To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA  
From: Alan Danskin, British Library Representative  
Subject: Fictitious Families and Corporate Bodies (Revision of RDA 10.0, 10.3.1.3, 10.11.1.2, 11.0, 11.7.1.4, 11.13.1.2)

Abstract
This proposal will bring fictitious, legendary and non-human families and corporate bodies within scope for RDA, for consistency with treatment of persons.

Introduction
In RDA 9.0, “Persons include persons named in religious works, fictitious and legendary persons, and real or fictitious non-human entities”. There is no similar provision in Chapter 10, for families, or in Chapter 11 for corporate bodies.

Justification
Non-human, fictitious and imaginary persons are within scope of RDA Chapter 9, but there is no explicit indication that the equivalent families and corporate bodies are in scope for Chapters 10 and 11. It is therefore not clear whether non-human, fictitious and imaginary families or corporate bodies presented as being the creators of or contributors to resources can be recorded as such. These types of entities could also be the subject of a work.

Impact
The changes proposed will enable users of RDA to record fictitious, legendary, non-human families and corporate bodies as entities that can be related to other entities, such as works and expressions.

Summary of Changes
The following changes are proposed

1. Add text to 10.0  
2. Add example to 10.3.1.3  
3. Add example to 10.11.1.2  
4. Add text to 11.0  
5. Add example to 11.7.1.4  
6. Add example to 11.13.1.2
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10.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:

a) choosing preferred names for families (see 10.2 RDA)

b) recording preferred and variant names for families (see 10.2 RDA)

c) recording other identifying attributes of families (see 10.3 RDA – 10.10 RDA)

d) constructing authorized access points representing families (see 10.11.1 RDA)

e) constructing variant access points representing families (see 10.11.2 RDA).

The chapter provides guidelines on recording names and other identifying attributes as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both.

The preferred name for the family is used as the basis for the authorized access point. The variant name or names for the family are used as the basis for variant access points. Other identifying attributes of the family may also be included in the access point. Families include families named in sacred scriptures or apocryphal books, fictitious and legendary families, and real or fictitious non-human families.

10.3.1.3 Recording Type of Family

Record the type of family using an appropriate term (e.g., Family, Clan, Royal house, Dynasty).

Record type of family as a separate element, as part of an access point, or as both. For additional instructions on recording type of family as part of the authorized access point, see 10.11.1.2 RDA.

EXAMPLE

Family
Royal house
Fictitious family
Tribe of Israel

10.11.1.2 Type of Family

Add the type of family (see 10.3 RDA), in parentheses, following the preferred name.

EXAMPLE

Branson (Family)
Donald (Clan)
Bourbon (Royal house)
Simpsons (Fictitious family)
Zebulun (Tribe of Israel)

11.0 Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:
a) choosing preferred names for corporate bodies (see 11.2.2 RDA)
b) recording preferred and variant names for corporate bodies (see 11.2 RDA)
c) recording other identifying attributes of corporate bodies (see 11.3 RDA–11.12 RDA)
d) constructing authorized access points representing corporate bodies (see 11.13.1 RDA)
e) constructing variant access points representing corporate bodies (see 11.13.2 RDA).

The chapter provides guidelines on recording names and other identifying attributes as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both. The preferred name for the corporate body is used as the basis for the authorized access point. The variant name or names for the corporate body are used as the basis for variant access points. Other identifying attributes of the corporate body may also be included in the access point.

A body is considered to be a corporate body only if it is identified by a particular name and if it acts, or may act, as a unit. A particular name consists of words that are a specific appellation rather than a general description.

Typical examples of corporate bodies are associations, institutions, business firms, nonprofit enterprises, governments, government agencies, projects and programs, religious bodies, local church groups identified by the name of the church, and conferences.

Ad hoc events (e.g., athletic contests, exhibitions, expeditions, fairs, and festivals) and vessels (e.g., ships and spacecraft) are considered to be corporate bodies.

Corporate bodies include corporate bodies named in sacred scriptures or apocryphal books, fictitious and legendary corporate bodies, and real or fictitious non-human corporate bodies.

11.7.1.4 Type of Corporate Body

Record the type of corporate body in a language preferred by the agency creating the data. If there is no equivalent term for the type of corporate body in a language preferred by the agency, or in case of doubt, record the type of corporate body in the official language of the corporate body.

**EXAMPLE**

Spacecraft
Preferred name recorded as: Apollo 11
Sloop
Preferred name recorded as: Rachel Ann
Program
Preferred name recorded as: Health of the Public. Designation recorded by an agency following American spelling
Programme
Preferred name recorded as: Security at Work. Designation recorded by an agency following British spelling
Fraternal order
Preferred name recorded as: Elks
Firm
Preferred name recorded as: Johann Traeg
Organisation
Add a term designating the type of corporate body (see 11.7.1.4 RDA), if needed to distinguish one access point from another (i.e., when two or more bodies have the same name or names so similar that they may be confused). Also add such a term if the preferred name for the body does not convey the idea of a corporate body.

**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 Kyōto (Radio station)

Merced de Quito (Monastery)

Niagara (Passenger ship)

Niagara (Whaling ship)

Rachel Ann (Sloop)

Red Hot Chili Peppers (Musical group)

Tamworth Two (Escaped Pigs)
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