Constructing RDA Access Points

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Goals

• To understand the key changes in constructing access points in RDA compared to AACR2, with emphasis on authorized access points
• To get some practice constructing authorized access points for some types of resources commonly encountered by OLAC attendees
• To gain familiarity with changes in terminology from AACR2 to RDA
• To gain familiarity with RDA instructions for recording relationships
• To review some of the new MARC 21 fields for recording attributes of persons, families, corporate bodies, and works and expressions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2</th>
<th>RDA</th>
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<tr>
<td>heading</td>
<td>authorized access point</td>
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<tr>
<td>author, composer, artist, etc.</td>
<td>creator</td>
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<tr>
<td>main entry</td>
<td>preferred title or authorized</td>
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<td>access point for creator +</td>
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<td></td>
<td>preferred title</td>
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<tr>
<td>uniform title</td>
<td>1. preferred title and any</td>
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<td>2. a conventional collective title,</td>
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<td></td>
<td>e.g. Works; Symphonies; Poems</td>
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<tr>
<td>see reference</td>
<td>variant access point</td>
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<td>see also reference</td>
<td>authorized access point for related</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Access Points for Works and Expressions

RDA Chapters 5-6
5.3 Work Core Elements

When recording data identifying a work, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable.

- Preferred title for the work
- Identifier for the work

When the preferred title is recorded as part of the authorized access point representing the work, precede it, if appropriate, by the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body responsible for the work, as specified in the instructions given under 6.27.1.
Work Core Elements

If the preferred title for a work is the same as or similar to a title for a different work, or to a name for a person, family, or corporate body, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.

• Form of work        MARC Bibliographic/Authority 380
• Date of work         MARC Bibliographic/Authority 046 $k $l
• Place of origin of the work   MARC Authority 370 $g
• Other distinguishing characteristic of the work
  MARC Bibliographic/Authority 381
Work Core Elements

When identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive, record as many of the following elements as are applicable. For musical works with distinctive titles, record as many of the following elements as necessary to differentiate the work from others with the same title. Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the work, as separate elements, or as both.

- Medium of performance
  - MARC Bibliographic/Authority 382
- Numeric designation
  - MARC Bibliographic/Authority 383
- Key
  - MARC Bibliographic/Authority 384

LC-PCC PS: When (1) identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one authorized access point for a work from the authorized access point for another work or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.

LC-PCC PS for 5.3. Core Elements. LC practice: When (1) identifying a musical work with a title that is not distinctive or (2) recording an element to differentiate one authorized access point for a work from the authorized access point for another work or from a name for a person, family, or corporate body, always add the element to the access point.
5.5 Authorized Access Points Representing Works and Expressions

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a work or expression, use the preferred title for the work (see 6.2.2) as the basis for the access point.

If applicable, construct an authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point for the person, family, or corporate body responsible for the work (see 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8).

b) the preferred title for the work (see 6.2.2).

If two or more works are represented by the same or similar access points, add to the access point representing the work an element or elements such as form of work, date, place of origin, or other distinguishing term. For specific instructions on additions to access points representing works, see 6.27.1.9.

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a part or parts of a work, apply the instructions given under 6.27.2.

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a particular expression of a work or of a part or parts of a work, add to the authorized access point representing the work or a part or parts of the work an element or elements identifying that expression (see 6.27.3).

For instructions on changes affecting the identification of works issued as multipart monographs, serials, or integrating resources that require the construction of an authorized access point representing a new work, see 6.1.3.

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5.6 Variant Access Points Representing Works and Expressions

When constructing a variant access point to represent a work or expression, use a variant title for the work (see 6.2.3 RDA) as the basis for the access point.

If the variant access point represents a work for which the authorized access point has been constructed using the authorized access point for a person, family, or corporate body preceding the preferred title for the work (see 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 RDA), construct the variant access point using the authorized access point representing that person, family or corporate body preceding the variant title for the work.

Make additions to the access point, if they are considered to be important for identification, applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.9 RDA (access points representing works) and 6.27.3 RDA (access points representing expressions), as applicable.

Construct a variant access point to represent a part or parts of a work applying the instructions given under 6.27.4.3 RDA.

Construct a variant access point to represent a compilation of works applying the instructions given under 6.27.4.4 RDA.

Construct a variant access point to represent an expression of a work applying the instructions given under 6.27.4.5 RDA.
6.2.1.7 Initial Articles
When recording the title, include an initial article, if present.

**EXAMPLE**

The invisible man
Der seltene Faden
Eine kleine Nachtmusik
La vida plena
The most of P. G. Wodehouse

**Alternative**

Omit an initial article (see appendix C) unless the title for a work is to be accessed under that article (e.g., a title that begins with the name of a person or place).

**EXAMPLE**

Taming of the shrew
*not* The taming of the shrew
Ángeles borrachos y otros cuentos
*not* Los ángeles borrachos y otros cuentos
Enfant et les sortilèges
*not* L’enfant et les sortilèges

but

Los Angeles street map
L’Enfant and Washington, 1791–1792
Le Corbusier et l’architecture sacrée
El Salvador y su desarrollo urbano en el contexto centroamericano
La Niña and its impact

**LC-PCC PS for 6.2.1.7.**

**LC practice for Alternative:** Apply the alternative.
Access Points for Works

6.27.1 Authorized Access Point Representing a Work

6.27.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points Representing Works

Construct the authorized access point representing an original work or a new work based on a previously existing work applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8.

For instructions on constructing access points representing special types of works, see 6.28.1 (musical works), 6.29.1 (legal works), 6.30.1 (religious works), and 6.31.1 (official communications).

If the access point constructed by applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 is the same as or similar to an access point representing a different work, or to an access point representing a person, family, or corporate body, make additions to the access point applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.9.

For a part or parts of a work, apply the instructions given under 6.27.2.

For new expressions of an existing work (e.g., abridgements, translations), apply the instructions given under 6.27.3.

For instructions relating to creators of works, see 19.2.

6.27.1.2 Works Created by One Person, Family, or Corporate Body

If one person, family, or corporate body is responsible for creating the work (see 19.2.1.1), construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing that person, family, or corporate body, formulated according to the guidelines and instructions given under 9.10.1 for persons, 10.10.1 for families, or 11.13.1 for corporate bodies, as applicable

b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2.
EXAMPLE
Hemingway, Ernest, 1899–1961. Sun also rises
Cassell, Mary, 1844–1928. Children playing on the beach
John Paul II, Pope, 1925–2005. Speeches
Swift, Jonathan, 1667–1745. Tale of a tub
Originally published anonymously but known to be by Jonathan Swift.
Goodman, Alice. Nixon in China
The Memoirs for John Adams’s opera Nixon in China
Ausi-Lume, Paul. Same-sex marriage
A bibliography compiled by Paul Ausi-Lume
Ebert, Roger. Roger Ebert’s movie yearbook
An annual compilation of Ebert’s film reviews and interviews
Baner (Family). Baner family newsletter
Eakin (Family: New Castle County, Del.). Eakin family papers, 1781–1828
Western Cape Housing Development Board. Annual report
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). Book of order
American Bar Association. Section of Intellectual Property Law. Membership directory
Hammil University. Biennial catalogue of Hamline University
Annual Workshop on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation. Proceedings of the ... Annual Workshop on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation
Coldplay (Musical group). Parachutes
Rand McNally and Company. Historical atlas of the world

Works Created by One Person, Family, or Corporate Body
6.27.1.3 Collaborative Works

If two or more persons, families, or corporate bodies are collaboratively responsible for creating the work (see 19.2.1.1 RDG), construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body with principal responsibility for the work, formulated according to the guidelines and instructions given under 9.19.1 RDG, 10.10.1 RDG, or 11.13.1 RDG, as applicable

b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDG.

EXAMPLE

Paterson, Megan. Environmental law reform in Queensland
Resource described: Environmental law reform in Queensland / compiled and written by Megan Paterson, with the assistance of Adrian Jefferys, Roslyn Macdonald, Tony Wood, and Judy King.

Bartholomew, Gail. Index to The Maui news
Resource described: The index to The Maui news / compiled and edited by Gail Bartholomew with the assistance of Judy Lindstrom.

Kaufman, Morris. Laramie project
Resource described: The Laramie project / by Morris Kaufman and the members of Tectonic Theatre Project.

Porter, Douglas R. Making smart growth work
Resource described: Making smart growth work / principal author, Douglas R. Porter; contributing authors, Robert T. Dunphy, David Salvesen.

Bishop, Henry R. (Henry Rowley). 1786–1865 Faustus
Resource described: Faustus: a musical romance / composed by T. Cooke, Charles E. Horn, and Henry R. Bishop. Bishop’s name is given in a larger and different typeface than that of the others.

British American Tobacco Company. British American Tobacco Company records
Resource described: British American Tobacco Company records. An archival collection that includes corporate records of Cameron and Cameron, D.B. Tennant and Company, David Dunlop, Export Leaf Tobacco Company, and T.C. Williams Company, all of which were companies acquired by British American Tobacco Company.

Combine authorized access point for entity with principal responsibility with the preferred title for the work.
Exceptions

Corporate bodies as creators. If one or more corporate bodies and one or more persons or families are collaboratively responsible for creating a work that falls into one or more of the categories listed under 19.2.1.1 RDA as one for which a corporate body is considered the creator, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the corporate body with principal responsibility for the work, formulated according to the guidelines under 11.13.1 RDA

b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDA.

EXAMPLE

California Academy of Sciences: Catalog of the asteroid type-specimens and Fisher voucher specimens at the California Academy of Sciences
Resource: described: Catalog of the asteroid type-specimens and Fisher voucher specimens at the California Academy of Sciences / by Chet Chaffee and Barbara Weltrech. — San Francisco : California Academy of Sciences, [1994]

Moving image works. For motion pictures, videos, video games, etc., construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2 RDA.

EXAMPLE

Gunner palace
Resource: described: Gunner palace / Palis Pictures presents a Nomados film ; produced, written, and directed by Michael Tucker and Petra Epperlein

Musical works. For collaborations between a composer and a lyricist, librettist, choreographer, etc., apply the instructions given under 6.28.1.2-6.28.1.4 RDA.

Treaties, etc. For treaties, etc., apply the instructions given under 6.29.1.15-6.29.1.20 RDA.

For moving image works the authorized access point is constructed using the preferred title only (and additions to distinguish it from other works with the same preferred title)
If two or more persons, families, or corporate bodies are represented as having principal responsibility for the work, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the authorized access point representing the first-named of those persons, families, or corporate bodies followed by the preferred title for the work.

**EXAMPLE**


Beck, Michael D. Developing retail entertainment destinations / principal authors, Michael D. Beck, Raymond E. Braun, Herbert McCaughey, Patrick L. Phillips, Michael D. Rabin, with contributing authors, André Baud, Steven Feller, Oliver Jeschke, Tony Lazar, David Makah, David Tassions.

Jenkins, Carol. Cultures and contexts matter / the principal authors of this book were Carol Jenkins, PhD, and Fally Buchannan-Newton, PhD—Acknowledgments.

If principal responsibility for the work is not indicated, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the authorized access point representing the first-named person, family, or corporate body followed by the preferred title for the work.

**EXAMPLE**

Tracey, John Paul. Managing bird damage to fruit and other horticultural crops / John Tracey, Mary Somford, Quentin Hart, Glen Saunders, Ron Sinclair.


Sani, David. International travel map, Cuba, scale 1:1,000,000 / cartography by David Sani, Chandra Ali, and Olga Marzalina.

Cage, John. Double music / composed jointly by Cage and Harrison, each writing two of the four parts.

Ni-Berti Delahander Quartet. Jazz smorgasbord / Ni-Berti Delahander Quartet and the Paul Hindberg Quartet. Joint performances of jazz standards by the two jazz groups.

If more than one entity has principal responsibility, use the first-named of the entities in the authorized access point for the work.

If more than one entity is involved, but no entity has principal responsibility, use the first-named entity in the authorized access point.
Corporate Bodies as Creators

19.2.1.1.1 Corporate bodies are considered to be creators when they are responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued, works that fall into one or more of the following categories:

a) works of an administrative nature dealing with any of the following aspects of the body itself:
   i) its internal policies, procedures, finances, and/or operations or
   ii) its officers, staff, and/or membership (e.g., directories) or
   iii) its resources (e.g., catalogues, inventories)

b) works that record the collective thought of the body (e.g., reports of commissions, committees; official statements of position on external policies, standards)

c) works that report the collective activity of
   i) a conference (e.g., proceedings, collected papers) or
   ii) an expedition (e.g., results of exploration, investigation) or
   iii) an event (e.g., an exhibition, fair, festival, hearing) falling within the definition of a corporate body (see 18.1.2)

provided that the conference, expedition, or event is named in the resource being described

Hearings were added to 19.2.1.1.1 c) iii) in November 2011. This was a change from AACR2, and it made hearings named corporate bodies. However, there is a proposal (6JSC/ALA/15) to be considered by the JSC in November 2012 that will delete hearings from c) iii) and create an entirely new category for “works that record hearings conducted by legislative, governmental, and other bodies.” If approved, as it appears it will be, the creator of a hearing will be, as in AACR2, the body that held the hearing. Hearings themselves would not be considered to be named entities.
Corporate Bodies as Creators

19.2.1.1.1 Corporate bodies are considered to be creators when they are responsible for originating, issuing, or causing to be issued, works that fall into one or more of the following categories:

d) works that result from the collective activity of a performing group as a whole where the responsibility of the group goes beyond that of mere performance, execution, etc.

e) cartographic works originating with a corporate body other than a body that is merely responsible for their publication or distribution

f) legal works of the following types:
   i) laws of a political jurisdiction  
   ii) decrees of a head of state, chief executive, or ruling executive body  
   iii) bills and drafts of legislation  
   iv) administrative regulations, etc.  
   v) constitutions, charters, etc.  
   vi) court rules  
   vii) treaties, international agreements, etc.  
   viii) charges to juries, indictments, court proceedings, and court decisions

g) named individual works of art by two or more artists acting as a corporate body.

Category g) was added to RDA in November 2011. While a change from AACR2, it was already a category included in the LCRIIs, so it doesn’t actually reflect any change in NACO practice.
6.27.1.9  Additions to Access Points Representing Works

If the access point constructed by applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.2–6.27.1.8 is the same as or similar to an access point representing a different work, or to an access point representing a person, family, corporate body, or place, add one or more of the following, as appropriate:

a) a term indicating the form of work (see 6.3.10)

b) the date of the work (see 6.4.6.9)

c) the place of origin of the work (see 6.5.10)

and/or

d) a term indicating another distinguishing characteristic of the work (see 6.6.10)

EXAMPLE

Advocate (Nairobi, Kenya)
Advocate (Diose, Idaho)
Blue book contractors register (Southern California edition)
Bulletin (Geological Survey (South Africa))
Bulletin (New York State Museum : 1946)
Bulletin (New York State Museum : 1976)
Bulletin (New Zealand Ministry of Education, Research and Statistics Division)

Charlemagne (Play)

Charlemagne (Tapestry)

Dublin magazine (1762)

Dublin magazine (1805)

Genesis (Anglo-Saxon poem)

Genesis (Middle High German poem)

Genesis (Old Saxon poem)

Last judgement (Chester play)

Last judgement (York play)

Natoprkr (Choreographic work)

No/PREACHER (Computer file)

Ocean I-eleven (Motion picture. 1960)

Ocean I-eleven (Motion picture. 2011)

Othello (Television program. 1983 : Canadian Broadcasting Corporation)

Othello (Television program. 1983 : WOR-TV (Television station : New York, N.Y.))

I, Claudius (Television programme)

Tame added by an agency following British spelling

Guillaume (Chanson de geste)

To distinguish the access point for the work from the access point for the 13th century person known as Guillaume

Scottish History Society (Series)

To distinguish the access point for the work from the access point for the corporate body of the same name


Eyok, Jan van, 1395–1440. Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Galleria sabaudia (Turin, Italy))

Eyok, Jan van, 1395–1440. Saint Francis receiving the stigmata (Philadelphia Museum of Art)
6.3 Form of Work

In the final example, the form of work “Series” is for a bibliographic series of books, not for a television series. For that, you would use “Television program”.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Form of Work</th>
<th>Example(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>War of the worlds (Radio program)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tapestry</td>
<td>War of the worlds (Television program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choreographic work</td>
<td>21 Jump Street (Motion picture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer file</td>
<td>21 Jump Street (Television program)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motion picture</td>
<td>Loos, Anita, $d 1893-1981. $t Gentlemen prefer blondes (Play)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radio program</td>
<td>Card, Orson Scott. $t Ender in exile (Graphic novel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Television program</td>
<td>Doctor Who (Series)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4 Date of Work

6.4.1.3 Recording Date of Work

Record the date of the work in terms of the calendar preferred by the agency creating the data.

For works other than treaties, generally record the date of the work by giving the year or years alone. For treaties, generally record the date of the work by giving the year, month, and day (see 6.2.3.3). For details on recording dates according to the Christian calendar, see appendix A.

EXAMPLE

1634
Date of creation of a work by Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn with title Adoration of the shepherds.

1966
Date of first publication of a periodical titled Dublin magazine.

1993
Date of creation of the Stephen Sondheim musical Sunday in the Park with George.

2004
Date of release of the motion picture Harry Potter and the prisoner of Azkaban.

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, $d 1606-1669. $t Adoration of the shepherds (1634)

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn, $d 1606-1669. $t Adoration of the shepherds (1654)

North Carolina University magazine (1844)

North Carolina University magazine (1852)

War of the worlds (Motion picture : 1953)

Doctor Who (Television program : 1963-1989)

Doctor Who (Television program : 2005- )

6.5 Place of Origin of Work

6.5 Place of Origin of the Work

CORE ELEMENT

Place of origin of the work is a core element when needed to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

6.5.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Place of Origin of the Work

6.5.1.1 Scope

Place of origin of the work is the country or other territorial jurisdiction from which a work originated.

6.5.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on place of origin of the work from any source.

6.5.1.3 Recording Place of Origin of the Work

Record the place of origin of the work in the form prescribed in chapter 16.

EXAMPLE

- Boise, Idaho: Place of origin of the monthly "The advocate"
- Nairobi, Kenya: Place of origin of the quarterly "The advocate"
- Australia: Place of origin of a television program titled "Big brother"
- Netherlands: Place of origin of a television program titled "Big brother"
- Geneva, Switzerland: Place of origin of the monographic series "Passé et présent"

- History series (Albuquerque, N.M.)
- History series (Thibodaux, La.)
- Global issues series (New York, N.Y.: 1999)
- Big brother (Television program: Australia)
- Big brother (Television program: Netherlands)
- Antiques roadshow (Television program: Great Britain)
- Antiques roadshow (Television program: U.S.)
“Other distinguishing characteristic of the work” is basically a catchall for anything that doesn’t fit into the other elements that can be added to access points (form of work, date, or place of origin of the work).

Strauss example: this is an adaptation that is considered to be a new work, but is named using the title of the original plus the addition of the title of the adaptation:

6.28.1.6 Operas and Other Dramatic Works with New Text and Title
If the text, plot, setting, or other verbal element of a musical work is adapted or if a new text is supplied, and the title has changed, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):
   a) the authorized access point representing the original work
   b) the title of the adaptation, enclosed in parentheses.
Parts of a Work

6.2.2.9.1 One Part

Record the preferred title for the part applying the basic instructions on recording titles of works given under 6.2.1.

King of the hill

Preferred title for a part of the television program The Simpsons
Parts of a Work – One Part

6.2.2.9.1
If the part is identified only by a general term (with or without a numeric or alphabetic designation) such as Preface; Detail (for an image, etc.); Epilogue; Book 1; Part 2; Number 1; Band 3 record the designation of the part as the preferred title for the part. Record the numeric designation as a numeral.

Season 6
Preferred title for a part of the television program Buffy, the vampire slayer
1946-03-10
Preferred title for a part of the radio program Jack Benny program
7. Comprehensive title/Individual title. When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title, determine whether the individual titles were intended to be viewed consecutively or not. If the individual titles are to be viewed consecutively (e.g., theatrical serials, certain educational and technical materials), use as the title proper a structured combination of the components that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, chapter number) or both. In case of doubt, treat the individual title as intended to be viewed consecutively. Apply this treatment also to newsreels.

**EXAMPLE**

Bibliographic record
245 04   $a The nature of communism. $n Vol. 1. $p Introduction to the course...
246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that

Bibliographic record
245 04   $a The Lightning Raider. $n Episode 11. $p The bars of death...
246 given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form.

Bibliographic record
245 00   $a Works. $n Volume 1...
400X     $a MacAcademy, the video training series
Video recording used for training for Microsoft Works

Bibliographic record
130 04   $a Introduction to mathematics (Motion picture). $n No. 1. $p Numeration.
Illustrates a conflict with another resource. When the comprehensive title is in conflict, add a qualifier after the comprehensive title. Giving 246 title access or not is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form.

Name authority record
130 #0   $a Introduction to mathematics (Motion picture)

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.1.9 Appendix 1 – Motion Pictures
2. Comprehensive title/individual title. When cataloging an individual title that is part of a comprehensive title (i.e., an original telecast series and not a publisher/distributor series that would be treated as a series statement), such as an episode of a television series, use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and either an individual title or a numeric designation (e.g., an episode number) or both.

a. Individual titles intended to be viewed consecutively. Determine whether the individual titles are to be viewed consecutively (e.g., certain limited series such as "Roots," historical documentaries covering a specified time sequence, educational programs in which the material is presented sequentially). Viewing the individual titles consecutively actively contributes to, indeed may be dependent upon, an intelligible grasp of the material presented. If in doubt, treat the individual titles as not intended to be viewed consecutively.

Use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title, a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number), and an individual title when one is available.

**EXAMPLE**

### Bibliographic records

- 245 04 $a The Civil War. $n Episode 1, $s 1961--the cause ...
- 245 04 $a The Civil War. $n Episode 2, $s 1962--a very bloody affair ...

### Bibliographic record

- 130 00 $a Introduction to mathematics (Television program). $n No. 1, $s Basic.
- 245 10 $a Introduction to mathematics. $n No. 1, $s Basic. Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Giving 245 title access or not is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form.

### Name authority record

- 130 00 $a Introduction to mathematics (Television program)

### Bibliographic records

- 245 00 $a Roots—the next generations. $n Show no. 1 ...
- 245 00 $a Roots—the next generations. $n Show no. 2 ...

Illustrates the absence of individual titles.

A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.

In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].
b. Individual titles not intended to be viewed consecutively. Because there is not a consistent approach in the world of television distribution regarding the assignment of numbers used to identify episodes of television series (episode/production/show numbers), use as the title proper a structured combination that consists of a comprehensive title and an individual title when one is available. In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation (e.g., episode number, show number, production number). When an individual title is used and a numeric designation is available, provide access to the numeric designation through a variant title.

EXAMPLE
Bibliographic record
246 00 Sa Mary Tyler Moore. Sp Chuckles bashes the dust...
246 30 Sa Chuckles bashes the dust
246 38 Sa Mary Tyler Moore. En Episode no. 293
246 38 Sa Mary Tyler Moore. En Show no. 7507
246 38 for the individual title given or not based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrations that a single episode may have more than one type of number

A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.

In the absence of an individual title, use a numeric designation. In the absence of both a numeric designation and an individual title, use the date of telecast in the form [yyyy-mm-dd].

EXAMPLE
Bibliographic record
130 00 Sa Paper chase (Television program).
246 14 Sa The paper chase. Sp The man who could be king...
246 30 Sa Man who could be king
246 38 Sa Paper chase. En Program no. 1-704
Illustrates that when the comprehensive title conflicts with another resource, the qualifier is added after the comprehensive title. Illustrates that, unlike serials, an authorized access point is not assigned solely to remove an initial article preceding an individual title, but when one is assigned for some other reason, an initial article preceding an individual title is not retained. Giving MARC field 246 title access or not to the individual title is based on the character of the individual title and a judgment of the usefulness of title access in that form. Illustrates that when giving access to the episode number, the comprehensive title used is the same as that used in MARC field 245 except for initial articles.

Name authority record for the television series
130 00 Sa Paper chase (Television program)
Parts of a Work – Two or More Parts

6.2.2.9.2

For a sequence of two or more consecutively numbered parts of a work, each of which is identified only by a general term and a number, record the designation of the parts in the singular followed by the inclusive numbers of the parts recorded as numerals.

**Episode 1-4**

*Preferred title for the first four episodes of the 1977 television miniseries* Roots
Parts of a Work – Two or More Parts

6.2.2.9.2
When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, record the preferred title for each of the parts applying the instructions given under 6.2.2.9.1.

Alternative
When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, instead of (or in addition to) recording the preferred title for each of the parts, record the conventional collective title Selections as the preferred title for the parts.

Selections
Preferred title for the parts of the work in a compilation comprising four episodes of the television program The Simpsons originally broadcast between 1990 and 2001

LC-PCC PS for Alternative: LC practice: Instead of recording the preferred title for each of the parts, record the conventional collective title Selections as the preferred title for the parts. If one or more parts is especially important, also record the part title(s).
Access Points for Parts of a Work

6.27.2.2 One Part
Construct the authorized access point representing a part of a work combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, responsible for the part, applying the instructions given under 6.27.1.1-6.27.1.8 REEL, as applicable

b) the preferred title for the part, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2.9 REEL.

EXAMPLE
Authorized access point for a part of Teitlen's "The lord of the rings"

Proust, Marcel, 1871–1922. Du côté de chez Swann
Authorized access point for a part of Proust's "À la recherche du temps perdu"

Authorized access point for a part of Raven's "Aris for oblivion"

Exceptions
Non-distinctive titles: If the part is identified only by a general term (with or without a number), construct the authorized access point representing the part by adding the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9 REEL) to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

EXAMPLE
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von, 1749–1832. Faust. 1. Theil
Homer, Iliad. Book 1
Dickman, William Edward, 1830–. Amphibian species of the world. Additions and corrections
Manet, Édouard, 1832–1883. Luncheon on the grass. Detail
Access Points for Parts of a Work

Serials and integrating resources. If the part is a section of, or supplement to a serial or integrating resource, construct the authorized access point representing the section or supplement by adding the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9.1 [B]) to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole, regardless of whether the title of the section or supplement is distinctive or not.

**EXAMPLE**
- Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia musicologica Upsaliensia
- Department of State publication. East Asian and Pacific series
- Annual report on carcinogens. Executive summary
- Raﬄes bulletin of zoology. Supplement
- Emergency health series A
- Annales de l'Université de Stellenbosch. Reiss B
- Bulletin analytique. 2e partie, Sciences biologiques, industries alimentaires, agriculture

Television programs, radio programs, etc. If the part is a season, episode, excerpt, etc., of a television program, radio program, etc., construct the authorized access point representing the part by adding the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9.1 [B]) to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 [B]), regardless of whether the title of the part is distinctive or not.

**EXAMPLE**
- Simpsons (Television program). King of the Hill
- Buffy, the vampire slayer (Television program). Season 6
- Jack Benny program (Radio program). 1946-05-10
3. Compilations. These are usually selected portions of a television series. They may or may not relate to a particular season; treat them accordingly as follows:

a. for those that are a compilation of all the programs telecast in a particular season, catalog them by using the authorized access point for the work as a whole followed by the term "Season" as the standard term to denote what may be called variously "year 1," "season one," "first season," "vol. 1," "first year," etc., followed by the number of the season;

   EXAMPLE
   Bibliographic record
   125 00 $a All in the family (Television program) $b Season 1.
   245 10 $a All in the family $b The complete first season

   Name authority record for the television series
   150 00 $a All in the family (Television program)

   Caution: Do not inadvertently treat a compilation of a complete series telecast over a short period of time as a season.

b. for selections from a particular season, use the pattern in 1) directly above and add the term "Selections;"

   EXAMPLE
   Bibliographic record
   125 00 $a I love Lucy (Television program) $b Season 1. $b Selections.
   245 10 $a I love Lucy $b Season one. $b V. 9

   Name authority record for the television series
   150 00 $a I love Lucy (Television program)

   Bibliographic record
   125 00 $a Rhoda $b Season 5. $b Selections.
   245 14 $a The very best of Rhoda $b Season 5

   Two episodes of the television show broadcast in 1976

   A name authority record for the television series is not necessary.

c. for selections from two or more seasons or for those covered by a special rubric such as "The best of...", construct the authorized access point for the work as a whole followed only by the term "Selections"; when a selection with a special rubric relates to a single season, however, use the pattern in 2) directly above.

   EXAMPLE
   Bibliographic record
   125 00 $a The Simpsons (Television program) $b Selections.
   245 14 $a The best of the Simpsons

   130 08 $a The Simpsons (Television program) $b Selections.
   245 14 $a The Simpsons: A political party...

   A compilation of politically themed episodes from the show

   Name authority record
   130 00 $a The Simpsons (Television program)
Access Points for Expressions
Expression Core Elements (5.3)

When recording data identifying an expression, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable.

- Identifier for the expression
- Content type       MARC Bibliographic/Authority 336
- Language of expression       MARC Bibliographic/Authority 377

Record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate one expression of a work from another. Record the elements either as additions to the access point representing the expression, as separate elements, or as both.

- Date of expression       MARC Bibliographic/Authority 046 $k$!
- Other distinguishing characteristic of the expression       MARC Bibliographic/Authority 381

When describing a cartographic expression, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable.

- Horizontal scale of cartographic content       MARC Bibliographic 255
- Vertical scale of cartographic content       MARC Bibliographic 255
**6.27.3 Authorized Access Point Representing an Expression**

Construct an access point representing a particular expression of a work or a part or parts of a work by adding to the authorized access point representing the work (see 6.27.1) or the part or parts (see 6.27.2), as applicable:

a) a term indicating content type (see 6.9 RDA)

b) the date of the expression (see 6.10 RDA)

c) a term indicating the language of the expression (see 6.11 RDA)

and/or

d) a term indicating another distinguishing characteristic of the expression (see 6.12 RDA).

**EXAMPLE:**

- **Concour, Edmond de, 1822–1899.** Fíeved Zemgane: English
  Resource description: The Zemgano brothers by Edmond de Concour. An English translation of a French novel

- **Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, 1799–1837.** Evgeni Oregin: English (Beck)
  Resource description: Eugene Onegin / Alexander Pushkin; translated, Tom Beck

- **Kolkodyj/zhumal: English
  Resource description: Kolkodyj zhurnal of the Russian Academy of Sciences. An English translation of a Russian serial

- **Pavel, Francesco Maria, 1810–1879.** Eman. Spanish
  Resource description: Eman. drama rico en quatre actes / de F. Pavel; música de G. Vodi; versi?n cadrera de M. Capofigli; A Spanish translation of Pavel’s libretto

- **Brunhoff, Jean de, 1899–1957.** Babar en famille. English. Spoken word
  Resource description: Babar and his children. An audio recording of an English translation of the children’s story

  Resource description: The complete works of Oscar Wilde / general editors, Russell Jackson and Ian Small. — Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000—. Other expressions of Wilde’s complete works have been published in other years


- **Langland, William, 1300–1440?** Pierr Plowman (C-text)
  Resource description: Pierr Plowman / by William Langland; an edition of the C-text by Derek Pearsall; Langland’s work Pierr Plowman exists in different versions designated as A-text, B-text, C-text, etc.


### Translations

Identify an expression in a language different from that of the original expression by adding the name of the language in subfield $l$ to the authorized access point for the work.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If a compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation.

### Language Editions

When cataloging a language edition other than the one designated as the original edition, identify the expression by adding the name of the language in subfield $l$ to the authorized access point for the work. See LC-PCC PS 6.2.2.4 for the instruction on choosing the preferred title for the work.

When two language editions are in a compilation, provide analytical authorized access points for each expression. If a compilation contains more than two language editions, give analytical authorized access points for the original edition and at least one other edition. If the original edition has not already been selected on the basis of one of the editions having been received earlier (see LC-PCC PS 6.2.2.4), select the first one in the compilation as the original edition for purposes of choosing the preferred title for the work.
6.9 Content Type

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Schubert, Franz, $d 1797-1828. $t An die Leier. $l Italian. $h Performed music

Bradley, C. Alan, $d 1938- $t Flavia de Luce mystery. $h Spoken word

6.9 Content Type (MARC 336 and/or $h in access points)
The form of communication through which a work is expressed. Field 336 information enables expression of content types from various lists when the authority is for a title or name/title.

In bib. records, the content type would be added in $h. $h is currently not permitted in NACO authority records, so catalogers have used $s (Version) instead.

In the examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work.
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<td>I am half-sick of shadows, ©2011: #:b container (A Flavia de Luce novel; read by Jayne Entwistle)</td>
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046 $k$ and $l$ can be used to record the element separately if desired.

Twain, Mark, $d$ 1835-1910. $t$ Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. $h$ Spoken word. $f$ 2000 – this expression is read by Jack Lemmon – however, date might not be the best addition; perhaps the surname of the reader would be better

Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, $d$ 1799-1837. $t$ Evgenii Onegin. $l$ English $s$ (Arndt : $f$ 1978) – there are two English expressions of Pushkin’s work by Walter Arndt; the first was published in 1963; in 1978 an extensively revised version was completed, which wasn’t published until 1981

In the examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work.
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|046 | #k 2011 |

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400 1 Samutina, Hanna, #d 1929- #f Start do radosti. #f 2011
670 1 Start do radosti, 2011.
6.11 Language of Expression

6.11.3 Recording Language of Expression

Record the language or languages of the expression using an appropriate term or terms in the language preferred by the agency creating the data. Select terms from a standard list of names of languages, if available.

EXAMPLE

English
Resource described: The Zaremba brothers / by Edmund de Goncourt. An English translation of a French novel

Indonesian
Resource described: Ada apa dengan Cinta? / Miles Productions kampungbambu, serial Dr. Hartini Stehlawan, producer, Mira Losapra, Pili Risa, writer, Jupi Pratomo. The original edition picture in Indonesian

Spanish
Resource described: Obras completas / W. Somerset Maugham. A Spanish translation of the author’s works

English
Resource described: Cabled journal of the Russian Academy of Sciences. An English translation of a Russian serial

Hebrew
Resource described: Moreshet ‘atonot; sprach te al’chirah translated / Avigdor Shemer, editor. A Hebrew translation of the libretto to Schoenberg’s opera Moses and Aaron

Russian
Resource described: 27 sosednykh stolits. A Georgian edition picture dubbed into Russian

Chinese

Translations

Identify an expression in a language different from that of the original expression by adding the name of the language in subfield $l$ to the authorized access point for the work.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If a compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation.

EXAMPLE

100 1# $a Macken, JoAnn Early, $d 1953-
245 10 $a Mail carrier = $b El cartero / $c JoAnn Early Macken.
700 12 $a Macken, JoAnn Early, $d 1953- $t Mail carrier.
700 12 $a Macken, JoAnn Early, $d 1953- $t Mail carrier. $l Spanish.

Language Editions

When cataloging a language edition other than the one designated as the original edition, identify the expression by adding the name of the language in subfield $l$ to the authorized access point for the work. See Policy Statement 6.2.2.4 for the instruction on choosing the preferred title for the work.

EXAMPLE

730 02 $b Diplom international de l’OIV en management du secteur de la vigne et du vin. $c Il vino. $e Diplom international de l’OIV en management du secteur de la vigne et du vin. $f English.

LC-PCC PS for 6.27.3

Translations

Identify an expression in a language different from that of the original expression by adding the name of the language in subfield $l$ to the authorized access point for the work.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If a compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation.

EXAMPLE

100 1# $a Macken, JoAnn Early, $d 1953-
245 10 $a Mail carrier = $b El cartero / $c JoAnn Early Macken.
700 12 $a Macken, JoAnn Early, $d 1953- $t Mail carrier.
700 12 $a Macken, JoAnn Early, $d 1953- $t Mail carrier. $l Spanish.
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| 381 |     | Wiener |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |           |       |
| 400 |     | Tolstoy, Leo, +c graf, +d 1828-1910. +t War and peace +s (Wiener) |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |           |       |
| 670 |     | War and peace, 1904: +t title page (translated from the original Russian and edited by Leo Wiener) |       |         |         |         |         |         |         |      |           |       |
3. Dubbed motion picture. Construct an authorized access point for a dubbed motion picture (see RDA 6.27.3 and 6.11.1.3). 

**EXAMPLE**

Bibliographic record for a dubbed version of a motion picture

135 8 $a Battaglia di Algeri. $b English.
245 14 $a The battle of Algiers ...

The RDA instruction calls for adding language in the case of a dubbed motion picture.

Name authority record for the motion picture

100 40 $a Battaglia di Algeri.
450 00 $a Battaglia di Algeri. $b English
not
100 45 $a Battaglia di Algeri. $b English

Note: AACMGE assigns an authorized access point to the original motion picture in the original language and links the original to the dubbed version through a related-work access point in the record for the dubbed version.

Today’s technology makes it possible to issue resources that contain various language-related conditions. Construct an authorized access point for each language expression including the language(s) as specified in RDA 6.27.3 and 6.11.1.3.

**EXAMPLE**

Bibliographic record for a motion picture with the original language and two dubbed versions

245 00 $a To live and die in L.A. ...
730 00 $a To live and die in L.A. $b English.
730 08 $a To live and die in L.A. $b French.
730 08 $a To live and die in L.A. $b Spanish.

Original in English, dubbed in French and Spanish

A name authority record for the motion picture is not necessary.

4. Motion picture with translated intertitles. By analogy (there is no instruction), apply to a silent motion picture that contains intertitles in a language different from that of the original release the same treatment as that applied to a dubbed motion picture.

**EXAMPLE**

Bibliographic record for a version of a motion picture with translated intertitles

130 50 $a Bronenosets "Potemkin" (motion picture). $b English.
265 14 $a The battleship Potemkin ...
Add the language of the translated intertitles.

Name authority record for the motion picture (work)

100 40 $a Bronenosets "Potemkin" (motion picture)
450 00 $a Battleship Potemkin
not
100 45 $a Bronenosets "Potemkin" (motion picture). $b English

5. Subtitled motion picture released under the same or a different title. Construct an authorized access point for a subtitled motion picture released under the same or a different title (see RDA 6.11.1.4).

**EXAMPLE**

Bibliographic record for a subtitled version of a motion picture released under a different title

260 40 $a Seven samurai ...
730 40 $a Seven samurai. $b Japanese.
730 48 $a Shichinin no samurai. $b English.

Name authority record for the motion picture (work)

100 40 $a Seven samurai
450 00 $a Seven samurai.
The first example has the original German language track and a language track in English. The English name for this film is Run Lola Run.

The second example has the original English language track and dubbed versions in French and Spanish.

In the RDA examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work.
6.12 Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Expression

6.12.1.1 Scope

Other distinguishing characteristic of the expression is a characteristic other than content type, language of expression, or date of expression that serves to differentiate an expression from another expression of the same work.

For additional instructions on other distinguishing characteristics of expressions of musical works, see 6.18.

For additional instructions on other distinguishing characteristics of expressions of religious works, see 6.25.

EXAMPLE

Burial version
An expression of the epic poem Ossor

Mongolian version
Another expression of the epic poem Ossor

1st version
The first of three versions of Johann Gottlob Fichte's Wir der Freiheit 1814

2nd version
The second of three versions of Johann Gottlob Fichte's Wir der Freiheit 1814

A-text
The earliest version of William Langland's narrative poem Piers Plowman

B-text
A later version of William Langland's narrative poem Piers Plowman

C-text
An even later version of William Langland's narrative poem Piers Plowman

E-text
An English translation by Tony Bebb of Aleksandr Pushkin's Eugene Onegin

F-text
An English translation by Oliver Ellis of Aleksandr Pushkin's Eugene Onegin

Director's cut
The 1982 revised version of the 1982 motion picture Slade Runner

Final cut
The 2007 revised version of the 1982 motion picture Slade Runner

Baryshnikov
A version of the choreographic work The nutcracker choreographed by Mikhail Baryshnikov in 1976

Lynn and Uhlff
A version of the choreographic work The nutcracker choreographed by Emil Uhlff and Michael Uhlff in 1974

Novyov, after Tolstoy
A version of the choreographic work The nutcracker choreographed by Rodion Novyov in 1967 and derived from Vasily Vainokurov's 1954 version

Nelton Thomas
An expression of Shakespeare's complete works published in 2003 by Nelson Thomas

Yale University Press
Another expression of Shakespeare's complete works published in 2003 by Yale University Press
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<td>0 Gold rush (Motion picture : 1925 Sound version)</td>
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670 Chaplin, Charlie. Overture, c1997: f& t.p. ( ... from The gold rush)
670 filmsite.org from www, June 22, 2012 f& (The gold rush, 1925; Chaplin's film was released in 1942 with added sound narration and music, both spoken and composed/arranged by Chaplin)
670 The gold rush, 2012: f& container (disc one: restoration of the 1942 sound version; reconstructed 1925 silent film with recorded adaptation of Chaplin's score) booklet, p. 23 (1925 restoration score adapted by composer Timothy Brock from Chaplin's score for the 1942 version)
670 San Francisco examiner, Dec. 20, 2011, viewed June 22, 2012: f& Charlie Chaplin (Chaplin added original music to the [1925] film in 1942, and also trimmed several minutes and bridged the gaps with narration; composer Timothy Brock arranged Chaplin's 1942 orchestral score to accommodate the length of the original version)
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010 no2012111789
040 UPB #b eng #e rda #c UPB
046 #k 1918
100 0 Apuleius. #t Works. #k Selections. #t Latin #e (Pike)
336 text #2 rdacontent
377 lat #t Latin
381 Pike
400 0 Apuleius. #t Short stories of Apuleius
500 1 #k Editor: #a Pike, Joseph B. #q (Joseph Brown), #d 1866-1938 #w r
670 The short stories of Apuleius, ©1918: #b title page [edited with an introduction and notes by Joseph B. Pike]
6.12 Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Expression

6.12.1.4 Selected Parts or Excerpts

Record Selections to identify an expression consisting of selected parts or excerpts from a larger work.

- **EXAMPLE**
  - Selections
  - Selections from Edward Gibbon's 'The history of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire'

- Gold rush (Motion picture: 1925: Sound version)
- Blade runner (Motion picture: Director's cut)
- Blade runner (Motion picture: Final cut)
- Pushkin, Aleksandr Sergeevich, $d$ 1799-1837. $t$ Evgenii Onegin. $s$l English $s$ (Hofstadter)
- Apuleius. $s$t Works. $s$k Selections. $s$I Latin $s$ (Pike)
- Vivaldi, Antonio, $d$ 1678-1741. $s$t Vocal music. $s$k Selections (Musical Heritage Society)
- Twain, Mark, $d$ 1835-1910. $s$t Adventures of Huckleberry Finn. $s$h Spoken word $s$ (Lemmon)

In the examples in this slide, text in black is the authorized access point representing the work or the part(s) of the work.
Note: Expressions of musical, legal, and religious works and official communications have their own instructions

Berlioz, Hector, $d$ 1803-1869. $Ş$ Vocal music. $ş$ Selections; $şо$ arranged
Beethoven, Ludwig van, $şd$ 1770-1827. $ş$ Serenades, $şm$ string trio, $şn$ op. 8, $şr$ D major; $şо$ arranged $şs$ (Urban)
Good King Wenceslas; $şо$ arranged $şs$ (McDonald)
Carter, Elliott, $şd$ 1908- $ş$ Symphonies, $şn$ no. 1 (Sketches)
Moore, Douglas, $şd$ 1893-1969. $Ş$ Works. $Şk$ Selections (Sketches)
Handel, George Frideric, $şd$ 1685-1759. $Ş$ Messiah. $şs$ Vocal score
Sullivan, Arthur, $şd$ 1842-1900. $Ş$ Operas. $Şs$ Chorus scores. $Şk$ Selections
Schönberg, Claude-Michel. $Ş$ Misérables. $Şl$ Danish
Handel, George Frideric, $şd$ 1685-1759. $Ş$ Messiah. $şs$ Vocal score. $Şl$ German
Code of Hammurabi. $Şl$ Serbian
Kosovo (Republic). $Ş$ Kushtetuta e Republikës së Kosovës. $Şl$ English
Córdoba (Spain). $Ş$ Fuero (Latin version)
Bolivia. $Ş$ Treaties, etc. $şg$ Paraguay, $şd$ 1938 July 21. $Şl$ English
Bible. $Şp$ Gospels. $Şl$ English. $şs$ Revised Standard. $şf$ 1975
Bible. $Şp$ Psalms. $Şl$ Afrikaans. $Şs$ Oberholzer and others. $şf$ 2005
Tosefta. $şp$ Bezah. $şl$ German
Vedas. $şp$ Śāmaveda (Kauthumasamhitā)
Catholic Church. $Ş$ Breviary (Ambrosian)
Seder Haḥafot (Spinka)
Haggadah (Reform : Seligmann)
Talmud Yerushalmi. $Şl$ German. $şf$ 1975
Da zang jing (Koryō version)
United States. $şb$ President (1861-1865 : Lincoln). $Ş$ Speeches. $Şl$ Japanese
Work/Expression Exercises
Exercise 1 – Determine authorized access point for this work.
This film follows an elite group of highly trained mercenaries specializing in contract assassinations. Upon successful completion of their most recent assignment, they find themselves tasked with the killing of one of their own.

An Andrew Thompson and Rick Hersen film. Shot on location in Sarasota, FL and Florida State University.

Equipment: Canon 7D, T3i, voice H30.

Budget: $200

Bloopers: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jsx3CDQxXwI
Info you’ve found

Results of a search of the NAF for the title *Edge of the world*:

100 1_ Anderman, Janusz, $d 1949- $t Kraj świata. $l English
400 1_ Anderman, Janusz, $d 1949- $t Edge of the world

100 1_ Childs, Barney. $t Edge of the world

100 1_ Powell, Michael, $d 1905-1990. $t 200,000 feet on Foula
400 1_ Powell, Michael, $d 1905-1990. $t Edge of the world

130 _0 Edge of the world (Motion picture)

SEE AUTHORITY RECORD ON NEXT PAGE
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010 | n | 91077731 |
040 | DLC | #b eng | #c DLC | #d WaU |
046 | | #k 1937 |
130 | 0 | Edge of the world (Motion picture) |
380 | | Motion picture |
670 | Powell, M. Edge of the world, 1990; #b p. viii, etc. (The edge of the world; motion picture made 1936) |
670 | Internet movie database, Aug. 27, 2012 #b (The edge of the world (1937); director: Michael Powell) |
670 | Wikipedia, Aug. 27, 2012 #b (The edge of the world (1937) was the first major project by British filmmaker Michael Powell; release date: September 1937 (UK); running time: 81 min.; country: United Kingdom) |
More info you’ve found

Results of IMDb search for *Edge of the world*:

The Edge of the World (1937)
The Edge of the World (2005)
The Edge of the World (2009)
The Edge of the World: BC’s Early Years (2010)
Edge of the World (2011)  SEE SCREENSHOT FROM IMDb
The Edge of the World (2011)  SEE SCREENSHOT FROM IMDb
Edge of the World (2011)

Your rating: 

In the world of contract killers, Alpha Team reins supreme. This 5 man team executes with the precision of a highly trained military unit... See full summary »

Director: Andrew Thompson
Writer: Andrew Thompson

Production Notes from IMDbPro

Status: Completed
Updted: 11 July 2011
More Info: See more production information about this title on IMDbPro.

Storyline

In the world of contract killers, Alpha Team reins supreme. This 5 man team executes with the precision of a highly trained military unit, and asks no questions when it comes to contracts. Until they find themselves having to kill one of their own. Their decision to bring the fight to the head of their agency has consequences that even they could not plan for.

Written by Anonymous

Plot Summary | Add Synopsis
Genres: Short | Action | Adventure | Crime

Parents Guide: Add content advisory for parents »

Details

Country: USA
Exercise 2 – Determine authorized access point for this resource
Edge of the World Director's Cut - Short Action Film

Uploaded by Andrew Thompson on Feb 13, 2012

Edge of the World: A short action film in which an elite group of mercenaries specializing in contract assassinations undertake a mission. Upon completion, they find themselves tasked with killing one of their own.

An Andrew Thompson and Rick Ivenson film. Shot on location in Sarasota, FL, and Florida State University.

Equipment: Canon 7D, T3i, voia NDX.

Bloopers: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4p7e370WZI
Edge of the World: A short action film in which an elite group of mercenaries specializing in contract assassinations undertake a mission. Upon completion, they find themselves tasked with killing one of their own.

An Andrew Thompson and Rick Torsen film. Shot on location in Sarasota, FL and Florida State University.

Equipment: Canon 7D, T2i, olloclip 150.

Bloopers: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nflpTe3TGWH
Edge of the World: A short action film in which an elite group of mercenaries specializing in contract assassinations undertake a mission. Upon completion, they find themselves tasked with killing one of their own.

An Andrew Thompson and Rick Iverson film. Shot on location in Sarasota, FL and Florida State University.

Equipment: Canon 7D, T2i, voica 70D.

Bloopers: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=flp7a3TGNYI
Exercise 3 – Determine the authorized access point(s) for expressions of this resource
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046      | \#k 2011 |
130      | 0 Battle, Los Angeles (Motion picture) |
370      | \#g U.S. |
380      | Motion picture |
380      | Science fiction films \#a War films \#a Action and adventure films \#a Fiction films \#a Feature films \#2 lcgt |
430      | 0 Battle, LA (Motion picture) |
430      | 0 World invasion (Motion picture) |
430      | 0 World invasion, battle Los Angeles (Motion picture) |
670      | Battle, Los Angeles. c2011: \#b title screen (Battle: Los Angeles) |
670      | Wikipedia, Sept. 26, 2012 \#b (Battle: Los Angeles (also known as Battle: LA and internationally as World Invasion: Battle Los Angeles); 2011 American military science fiction war film directed by Jonathan Liebesman) |
670      | Internet movie database, Sept. 26, 2012 \#b (Battle Los Angeles (2011); director: Jonathan Liebesman; genres: Action; Sci-Fi) |
Exercise 4a –
Determine the
authorized access
point for the part of
the work

Authority record found for the
work:
130 _0 Glee (Television program)
Exercise 4b –
Determine the
authorized access
point for the part of
the work

Authority record
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work:
130_0 Good wife
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* Season 1
* Season 2
Exercise 5a –
Determine the authorized access point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

100 1_ Foster, Leslie T., $d 1947-

100 1_ Keller, C. Peter

100 1_ Boomer, Jack

110 2_ Western Geographical Press

110 2_ University of Victoria (B.C.). $b Department of Geography
Exercise 5b –
Determine the authorized access point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

100 1_ Shaw, Mary, $d 1968-
100 1_ Thomas, Bethan
100 1_ Boomer, Jack
100 1_ Smith, George Davey
100 1_ Dorling, Daniel
110 2_ Policy Press

the
Grim Reaper’s road map
An atlas of mortality in Britain

Mary Shaw, Bethan Thomas,
George Davey Smith and Daniel Dorling
Exercise 5c –
Determine the authorized access point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

110 1_ Canada. $b Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

100 1_ Anderson, Erik, $d 1966-

110 2_ Public History Inc.

100 1_ Bonesteel, Sarah
Exercise 5d –
Determine the
authorized access
point for this work

Authority records found for
entities related to this
resource:

100 1_ Kelleher, Graeme
100 1_ Bleakley, Chris
100 1_ Wells, Sue

110 2_ Great Barrier Reef
    Marine Park Authority

110 2_ World Bank

110 2_ IUCN--The World
    Conservation Union
Exercise 5e – Determine the authorized access point for this work

Authority records found for entities related to this resource:

110 1. United States. $b Environmental Protection Agency. $b Region V

110 1. Wisconsin. $b Bureau of Fisheries Management & Habitat Protection

100 1. Watermolen, Dreux J.

100 1. Bernthal, Thomas W.

110 2. Coefficient of Conservatism Expert Group (Wis.)
Personal Name Access Points

RDA Chapter 9
8.3 Core Elements

When recording data identifying a person, family, or corporate body, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

LC-PCC PS: When recording an element to differentiate one person, family, or corporate body from another person, family, or corporate body with the same or a similar name, always add the element to the access point.
**Personal Name Core Elements**

**Preferred name for the person**  
MARC 100 $a

**Title of the person**  
MARC Authority 368 $d

- Queen of Great Britain
- Infanta of Spain
- graaf van Oostervant
- Rabbi

- Prince, consort of Beatrix, Queen of the Netherlands
- Czarevitch, son of Peter I, Emperor of Russia
- Pope
- Antipope
- Cardinal
- Bishop of Limoges
- Swami
- Brother, F.S.C.
- sœur, O.P.

**Date of birth**  
MARC Authority 046 $f

**Date of death**  
MARC Authority 046 $g

RDA 9.4  Title of the person includes: Titles of Royalty; Consorts of Royal Persons; Children and Grandchildren of Royal Persons; Titles of Nobility; Popes; Bishops, etc.; Other Persons of Religious Vocation

NOTE: 368 $d is a new subfield and not yet implemented by OCLC/NACO

RDA 9.6.1  Other designation associated with the person is a term other than a title that is associated with a person’s name.
### Personal Name Core Elements

**Other designation associated with the person**

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<td>Saint</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spirit</td>
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British Library revision proposal 6JSC/BL/4 would add new instructions for persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and non-human entities and would restore some other types of distinguishing terms that were allowed by AACR2 22.19.

**Profession or occupation** (for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person)

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<td>Poet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cartoonist</td>
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</table>

**Identifier for the person**  

| MARC Authority 010                  |

---

RDA 9.6.1 Other designation associated with the person is a term other than a title that is associated with a person’s name.

9.6.1.4 For a Christian saint, record *Saint*.

9.6.1.5 For a spirit, record *Spirit*.

NOTE: The British Library has a proposal to revise 9.6 (6JSC/BL/4, on the JSC working documents website) to provide for recording other designations for persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and non-human entities:

For a person named in a religious work, record an appropriate designation, e.g. *Biblical figure*. For a fictitious or legendary person, record *Fictitious character*, *Legendary character*, or another appropriate designation. For a non-human entity, record a designation for type, species or breed, e.g. *Cat*.

The proposal would also add a catchall “Other Designation” as a last resort to differentiate persons by adding designations such as: Brother of Andrew Lang; Of the North Oxford Association; Writer on horsemanship; of Nottingham. This would restore some of the kinds of distinguishing terms allowed by AACR2 22.19.
8.3 Core Elements

If the preferred name for the person, family, or corporate body is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fuller form of name</th>
<th>MARC Authority 378</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profession or occupation</td>
<td>MARC Authority 374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of activity of the person</td>
<td>MARC Authority 046 $s $t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If none of the other identifying attributes listed above for a person can be readily ascertained, designate the name as an undifferentiated name (see 8.11).
With few exceptions, the instructions for choosing the preferred name for a person are the same as what is found in AACR2.
## Titles or Terms Associated with Surnames

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 22.15C, 22.19B</th>
<th>RDA 9.2.2.9.5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do not add other titles or terms entered under surname unless they are required to distinguish between two or more persons with the same name and neither dates nor fuller forms of name are available (see 22.19B).</td>
<td>Treat <em>Filho, Junior, Neto, Netto, or Sobrinho</em> following a Portuguese surname as part of the surname. Record similar terms (e.g., <em>Jr.</em>, <em>Sr.</em>, <em>fils, père</em>) and numbers (e.g., <em>II</em>) occurring in languages other than Portuguese following the person’s forename or forenames, preceded by a comma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

100 _1_ $a Iglesias, Julio, $d 1973-
Usage: Julio Iglesias, Jr.
Date of birth available

100 _1_ $a Iglesias, Julio, $c Jr., $d 1973-

There aren’t a huge number of changes from AACR2 to RDA for personal names. One of the main ones is that terms like *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *fils*, and *père* and numbers such as *II* and *III* are now considered an integral part of the person’s name. In AACR2 they were omitted unless needed to distinguish between two or more persons with the same name when dates or fuller form of name were not known.

Because Julio Iglesias, Jr.’s birth date is available, in AACR2 the term “*Jr.*” is not included in his heading. In RDA, terms indicating relationship such as “*Jr.*” are treated as part of the preferred name. Date of birth is a core element in RDA, so it is still added when known.
There are some changes in the way dates are recording in RDA from how they were included in headings in AACR2.
If the year is uncertain but known to be either one of two years, record the date in the form [year] or [year].

**EXAMPLE**

1666 or 1667  
Year of birth uncertain; known to be one of two years

828 or 829  
Year of death uncertain; known to be one of two years

Change from AACR2: Record both years in full

If the year can only be approximated, record the date in the form approximately [year].

**EXAMPLE**

approximately 931  
Approximate year of birth

approximately 680  
Approximate year of death

Change from AACR2: Spell out approximately instead of using the abbreviation *ca.*
Per RDA 9.3.4, period of activity can also be a single date, or can be a century or centuries in which the person was active.

AACR2 22.17A restricts the use of fl. and century dates to before the twentieth century. There is no such restriction in RDA.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.4.3: 
*LC practice:* When recording the date in an authorized access point, use “active” and “century” rather than the abbreviations “fl.” and “cent.” The term "active" should appear before the first period of activity date (e.g., "active 12th century").
LC-PCC PS for 9.3.2.3:

*LC practice/PCC practice:* Record the month in English.

*LC practice/PCC practice:* Use a hyphen after date of birth when recording the date in an authorized access point; do not use the term “born” with the date.

---

Change from AACR2: Always add a hyphen after a birth date in access points, regardless of whether person is alive or dead.

Change from AACR2: Spell out months.
LC-PCC PS for 9.3.3.3:

*LC practice/PCC practice*: Use a hyphen before the date of death when recording the date in an authorized access point; do not use the term “died” with the date.
Date of birth and Date of death are core elements, and are always added to newly established access points when known.

RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out if used in RDA records because abbreviations should not be used. “ca.” is replaced by “approximately”.

9.3.2.1 Date of birth is the year a person was born. Date of birth may also include the month and day of the person’s birth.

9.3.2.3 Record the person’s date of birth applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1. If the person was born in the same year as another person with the same name, record the date of birth in the form [year] [month] [day]. Record the month in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.2.3: LC practice/PCC practice: Record the month in English.
LC practice/PCC practice: Use a hyphen after date of birth when recording the date in an authorized access point; do not use the term “born” with the date.

9.3.3.1 Date of death is the year a person died. Date of death may also include the month and day of the person’s death.

9.3.3.3 Record the date of death of a deceased person applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1.

LC-PCC PS for 9.3.3.3: LC practice/PCC practice: Use a hyphen before the date of death when recording the date in an authorized access point; do not use the term “died” with the date.

Note: the various dates associated with a person (birth, death, period of activity) are separate elements in RDA. But because they all map to MARC X00 subfield $d, something extra (e.g., “born”, “died”, or a hyphen between, before, or after) is needed when encoding those RDA elements in access points to give the dates meaning.
### Personal Name Access Points – Dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnson, Carl F., fl. 1893-1940</td>
<td>Johnson, Carl F., active 1893-1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joannes, Diaconus, 12th cent.</td>
<td>Joannes, Diaconus, active 12th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/14th cent.</td>
<td>Joannes, Actuarius, active 13th/14th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lin, Li, jin shi 1152</td>
<td>Lin, Li, jin shi 1152</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.19.1.5 If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death) or 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating period of activity of the person (see 9.3.4).

Optional Addition Add a term indicating period of activity of the person even if there is no need to distinguish between access points.

**LC-PCC PS for 9.3.4.3:** LC practice: Use “active” before the first period of activity date.

**LC-PCC PS for 9.19.1.5:** LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply.

RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out if used in RDA records because abbreviations should not be used. “ca.” is replaced by “approximately”.

9.3.4.3 If the person’s date of birth and date of death are both unknown, record a date or range of dates indicative of the person’s period of activity applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1.

In AACR2, flourished dates are not used for dates within the twentieth century. There is no such limitation on recording years of activity in RDA.

LC Policy Statement 9.3.4.3: LC practice: Use “active” rather than the term “flourished” that appears in examples in RDA. The term "active" should appear before the first period of activity date (e.g., "active 12th century").

9.19.1.5 If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death) or 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating period of activity of the person (see 9.3.4).

Optional Addition Add a term indicating period of activity of the person even if there is no need to distinguish between access points.

**LC-PCC PS for 9.19.1.5:** LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply.

Note: the various dates associated with a person (birth, death, period of activity) are separate elements in RDA. But because they all map to MARC X00 subfield $d$, something extra (e.g., “born”, “died”, or a hyphen between, before, or after) is needed when encoding those RDA elements in access points to give the dates meaning.
LCRI 22.19 In general, prefer terms of address over descriptive phrases, descriptive phrases over "flourished" date(s), "flourished" date(s) over "century" date(s). *(BL practice: The British Library will generally use "flourished" or "century" dates in preference to terms of address; do not change such headings to conform to LC practice.)* Also, prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases appearing with the name on the chief source of information of the item being cataloged over terms of address and descriptive phrases found elsewhere in the item, and prefer terms of address and descriptive phrases found in the item over those found in reference sources.
AACR 22.18A. If a fuller form of a person’s name is known and if the heading as prescribed by the preceding rules does not include all of that fuller form, add the fuller form to distinguish between headings that are otherwise identical. Optionally, make the additions specified above even if they are not needed to distinguish between headings.

LCRI 22.18A: Apply the option

RDA 9.19.1.4, LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4

If neither the date of birth nor the date of death of the person is available to distinguish one access point from another (see 9.19.1.3), add a fuller form of the person’s name (see 9.5).

Optional Addition Add a fuller form of name even if there is no need to distinguish between access points. Add the fuller form of name before the date of birth and/or death, if applicable.

Change from AACR/LCRI:
LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4: LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply.

AACR 22.18A. If a fuller form of a person’s name is known and if the heading as prescribed by the preceding rules does not include all of that fuller form, add the fuller form to distinguish between headings that are otherwise identical. Add all the fuller form of the inverted part of the heading and/or the fuller form of the entry element, as appropriate. Enclose the addition in parentheses.

LCRI 22.18A. For names that conflict, see 22.17-22.20. Apply the optional provision. This means adding within parentheses the full form of an initial or abbreviation used in the heading when the full form is known with certainty. (In some cases of doubt, do not add the full form.) Do not search solely to discover this information if there is no conflict. When adding the full form, observe the following guidelines:

1) If the initial occurs in the forename portion of the surname-forename heading, give in the parenthetical addition not only the full form but also the other forenames that appear in the forename portion of the heading. However, do not include a particle or prefix that appears in the forename portion. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the forename portion and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).

2) If the initial occurs in the name entered as a given name, etc., give in the parenthetical addition all the names that appear in the heading. Place the parenthetical addition directly after the given name and before any other addition (e.g., date, title).

3) For names that are represented in the heading by an abbreviation rather than an initial (cf. LCRI 22.18B), give in the parenthetical addition the full name for the particular person.

RDA 9.5 Fuller Form of Name. A fuller form of name is a core element when needed to distinguish a person from another person with the same name.

9.19.1.4 If neither the date of birth nor the date of death of the person is available to distinguish one access point from another (see 9.19.1.3), add a fuller form of the person’s name (see 9.5). Optional Addition Add a fuller form of name even if there is no need to distinguish between access points. Add the fuller form of name before the date of birth and/or death, if applicable.

LC-PCC PS for 9.19.1.4: LC practice for Optional addition: Do not apply.
Personal Name Access Points – Fuller Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2/LCRI 22.18A</th>
<th>RDA/LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100 1_ $a Kaufman, George S. $q (George Simon), $d 1889-1961</td>
<td>100 1_ $a Kaufman, George S., $d 1889-1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller form of initial known: Simon</td>
<td>May record fuller form as separate element:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 1_ $a Keeble, L. A. J. $q (Leslie Arthur James)</td>
<td>378 ___ $q George Simon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller form of initials known: Leslie Arthur James</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on LCRI 22.18A, when the fuller form of an initial was known, it was added to the heading if it was not needed to break a conflict. In RDA, per LC-PCC PS 9.19.1.4, LC catalogers will only add the fuller form to the access point when it is needed to differentiate a person with the same name when dates are not available to break the conflict. The fuller form of name will be recorded as a separate element in field 378. The PCC policy for the optional addition at RDA 9.19.1.4 is not yet determined.
15. Is it OK to add qualifying information to a new heading when it falls into the LCRI 22.3A category (author's name varies in fullness) when there are unestablished headings used on bibliographic records that match the form on the chief source for the same author being established, but also find there are headings for other authors with the same name.

- Example: Chief source: Adam Doe
  - Information found elsewhere: Adam Lawrence Doe
- File in which searching and cataloging is being performed:
  - Doe, Adam [heading on bibliographic record for same author]
  - Doe, Adam [heading on bibliographic record for different author]

Is it OK to create new NAR with 1XX: Doe, Adam $q$ (Adam Lawrence)?

Yes. If the file against which cataloging and searching is being done includes unestablished headings on bibliographic records which would conflict with the heading being established (and qualifying data is known) add qualifiers to the newly established name even if this would result in BFM. The underlying principle here is that a cataloger is now in a conflict situation and must apply the guidelines in LCRI 22.17-22.20 rather than adhere to the instruction in LCRI 22.3A.

RDA catalogers may apply 9.19.1.4 in such cases.
16. May the guidelines in LCRI 22.17-20 be applied (to new names being established) in order to avoid conflict with unestablished headings on bibliographic records in the file in which I'm cataloging?

The wording in this LCRI indicates that the guidelines may only be applied to conflicts with established names ("Add to the heading being established..." and "Change the established heading...") These alternatives mostly work in LC's catalog, where in principle, all names are established. In other databases (e.g., OCLC and RLIN), many names are not established. Consequently, the relationship of the unestablished names to this LCRI is ambiguous. Would you clarify?

Yes, catalogers may apply the guidelines in LCRI22.17-22.20 for resolving conflicts with both established and unestablished headings.

In a perfect cataloging world all access points would have authority records to support them. In recent years diminishing resources and increasing receipts in all libraries (including LC) have led to the increase of bibliographic records without authorized headings.

LC practice is to resolve conflicts with other headings in the NAF as well as unestablished headings in the LC catalog as encountered. The guidelines provided in LCRI22.17-22.20 are applied in this situation and BFM is performed as necessary.

PCC catalogers using AACR2 or RDA are encouraged to follow their local institutional and utilities' cataloging policies with regard to this question.

Note: There is no NACO requirement to create NARs for all headings used as access points on bibliographic records unless the bibliographic records are to be coded "pcc". Under RDA this practice will continue.
ADDITIONS TO ACCESS POINTS REPRESENTING PERSONS

9.19.1.2 Title or Other Designation Associated with the Person

Add to the name one or more of the following elements (in this order), as applicable:

a) a title of royalty (see 9.4.1.4 RDA) or nobility (see 9.4.1.5 RDA)
b) the term Saint (see 9.6.1.4 RDA)
c) title of religious rank (see 9.4.1.6–9.4.1.8 RDA)
d) the term Spirit (see 9.6.1.5 RDA)
e) a term indicating profession or occupation (see 9.16 RDA) for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person.

6 Feet $c (Rapper)  Oceania $c (Writer)
WishFM $c (Disc jockey)  Perspective $c (Writer)
45726 $c (Cartoonist)  Stone Mountain $c (Writer)
AquaMoon $c (Poet)  Smooth $c (Poet)
Profession or Occupation added to a name that consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession or Occupation added to a name that consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>046</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additions to Access Points

9.19.1.3 Date of Birth and/or Death
   LC-PCC PS: Add a date of birth and/or date of death even if not needed to distinguish between access points.

9.19.1.4 Fuller Form of Name
   LC-PCC PS: Do not add a fuller form of name if there is no need to distinguish between access points.
Additions to Access Points

9.19.1.5  Period of Activity of the Person
LC-PCC PS: Do not add a term indicating period of activity of the person if there is no need to distinguish between access points.

9.19.1.6  Profession or Occupation
Add this element if you don’t have any of the elements 9.19.1.3-9.19.1.5 above to use instead.
9.19.1.6 Profession or Occupation

If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 RDA (date of birth and/or death), 9.19.1.4 RDA (fuller form of name), or 9.19.1.5 RDA (period of activity of the person) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the class of persons engaged in the profession or occupation of the person (see 9.16 RDA).

**EXAMPLE**

- Johannes (Notary)
- A. K. (Musician)
- Chris (Rapper)
- Hancock, Mary (Architect)
- Butler, Jean (Composer)
- Hall, Daniel (Tax collector)
- Orr, Marjorie (Veterinarian)
- Watt, James (Gardener)
- Brown, Carol (Flutist)
### Personal Name Access Points – Qualifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johannes $c$ (Notary)</td>
<td>Johannes $c$ (Notary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas $c$ (Anglo-Norman poet)</td>
<td>Thomas $c$ (Anglo-Norman poet)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith, John, $c$ Sir</td>
<td>Smith, John $c$ ([Profession or Occupation]) or Smith, John [undifferentiated]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, $c$ Captain</td>
<td>Brown, George $c$ (Soldier) or Brown, George [undifferentiated]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, $c$ F.I.P.S.</td>
<td>Brown, George $c$ ([Profession or Occupation]) or Brown, George [undifferentiated]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, $c$ Rev.</td>
<td>Brown, George $c$ (Clergyman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, $c$ Ph. D.</td>
<td>Brown, George $c$ ([Profession or Occupation]) or Brown, George [undifferentiated]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown, George, $c$ flutist</td>
<td>Brown, George $c$ (Flutist)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22.19A1. If neither a fuller form of name nor dates are available to distinguish between identical headings of which the entry element is a given name, etc., devise a suitable brief term and add it in parentheses.

22.19B1. If neither a fuller form of name nor dates are available to distinguish between identical headings of which the entry element is a surname, add a qualifier (e.g., term of honour, term of address, title of position or office, initials of an academic degree, initials denoting membership in an organization) that appears with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. Add the qualifier after the last element of the name.

In RDA 9.19.1.2, titles or other designations added to names are limited to:

- a title of royalty (see 9.4.1.4) or nobility (see 9.4.1.5)
- the term Saint (see 9.6.1.4)
- a title of religious rank (see 9.4.1.6-9.4.1.8)
- the term Spirit (see 9.6.1.5)
- a term indicating profession or occupation (see 9.16) or field of activity of the person (see 9.15), in that order of preference, for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person.

9.19.1.6 If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death), 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name), or 9.19.1.5 (period of activity of the person) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the profession or occupation of the person (see 9.16).

9.19.1.1 If no suitable addition is available, use the same access point for all persons with the same name, and use an undifferentiated name indicator (see 8.11) to designate the name as one that is undifferentiated.

Note: There are no restrictions on using profession as an addition to access points in RDA, which means there will be fewer undifferentiated names than in AACR2.

Note: The parenthetical addition to the access point is encoded in X00 subfield $c$.

Note: F.I.P.S. in the AACR2 example stands for Fellow of the Incorporated Phonographic Society. That George Brown authored several shorthand manuals.

Note: The original release of RDA (9.19.1.7) also allowed the addition of Field of Activity to distinguish one access point from another. However at the November 2011 meeting of the Joint Steering Committee, the JSC approved a proposal to remove Field of Activity as a possible addition to access points. This change will be reflected in a future RDA update.
Examples of Profession or Occupation Used to Distinguish Persons

| 010 | no2012093896 |
| 040 | WaU #b eng #e rda #c WaU #d IEN |
| 100 | 1 Barron, David #c (Film producer) |
| 370 | #c Great Britain |
| 374 | Film producer |
| 375 | male |
| 377 | eng |
| 667 | Formerly on undifferentiated name record: n 94097338 |
| 670 | Othello, c1995: #b credit frame (produced by David Barron) |
| 670 | Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix, 2007: #b credits (produced by David Barron) |
| 670 | Internet movie database, Jan. 31, 2008 #b (David Barron, producer) |
| 670 | Wikipedia, July 11, 2012 #b (David Barron; British film producer) |

*Neither birth/death dates nor fuller form of name were available; profession or occupation chosen as addition to access point instead of period of activity*
Examples of Profession or Occupation Used to Distinguish Persons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>010</th>
<th>no2012109060</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>IMchBWI #b eng #c IMchBWI #e rda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>1 Jackson, Elizabeth #c (Actor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>#f Los Angeles, Calif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372</td>
<td>Motion picture industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>374</td>
<td>Actor #a Film producer #a Screenwriter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>eng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>1 Levin, Elizabeth #c (Actor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Falling overnight, 2012: #b container (Elizabeth Jackson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>IMDb, July 20, 2012: #b (Elizabeth Levin; actress; producer; misc. crew; an American actress; alt. name: Elizabeth Jackson)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Twitter, July 10, 2012: #b @ElizabethJackan (Elizabeth Jackson; producer, writer, actor in Los Angeles)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Neither birth/death dates nor fuller form of name were available; profession or occupation chosen as addition to access point instead of period of activity; qualifier also used in variant access point to distinguish this person from another person established as Levin, Elizabeth
RDA 9.0. Persons include fictitious entities.

LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

Include the 667 field shown below in the RDA authority record for the specific fictitious entity. Ensure that the 008 coding is correct.

EXAMPLE - RDA authority record
008/11 value “n”
008/15 value “b”
100 1# $a Fletcher, Jessica
667 ## $a SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a fictitious character heading from LCSH.

Note: The JSC will be considering a proposal from the British Library to revise the scope note at 9.0 to: Persons include persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and real non-human entities. (6JSC/BL/4 - http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/6JSC-BL-4.pdf). The proposal would also add new rules to record the element Other Designations Associated with Persons:

9.6.1.6 Persons named in religious works
For a person named in a religious work, record an appropriate designation.
Example
   Biblical figure

9.6.1.7 Fictitious and legendary persons
For a fictitious or legendary person, record Fictitious character, Legendary character, or another appropriate designation.

9.6.1.8 Non-human entities
For a non-human entity, record a designation for type, species or breed.
In RDA, fictitious entities and real non-human entities can receive access points as creators and contributors. Here are two well known examples of fictitious (and non-human) entities.

AACR2 21.4C. Works erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person or corporate body
If responsibility for a work is known to be erroneously or fictitiously attributed to a person, enter under the actual personal author or under title if the actual personal author is not known. Make an added entry under the heading for the person to whom the authorship is attributed, unless he or she is not a real person.

The hums of Pooh / by Winnie the Pooh
(Written by A.A. Milne)
Main entry under the heading for Milne
The adventure of the peerless peer / by John H. Watson ; edited by Philip José Farmer
(Written by Farmer as if by the fictitious Dr. Watson)
Main entry under the heading for Farmer

RDA 9.0. Persons include fictitious entities.

LC-PCC PS for 9.0: LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

The name authority record for a fictitious or real non-human entity will be coded to show that the heading is not valid for use as a subject.

Note: There doesn’t appear to be a better designator in RDA for Beard’s role than “author.” In reality, he is the author of the book, but he is presented on the resource as the person who collaborated with Miss Piggy in some unclear way. [The Free Online Dictionary defines “as-told-to” as: Written by a professional author based on conversations with the subject.]
The Artist (film)
From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Cast

- Jean Dujardin as George Valentin
- Bérénice Bejo as Peppy Miller
- Uggie as Jack (the dog)
- John Goodman as Al Zimmer
- James Cromwell as Clifton
- Missi Pyle as Constance
- Penelope Ann Miller as Doris Valentin
- Malcolm McDowell as The Butler
- Bitsie Tulloch as Norma
- Beth Grant as Peppy’s maid
- Ed Lauter as Peppy’s first chauffeur
- Jen Lilley as Onlooker
- Nina Siemaszko as Admiring woman
- Jewel Shepard as Flapper starlet
- Basil Hoffman as Auctioneer
- Ben Kurland as Casting assistant
- Ken Davitian as Pawnbroker
- Bill Fagerbakke as Policeman
- Matt Skollar as Peppy’s assistant
Uggie

Occupation: Actor, Author & Spokesdog
Here’s an example of real non-human entities. In AACR2 neither Socks nor Buddy could be established as name headings, but in RDA they are treated as individuals who can be given access points as creators or contributors. Their name authority records would be coded to say that they are not valid for use as a subject heading.

Note the definition of person in the RDA Glossary: Person: An individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals). This definition does not require that an individual be a human.

LC-PCC PS for 9.0: LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

Note about the two headings:

The name “Socks” was judged to not convey the idea of a person. For a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person, profession or occupation (9.16) is a core element and is added to the name of the person (9.19.1.6). I’ve used the qualifier (Presidential pet) as an occupation for Socks. Other possibilities were “Pet cat”, “Presidential cat”, “White House cat”, “Clinton family pet”, etc. The choice is left to cataloger judgment.

With Buddy the dog, we do have a name that conveys the idea of a person (albeit a canine person), so neither profession/occupation nor field of activity are needed or required. His dates serve to differentiate him from other persons known as Buddy.
Here’s an example of real non-human entities. In AACR2 Uggie could not be established as a name heading, but in RDA he is treated as an individual who can be given an access points as a creator of a work or as a contributor to an expression. Name authority records for non-human entities will be coded to say that they are not valid for use as a subject heading.

Note the definition of person in the RDA Glossary: Person: An individual or an identity established by an individual (either alone or in collaboration with one or more other individuals). This definition does not require that an individual be a human.

LC-PCC PS for 9.0: LC/NACO practice: Apply this chapter to fictitious entities and real non-human entities having roles as creators or contributors; continue the current subject cataloging policy for fictitious characters when providing subject access points (as described in Subject Headings Manual (SHM) instruction sheet H 1610 Fictitious characters). Separate authority records will exist in the Library of Congress/NACO Authority File and the Library of Congress Subject Headings files.

Note about the two headings:

The name “Socks” was judged to not convey the idea of a person. For a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person, profession or occupation (9.16) is a core element and is added to the name of the person (9.19.1.6). I’ve used the qualifier (Presidential pet) as an occupation for Socks. Other possibilities were “Pet cat”, “Presidential cat”, “White House cat”, “Clinton family pet”, etc. The choice is left to cataloger judgment.

With Buddy the dog, we do have a name that conveys the idea of a person (albeit a canine person), so neither profession/occupation nor field of activity are needed or required. His dates serve to differentiate him from other persons known as Buddy.
Personal Name Exercises
Exercise 1 – Determine authorized access point for the film’s director/writer

Determine the authorized access point for the director of the film “Meat.”
Directed by
Robert Beksinski III

MEAT
A horror short about a certain kind of hunger | 3:00 | 11 months ago | vimeo.com
Written by
Robert Beksinski III &
Raymond Dullum
IMDb record for *Meat*
Additional information: nothing found in OCLC search of bibliographic and authority files
Exercise 2 –
Determine the authorized access point for the actor Matt Jones.

Establish the access point for the actor Matt Jones.
After looking through all of these authority records, you are certain that none of them represent your person. So you look in reference sources online to see if you can find more information.
IMDb search for Matt Jones

Names (Exact Matches) (Displaying 57 Results)
1. Matt Jones (III) (Writer: Coroner Street (1940))
a.k.a. Matt J. Jones
11. Matt Jones (II) (Cinematographer: Out of Southern (The Seven) (2010))
15. Matt Jones (XX) (Actor: Rock City (2005))
17. Matt Jones (XX) (Camera and Electrical Department: Behind the Gable Shoe: Live Down Under (2003))
a.k.a. "Matt Jones"
21. Matt Jones (X) (Director: Stage (2016))
22. Matt Jones (XLIII) (Actor: The In-Manager (2015))
26. Matt Jones (LV) (Cinematographer: Johnny Aloud (2010))
27. Matt Jones (LVIII) (Director: Westhampton Crew - No Sign (2010))
29. Matt Jones (IV) (Sound Department: The Games of Odin (1994))
30. Matt Jones (LV) (Camera and Electrical Department: Gods of Maps (2011))
31. Matt Jones (XVIII) (Sound Department: Aces (2015))

More searches for Matt Jones
Awards
Titles
Names
Companies
Plot Keywords
WAG Exchanges
Characters
Plot Summaries
Biographies
Outlines
Suggestions For Improving Your Results
If you are searching for a particular episode of a TV series, you should search for the title of the TV Series, not the episode. Or you can use the following link to search all Episode Titles.

Episode Title Search for 'Matt Jones'

There may be additional matches in...
IMDb record for your Matt Jones
Establish the access point for Sheryl Deane
Info you’ve found

- Nothing in authority file
- Three bib records in OCLC for recordings that have the heading Deane, Sheryl, all of which are this person
- Discogs.com has a web page for her:
  Sheryl Deane; UK vocalist; in groups: Ruff Loaderz; West End; variations: Sheryl Duane
- MusicBrainz.org has a web page for her:
  Sheryl Deane; person; female; United Kingdom
- Sandrareynolds.co.uk has a web page for her:
  Sheryl Deane; skills: improvisation & devising; presenting; singing; languages: English; acted in television, film, theatre, and commercials; was in a girl group; sang with a music act called The Thrillseekers
- There is another Sheryl Deane who is a guitarist from Cape Town, South Africa; no recordings in OCLC, but you did find two sound files on Soundcloud of her playing Bach’s Air on G String and Fauré’s Pavane
Family Name Access Points

RDA Chapter 10
8.3 Core Elements

When recording data identifying a person, family, or corporate body, include as a minimum the elements listed below that are applicable and readily ascertainable. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.
Family Name Core Elements

- Preferred name for the family  MARC 100 $a
- Type of family  MARC 100 $a and Authority 376 $a
- Date associated with the family  MARC 100 $d and Authority 046 $s $t
- Identifier for the family

If the preferred name for the family is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

- Place associated with the family  MARC 100 $c and Authority 370 $c $f
- Prominent member of the family  MARC 100 $g and Authority 376 $b

10.3 Type of family is a categorization or generic descriptor for the type of family. Record a term indicating the type of family using an appropriate term (e.g., Family, Clan, Royal house, Dynasty).

10.4 A date associated with the family is a significant date associated with a family. Record dates associated with the family applying the instructions given under 9.3, as applicable.

10.5 A place associated with the family is a place where a family resides or has resided or has some connection. Record the place or places (e.g., town, city, province, state, country) in which the family resides or has resided or has some connection. Record the place name in the form prescribed in chapter 16. Abbreviate the names of countries, states, provinces, territories, etc., as instructed in appendix B (B.11), as applicable.

10.6 A prominent member of the family is a well-known individual who is a member of a family. Record the name of a prominent member or members of the family in the form of the authorized access point representing the person, formulated according to the guidelines and instructions given under 9.19.1.

OTHER ELEMENTS THAT ARE NOT CORE

10.7 A hereditary title is a title of nobility, etc., associated with a family. Record a hereditary title associated with the family. Record the title in direct order in the plural form.

10.8 Family history is information pertaining to the history of a family.
Family Name Access Points

10.10.1.1
When constructing an authorized access point to represent a family, use the preferred name for the family (see 10.2.2) as the basis for the authorized access point.

Make additions to the name as instructed under 10.10.1.2-10.10.1.5, in that order, as applicable.

10.10.1.2 Type of Family (included in MARC X00 $a)
10.10.1.3 Date Associated with the Family (X00 $d)
10.10.1.4 Place Associated with the Family (X00 $c)
10.10.1.5 Prominent Member of the Family (X00 $g)
Family Name Access Point Examples

100 3_ $a Branson (Family)  
   Probably not distinctive enough
100 3_ $a Donald (Clan)  
   May not be distinctive enough
100 3_ $a Bourbon (Royal house)
100 3_ $a Romanov (Dynasty : $d 1613-1917)
100 3_ $a Nguyễn (Dynasty : $d 1558-1775)
100 3_ $a Nguyễn (Dynasty : $d 1802-1945)
100 3_ $a James (Family : $c Jamestown, Wash.)
100 3_ $a James (Family : $c Summerton, S.C.)
100 3_ $a Peale (Family : $g Peale, Charles Willson, 1741-1827)
100 3_ $a Peale (Family : $g Peale, Norman Vincent, 1898-1993)
100 3_ $a Nayak (Dynasty : $d 1529-1739 : $c Madurai, India)
010 02012051263
040 DLC %b eng %c DLC %e rda
046 %s 1868 %d 2012
100 3 Baig (Family : d 1868 : d Me.)
370 %c U.S. %d Calais, Me. %f New Brunswick
376 Family %b Baig, Burton, 1920-2009
667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.
670 NUCMC data from Maine Hist. Soc. for its Collection, 1888-2001 %b (Baig family; Burton Baig (1920-2009) and Jessie Gordon Baig (born 1915) resided in Calais, Me. Burton was the manager of Medjuck’s Furniture Store in New Brunswick (Canada). Also a Mason for 50 years, a Shriner, and a member of the St. Stephen’s Rotary Club)
Important to note: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slides for field 376 in the authority section of this presentation for examples of name authority records for a family showing that the access point may not be used as an LC subject heading.

LC-PCC PS 10.0: *LC practice*: Apply this chapter for distinctive family entities; continue the current subject cataloging policy for general family groupings. Separate authority records will exist in the LC/NACO Authority File and LCSH.

RDA family name authority records in LC/NACO AF are coded:
- 008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: “n” [Not applicable]
- 008/15 Heading use code—subject added entry: “b” [Not appropriate]
- 667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.

*Important to note*: while RDA provides for the creation and use of descriptive access points for family names, the Library of Congress current policy is that RDA family name access points will not be used as subjects. Instead, a family name heading from LCSH must be used. See slides for field 376 in the authority section of this presentation for examples of name authority records for a family showing that the access point may not be used as an LC subject heading.

LC-PCC PS 10.0: *LC practice*: Apply this chapter for distinctive family entities; continue the current subject cataloging policy for general family groupings. Separate authority records will exist in the LC/NACO Authority File and LCSH.

RDA family name authority records are being coded with the following:
- 008/11 Subject heading system/thesaurus code: n [Not applicable]
- 008/15 Heading use code--subject added entry: b [Heading not appropriate as subject added entry]
- 667 SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rec no.</th>
<th>no2011105126</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>040</td>
<td>UPB #b eng #c UPB #e rda #d UPB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 3</td>
<td>Boyd (Family : #g Boyd, John David, 1839-1917)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>Family #b Boyd, John David, 1839-1917</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 1</td>
<td>#i Progenitor: #e Boyd, John David, #d 1839-1917 #w r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>667</td>
<td>SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject; use a family name heading from LCSH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>670</td>
<td>Ida Boyd Reid collection on the Boyd family, 1839-1996 #b (family established by John David Boyd (1839-1917))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family Name Exercise
Info you’ve found

- Jim Bob and Michelle Duggar married July 21, 1984; first child, Joshua, was born March 3, 1988
- No name authority for any family named Duggar
- LCSH heading established:
  - 100 3_ Dugger family
  - 400 3_ Duggar family
- The Duggars live in Tontitown, Arkansas
- Authority records found:
  - 100 1_ Duggar, Jim Bob
  - 100 1_ Duggar, Michelle
  - 151 ___ Tontitown (Ark.)
Identify, if possible, the following:

Preferred name for the family:
Type of family:
Date associated with the family:
Place associated with the family:
Prominent member of the family:

Construct an authorized access point for the family using some or all of the attributes above:
Corporate Body Access Points

RDA Chapter 11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate Body Core Elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Preferred name for the corporate body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Location of conference, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Date associated with the corporate body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Date of conference, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Date of establishment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Date of termination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Associated institution (for conferences, etc., if the institution's name provides better identification than the local place name or if the local place name is unknown or cannot be readily determined)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Number of a conference, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other designation associated with the corporate body (for a body whose name does not convey the idea of a corporate body)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Identifier for the corporate body</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are no separate MARC fields/subfields to encode the separate elements Preferred Name and Number of a Conference. The other core elements all have a place to be recorded separately as well as in access points.
Corporate Body Core Elements

If the preferred name for corporate body is the same as or similar to a name by which another person, family, or corporate body is known, record as many of the additional identifying elements listed below as necessary to differentiate them. Record the elements either as parts of the authorized access point representing corporate body, or as separate elements, or as both.

- Location of headquarters  MARC 370 $e
- Associated institution  MARC 373
- Other designation associated with the corporate body  MARC 368

LC-PCC PS: When recording an element to differentiate one person, family, or corporate body from another person, family, or corporate body with the same or a similar name, always add the element to the access point.
11.2.2.8 Initial Articles

When recording the preferred name of a corporate body, include an initial article, if present.

**EXAMPLE**

The Library Association

Der Verleihung

**Alternative**

Omit an initial article (see appendix C) unless the name is to be accessed under the article (e.g., a corporate name that begins with an article that is the first part of the name of a person or place).

**EXAMPLE**

Amis de la terre du Monan
not Les Amis de la terre du Monan

Library Association
not The Library Association

Danske Pråsmeforenings
not Den Danske Pråsmeforenings

but

El Niño Task Force

Le Corbusier Sketchbook Publication Committee

Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra

**LC-PCC PS for 11.2.2.8. LC practice for Alternative: Apply the alternative.**
11.13 Constructing Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies

11.13.1 Authorized Access Point Representing a Corporate Body

11.13.1.1 General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Corporate Bodies

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a corporate body, use the preferred name for the corporate body (see 11.2.2) as the basis for the authorized access point.

EXAMPLE

Museum of American Folk Art
Royal Aeronautical Society
World Methodist Conference
Eurovision Song Contest
E. A. Zaikia Hadley Memorial Collection
Unesco
Society of St. John the Evangelist
Synagogue de la place des Vosges
Boundary Commission for England
Centro Universitario Belas Artes de São Paulo
National Association of Insurance Commissioners, Securities Valuation Office
California Home Economics Association, Orange District
University of London, School of Pharmacy
American Library Association, Resources and Technical Services Division, Board of Directors
Jean Piaget Society, Annual Meeting
Italy, Ministero del bilancio e della programmazione economica
Make additions to the name as instructed under 11.13.1.2–11.13.1.8 RDA, in that order, as applicable. LCPS

EXAMPLE
- Elks (Fraternal order)
- National Gallery of Art (Nigeria)
- National Gallery of Art (U.S.)
- Fusion (Organization : Brighton, England)
- Fusion (Organization : Chichester, England)
- Center for the Study of Man (Smithsonian Institution)
- Blackfoot Mining and Milling Company (1885–1905)
- Elizabeth (Schooner : 1846–1855)
- Georgia (Republic)
- Bagua (Peru : Province)
- New England Invitational Tournament (Hockey)
11.13.1.2 Addition to a Name Not Conveying the Idea of a Corporate Body

If the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body, add a suitable designation in the language preferred by the agency creating the data (see 11.7.1.4 RSA).

EXAMPLE
Apollo 11 (Spacecraft)
Beanpot (Hockey tournament)
Gingerbread (Organisation)
    Designation added by an agency following British spelling conventions
Health of the Public (Program)
    Designation added by an agency following American spelling conventions
Johann Traeg (Firm)
KBS Kyflo (Radio station)
Merced de Quito (Monastery)
Niagara (Passenger ship)
Niagara (Whaling ship)
Rachel Ann (Sloop)
Red Hot Chili Peppers (Musical group)
11.13.1.3 Place Associated with the Body

Add the name of the country, state, province, etc., or the name of a local place with which the body is associated (see 11.3.3 [109]), if necessary, to distinguish between access points for two or more bodies that have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused.

**EXAMPLE**

**Country, State, Province, Etc.**

- Republican Party (R.I.)
- Republican Party (Mont.)
- Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Chile)
- Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura (Peru)
- National Measurement Laboratory (Australia)
- National Measurement Laboratory (U.S.)
- Governor's Conference on Aging (Ariz.)
- Governor's Conference on Aging (Fla.)

**EXAMPLE**

**Local Place**

- Newport High School (Newport, Ky.)
- Newport High School (Newport, R.I.)
- Newport High School (Newport, Wash.)
- Washington County Historical Society (Washington County, Ind.)
- Washington County Historical Society (Washington County, N.Y.)
- Grand Hotel (Florence, Italy)
- Grand Hotel (Mackinac Island, Mich.)
Optional Addition

Add the name of the place associated with the body if the addition assists in the identification of the body.

EXAMPLE

Provincial Intermediate Teachers’ Association (B.C.)
No conflict

National Entrepreneurship Observatory (Wales)
No conflict

Project HOME (Chittenden County, Vt.)
No conflict

Bushcare (Program : Australia)
No conflict
Add the name of the place or local ecclesiastical jurisdiction (e.g., parish, Pfarrei) in which a local church, etc., is located, unless the location is clear from the name itself.

**EXAMPLE**

Bahá’í House of Worship (Ingleside, N.S.W.)
Beth Tikvah Synagogue (Toronto, Ont.)
St. Mary (Church : Abberley, England)
First Baptist Church (Cape May County, N.J.)
St. James’ Church (Glenraigh Heights, Galway, Ireland)
Bhadradháni (Temple : Kathmandu, Nepal)
Masjid-i Jum’ah (Isfahan, Iran)
Basílica de San Francisco (La Paz, Bolivia)

**but**

Grande synagogue de Bruxelles
London Central Mosque
Mesa Arizona Temple
Montreal South Methodist Church
Abingdon Abbey
Cattedrale di Palermo
Add the name of the place in which a radio or television station is located, if the preferred name for the station consists solely or principally of its call letters.

**EXAMPLE**

KJOJ (Television station: Lincoln, Neb.)
Radio 4EBFM (Brisbane, Qld.)

Add the place in which any other radio or television station is located unless the name of the place is an integral part of the name of the station.

**EXAMPLE**

Rádio Moçambique (Maputo, Mozambique)

*but*

KBS Kyoto (Radio station)
TV Tacoma

If the name of an associate institution (see 11.13.1.4 MLA), a date or dates associated with the body (see 11.13.1.5 MLA), or other designation (see 11.13.1.7 MLA) provides better identification, do not add the name of the local place.

For instructions on adding a place name to the preferred name for a conference, etc., see 11.13.1.8 MLA.
11.13.1.4 Associated Institution

Add the name of an associated institution instead of the local place name (see 11.13.1.3) if the institution's name is commonly associated with the name of the body (see 11.5) and an addition is needed to distinguish between access points for two or more bodies that have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused.

**EXAMPLE**

- B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Jewish Student Center (University of Cincinnati)
- B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Jewish Student Center (Cincinnati, Ohio)
- B'nai B'rith Hillel-Federation Jewish Student Center (University of Maryland, College Park)
- B'nai B'rith Hillel-Federation Jewish Student Center (College Park, Md.)
- Institut geologii (Akademii nauk SSSR. Karlovka, nauchnaya Grenz)
- Institut geologii (Akademii nauk SSSR. Karlovka, nauchnaya Grenz)
- Annual Computer Law Institute (Practising Law Institute)
- Annual Computer Law Institute (University of Southern California. Law Center)

**Optional Addition**

Add the name of an institution associated with the body if the addition assists in the identification of the body.

**EXAMPLE**

- Center for Biodiversity and Conservation (American Museum of Natural History)
  No conflict
- Delta Tau Delta Fraternity, Beta Omicron Chapter (Cornell University)
  No conflict
11.13.1.5 Date Associated with the Body

If the name has been used by two or more bodies that cannot be distinguished by place (see 11.13.1.3 [180]) or associated institution (see 11.13.1.4 [180]), add a date or dates associated with the body (see 11.4.3–11.4.4 [180]).

**EXAMPLE**

- Gesellschaft für Musikforschung (1888–1995)
- Gesellschaft für Musikforschung (1946–)
- South Dakota, Department of Public Safety (1973–1984)
- South Dakota, Department of Public Safety (2003–)
- Double Image (Musical group) : 1977–
- Double Image (Musical group) : 1989–
- Double Image (Musical group) : 1997–
- Mary (Schoop) : 1752
- Mary (Schoop) : 1846–1855

**Optional Addition**

Add a date or dates associated with the body if the addition assists in the identification of the body.

If the access point represents a jurisdiction to which two or more governments lay claim (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a designation distinguishing between the two (see 11.13.1.7 [180]) before the date or dates associated with the government.

**EXAMPLE**

- Dutch East Indies (Territory under Japanese occupation, 1942–1945)
- Korea (Provisional government, 1919–1945)

For instructions on adding a date or dates to the preferred name for a conference, etc., see 11.13.1.8 [180].
11.13.1.6 Type of Jurisdiction

Add a term designating the type of jurisdiction to the name of a government other than a city or a town (see 11.7.1.5), if necessary, to distinguish between access points for two or more governments that have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused.

**EXAMPLE:**
Cork (Ireland)
Cork (Ireland : County)
Darmstadt (Germany)
Darmstadt (Germany : Landkreis)
Darmstadt (Germany : Regierungsbezirk)
Guadalajara (Spain)
Guadalajara (Spain : Province)
Lublin (Poland)
Lublin (Poland : Powiat)
Lublin (Poland : Voivodeship)
New York (N.Y.)
New York (State)
Tulcea (Romania)
Tulcea (Romania : Judet)
11.13.1.7 Other Designation Associated with the Body

If none of the additions covered under 11.13.1.2–11.13.1.6 RDA is sufficient or appropriate for distinguishing between two or more bodies, add an appropriate designation (see 11.7.1.6 RDA).

EXAMPLE
Church of God (Holiness)
Church of God (Seventh Day)
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)
Indiana (Battleship : BB-50)
Indiana (Battleship : BB-58)
Korea (North)
Korea (South)
World Cup (Cricket)
World Cup (Soccer)
Designation added by an agency in the United States
**Optional Addition**

Add such a designation if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body.

**EXAMPLE**
- World Series (Baseball)
- HSBC World Match Play Championship (Golf tournament)
- Oxford University International (Chess tournament)
- Rucker Tournament (Basketball)
- Bunker Hill (Aircraft Carrier : CV-17)
  - No conflict with other aircraft carriers
- Bunker Hill (Cruiser : CG-52)
  - No conflict with other cruisers

If a designation is required to distinguish two or more bodies with the same name associated with the same place, add the designation following the place name.

**EXAMPLE**
- All Hallows (Church : London, England : Bread Street)
- All Hallows (Church : London, England : Honey Lane)
- All Hallows (Church : London, England : London Wall)
11.2.11 Number or Year of Convocation of a Conference, Etc.

Omit from the name of a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., (including that of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body, see 11.2.14 (85)), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.

**EXAMPLE**

- Conference on Co-ordination of Galactic Research
- 2nd Conference on Co-ordination of Galactic Research
- Calcutta Film Festival
- 4th Calcutta Film Festival
- Expediçao Brasileira à Antártica
- 1st Expediçao Brasileira à Antártica
- Biennial Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise
- 6th Biennial Symposium on Active Control of Vibration and Noise
- Symposium on Some Mathematical Questions in Biology
- 1992 Symposium on Some Mathematical Questions in Biology
- Schweizerische Grönland-Expedition
- Schweizerische Grönland-Expedition 1912/13
- Polyurethanes Expo
- Polyurethanes Expo '99
- San Francisco Art Association Annual Drawing and Print Exhibition
- 19th San Francisco Art Association. Twenty-second Annual Drawing and Print Exhibition
11.3.2 Location of Conference, Etc.

11.3.2.1 Scope
A location of conference, etc., is a local place in which a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., was held.
The name of an institution, etc., may be recorded instead of the local place name if it provides better identification.

11.3.2.2 Sources of Information
Take information on the location of conference, etc., from any source.

11.3.2.3 Recording Location of Conference, Etc.
Record the name of the local place in which the conference, etc., was held applying the basic instructions on recording places associated with corporate bodies given under 11.3.1 RDA.
If the conference was held in more than one place record the names of each of the places in which it was held.

11.3.1.3 General Guidelines
Record place names in the form prescribed in chapter 16 RDA.
Abbreviate the names of countries, states, provinces, territories, etc., as instructed in appendix B RDA (B.11 RDA), as applicable.
16.2.2.4  Recording the Preferred Name

Record the name of a place in the form most commonly found in gazetteers or other reference sources used in choosing the name, unless the instructions given under 16.2.2.8–16.2.2.13 RDA indicate otherwise.

Record as part of the name of a place (other than a country or a state, etc., listed in 16.2.2.9.1 RDA or 16.2.2.10.1 RDA) the name of the larger place in which it is located or the larger jurisdiction to which it belongs applying the instructions given under 16.2.2.9–16.2.2.13 RDA.

If the place name is being used as the conventional name for a government (see 11.2.2.5.4 RDA), enclose the name of the larger place in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Budapest (Hungary)

If the place name is being used to record the location of a conference, etc., (see 11.3.2 RDA), the location of the headquarters of a corporate body (see 11.3.3 RDA), the place of origin of a work (see 6.5 RDA), or a place associated with a person (see 9.8–9.11 RDA), family (see 10.5 RDA), or corporate body (see 11.3 RDA), precede the name of the larger place by a comma.

EXAMPLE

Budapest, Hungary

Place name recorded as the location of the corporate body with the preferred name:

Rumbach Utcai Zsinagóga
### 11.3.2 Location of Conference, Etc.

**EXAMPLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Preferred name for the conference recorded as</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbia Falls, Me.</td>
<td>Clambake Conference on the Nature and Source of Human Error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow, Russia</td>
<td>Mezhdunarodnij simposium &quot;Global’noe расселение gomind&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vancouver, B.C.</td>
<td>Olympic Winter Games</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando, Fla.</td>
<td>Polyurethanes Expo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzburg, Austria</td>
<td>Salzburger Festspiele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malting, England</td>
<td>Symposium on Breeding and Machine Harvesting of Rubus and Ribes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehran, Iran</td>
<td>International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exceptions

Record the name of an associated institution (see 11.5 *机构*) instead of the local place name if it provides better identification, or if the local place name is not known or cannot be readily determined.

Record *Online* for a conference that was held online.
11.4.2 Date of Conference, Etc.

**Core Element**

11.4.2.1 Scope

A date of conference, etc., is the date or range of dates on which a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., was held.

11.4.2.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the date of a conference, etc., from any source.

11.4.2.3 Recording Date of Conference, Etc.

Record the year or years in which the conference, etc., was held applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with corporate bodies given under 11.4.1 [152]. Record a span of two or more years in the form (year)-(year).

**EXAMPLE**

1995
Preferred name recorded as: International Conference on Georgian Pilgrimage

2010
Preferred name recorded as: Olympic Winter Games

1911-1912
Preferred name recorded as: Deutsche Antarktische Expedition

Record specific dates if necessary to distinguish between two or more conferences, etc., with the same name held in the same year. Record the date in the form [year] [month] [day]. Record the month in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data.

**EXAMPLE**

1978 February 13-15
Preferred name recorded as: Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers

1978 November 27-29
Preferred name recorded as: Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers
11.6 Number of a Conference, Etc.

CORE ELEMENT

11.6.1 Basic Instructions on Recording Number of a Conference, Etc.

11.6.1.1 Scope

A number of a conference, etc., is a designation of the sequencing of a conference, etc., within a series of conferences, etc.

EXAMPLE

1st
Preferred name recorded as: International Conference on Georgian Postmodern

48th
Preferred name recorded as: International Whaling Commission Annual Meeting

11.6.1.2 Sources of Information

Take information on the number of a conference, etc., from any source.

11.6.1.3 Recording Number of a Conference, Etc.

If a conference, etc., is stated or inferred to be one of a series of numbered meetings of the same name, record the ordinal numeral in the form preferred by the agency creating the data.
RECORDING NUMBER OF A CONFERENCE, ETC.

*LC* practice: Use the form 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc., for the English ordinal numeral in the addition to an access point for a conference, etc.

[N 2010-02]

NAMES NOT CONVEYING THE IDEA OF A CORPORATE BODY

*LC* practice: Record the designation in English.

**Initialisms and Acronyms**

If the name chosen for the authorized access point for a corporate body is an initialism or acronym written in all capital letters (with or without periods between them), add a qualifier to the name.

**EXAMPLE**

| 110 28 | 8a CAST (Group) |
| 410 28 | 8a C A.S.T.     |
| 111 28 | 8a CAV (Conference) |
11.13.1.8 Number, Date, and Location of a Conference, Etc.  \[\text{EX}1\]

Add to the name of a conference, etc., (including that of a conference recorded subordinately, see 11.2.2.14 \[\text{EX}3\]), if applicable and readily ascertainable (in this order):

a) the number of the conference, etc. (see 11.6 \[\text{EX}3\])
b) the date of the conference, etc. (see 11.4.2 \[\text{EX}5\])
c) the location of the conference, etc. (see 11.3.2 \[\text{EX}3\]).

**EXAMPLE**

Clamblake Conference on the Nature and Source of Human Error (1st: 1990; Columbia Falls, Me.)

Governor's Conference on Aging (Fla.) (3rd: 1992; Tallahassee, Fla.)

Methudnorodnyi simpozium "Global'noe naselenie gomorin" (1993; Moscow, Russia)

No applicable number

Australian Bioethics Association National Conference (6th: 1998; Hobart, Tas.)

Federal-Provincial Conference of First Ministers (1978 November 27-29; Ottawa, Ont.)

No applicable number; specific dates added to distinguish between another conference with the same name held in the same year.

Gapapana Writers' Workshop (1st: 1993)

Location of workshop not readily ascertainable.

Olympic Winter Games (21st: 2010; Vancouver, B.C.)

Inter-American Music Festival (12th: 1981; Washington, D.C.)

Auckland Art Fair (2009; Auckland, N.Z.)

Number of fair not readily ascertainable.

Polyurethanes Expo (1999; Orlando, Fla.)

No applicable number

EuroSSC (2006; Enschede, Netherlands)

No applicable number.

Deutsche Antarktische Expedition (1911–1912)

No applicable number or local place.
Exceptions
Add the name of an institution, etc., instead of the local place name if it provides better identification, or if the local place name is not known or cannot be readily determined (see 11.5).

**EXAMPLE**
- International Conference on Georgian Psalmody (2nd: 1997: Colchester Institute)
- Marine Awareness Workshop for Bega Lagoon (1996: Pacific Harbour International Hotel)
- No applicable number
- Society for the Study of Economic Inequality, Meeting (1st: 2005: Universitat des les Illes Balears)
- Symposium on Herpes, Hepatitis, and AIDS (1983: University of Michigan School of Dentistry)
- No applicable number
- International Conference "Linguistics by the End of the XIXth Century—Achievements and Perspectives" (1995: Moscow State University)
- No applicable number
- Seminário a Situação Económica de Moçambique a os Possíveis Cenários para o seu Desenvolvimento (1994: Faculdade de Economia da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane)
- No applicable number
- U.S. Open (Golf tournament) (1989: Oak Hill Country Club)
- Number of tournament not readily ascertainable

If the conference, etc., was held online, record *Online* as the location.

**EXAMPLE**
- Electronic Conference on Land Use and Land Cover Change in Europe (1997: Online)
- No applicable number
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.

**EXAMPLE**
Annual Symposium on Sea Turtle Biology and Conservation
Access point for its proceedings described as a serial. Held in a different location each year

World Series (Baseball)
Access point for a collection of souvenir programs from various years. Held in different locations each year

**Duf**
Blue Ridge Folklife Festival (Ferrum, Va.)
Access point for its annual program book described as a serial. Held in the same location each year

Salzburger Festspiele (Salzburg, Austria)
Access point for an audio recording of music performed at the 1956–1965 festivals

Intermountain West Student Philosophy Conference (University of Utah)
Access point for its Web site. Held at the University of Utah each year

If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two or more locations, add each of the place names.

**EXAMPLE**
Symposium on Breeding and Machine Harvesting of Rubus and Ribes (1976; East Maling, England; Dundee, Scotland)
No applicable number

Conference on the Appalachian Frontier (1985; James Madison University; Mary Baldwin College)
No applicable number

International Congress of Iranian Art and Archaeology (8th; 1998; Tehran, Iran; Isfahan, Iran; Shiráz, Iran)
No applicable number

Danish-Swedish Analysts Seminar (1995; Copenhagen, Denmark; Lund, Sweden; Paris, France)
No applicable number
NUMBER, DATE, AND LOCATION OF A CONFERENCE, ETC.

If the access point represents a series of conferences, etc., cataloged as a serial, do not add the numbers and/or dates.

EXAMPLE:

Authority record

111 24 $a CAV (Conference)

Names of individual conferences: CAV'98, CAV'99, CAV'02, CAV'03, ...; authorized access point needed for the conference proceedings cataloged as a serial: Computer-aided verification : proceedings ...

EXAMPLE:

Serial bibliographic record

111 24 $a CAV (Conference)

245 10 $a Computer-aided verification : $b proceedings / $c International Conference, CAV

Monograph bibliographic record (if decision is not to catalog the conference proceedings as a serial)

111 24 $a CAV (Conference) $b (19th : $d 2007 : $e Berlin, Germany)

In RDA there is one instruction for preferred name of all of these entities in RDA (11.2.2.11) and for additions to the name (11.13.1.8), resulting in the following changes:

- **Frequency** included in preferred name of conferences, congresses, etc.
- **Year of convocation** omitted from preferred name of exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc.
- **Year of convocation** added in qualifier in authorized access points for exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc.
  (11.13.1.8)
- **Location** added in qualifier in authorized access points even if it is also in the preferred name (11.13.1.8)

24.7A1. Omit from the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), indications of its number, frequency, or year(s) of convocation.

24.7B4. If the location is part of the name of the conference, etc., do not repeat it.

24.8B1. As instructed in 24.7B, add to the name of an exhibition, fair, festival, etc., its number, date, and location. Do not add the date and/or location if they are integral parts of the name.

11.2.2.11 Omit from the name of a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., (including that of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body, see 11.2.2.14), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.

11.13.1.8 Add to the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference recorded subordinately, see 11.2.2.14), if applicable and readily ascertainable (in this order): a) the number of the conference, etc. (see 11.6) b) the date of the conference, etc. (see 11.4.2) c) the location of the conference, etc. (see 11.3.2)
In RDA there is one instruction for conferences, congresses, meetings, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (11.2.2.11). This results in the following changes to AACR2: frequency will be retained in the preferred name of a conference, congress, meeting, etc. (24.7A1). Year of convocation will be omitted from the preferred name of exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (24.8A1), but will be included as an addition to the authorized access point. Location will be included as an addition to the authorized access point even if the location is part of the preferred name of the body (24.7B4, 24.8B1).

24.7A1. Omit from the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), indications of its number, *frequency*, or year(s) of convocation.

24.7B4. If the location is part of the name of the conference, etc., do not repeat it.

24.8B1. As instructed in 24.7B, add to the name of an exhibition, fair, festival, etc., its number, date, and location. Do not add the date and/or location if they are integral parts of the name.

11.2.2.11 Omit from the name of a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., (including that of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body, see 11.2.2.14), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.
Conferences, etc.: Multiple Locations

Change from AACR2: add all locations to qualifier; separate each by semicolon.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR2 24.B74</th>
<th>RDA 11.3.2, 11.13.1.8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference on the Appalachian Frontier (1985: James Madison University and Mary Baldwin College)</td>
<td>Conference on the Appalachian Frontier (1985: James Madison University; Mary Baldwin College)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danish-Swedish Analysis Seminar (1995: Copenhagen, Denmark, etc.)</td>
<td>Danish-Swedish Analysis Seminar (1995: Copenhagen, Denmark; Lund, Sweden; Paris, France)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24.7B4. If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two locations, add both names.

- World Peace Congress (1st: 1949: Paris, France, and Prague, Czechoslovakia)
- Institute on Diagnostic Problems in Mental Retardation (1957: Long Beach State College and San Francisco State College)

If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in three or more locations, add the first named place followed by etc.

- International Conference on Alternatives to War (1982: San Francisco, Calif., etc.)

11.13.1.8 If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two or more locations, add each of the place names.

When included in an access point, multiple locations will be separated by a semicolon (RDA E.1.2.4).

E.1.2.4 Enclose the number, date, and location of a conference, etc., in parentheses. Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.

Enclose the number, date, and location of an exhibition, etc., in parentheses. Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.
A corporate body is an organization or a group of persons that is identified by a particular name and that acts, or may act, as an entity. Consider a corporate body to have a name if the words referring to it are a specific appellation rather than a general description. Consider a body to have a name if, in a script and language using capital letters for proper names, the initial letters of the words referring to it are consistently capitalized, and/or if, in a language using articles, the words are always associated with a definite article. Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, nonprofit enterprises, governments, government agencies, projects and programmes, religious bodies, local church groups identified by the name of the church, and conferences. Conferences are meetings of individuals or representatives of various bodies for the purpose of discussing and/or acting on topics of common interest, or meetings of representatives of a corporate body that constitute its legislative or governing body.

LCRI 21.B1. When determining whether a conference has a name, cases arise that exhibit conflicting evidence insofar as two of the criteria in the definition of a corporate body are concerned: capitalization and the definite article. When the phrase is in a language that normally capitalizes each word of a name, even in running text, consider a capitalized phrase a name even if it is preceded by an indefinite article. (This statement cannot apply to other languages.) Another important point to bear in mind when deciding whether a phrase is a name is that the phrase must include a word that connotes a meeting: “symposium,” “conference,” “workshop,” “colloquium,” etc. Note: Some notable sequential conferences that lack such a term are exceptionally considered to be named, e.g., Darmstädtter Gespräch. In addition, phrases that combine acronyms or initialisms with the abbreviated or full form of the year are also considered to be named.

RDA 11.2.1.1 A name of the corporate body is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which a corporate body is known.
11.2.2.1 The preferred name for the corporate body is the name or form of name chosen as the basis for the authorized access point representing that body.
11.7.1.1 Other designation associated with the corporate body is a word, phrase, or abbreviation indicating incorporation or legal status of a corporate body, or any term serving to differentiate the body from other corporate bodies, persons, etc.
11.7.1.4 If the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body, record a suitable designation in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

LCRI 21.B1 was not carried over into the LC Policy Statements. Therefore a conference in RDA does not have to have a word denoting a meeting in its preferred name. However, a qualifier will need to be added to names of conferences that do not convey the idea of a conference.
Corporate Name Exercises
Exercise 1 – Determine the authorized access point for the festival. Resource being cataloged is its website.
Info you’ve found

• Began in a small meeting room of a Dallas hotel in 1978
• Original name: Greater Southwest Vintage Guitar Show
• Annual event
• Since 2004 held at Dallas Market Hall
•Founded by Charley Wirz, John Brinkman, and Danny Thorpe
Exercise 2a

— Determine the authorized access point for this festival. Assume that you are cataloging a set of videos of plays presented over the entire history of the festival.
Department of Theatre

The 7th Biennial Festival of Ten-Minute Plays

CALL FOR SCRIPTS

The Department of Theatre at The College at Brockport - State University of New York is pleased to announce its 7th Biennial Festival of Ten-Minute Plays.

Please note that there are several important changes to the Festival submission guidelines and script format that must be followed or the scripts will not be considered for the Festival. Please read and follow all of the guidelines listed below:

- **All Submissions are Online** (Click on Button Below to Submit Plays)
  - Do Not Mail Entries
  - Each submission must have a cover sheet (Click here for cover sheet form, copy & fill out and attach with submission)
  - Please follow the Dramatext Guild format for plays or the suggested script format available here (Click here for script format sheet)
  - Each script must have a running time of seven to fourteen minutes
  - Only original scripts allowed
  - Maximum of two scripts per playwright
  - No musicals
  - Previously produced plays, for which admission was charged, are not accepted
  - Submissions by the College at Brockport - Department of Theatre faculty and staff (full and part-time) are not accepted
  - Entries will be acknowledged by e-mail
  - Scripts must be submitted by April 15, 2016 midnight EST
  - The top ten scripts will be produced in fully realized productions as part of the College at Brockport Festival of Ten V in February 2017
  - Awards will be given to the top three selected plays
  - Finalists will be notified by December 3, 2016
  - Complete Festival of Ten V Policies and Procedures as Established by The College at Brockport - Department of Theatre (Click Here to Download)

Click Here to Submit Script
Info you’ve found

Name authority records:

110 2_ State University of New York College at Brockport
410 2_ College at Brockport, State University of New York

151 ___ Brockport (N.Y.)
Exercise 2b
What would be the authorized access point for the festival if you had a DVD that recorded the plays presented at this specific festival?

The Department of Theatre
4th Biennial Festival of Ten-Minute Plays

The Audience Choice for Best Play:
**Martha's Choice** by Rich Espey

Selection Jury's Choice for Best Plays:
1. Martha's Choice by Rich Espey
2. Night Before Last by Doug Reed
3. The Celine Dion Songbook by Alex Broun

The Department of Theatre wishes to Thank all of the Playwrights who submitted plays to this years Festival.

Look for the Festival of Ten V in March of 2007. An announcement for submissions will be made in January 2006.

All the Festival of Ten IV Plays:
Ben, The Mute by Catherine Rush
Night Before Last by Doug Reed
Monogamy by Joe Hickey
Martha's Choice by Rich Espey
In Dutch by Richard St. George
Exercise 3 –
Determine the authorized access point for this corporate body
Chili Hi Fly

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article relies largely or entirely upon a single source. Relevant discussion may be found on the talk page. Please help improve this article by introducing citations to additional sources. (May 2011)

Chili Hi Fly are a collective of singers, musicians and producers from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, put together by Simon Lewicki (aka Groove Terminator) and Noel Burgess. Their disco-inspired track, "Is It Love" (which featured samples from a 1980s Kool & the Gang song, "Be My Lady") went to #1 on the US Billboard Hot Dance Music/Club Play chart in 2001. The same track peaked at #37 in the UK Singles Chart in March 2000. They also had a follow up, "It’s Alright", peaking at #22 on the U.S. Hot Dance Music/Club Play chart that same year.

See also

* List of number-one dance hits (United States)
* List of artists who reached number one on the US Dance chart

References

Exercise 4a – Determine the authorized access point for the corporate body related to this resource
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corporate body browse in OCLC authority file</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Re</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laricis</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laride-Inc.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larijan (Azarbaijan-i Khavari, Iran)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LARIM</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer Co., Colo.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer Co., Colo. # Larimer-Weld Regional Council of...</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County (Colo.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County (Colo.). #b Dept. of Roads and Bridges</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County (Colo.). #b Roads and Bridges, Dept. of</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County Genealogical Society</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County Heritage Association</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County Heritage Writers (Colo.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer County Stockgrowers Association (Colo.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer (Pak. : Township)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer Park (Evanston, Ill.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer School (Evanston, Ill.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer Street (Denver, Colo.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer Township (Pa.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimer-Weld Regional Council of Governments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimi Media Directories</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larimore Commercial Club (Larimore, N.D.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.2.2.19 Government Bodies Recorded Subordinately

Record the name of a government body as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the government if it belongs to one or more of the types listed below. Make it a direct or indirect subdivision of the access point representing the government applying the instructions given under 11.2.2.20 RDA. Omit from the subdivision the name or abbreviation of the name of the government in noun form unless such an omission would result in a name that does not make sense.

EXAMPLE

Canada. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

*Canada. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs*

*Canada. Corporations Canada*

*Corporations Canada*

TYPE 1. An agency with a name containing a term that by definition implies that the body is part of another (e.g., Department, Division, Section, Branch).

EXAMPLE

Australian Capital Territory. Chief Minister's Department

*ACT Chief Minister's Department*

Congo (Brazzaville). Unité de planification de la population

*Unité de planification de la population*

Costa Rica. Departamento de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable

*Departamento de Medio Ambiente y Desarrollo Sustentable*

Hamburg (Germany). Amtsbehörde für Land und Verkehr

*Amtsbehörde für Land und Verkehr*

Kent (England). Land Use and Transport Policy Unit

*Land Use and Transport Policy Unit*

Oregon. Bridge Engineering Section

*Bridge Engineering Section*
Exercise 4b – Determine the authorized access point for the creator of this map
## Type 2

An agency with a name containing a word that normally implies administrative subordination in the terminology of the government concerned (e.g., Committee, Commission), provided that the name of the government is required for the identification of the agency.

### Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Agency Name</th>
<th>Name:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Bureau of Agricultural Economics</td>
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<td>Comité national de lutte contre le SIDA</td>
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<td>Royal Commission on Banking and Finance</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Name: Honolulu Committee on Aging</td>
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<td>Vancouver School Board</td>
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</table>
Exercise 5 – Determine the authorized access point for The Thrillseekers
1. Radio Edit
2. Paul Van Dyk Dub**
3. Darude vs JS16 remix*

Written by S. Heletp / D. Sherman / P. Newton
Produced and arranged by S. Heletp.
*Remix and additional production by Darude & JS16 for 16 Inch
**Remix and additional production by Paul Van Dyk for Vandit

Vocals by Shene Deane
S. Heletp courtesy of DJ2 Management
Additional vocals by Gayle Fraser.
Published by Black and Blue Music

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New York, NY 10012
Fax: 212.348.0609
www.ultragrecords.com
info@ultragrecords.com

24 March 2002
Info you’ve found

• No authority records in OCLC
• OCLC AACR2 bib records have the following headings:
  110 2_ Thrillseekers (Musical group)
  710 2_ Thrillseekers (Musical group)
• Three German National Library non-AACR2 bib records have the heading:
  700 0_ Thrillseekers.
Info you’ve found

• VIAF has two authority records from the German National Library:
More info you’ve found

Wikipedia: The Thrillseekers (born Steve Helstrip) is the name of an English trance DJ, record producer and remixer. He has been at the forefront of the trance genre since the release in 1998 of his critically acclaimed track, "Synaesthesia (Fly Away)."

CubeTrance website: U.K. based producer Steve Helstrip better known as The Thrillseekers

Discogs website:

**Thrillseekers, The**

Real Name: Steven Robin Helstrip

iTunes website: The Thrillseekers; Biography: Thrillseekers (aka Steve Helstrip) started out making music like many aspiring producers, via a home studio. Originally, Helstrip was working on video game music for a well-known video game company, when his debut 12” was picked up and aggressively promoted by trance juggernaut DJ Paul Van Dyk. After extensive studio work, Helstrip also began to pursue a DJ career.
9.2.2.6 Different Names for the Same Person

If a person other than one who:

a) has changed his or her name (see 9.2.2.7 RDA)
   
on
b) has more than one identity (see 9.2.2.8 RDA)
   
is known by more than one name, choose the name by which the person is clearly
most commonly known, if there is one, as the preferred name.

Otherwise, choose the preferred name according to the following order of
preference:

a) the name that appears most frequently in resources associated with the
   person
b) the name that appears most frequently in reference sources
   
c) the latest name.

Record the other names by which the person is known as variant names (see 9.2.3
RDA).
LC-PCC PS for 9.2.2.8. INDIVIDUALS WITH MORE THAN ONE IDENTITY

LC practice: If an authorized access point is needed for a bibliographic identity recorded as a variant name in a 400 field in an AACR2 name authority record, create a separate RDA name authority record for that identity. Modify the existing authority record to convert the 400 field to a 500 field.
Exception

If an individual uses only one pseudonym and does not use his or her real name as a creator or contributor, choose the pseudonym as the preferred name. Record the individual’s real name as a variant name (see 9.2.3.4).

EXAMPLE

John Le Carre
not David John Moore Cornwall
George Orwell
not Eric Arthur Blair
Martin Ross
not Violet Florence Martin
Nevil Shute
not Nevil Shute Norway
Woody Allen
not Allen Stewart Konigsberg
50 Cent
not Curtis Jackson
Futabatai Shime
not Hassegawa Tatsunosuke

Record a name not chosen as the preferred name for an identity as a variant name (see 9.2.3).
Relationship Designators
This slide indicates how relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource are explicitly recorded in AACR2 and RDA (RDA 18-22). I’ve only shown personal name added entries, but the principles apply equally to families and corporate bodies and also to entities recorded in 1XX fields.

**Differences between AACR2 and RDA encoding:**

Designations of function in AACR2 are given in abbreviated form, whereas in RDA relationship designators are spelled out.

Specialist catalogers may use MARC 21 relator terms or codes to code specific functions in AACR2 access points. The MARC relator terms are not always identical to RDA designators, and there are terms in both lists that don’t have equivalents in the other. In RDA, the relationship designators are always spelled out fully.

**RDA 18.5.1.3** Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

If none of the terms listed in appendix I is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible.
Bibliographic Records

New MARC Bibliographic Coding for Relationship Information

7XX fields:

$i$ - Relationship information (R)

Can use designators from RDA Appendix J to explicitly name the type of relationship between WEMI

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield $i$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
**Related Works**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AACR 21.28</th>
<th>RDA 25.1, 24.5 &amp; Appendix J</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130 _0 $a Planet of the apes (Motion picture : 1968)</td>
<td>130 _0 $a Planet of the apes (Motion picture : 1968)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245 10 $a Planet of the apes $h [videorecording] / $c ...</td>
<td>245 10 $a Planet of the apes / $c ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 ___ $a Based on the novel by Pierre Boulle.</td>
<td>700 1_ $i Motion picture adaptation of (work): $a Boulle, Pierre, $d 1912-1994. $t Planète des singes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 ___ $a Sequel: Beneath the planet of the apes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 1_ $a Boulle, Pierre, $d 1912-1994. $t Planète des singes.</td>
<td>730 0 _ $i Sequel: $a Beneath the planet of the apes (Motion picture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730 0 _ $a Beneath the planet of the apes (Motion picture)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AACR2 21.28 Related Works**

21.28A1. Apply this rule to a separately catalogued work (see also 1.189, 1.5E1a, and 1.9) that has a relationship to another work. Such works include:
- continuations and sequels; supplements; indexes;
- concordances; incidental music to dramatic works;
- cadenzas; scenarios, screenplays, etc.; choreographies;
- librettos and other texts set to music; subseries;
- special numbers of serials; collections of extracts from serials

Do not apply this rule to a work that has only a subject relationship to another work.

For particular types of relationship (e.g., adaptations, revisions, translations), see 21.8-21.27.

21.28B1. Enter a related work under its own heading (personal author, corporate body, or title) according to the appropriate rule in this chapter. Make an added entry (name-title or title, as appropriate) for the work to which it is related.

**RDA 25.1.1.1** A related work is a work related to the resource being described (e.g., an adaptation, commentary, supplement, sequel, part of a larger work).

25.1.1.3 Reference a related work applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Related Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Related Work; Description (structured or unstructured) of the Related Work]

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. If none of the terms listed in appendix J is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible. When using an unstructured description, indicate the nature of the relationship as part of the unstructured description. **Note:** RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn’t in an appendix, the cataloger can devise their own term and notify the JSC for possible inclusion in the RDA appendix. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

**Note:** in the RDA example in the slide, the unstructured description given in the 500 note field of the AACR2 record could also be included in the RDA record, but it’s probably unnecessary when the relationship designator has been used with the authorized access point for the related work.

**LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1.** When subfield $i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
Related Expressions

AACR2 21.14A, 21.30G, 25.5C1

130 _0 $a Espejo enterrado. $l English.
245 14 $a The buried mirror
$h [videorecording] : $b reflections on Spain and the
New World / $c a Sogetel, S.A. production in
association with the
Smithsonian Institution ...
250 ___ $a English version.
546 ___ $a Dubbed into English
from the original Spanish.

RDA 26.1, 24.5 & Appendix J

130 _0 $a Espejo enterrado. $l English.
245 14 $a The buried mirror : $b reflections on Spain and the
New World / $c a Sogetel, S.A. production in association with
the Smithsonian Institution ...
250 ___ $a English version.
730 0_ $i Translation of: $a Espejo enterrado.

21.14A. Enter a translation under the heading appropriate to the original. Make an added entry under the heading for the translator if appropriate under the provisions of 21.30K1.

21.30K1. Translators. If the main entry is under the heading for a person, make an added entry under the heading for a translator if: a) the translation is in verse or b) the translation is important in its own right or c) the work has been translated into the same language more than once or d) the wording of the chief source of information of the item being catalogued implies that the translator is the author or e) the main entry heading may be difficult for catalogue users to find (e.g., as with many oriental and medieval works).

25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop.

21.30G1. Make an added entry under the heading for a work to which the work being catalogued is closely related (see 21.8-21.28 for guidance in specific cases). NOTE however that in AACR2 for a translation we wouldn’t normally make an added entry for the original language expression of the work. 21.14A says nothing about making that kind of added entry.

21.28B1. Enter a related work under its own heading (personal author, corporate body, or title) according to the appropriate rule in this chapter. Make an added entry (name-title or title, as appropriate) for the work to which it is related.

26.1.1.1 A related expression is an expression related to the expression represented by an identifier, an authorized access point, or a description (e.g., a revised version, a translation).

26.1.1.3 Reference a related expression applying the general guidelines on referencing related works, expressions, manifestations, and items given under 24.4. [Which are: Identifier for the Related Work; Authorized Access Point Representing the Related Work; Description (structured or unstructured) of the Related Work]

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself. If none of the terms listed in appendix J is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use a term designating the nature of the relationship as concisely as possible. When using an unstructured description, indicate the nature of the relationship as part of the unstructured description. Note: RDA appendices are not closed lists. If a term is needed that isn’t in an appendix, the cataloger can devise their own term and notify the JSC for possible inclusion in the RDA appendix. Catalogers can also use other vocabularies.

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1. When subfield $i for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
New MARC Authority Coding for Relationship Information

4XX and 5XX fields:

$i$ - Relationship information (R)

Can use designators from RDA Appendices J-K

$w$ - Control Subfield (NR)

/0 - Special relationship

i - Reference instruction phrase in subfield $i$

r - Relationship designation in $i$ or $4$

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield $i$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.

$i$ - Relationship information Subfield may contain either a designation of a relationship of the entity in a 4XX or 5XX field to the 1XX entity in the record or it may contain a textual reference instruction phrase that is to be used for a user display indicating the relationship of the 1XX entity in the record to the entity in a 4XX or 5XX field. If the subfield contains a Relationship designation, the appropriate reference instruction phrase may be derived from it. The relationship may be name to name (if only names of persons, families, or corporate bodies are involved) or resource to resource (if name/titles or titles are involved).

Relationship designation: When a tracing field contains a relationship designation in subfield $i$, control subfield $w/0$ contains code r (Relationship designation in subfield $i$ or $4$). Code r indicates that the generation of a tag related reference instruction phrase in a cross reference display should be suppressed. The content of subfield $i$ or $4$ should be used to generate the reference instruction phrase that is used in a cross reference display.

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield $i$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
This is the authority record for Stephen King, showing the use of a relationship designator from Appendix K in the reference from his alternate identity (pseudonym) Richard Bachman.
Reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.
Work authority record with relationship designators (taken from RDA Appendix J) recorded with the authorized access points for the related works.

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield $i$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
The reciprocal relationship to the previous slide.

LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1: When subfield $i$ for relationship designator is used, it is the first subfield, the first word is capitalized, and the subfield ends with a colon.
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<td>0 ¥f Sequal to ¥s Planet of the apes (Motion picture : 1968) ¥r 1</td>
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<td>670</td>
<td>Beneath the planet of the apes [VR], ©2000.</td>
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<td>670</td>
<td>Rosenman, L. Beneath the planet of the apes [SR], 2000, ©1970.</td>
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<td>670</td>
<td>Wikipedia, January 24, 2011 ¥b (Beneath the Planet of the Apes is a 1970 American science fiction film directed by Ted Post, and the first of four sequels to 1968's Planet of the Apes; music by Leonard Rosenman)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you’d like to see an additional group of examples, have a look at the authority records for the individual books in J.R.R. Tolkien’s Lord of the Rings trilogy and the motion picture adaptations of them.
Relationship Designator Exercise
Use relationship designators from RDA Appendix J to relate these two works in authority records.

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<tr>
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<td>0 Temple of Doom (Motion picture)</td>
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<td>n</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 010

| 84173837 |

| 040 | DLC *t* eng *t* DLC *f* NcU |

| 130 | Raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture) |

| 430 | Indiana Jones and the raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture) |

| 670 | Raiders of the lost ark [SR] p1981 *t* (from the sound track of the motion picture) |


| 670 | Internet movie database, February 6, 2003 *t* (Raiders of the lost ark; 1981, directed by Steven Spielberg; writing credits George Lucas and Philip Kaufman (story), Lawrence Kasdan; also known as: Indiana Jones and the raiders of the lost ark (1981)(USA: video title)) |
Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom is a 1984 American adventure film directed by Steven Spielberg. It is the second film in the Indiana Jones franchise and a prequel to Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981). After arriving in India, Indiana Jones is asked by a desperate village to find a mystical stone. He agrees, stumbling upon a Kali-worshipping frogman cult practicing child slavery, black magic, and ritual human sacrifice.

Producer and co-writer George Lucas decided to make the film a prequel so he did not want the Nazis to be the villains again. The original idea was to set the film in China, with a hidden valley inhabited by dinosaurs. Other rejected plot devices included the Monkey King and a haunted castle in Scotland. Lucas then wrote a film treatment that resembled the final storyline of the film. Lawrence Kasdan, Lucas's collaborator on Raiders of the Lost Ark, turned down the offer to write the script, and Willard Huyck and Gloria Katz were hired as his replacement.

The film was released to financial success but mixed reviews, which criticized the on-screen violence, later contributing to the creation of the PG-13 rating. However, critical opinion has improved since 1984, citing the film's intensity and imagination. Some of the film's cast and crew, including Spielberg, retrospectively view the film in an unfavorable light. The film has also been the subject of controversy due to its portrayal of India and Hinduism.
J.2.6 Sequential Work Relationships

A work that precedes (e.g., is earlier in time or before in a narrative) the succeeding work. For sequentially numbered works with revised content, see J.2.2 [Derivative works]. Reciprocal relationship: succeeded by (work)

absorbed (work) The work that has been incorporated into another work. Reciprocal relationship: absorbed by (work)

absorbed in part (work) The work that has been partially incorporated into another work. Reciprocal relationship: absorbed in part by (work)

continues (work) The work that is continued by the content of a later work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. Reciprocal relationship: continued by (work)

continues in part (work) A work that split into two or more separate works with new titles. Apply generally to serials. Reciprocal relationship: split into (work)

merger of (work) One of two or more works which came together to form a new work. Reciprocal relationship: merged with ... to form ... (work)

prequel A work that extends the narrative of an earlier work backwards in time. Reciprocal relationship: prequel to

separated from (work) A work that spun off a part of its content to form a new work. Reciprocal relationship: continued in part by (work)

sequel to The work whose narrative is continued by the later work. Reciprocal relationship: sequel

supersedes (work) An earlier work whose content has been replaced by a later work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: superseded by (work)

supersedes in part (work) An earlier work whose content has been partially replaced by a later work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: superseded in part by (work)
succeeded by (work) A work that succeeds (e.g., later in time or after in a narrative) the preceding work. For sequentially numbered works with revised content, see J.2.2 (derivative works). Reciprocal relationship: preceded by (work)

absorbed by (work) A work that incorporates another work. Reciprocal relationship: absorbed (work)

absorbed in part by (work) A work that incorporates part of the content of another work. Reciprocal relationship: absorbed in part (work)

continued by (work) A work whose content continues an earlier work under a new title. Apply generally to serials. Reciprocal relationship: continues (work)

continued in part by (work) A work part of whose content separated from an earlier work to form a new work. Apply generally to serials. Reciprocal relationship: separated from (work)

merged with ... to form ... (work) One of two or more works that come together to form a new work. Reciprocal relationship: merger of (work)

prequel to A work whose narrative is extended backwards in time by the later work. Reciprocal relationship: prequel

sequel A later work that continues the narrative of an earlier work. Reciprocal relationship: sequel to

split into (work) One of two or more works resulting from the division of an earlier work into separate works. Reciprocal relationship: continues in part (work)

superseded by (work) A later work used in place of an earlier work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: supersedes (work)

superseded in part by (work) A later work used in part in place of an earlier work, usually because the later work contains updated or new information that makes part of the earlier work obsolete. Apply generally to single-part units, multipart monographs, and integrating resources. Reciprocal relationship: supersedes in part (work)
In Authority Records

130 _0 $a Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (Motion picture)
430 _0 $a Temple of Doom (Motion picture)
___ ___ $____________ $_ Raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture) $__

130 _0 $a Raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture)
430 _0 $a Indiana Jones and the raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture)
___ ___ $____________ $_ Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (Motion picture)
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In Bibliographic Records

130 _0 $a Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (Motion picture)
245 10 $a Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom / $c Paramount Pictures presents a ...
___ ___ $____________ $_ Raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture)

130 _0 $a Raiders of the lost ark (Motion picture)
245 10 $a Raiders of the lost ark / $c Paramount Pictures presents a Lucasfilm Ltd. ...
___ ___ $____________ $_ Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom (Motion picture)
How would you relate this work to the film for which it was composed?

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040 | OOxM-Mu #b eng #c OOxM-Mu |
100 1 | Williams, John, 1932- #t Raiders of the lost ark |
670 | Williams, J. Raiders of the lost ark [SR] p1995: #b label (Raiders of the lost ark) container (motion picture soundtrack composed and conducted by John Williams, 1981) |
J.2.5 Accompanying Work Relationships

*augmented by (work)* A work that adds to the content of a predominant work. *Reciprocal relationship:* augmentation of (work).

*addenda (work)* A work that consists of brief additional material, less extensive than a supplement, which is essential to the completeness of the text of the predominant work and is usually added to the end of the content, but may also be issued separately. *Reciprocal relationship:* addenda to (work)

*appendix (work)* A work that forms an augmenting part of another work which is not essential to the completeness of the content, such as a list of references, statistical tables, and explanatory matter; may be material which comes at the end of the content of the predominant work, or may be issued separately. *Reciprocal relationship:* appendix to (work)

*catalogue (work)* A work that comprises a complete enumeration of items arranged systematically. *Reciprocal relationship:* catalogue of (work)

*concordance (work)* A work that comprises an index of all the words in the predominant work. *Reciprocal relationship:* concordance to (work)

*errata (work)* A work consisting of errors discovered after the publication of the predominant work, with their corrections. *Reciprocal relationship:* errata to (work)

*finding aid (work)* A work that provides a guide to the organization, arrangement, and contents of an archival collection. *Reciprocal relationship:* finding aid for (work)

*guide (work)* A work that guides a user through the use of the predominant work, using notes, learning and study aids, exercises, problems, questions and answers, instructor or student materials, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* guide to (work)

*illustrations (work)* A work comprising pictorial content designed to elucidate or decorate the augmented work. *Reciprocal relationship:* illustrations for (work)

*index (work)* A work that provides a systematic, alphabetical guide to the contents of the predominant work, usually keyed to page numbers or other reference codes. *Reciprocal relationship:* index to (work)

*supplement (work)* A work that updates or otherwise complements the predominant work. *Reciprocal relationship:* supplement to (work)
**augmentation of (work)** A work whose content is added to by another work. *Reciprocal relationship: augmented by (work)*

**addenda to (work)** A work to which is added, usually at the end of the work, but sometimes separately from it, brief additional material, less extensive than a supplement, which is essential to the completeness of the content of the work. *Reciprocal relationship: addenda (work)*

**appendix to (work)** A work that is augmented by another work that consists of material that is not essential to the completeness of the content, such as a list of references, statistical tables, and explanatory matter; the augmenting work may come at the end of the content, or may be issued separately. *Reciprocal relationship: appendix (work)*

**catalogue of (work)** A work used as the basis for a catalogue, i.e., a complete enumeration of items arranged systematically. *Reciprocal relationship: catalogue (work)*

**concordance to (work)** A work used as the basis for a concordance, i.e., an index of all the words in the predominant work. *Reciprocal relationship: concordance (work)*

**errata to (work)** A work that is augmented by a list of errors in the predominant work, discovered after publication, with their corrections. *Reciprocal relationship: errata (work)*

**finding aid for (work)** An archival collection that is described in a finding aid, i.e., a guide to the organization, arrangement, and contents of the collection. *Reciprocal relationship: finding aid (work)*

**guide to (work)** A work that is augmented by another work comprising material to help the user of the predominant work, such as notes, learning and study aids, exercises, problems, questions and answers, instructor or student materials, etc. *Reciprocal relationship: guide (work)*

**illustrations for (work)** A work that is augmented by pictorial content designed to elucidate or decorate it. *Reciprocal relationship: illustrations (work)*

**index to (work)** A work used as the basis for an index, i.e., a systematic, alphabetical guide to the contents of the predominant work, usually keyed to page numbers or other reference codes. *Reciprocal relationship: index (work)*

**supplement to (work)** A work that is updated or otherwise complemented by the augmenting work. *Reciprocal relationship: supplement (work)*