 8, 11 (GPO follows all LC-PCC PSs)
- DCM Z1: relevant fields, including field 046 (Always consult and follow, unless instructed otherwise.)
- MARC 21 Format for Authority Data (relevant fields, including field 046)
- LC Guidelines
- PCC document: "MARC 21 Encoding to Accommodate New RDA Elements 046 and 3XX in NARs and SARs"
- NACO Participants' Manual
- <u>NACO home page</u> (includes: documentation & updates, cataloging FAQs, and training)
- <u>PCC Post RDA Implementation Guidelines and Standards</u> home page
- Frequently Asked Questions: Program for Cooperative Cataloging and RDA (PCC-RDA-FAQ Update 20130401)
- <u>NACO Normalization</u>
- <u>RDA in NACO Training (training videos and other materials that cover all aspects of</u> RDA Name Authorities)

110 - Corporate Name

To create the authorized access point, add the associated jurisdictional/government name to government bodies entered directly, and to corporate bodies containing the word "National" in the preferred name, unless the name of the jurisdiction/government is already included in the preferred name. Thus, all Federal U.S. government bodies will either be entered subordinately to "United States," or be qualified by the addition of "(U.S.)." Apply this addition also to non-government corporate bodies according to your judgment, to clarify the location. See the optional addition in RDA 11.13.1.3 for justification.

GPO interprets the LC-PCC PS 11.2.2.19 Type 2 as meaning that the word "Services" is treated the same way as the word "Service," i.e. both are considered subordinate terms.

111 - Meeting Name

Consult and follow RDA and LC-PCC PS 11.13.1.8.

If creating a name authority record (NAR) for an individual conference and no NAR for the ongoing collective conference exists, there is no need to create one.

In many cases, it is found that the individual conference name to be set up from the resource being cataloged does not match the access point for the collective conference name. When an individual conference name does not match its corollary collective conference name, regard the collective conference name's authorized access point as the "base authorized access point" to use as the preferred name for the individual conference name. Consider the NAR for the collective conference to be the "base record." In the individual conference name access point, qualify the "base name," and reflect the variant form found in the resource being cataloged in both the individual and collective conference name records. It is fine if the preferred form is not found/justified in the resource generating the 1XX for the individual conference name. Add parenthetical additions to variants in the NAR for the individual conference name to make the variant(s) unique to that record.

When considering individual conference names that do not match the collective conference name, be very cautious about considering that there is a true name change until the proof is overwhelming. In most cases, use the variant approach mentioned above.

Original Collective Conference Record

111 2 International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems

670 Benefit of regional energy balancing service ... 2010: \$b PDF t.p. (9th Annual International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems)

Modified Collective Conference Record

111 2 Annual International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems

411 2 International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems \$w nnea

667 See also related access points for individual instances of this conference which include specific information about the number, date, or place of the individual conference.

670 Benefit of regional energy balancing service ... 2010: \$b PDF t.p. (9th Annual International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems)

Individual Conference Record

111 2 Annual International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems \$n (11th : \$d 2012 : \$c Lisbon, Portugal)

670 Wind power forecasting error frequency analyses ..., 2012: \$b t.p. (11th Annual International Workshop on Large-Scale Integration of Wind Power into Power Systems, Lisbon, Portugal, November 13-15, 2012)

368 - Other Attributes of Corporate Body

It is GPO policy to prefer a broad category term from this list:

- Conference
- Organization
- Firm
- Agency used for any government body, at any level, including local
- Program

However, if a term that characterizes the body appears in the <u>List of Ambiguous Entities</u> (a.k.a. "Division of the World"), use the term from the list in the singular form.

When entering a term from either the short list above or from the <u>List of Ambiguous Entities</u>, do not enter a \$2 (source of term).

If the terms on this list are not applicable, try to use a Library of Congress Subject Heading (LCSH) term (followed by \$2 lcsh), or a Library of Congress Genre/Form Term (LCGFT) (followed by \$2 lcgft). LCGFTs may be searched and retrieved in OCLC and Classification Web. If selection of a LCSH term or LCGFT involves too much deliberation, do not include the 368 field.

370 - Associated Place

Record the location of a conference in 370 \$e

Record the country associated with a conference in 370 \$c

Record any other place that is associated with a conference in 370 \$f

Note: Places in a collective conference name authority record must be applicable to the whole series. (see <u>RDA Special Topics: Conferences - Guidelines for Best Practice</u>)

RDA 11.13.18: If the access point represents a series of conferences, etc., do not add the location unless all the conferences in the series were held in the same place.

372 - Field of Activity

Include this field when the field of activity of the corporate body is readily available and helpful. Prefer to use a topical term from LCSH and use \$2 lcsh. Use discipline words instead of full sentences. Broad terms may be used. Single, general terms are sufficient, and they may apply to the parent body. Do not belabor constructing a subdivision that describes the field of activity of the lower body, especially one that serves a generic function (such as: Acquisitions, Planning, Management, Data Processing, etc.). Capitalize subdivisions as they appear in LCSH.

For a corporate body, use a field of business in which the corporate body is engaged, its area of competence, responsibility, jurisdiction, etc. (see <u>MARC 21 Format for Authority Data</u>)

If using a geographic scope as part of the field of activity, make sure the geographic scope reflects the entire potential coverage of the body, rather than simply the location of the body.

If using multiple terms from the same vocabulary source, repeat \$a rather than the field. Be selective about adding the subdivision "Research." (SHM H 2020: "use for general works that discuss comprehensively all aspects of research, such as proposals, finance, goals, etc., as applied to this topic. Do not assign the subdivision to works that discuss the results of research in a particular field.) When in doubt, do not include "—Research" in the field of activity for a corporate body that performs research.

Examples:

110 WaterSMART (Program)

372 Water resources development--Economic aspects \$2 lcsh

110 United States. \$b Congress. \$b House. \$b Committee on Foreign Affairs. \$b Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa,

372 United States--Foreign relations administration \$a Middle East--Politics and government \$a Africa, North--Politics and government \$2 lcsh

111 IAGA Workshop on Geomagnetic Observatory Instruments, Data Acquisition, and Processing

372 Geomagnetic observatories \$a Geomagnetism—Observations \$2 lcsh

373 - Associated Group (11.5)

Prefer this field for groups having an uncertain or ambiguous relationship. Use the 510 field for related bodies that can be described using one of the relationship designators found in RDA Appendix K.4.3. Use the 5XX (and 4XX) field for hierarchically superior (parent) bodies.

If using multiple terms from the same vocabulary source, repeat \$a rather than the field.

Example: 373 United States. National Archives and Records Administration \$2 naf

410/411 - See From Tracing

Neither RDA nor any LC-PCC PS mentions inverted references. Some variants are optional and do not need to be justified by any instruction. If it helps to add an inverted reference(s), then do so. Before adding, first ask the question: Will an inverted reference assist in finding the authorized name?

According to RDA 11.13.2.1, qualify the variant as you would the authorized access point.

For example, variant individual conference names should carry the same qualifiers as the authorized access point.

Example:

111 IAGA Workshop on Geomagnetic Observatory Instruments, Data Acquisition, and Processing \$n (13th : \$d 2008 : \$c Boulder, Colo.; Golden, Colo.)

411 Geomagnetic Observatory Workshop \$n (13th : \$d 2008 : \$c Boulder, Colo.; Golden, Colo.)

If the authorized access point is qualified by "(U.S.)," the variant access point should also be qualified by "(U.S.)," unless it already contains "United States" or "U.S." in its name.

Example:

- 110 National Cancer Institute (U.S.)
- 410 Instituto Nacional del Cáncer (U.S.)
- 410 United States. \$b Public Health Service. \$b National Cancer Institute

Not: 410 United States. \$b Public Health Service. \$b National Cancer Institute (U.S.)

410 National Institutes of Health (U.S.). \$b National Cancer Institute

Not: 410 National Institutes of Health (U.S.). \$b National Cancer Institute (U.S.)

410 US National Cancer Institute

Not: 410 US National Cancer Institute (U.S.)

When providing a variant consisting of an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them) add a qualifier to the initialism or acronym. See LC-PCC PS 11.7.1.4. The same instructions used when creating an authorized access point (RDA 11.13.1.2-11.13.1.8) are applied when creating a variant access point. Government bodies are usually qualified by "(Agency)" or "(U.S.)." Prefer to match the qualifier in the 110 field, unless there are other circumstances. It is also possible to qualify by the associated institution. Note that RDA 11.7.1.4 is for "Names not conveying the idea of a corporate body," and RDA 11.7 in general is for "Other designations associated with Corporate Bodies." These map to MARC field 368. Therefore, if none of the qualifiers above (Agency, U.S., associated institution, or one that matches the qualifier in the 110) are appropriate, select a term as instructed in the 368 field instructions above.

Examples:

110 1_ United States. \$b Transportation Security Administration. \$b Office of Global Strategies

410 2_OGS (Agency)

110 Center for Nanoscale Science and Technology (National Institute of Standards and Technology (U.S.))

410 CNST (National Institute of Standards and Technology (U.S.))

110 Urban Ecology Research Learning Alliance (U.S.)

410 UERLA (U.S.) OR

410 UERLA (Agency)

111 2_ International Energy Conversion Engineering Conference \$n (9th : \$d 2011 : \$c San Diego, Calif.)

411 2_ IECEC (Conference)

Geographic name example:

151 Lower Arkansas Valley Water Conservancy District (Colo.)

451 LAVWCD (Colo.)

410 - See From Tracing - Corporate Name

When adding the associated place name to corporate bodies, a cross-reference under "United States" is only made when the location attribute represents a jurisdiction, i.e. for government bodies. For non-government bodies do not provide a 410 through United States because the cross reference would characterize the location as jurisdictional and not geographic, which would erroneously transform the character of the non-government body to a government body.

Government body example:

110 2_ Geospatial Center (U.S.)

410 2_ United States. \$b Geospatial Center

Non-government corporate body example:

110 2_ National Center for Healthy Housing (U.S.)

No 410

Additionally, use a 670 and/or 678 to make the exact nature of a non-government body that is qualified by "(U.S.)" clear to users

Example:

678 [Name of corporate body] is a not-for-profit, non-government organization.

411 - See From Tracing - Meeting Name

The final group of examples in RDA 11.13.2.1 shows variant access points for conferences having the same qualifiers as the authorized access points. Generally, follow this practice.

However, when qualifying a variant consisting of an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), follow the guidance above, in the section: 410/411 -See From Tracing.

Example:

111 2_ International Energy Conversion Engineering Conference \$n (9th : \$d 2011 : \$c San Diego, Calif.)

411 2_ IECEC (Conference)

510/511 – See Also From Tracing

When applying RDA relationship designators in 5XX fields, use terms from RDA Appendix K (LC-PCC PS K.1). Capitalize the initial letter of the term and follow the term with a colon (DCM Z1: 5XX section). Use subfield \$i in conjunction with \$w code "r" for relationship designators. This includes references made to reflect name changes. Use the terms "Successor" and "Predecessor" in a subfield \$i, rather than following the previous practice of using the earlier/later values in subfield \$w.

When two bodies (corporate or conference) merge to form a third, make only sequential 5XX references. On the records for the earlier bodies that merge to form the later body, do not make references to the fellow mergees. See RDA and LC-PCC PS 32.1.

Example: Body A and Body B merge to form Body C

110 Body A

510 Product of a merger: Body C

110 Body B

510 Product of a merger: Body C

110 Body C

510 Mergee: Body A

510 Mergee: Body B

Example: The Bureau of the Public Debt merged with the Financial Management Service to form the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

110 1_ United States. \$b Bureau of the Public Debt

510 1_\$i Product of a merger: \$a United States. \$b Bureau of the Fiscal Service \$w r

110 1_ United States. \$b Department of the Treasury. \$b Financial Management Service

510 1_ \$i Product of a merger: \$a United States. \$b Bureau of the Fiscal Service \$w r

110 1_ United States. \$b Bureau of the Fiscal Service

5101 \$i Mergee: \$a United States. \$b Bureau of the Public Debt \$w r

5101 \$i Mergee: \$a United States. \$b Department of the Treasury. \$b Financial Management Service \$w r

Although not as common as mergers of corporate bodies, two or more conferences may also merge to form a new conference body. The same practice of not making references between fellow mergees is followed for conferences.

510 - See Also From Tracing - Corporate Name

Always include the immediately superordinate body, if known, in a 510 field, with the relationship designator "Hierarchical superior," even if redundant (that is, even if the immediately superordinate body is already recorded in the 110 or 410 field, still provide the 510 field).

Example:

110 1_ United States. \$b General Services Administration. \$b Safety, Environment, and Fire Protection Branch

410 1_ United States. \$b General Services Administration. \$b National Capital Region. \$b Safety, Environment, and Fire Protection Branch

510 1_ \$i Hierarchical superior: \$a United States. \$b General Services Administration. \$b National Capitol Region \$w r

Example:

110 1_ United States. \$b Department of the Treasury. \$b Office of the Assistant Secretary for Financial Markets

5101 \$i Hierarchical superior: \$a United States. \$b Department of the Treasury \$w r

The "hierarchical superior" relationship is not reciprocal. Do not add "hierarchical subordinate" references to any records.

667 - Nonpublic General Note

Follow the LC-PCC PS for RDA 11.13.1.8 to include a 667 field when there are authority records for both collective and individual instances of an ongoing conference. Do not anticipate this. Only include this field in a collective conference record if records for individual instances of the conference exist.

678 - Biographical or Historical Data

Only include this field if the information is readily available and does not require significant time to construct a statement. This field may be used to make the exact nature of a non-government body clear to readers.