

TO: ALA/ALCTS/CCS Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA)
FROM: CC:DA Task Force on RDA Instructions for Governmental and Non-governmental Corporate Bodies
SUBJECT: Final Report with Recommendations and Proposal

After ALA Annual 2010, CC:DA appointed the Task Force with the following charge:

The **CC:DA Task Force on RDA Instructions for Governmental and Non-governmental Corporate Bodies** is charged with reviewing the current RDA instructions in Chapter 11 on names of government bodies and other corporate bodies — with particular attention to the instructions on the names of bodies entered subordinately in 11.2.2.13–11.2.2.20 — to address previously identified concerns of ALA that “having separate instructions for government bodies and other corporate bodies introduces both redundancy and complexity” (6JSC/Sec/1, p. 23). The task force should look broadly at issues relating to the recording of corporate hierarchies in preferred names and access points, and should recommend a solution that is consistent, rational, and principle-based, generating appropriate rules revisions.

Members of the Task Force include:

Kevin M. Randall (chair), Northwestern University Library
Penny Baker, Sterling & Francine Clark Art Institute
Elizabeth Mangan
Robert Maxwell, Brigham Young University
Betsy Moon, U.S. Senate Library
Karen Weaver, Duquesne University
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The Task Force submitted informal interim reports at ALA Midwinter 2011, ALA Annual 2011, and ALA Midwinter 2012, the last of which included discussion of a document prepared for the meeting, for the purpose of gathering wider input on various issues.

Principles Underlying the Establishment of Names of Subordinate Bodies

In order to evaluate the current guidelines and instructions and any suggested revisions, it is necessary to understand the underlying principles for forming names of subordinate bodies.

There are two stated principles in RDA that apply to corporate body names:

- **Differentiation** (RDA 0.4.3.1): “The data describing an entity [...] should differentiate that entity from other entities, and from other identities used by the same entity.”
- **Representation** (RDA 0.4.3.4): “The name or form of name designated as the preferred name for a [...] corporate body should be the name or form of name most commonly

found in resources associated with that [...] corporate body, or a well-accepted name or form of name in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data. [...]"

Further support for the guidelines and instructions regarding subordinate bodies can be found in the IFLA *Statement of International Cataloguing Principles*:

6.3.3. Choice of Authorized Access Point

The name preferred as the authorized access point for an entity should be based on the name that identifies the entity in a consistent manner, either as most frequently found on manifestations or a well-accepted name suited to the users of the catalogue (e.g., 'conventional name') as found in reference sources.

[...]

6.3.3.1.1. When variant forms of the name are found in manifestations and/or reference sources, and this variation is not based on different presentations of the same name (e.g., full and brief forms), preference should be given to

6.3.3.1.1.1. a commonly known (or 'conventional') name rather than the official name, where this is indicated; or

6.3.3.1.1.2. the official name, where there is no indication of a commonly known or conventional name.

[...]

6.3.4. Form of Name for Authorized Access Points

[...]

6.3.4.3. Form of Name for Corporate Bodies

For the authorized access point for a corporate body, the name should be given in direct order, as found in manifestations or reference sources, except

6.3.4.3.1. when the corporate body is part of a jurisdiction or territorial authority, the authorized access point should include the currently used form of the name of the territory concerned in the language and script best suited to the needs of the users of the catalogue;

6.3.4.3.2. when the corporate name implies subordination, or subordinate function, or is insufficient to identify the subordinate body, the authorized access point should begin with the name of the superior body.

Note that 6.3.4.3.1 does not explicitly state that the name of the jurisdiction should appear as the first element of the name.

Examination of the instructions and the examples in 11.2.2.14 and 11.2.2.19 seem to indicate the following functions for the names of subordinate bodies:

- **Differentiation:** The name of a body should be distinct.
- **Identification:** The name of a subordinate body should indicate its superior body.
- **Collocation:** The names of subordinate bodies should file under the name of the superior body.

These functions are evident in long-standing conventions for the treatment of subordinate body names, not only in library catalogs but also in other resources such as directories. In the RDA guidelines and instructions, the only *function* that is always served is **Differentiation** — every name must be distinct. The guidelines and instructions may also support one or both of the other functions, and may either follow or violate the *principle* of **Representation**.

Discussion of Major Issues and Recommendations

A. The “Types” of subordinate bodies

The grouping of the instructions into non-government and government subordinate bodies has resulted in much redundancy, due to the nearly identical conditions in Types 1-4 of both lists. There has also been apparent inconsistency between the two groupings, which is found in a slight variation in Type 4, as well as the condition stated in non-government Type 6 not existing at all in the government list. Most of the types support the function of **Identification** and/or **Collocation**, but at least one type cannot easily be seen to support any clear function.

TYPE 1:

(11.2.2.14): A name containing a term that by definition implies that the body is part of another (e.g., *Department, Division, Section, Branch*).

(11.2.2.19): 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*).

Entry is subordinate regardless of the name of the subordinate body is unique or identifies the parent body. This supports both **Identification** and **Collocation**, since the various departments, etc. will all collocate under the name of the parent body no matter how their names are presented on the resources. There is no significant difference between the instructions for government and non-government bodies.

RECOMMENDATION: Incorporate the instructions for Type 1 government bodies (11.2.2.19) into the instructions for general bodies (11.2.2.14).

TYPE 2:

(11.2.2.14): A name containing a word that normally implies administrative subordination (e.g., *Committee, Commission*) provided that the name of the higher body is required for the identification of the subordinate body.

(11.2.2.19): 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.

Entry is subordinate only when the name of the subordinate body does not indicate the parent body. This supports only **Identification**, since the various committees of a body may or may not collocate under that body, depending on how the names are presented. For example, *ACS Office of Statistical Services* does not fall into this type (although it must also be tested against Type 6), while *American Chemical Society, Office of Communications* does fall into this type. This is an apparent inconsistency that the user may not be able to understand.

In addition to the inconsistency, catalogers often have difficulty making the distinction between Type 1 and Type 2: what is the difference between a body being “part of another” (Type 1) and having “administrative subordination” (Type 2)? Does the word “Department” not indicate administrative subordination?

RECOMMENDATION: Combine the instructions for Type 2 general bodies (11.2.2.14) and Type 2 government bodies (11.2.2.19) with the instructions for Type 1 in 11.2.2.14. Eliminate the provision that the name of the higher body be required for identification of the subordinate body.

TYPE 3:

(11.2.2.14): A name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of a parent body.

(11.2.2.19): An agency with a name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of the government or of one of its agencies recorded subordinately.

Entry is subordinate only when the name is “generic”. This supports **Identification**, since the subdivisions of a body will collocate under that body only if their names do not include the parent body (in which case they are entered under the parent body) or if the names begin with the name of the parent body. There are no practical differences between the government and non-government instructions.

RECOMMENDATION: Incorporate the instructions for Type 3 government bodies (11.2.2.19) into the instructions for general bodies (11.2.2.14).

TYPE 4:

(11.2.2.14): A name that does not convey the idea of a corporate body.

(11.2.2.19): An agency with a name that does not convey the idea of a corporate body and does not contain the name of the government.

Since there are other ways of conveying the idea of a corporate body (such as the addition of a qualifier), this supports **Identification**. The government counterpart instruction includes the provision “and does not contain the name of the government”; it is not believed that this provision results in any significant change in meaning or application.

RECOMMENDATION: Incorporate the instructions for Type 4 government bodies (11.2.2.19) into the instructions for general bodies (11.2.2.14). Omit the provision regarding the name of the government.

TYPE 5:

(11.2.2.14): A name of a university faculty, school, college, institute, laboratory, etc., that simply indicates a particular field of study.

Entry is subordinate only when the name is “generic”; schools that are named but don’t include the name of the parent body are entered under their own names (e.g., *John F. Kennedy School of Government*, which is part of Harvard University). This only partially supports **Identification**, since the various schools, etc. will not necessarily collocate under the name of the parent institution, and some schools with distinct names may not give any indication of their parent bodies. The task force did not find reason for any changes to this instruction.

RECOMMENDATION: No change required.

TYPE 5:

(11.2.2.19): An agency that is a ministry or similar major executive agency (i.e., one that has no other agency above it) as defined by official publications of the government in question.

This supports **Collocation**, since entry is under the name of the government regardless of how it is presented on the resource. The task force did not find reason for any changes to this instruction.

RECOMMENDATION: Move the instructions for Type 5 government bodies (11.2.2.19) to 11.2.2.14.

TYPE 6

(11.2.2.14): A name that includes the entire name of the higher or related body.

This type does not appear to primarily support any function. Whether or not a name falls into type 6 is sometimes determined by which place on the resource the cataloger takes the name from, how closely the parent body’s “actual” name is seen as matching its representation within the subordinate body’s name, and/or how the cataloger is interpreting the layout, typography, etc. This type may also “catch” names that fail the tests of other types; for example, the name *Committee on Accreditation of the American Library Association* fails the type 2 test but passes the type 6 test, whereas *ALA Committee on Minority Concerns* fails both.

This instruction has long perplexed catalogers, who have often found themselves agonizing over whether the form of name of a higher or related body name in the name of a subordinate body actually constitutes “the entire name” of the body. Resulting headings appear to be wildly inconsistent, and the nature of the subordinate body is irrelevant to the instruction: the issue isn’t “Is this the kind of body that should be

entered subordinately?” but rather “Does this name include the whole name of the parent, in which case we should then structure it a certain way?” The task force could not find any reasonable justification for retaining this instruction.

RECOMMENDATION: Eliminate 11.2.2.14, Type 6.

The remaining types under 11.2.2.19 for government bodies all refer also to later special rules, and all appear to be in support of **Collocation**:

TYPE 6: A legislative body (see also 11.2.2.22).

TYPE 7: A court (see also 11.2.2.24).

TYPE 8: A principal service of the armed forces of a government (see also 11.2.2.25).

TYPE 9: A head of state or head of government (see also 11.2.2.21).

TYPE 10: An embassy, consulate, etc. (see also 11.2.2.26).

TYPE 11: A delegation to an international or intergovernmental body (see also 11.2.2.27).

RECOMMENDATION: Move the instructions for Type 6–Type 11 government bodies (11.2.2.19) to 11.2.2.14.

B. “General” government body guidelines and instructions (11.2.2.18-11.2.2.20)

With the combination of similar subordinate body types, there is no need for separate sections for general guidelines and instructions on government body names.

RECOMMENDATION: Remove 11.2.2.18-11.2.2.20.

C. Government officials (11.2.2.21)

The instructions under this number apply “only to officials of countries and other states, governors of occupied territories, and officials of international intergovernmental organizations that have existed in post-medieval times.” The wording of this restriction might be read to mean that the instructions do not apply to levels below the country, state, or occupied territory level. If that is the case, there is no place in the instructions for officials at the lower levels. For example, a mayor is a head of government, and is given as an example under 11.2.2.19, Type 2; but there is a reference to “see also 11.2.2.21”, where it appears that officials at the local level are excluded. In what kinds of situations would it be inappropriate to apply the instructions in 11.2.2.21 to officials below the state level?

Yet there are examples of government officials at lower levels: *Adelaide (S. Aust.) Mayor* and *Dublin (Ireland). Lord Mayor* (11.2.2.19, Type 9); *Managua (Nicaragua). Alcaldía* and *King County (Wash.). Executive* and *Seattle (Wash.). Mayor (1978-1990 : Royer)* (11.2.2.21.2). If the instructions are intended to apply also to lower levels, the restriction should be clarified.

RECOMMENDATION: Reword the instructions so the restriction applies to *all* levels of government in post-medieval times.

D. Legislative subcommittees (11.2.2.22.2-11.2.2.22.3)

Legislative subcommittees are treated differently for United States than they are for other countries. The reason for including the name of the parent committee for United States names makes sense, because the same (or very similar) subcommittee name may be used in more than one committee. It seems reasonable to assume that this situation would also occur in other countries.

RECOMMENDATION: Revise the instructions to have subcommittees and subordinate units entered under the name of the parent committee, regardless of country.

E. General structure of 11.2.2.13-11.2.2.31

Attempting to consolidate general and government subordinate bodies highlights the very complex structure of 11.2.2 beginning at 11.2.2.13. It involves several hierarchies, but the hierarchies are not reflected in the numbering. Here is a visual representation, using indentation, to show the hierarchies involved at the third decimal point level.

["General" bodies]

- 11.2.2.13 General guidelines on recording names of subordinate and related bodies
- 11.2.2.14 Subordinate and related bodies recorded subordinately
 - 11.2.2.15 Direct or indirect subdivision

[Specific kinds of bodies, not necessarily government or religious, PART ONE]

- 11.2.2.16 Joint committees, commissions, etc.
- 11.2.2.17 Conventionalized names for state and local units of United States political parties

[Government bodies]

- 11.2.2.18 General guidelines on recording names of government bodies
- 11.2.2.19 Government bodies recorded subordinately
 - 11.2.2.20 Direct or indirect subdivision
- 11.2.2.21 Government officials
- 11.2.2.22 Legislative bodies
- 11.2.2.23 Constitutional conventions
- 11.2.2.24 Courts
- 11.2.2.25 Armed forces
- 11.2.2.26 Embassies, consulates, etc.

**[Specific kinds of bodies, not necessarily government or religious,
PART TWO]**

11.2.2.27 Delegations to international and intergovernmental bodies

[Religious bodies]

11.2.2.28 Councils, etc. of a single religious body

11.2.2.29 Religious officials

11.2.2.30 Subordinate religious bodies

11.2.2.31 Papal diplomatic missions, etc.

For nearly all of the kinds of subordinate bodies treated in specifically in RDA, the instructions call for subordinate entry. The exceptions are: 11.2.2.21.5 (Other officials) which may involve an agency entered directly under its own name (although one of the current examples is incorrect because the name of the agency includes a term implying administrative subordination and thus should be entered subordinately); 11.2.2.16 (Joint committees, commissions, etc.) which may involve multiple (and unrelated) parent bodies; and 11.2.2.27 (Delegations to international and intergovernmental bodies) which may apply to bodies which are not (or are not known to be) subordinate to another body.

While the guidelines and instructions for religious bodies are beyond the scope of this Task Force, the structure of the chapter would be more coherent if all three groups of bodies (general, government, and religious) were to be taken into account.

Two specific matters that illustrate the lack of coherence in the current version:

- 1) The guidelines and instructions for government bodies closely parallel those for general bodies in regard to direct or indirect subdivision (see 11.2.2.15 and 11.2.2.20). There is no such parallel for religious bodies.
- 2) The instructions for direct or indirect subdivision of general bodies in 11.2.2.15 apply to all bodies falling under the types in 11.2.2.14. The instructions for direct or indirect subdivision of government bodies in 11.2.2.20 do **not** apply to all bodies falling under the types in 11.2.2.19; there are some exceptions, or additional instructions, within the more detailed instructions in 11.2.2.21-11.2.2.27, and the types in 11.2.2.19 refer to these later instructions. (The types in 11.2.2.14 do not have any reference to later instructions.)

The instructions would have more clarity, and exhibit more coherence, if the existence of the variant or additional instructions were acknowledged in the general instructions regarding direct or indirect subdivision, with a phrase such as “Except as instructed under ...”

RECOMMENDATION: Remove the general instructions for subordinate religious bodies (11.2.2.30), but not the specific instructions in 11.2.2.30.1-11.2.2.30.3. Add types to 11.2.2.14 referencing the types of religious bodies covered in 11.2.2.28-11.2.2.31. Add a phrase at the beginning of 11.2.2.15 stating that the instructions apply unless other instructions are given in later numbers.

F. Provinces, dioceses, synods, etc. (11.2.2.30.1) and Catholic dioceses, etc. (11.2.2.30.2)

“Catholic dioceses, etc.” appears that it should be a subset of “Provinces, dioceses, synods, etc.” The treatment of Catholic dioceses is in fact an exception to the treatment of dioceses in general. Normally when an exception applies to a subset of the element being described, the instruction appears with the label “Exception” under the same number. The Task Force does not call into question the difference in treatment in this case, but does consider that the separation into two different numbered instructions is unwarranted.

RECOMMENDATION: Move the instructions for Catholic dioceses, etc. (11.2.2.30.2) into 11.2.2.30.1, as an exception.

Issues Which May Warrant Further Consideration

Issues which received initial consideration, but were not studied in depth and may warrant further study in the future include (all rule references are to the current version):

Courts (11.2.2.24): It is not clear what principle underlies the instructions for removing the name of a specific place, and replacing it with a conventionalized form, e.g. the name *Cour d’appel de Grenoble* is formed as *France. Cour d’appel (Grenoble)* instead of *France. Cour d’appel de Grenoble*.

Religious officials (11.2.2.29.2): It may be preferable to harmonize the treatment of bishops, rabbis, mullahs, patriarchs, etc. (11.2.2.29.1) with popes (11.2.2.29.2). In the latter, there is an instruction to use the language preferred by the agency creating the data; this instruction is not in the former. This issue is beyond the scope of the Task Force.

Notes on Examples

Except for examples which are no longer relevant and have been removed, all examples from the current rules have been retained and moved under the appropriate guidelines and instructions, and modified to reflect any differences caused by changes in the guidelines and instructions. In a few instances new examples have been added. While this admittedly makes for a very long document, it is believed that the full list of examples will help illustrate the effect of the changes in the proposal. It is fully expected that many examples will be removed during the editorial process. As an additional aid for consideration of this proposal, an appendix at the end of the document lists the specific examples which have been changed.

Proposed Revisions: Marked Version

RECORDING NAMES OF SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES

11.2.2.13 General Guidelines on Recording Names of Subordinate and Related Bodies

Record the name of a subordinate body or a related body applying the basic instructions given under [11.2.2.4](#), unless its name belongs to one or more of the types listed under [11.2.2.14](#).

EXAMPLE

Alfred C. Kinsey Institute of Sex Research

American Battle Monuments Commission

Arts Council of Great Britain

Association of College and Research Libraries

Australia Post

BBC Symphony Orchestra

Bodleian Library

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information

Canadian National Railways

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas

Copyright Board Canada

Council on International Economic Policy

Crane Theological School

Dundee Harbour Trust

Friends of C.P.P.T.D.

Harvard Law School

Informit

NWT Geographic Names Program

Order of the Arrow

Provinciale Bibliotheek Centrale voor Noord-Brabant

Université nationale du Rwanda

Exceptions

For instructions on recording the names of subordinate government bodies, see [11.2.2.18](#).

For instructions on recording the names of subordinate religious bodies, see [11.2.2.30](#).

Record as a variant name the name of the body in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the higher body (see [11.2.3.7 RDA](#)).

11.2.2.14 Subordinate and Related Bodies Recorded Subordinately

Apply the instructions below to all subordinate or related bodies ~~except subordinate government bodies (see [11.2.2.18](#)) and subordinate religious bodies (see [11.2.2.30](#)).~~

Record the name of a subordinate or related body as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the body to which it is subordinate or related if its name belongs to one or more of the types listed below. ⁴ ~~[footnote deleted]~~ Make it a direct or indirect subdivision applying the instructions given under [11.2.2.15](#). Omit from the subdivision the name or abbreviation of the name of the higher or related body in noun form unless the omission would result in a name that does not make sense.

~~4 Distinguish cases in which the subordinate body's name includes the names of higher bodies from cases in which the names of higher bodies appear only in association with the subordinate body's name.~~

EXAMPLE

Stanford University. Archives

not Stanford University. Stanford University Archives

Name: Stanford University Archives

British Broadcasting Corporation. Political Research Unit

not British Broadcasting Corporation. BBC Political Research Unit

Name: BBC Political Research Unit

Canada. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

not Canada. Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Name: Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

but

American Library Association. Activities Committee on New Directions for ALA

not American Library Association. Activities Committee on New Directions

Name: Activities Committee on New Directions for ALA

Canada. Corporations Canada

not Canada. Corporations

Name: Corporations Canada

TYPE 1. A name containing a term that by definition implies ~~that the body is part of another~~ administrative subordination (e.g., Branch, Committee, Commission, Department, Dirección, Division, Meeting, Office, Section, Branch).

EXAMPLE

American Chemical Society. Office of Statistical Services

Name: ACS Office of Statistical Services

American Legion. Auxiliary

Name: American Legion Auxiliary

Australian Capital Territory. Chief Minister's Department

Name: ACT Chief Minister's Department

Australia. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Name: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Bangalore University. Department of Botany

Name: Department of Botany

British Broadcasting Corporation. Finance Division

Name: Finance Division

Burkina Faso. Comité national de lutte contre le SIDA

Name: Comité national de lutte contre le SIDA

Canada. Royal Commission on Banking and Finance

Name: Royal Commission on Banking and Finance

Church of England. Diocese of Hereford. Board of Education

Name: Hereford Diocesan Board of Education

Columbia University. Commission on the Status of Women

Name: Commission on the Status of Women

Congo (Brazzaville). Unité de planification de la population

Name: Unité de planification de la population

Costa Rica. Departamento de Medicina Preventiva

Name: Departamento de Medicina Preventiva

Côte d'Ivoire. Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi

Name: Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi

Edison Electric Institute. Statistical Committee

Name: Statistical Committee

Equatorial Guinea. Gabinete de Planificación Forestal

Name: Gabinete de Planificación Forestal

Estadio Español de Las Condes. Rama de Danzas Españolas

Name: Rama de Danzas Españolas

Fundación Terram. Dirección de Estudios

Name: Dirección de Estudios

Hamburg (Germany). Abteilung Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau

Name: Abteilung Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau

Hawaii Macadamia Nut Association. Annual Meeting

Name: Annual Meeting

Honolulu (Hawaii). Committee on Aging

Name: Honolulu Committee on Aging

Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles. Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques

Name: Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Marine Chemistry Working Group

Name: Marine Chemistry Working Group

International Dairy Congress (22nd : 1986 : Hague, Netherlands). Organizing Committee

Name: Organizing Committee

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions. Section on Cataloguing

Name: IFLA Section on Cataloguing

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Species Survival Commission. Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force

Name: IUCN/SSC Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force

International Whaling Commission. Annual Meeting

Name: Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission

Japan. Kishōchō

Name: Kishōchō

Kent (England). Land Use and Transport Policy Unit

Name: Land Use and Transport Policy Unit

King County (Wash.). Cultural Development Authority

Name: Cultural Development Authority of King County

Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen. Afdeling Anthropologie

Name: Afdeling Anthropologie

Minas Gerais (Brazil). Secretaria de Indústria, Comércio e Turismo

Name: Secretaria de Indústria, Comércio e Turismo

Musée Rodin. Cabinet des dessins

Name: Cabinet des dessins

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

Subcommittee on Renewable Energy

Name: NARUC Subcommittee on Renewable Energy

National Audubon Society. Advisory Panel on the Spotted Owl

Name: Advisory Panel on the Spotted Owl

National Governors' Association. Subcommittee on Range Resource Management

Name: Subcommittee on Range Resource Management

Ontario. Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

Name: Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

Oregon. Bridge Engineering Section

Name: Bridge Engineering Section

Prince George's County (Md.). Watershed Protection Branch

Name: Watershed Protection Branch

Queensland. Parks and Wildlife Service

Name: Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Rarotonga Hospital. Medical Records Unit

Name: Medical Records Unit

Scotland. Chief Scientist Office

Name: Chief Scientist Office

Seattle Art Museum. Public Relations Office

Name: Public Relations Office

Snohomish County (Wash.). Office of Community Planning

Name: Snohomish County Office of Community Planning

Società italiana di psicologia. Divisione di psicologia clinica

Name: Divisione di psicologia clinica

Switzerland. Sektion für Arbeitskraft und Auswanderung

Name: Sektion für Arbeitskraft und Auswanderung

United Methodist Church (U.S.). General Conference

Name: General Conference of the United Methodist Church

United Methodist Church (U.S.). National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education

Name: National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education

United States. Census Bureau

Name: U.S. Census Bureau

United States. Commission on Online Child Protection

Name: Commission on Online Child Protection

United States. Division of Wildlife Services

Name: Division of Wildlife Services

University of Wisconsin—Madison. Campus Planning Committee

Name: UW-Madison Campus Planning Committee

Utah. State Economic Coordinating Committee

Name: State Economic Coordinating Committee

Valencia (Spain). Servicio de Investigación Arqueológica Municipal

Name: Servicio de Investigación Arqueológica Municipal

Vancouver (B.C.). School Board

Name: Vancouver School Board

Vermont. Department of Water Resources

Name: Department of Water Resources

Vienna (Austria). Statistisches Amt

Name: Statistisches Amt

Zhongguo yi qi yi biao xue hui. Jing mi ji xie fen hui

Name: Zhongguo yi qi yi biao xue hui jing mi ji xie fen hui

TYPE 2. A name containing a word that normally implies administrative subordination (e.g., Committee, Commission) provided that the name of the higher body is required for the identification of the subordinate body.

EXAMPLE

~~Columbia University. Commission on the Status of Women~~

Name: ~~Commission on the Status of Women~~

~~Edison Electric Institute. Statistical Committee~~

Name: ~~Statistical Committee~~

~~Fundación Terram. Dirección de Estudios~~

Name: ~~Dirección de Estudios~~

~~Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles. Bureau d'analyses macroéconomiques~~

Name: ~~Bureau d'analyses macroéconomiques~~

~~International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Marine Chemistry Working Group~~

Name: ~~Marine Chemistry Working Group~~

~~International Dairy Congress (22nd : 1986 : Hague, Netherlands). Organizing Committee~~

Name: ~~Organizing Committee~~

~~Musée Rodin. Cabinet des dessins~~

Name: ~~Cabinet des dessins~~

~~National Audubon Society. Advisory Panel on the Spotted Owl~~

Name: ~~Advisory Panel on the Spotted Owl~~

~~National Governors' Association. Subcommittee on Range Resource Management~~

Name: ~~Subcommittee on Range Resource Management~~

~~Seattle Art Museum. Public Relations Office~~

Name: ~~Public Relations Office~~

but

~~ACS Office of Statistical Services~~

Name: ~~ACS Office of Statistical Services~~

~~Hereford Diocesan Board of Education~~

Name: ~~Hereford Diocesan Board of Education~~

~~IUCN/SSC Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force~~

~~**Name:** IUCN/SSC Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force~~

~~NARUC Subcommittee on Renewable Energy~~

~~**Name:** NARUC Subcommittee on Renewable Energy~~

~~National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education~~

~~**Name:** National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education~~

~~UW-Madison Campus Planning Committee~~

~~**Name:** UW-Madison Campus Planning Committee~~

TYPE 32. A name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of a parent body.

EXAMPLE

American Dental Association. Research Institute

Name: Research Institute

St. Bride Foundation Institute. Technical Reference Library

Name: Technical Reference Library

Jean and Alexander Heard Library. Friends of the Library

Name: Friends of the Library

~~Hawaii Macadamia Nut Association. Annual Meeting~~

~~**Name:** Annual Meeting~~

American Institute of Architects. Utah Society

Name: Utah Society

Canadian Jewish Congress. Central Region

Name: Central Region

Namibia Elected Women Forum. Oshikoto Regional Consultative Conference

Name: Oshikoto Regional Consultative Conference

Dartmouth College. Class of 1957

Name: Class of 1957

Knights of Labor. District Assembly No. 3

Name: District Assembly No. 3

Costume Society of America. Region II

Name: Region II

United States. National Labor Relations Board. Library

Name: Library

Niger. Commissariat général au développement. Centre de documentation

Name: Centre de documentation

Malaysia. Customs and Excise Department. Sabah Region

Name: Sabah Region

United States. General Services Administration. Region 5

Name: Region 5

United States. Public Health Service. Region IX

Name: Region IX

but

Friends of the Corcoran

not Corcoran Gallery of Art. Friends

Name: Friends of the Corcoran

Friends of the Dunedin Botanic Garden

not Dunedin Botanic Garden. Friends

Name: Friends of the Dunedin Botanic Garden

St. John's College Library

not St. John's College (University of Oxford). Library

Name: St. John's College Library

In case of doubt, record the name of the body directly.

EXAMPLE

CU-Boulder Alumni Association

not University of Colorado, Boulder. Alumni Association

Name: CU-Boulder Alumni Association

Governor's Fellowship Program (Ind.)

not Indiana. Governor's Fellowship Program

Name: Governor's Fellowship Program

Human Resources Center

Name: Human Resources Center

Musées de l'État (Luxembourg)

not Luxembourg. Musées de l'État

Name: Musées de l'État

National Health Institute (N.Z.)

not New Zealand. National Health Institute

Name: National Health Institute

National Portrait Gallery (Australia)

not Australia. National Portrait Gallery

Name: National Portrait Gallery

Research and Training Institute

Research & Advisory Services

Name: Research & Advisory Services

TYPE 43. A name that does not convey the idea of a corporate body and does not contain the name of the higher body.

EXAMPLE

British Library. Science, Technology, and Business

Name: Science, Technology, and Business

CBS Inc. Economics and Research

Name: Economics and Research

University of Washington, Bothell. Human Resources

Name: Human Resources

Illinois. Bureau of Employment Security. Research & Analysis

Name: Research & Analysis

Canada. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Human Resources

Name: Human Resources

United States. Naval Oceanography and Meteorology

Name: Naval Oceanography and Meteorology

Canada. Ocean and Aquatic Sciences

Name: Ocean and Aquatic Sciences

but

BC Fisheries

not British Columbia. BC Fisheries

not British Columbia. Fisheries

Name: BC Fisheries

Multiculturalism Canada

not Canada. Multiculturalism Canada

Name: Multiculturalism Canada

California Records & Information Management

not California. Records & Information Management

not California. Department of General Services. Records & Information Management

Name: California Records & Information Management

TYPE 54. A name of a university faculty, school, college, institute, laboratory, etc., that simply indicates a particular field of study.

EXAMPLE

École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne. Laboratoire d'experimentation architecturale

Name: Laboratoire d'experimentation architecturale

Københavns universitet. Ægyptologisk institut

Name: Ægyptologisk institut

Princeton University. Bureau of Urban Research

Name: Bureau of Urban Research

St. Patrick's College (Dublin, Ireland). Educational Research Centre

Name: Educational Research Centre

Syracuse University. College of Medicine

Name: College of Medicine

Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. Facultad de Ciencias Forestales

Name: Facultad de Ciencias Forestales

but

Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University

not Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station

Name: Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University

Australian Centre for Child Protection

not University of South Australia. Australian Centre for Child Protection

Name: Australian Centre for Child Protection

Brock University Philosophical Society

not Brock University. Philosophical Society

Name: Brock University Philosophical Society

Harvard Law School

not Harvard University. Harvard Law School

not Harvard University. Law School

Name: Harvard Law School

John F. Kennedy School of Government

not Harvard University. John F. Kennedy School of Government

Name: John F. Kennedy School of Government

McGill Institute for the Study of Canada

not McGill University. Institute for the Study of Canada

not McGill University. McGill Institute for the Study of Canada

Name: McGill Institute for the Study of Canada

University of Vermont Choral Union

not University of Vermont. Choral Union

Name: University of Vermont Choral Union

TYPE 6. A name that includes the entire name of the higher or related body:

EXAMPLE

~~American Legion. Auxiliary~~

~~**Name:** American Legion Auxiliary~~

~~Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station~~

~~**Name:** Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University~~

~~Dunedin Botanic Garden. Friends~~

~~**Name:** Friends of the Dunedin Botanic Garden~~

~~International Whaling Commission. Annual Meeting~~

~~**Name:** Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission~~

~~United Methodist Church (U.S.). General Conference~~
~~**Name:** General Conference of the United Methodist Church~~

~~Brock University. Philosophical Society~~
~~**Name:** Brock University Philosophical Society~~

~~University of Vermont. Choral Union~~
~~**Name:** University of Vermont Choral Union~~

~~St. John's College (University of Oxford). Library~~
~~**Name:** St. John's College Library~~

but

~~BBC Symphony Orchestra~~
~~**not** British Broadcasting Corporation. Symphony Orchestra~~
~~**Name:** BBC Symphony Orchestra~~

~~Friends of the Corcoran~~
~~**not** Corcoran Gallery of Art. Friends~~
~~**Name:** Friends of the Corcoran~~

~~Utah Museum of Fine Arts~~
~~**not** University of Utah. Museum of Fine Arts~~
~~**Name:** Utah Museum of Fine Arts~~

~~CU Boulder Alumni Association~~
~~**not** University of Colorado, Boulder. Alumni Association~~
~~**Name:** CU Boulder Alumni Association~~

TYPE 5. A government agency that is a ministry or similar major executive agency (i.e., one that has no other agency above it) as defined by official publications of the government in question.

EXAMPLE

Brunei. Kementerian Perindustrian dan Sumber-Sumber Utama

Japan. Kankyōshō

Madagascar. Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports

United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Vanuatu. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Social Services

TYPE 6. A government official (see also [11.2.2.18](#)).

EXAMPLE

Adelaide (S. Aust.). Mayor

Dublin (Ireland). Lord Mayor

Morocco. Prime Minister

New Brunswick. Premier

Norway. Sovereign

United States. President

Virginia. Governor

TYPE 7. A legislative body (see also [11.2.2.19](#)).

EXAMPLE

Chicago (Ill.). City Council

Dyfed (Wales). County Council

Florida. Legislature

France. Assemblée nationale

Greece. Vouli

Kiribati. Parliament

Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington.
Tribal Council

United States. Congress

TYPE 8. A constitutional convention (see also [11.2.2.20](#)).

EXAMPLE

Germany. Nationalversammlung (1919–1920)

Portugal. Assembleia Constituinte (1975)

TYPE 9. A court (see also [11.2.2.21](#)).

EXAMPLE

Cumberland County (Ky.). Fiscal Court

Ontario. High Court of Justice

Turkey. Yargıtay

United States. Supreme Court

TYPE 10. A principal service of the armed forces of a government (see also [11.2.2.22](#)).

EXAMPLE

Canada. Canadian Armed Forces

Germany. Heer

Haiti. Armée

New York (State). Militia

TYPE 11. An embassy, consulate, etc. (see also [11.2.2.23](#)).

EXAMPLE

Australia. High Commission (Fiji)

Canada. Embassy (U.S.)

Germany. Generalkonsulat (Atlanta, Ga.)

Indonesia. Kedutaan Besar (Cambodia)

United States. Consulate (Asunción, Paraguay)

TYPE 12. A delegation to an international or intergovernmental body (see also [11.2.2.24](#)).

EXAMPLE

Canada. Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations

TYPE 13. A council, etc., of a single religious body (see also [11.2.2.25](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Antilles Episcopal Conference

Mennonite Church. Lancaster Conference

TYPE 14. A religious official (see also [11.2.2.26](#)).

EXAMPLE

Franciscans. Minister General

United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. Chief Rabbi

TYPE 15. A religious province, diocese, synod, etc. (see also [11.2.2.27](#)).

EXAMPLE

Lutheran Church in America. Florida Synod

Evangelische Kirche der Altpreuussischen Union. Kirchenprovinz
Sachsen

TYPE 16. A central administrative organ of the Catholic Church (see also [11.2.2.28](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Congregatio Sacrorum Rituum

Catholic Church. Congregatio de Propaganda Fide

TYPE 17. A papal diplomatic mission, etc. (see also [11.2.2.29](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Apostolic Internunciature (China)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Nunciature (Ethiopia)

11.2.2.15 Direct or Indirect Subdivision

Unless instructed otherwise under [11.2.2.16–11.2.2.29](#), record the name of a body belonging to one or more of the types listed under [11.2.2.14](#) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the lowest organizational unit in the hierarchy that is recorded directly under its own name. Omit intervening units in the hierarchy, unless the name of the subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body recorded as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the same higher or related body. In that case, interpose the name of the lowest unit in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the bodies.

EXAMPLE

Public Library Association. Audiovisual Committee

Hierarchy: American Library Association - Public Library Association - Audiovisual Committee

American Bar Association. Committee on Nonprofit Corporations

Hierarchy: American Bar Association - Section of Business Law - Committee on Nonprofit Corporations

University of Texas at Austin. Petroleum Extension Service

Hierarchy: University of Texas at Austin - Division of Continuing Education - Petroleum Extension Service

American Library Association. Subcommittee on Guidelines for Collection Development

Hierarchy: American Library Association - Resources and Technical Services Division - Resources Section - Collection Management and Development Committee - Subcommittee on Guidelines for Collection Development

~~American Library Association. Machine-assisted Reference Section. User Access to Services Committee~~

~~**Hierarchy:** American Library Association - Reference and Adult Services Division - Machine-assisted Reference Section - User Access to Services Committee~~

~~American Library Association. Reference and Adult Services Division. History Section. Bibliography and Indexes Committee~~

~~**Hierarchy:** American Library Association - Reference and Adult Services Division - History Section - Bibliography and Indexes Committee~~

United States. Office of Human Development Services

Hierarchy: United States - Department of Health and Human Services - Office of Human Development Services

El Salvador. Servicio de Parques Nacionales y Vida Silvestre

Hierarchy: El Salvador - Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería - Dirección General de Recursos Naturales Renovables - Servicio de Parques Nacionales y Vida Silvestre

United States. Agricultural and Rural History Section

Hierarchy: United States - Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service - National Economy and History Branch - Agricultural and Rural History Section

France. Commission central des marchés

Hierarchy: France - Ministère de l'économie et des finances - Commission central des marchés

but

France. Direction générale des impôts. Service de l'administration générale

Hierarchy: France - Ministère de l'économie et des finances - Direction générale des impôts – Service de l'administration générale

California. Department of Corrections. Research Division

Hierarchy: California - Health and Welfare Agency - Department of Corrections - Research Division

Other California departments have units called Research Division

France. Ministère de la jeunesse, des sports et des loisirs. Division des études et de la statistique

Hierarchy: France - Ministère de la jeunesse, des sports et des loisirs - Direction de l'administration - Division des études et de la statistique

For instructions on recording variant forms of a name recorded as a direct or indirect subdivision of a higher body, see [11.2.3.7](#).

11.2.2.16 Joint Committees, Commissions, Etc.

[unchanged; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.17 Conventionalized Names for State and Local Units of United States Political Parties

Record the name of a state or local unit of a political party ~~in the United States~~ as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the party. Omit from the name of the unit any indication of the name of the party or the state or locality.

EXAMPLE

Australian Labor Party. Tasmanian Branch

Name: Tasmanian Branch of the Australian Labor Party

Democratic Party (Mo.). State Committee

Name: Missouri Democratic State Committee

Republican Party (Ohio). State Executive Committee

Name: Ohio Republican State Executive Committee

Republican Party (La.). Convention

Name: Convention of the Republican Party of Louisiana

[11.2.2.18–11.2.2.20 *Current Instructions Removed*]

11.2.2.21 ~~18~~ Government Officials

Apply the instructions given under [11.2.2.2118.1–11.2.2.2118.5](#) only to officials of countries and other states, governors of dependent or occupied territories, political jurisdictions and officials of international intergovernmental organizations that have existed in post-medieval times.

[11.2.2.21.1–11.2.2.21.5 *renumbered as 11.2.2.18.1–11.2.2.18.5, with references adjusted; see full version in clean copy*]

11.2.2.22 ~~19~~ Legislative Bodies

[11.2.2.22.1 *renumbered as 11.2.2.19.1, with references adjusted; see full version in clean copy*]

11.2.2.2219.2 Legislative Committees, Subcommittees, and Subordinate Units

Record the name of a legislative committee, subcommittee, or other subordinate unit as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the ~~legislature or of a particular chamber, as appropriate body to which it is subordinate.~~

EXAMPLE

Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence.
Sub-committee on Industrial Support for Defence Needs and Allied Matters

~~not~~ Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence. Sub-committee on Industrial Support for Defence Needs and Allied Matters

Australia. Parliament. House of Representatives. Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs

Australia. Parliament. Senate. Legal and Constitutional References Committee

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.
Subcommittee on African Affairs

~~not~~ United States. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on African Affairs

Exception

For instructions on legislative subcommittees of the United States Congress, see ~~[11.2.2.22.3](#)~~.

~~11.2.2.22.3 Legislative Committees-Subcommittees of the United States Congress~~

~~Record the name of a legislative subcommittee of the United States Congress as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the committee to which it is subordinate.~~

EXAMPLE

~~United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. Subcommittee on African Affairs~~

~~not United States. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on African Affairs~~

[11.2.2.22.4 renumbered as 11.2.2.19.3, with references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.2320 Constitutional Conventions

[renumbered and references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.2421 Courts

[renumbered and references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.2522 Armed Forces

[renumbered and references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.2623 Embassies, Consulates, Etc.

[renumbered and references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.2724 Delegations to International and Intergovernmental Bodies

[renumbered and references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

RECORDING NAMES OF RELIGIOUS BODIES AND OFFICIALS**11.2.2.2825 Councils, Etc., of a Single Religious Body**

[renumbered and references adjusted; see full version in clean copy]

11.2.2.2926 Religious Officials

Record the names of religious officials as instructed under [11.2.2.2926.1](#) (bishops, rabbis, mullahs, patriarchs, etc.) or [11.2.2.2926.2](#) (popes) as applicable.

11.2.2.2926.1 Bishops, Rabbis, Mullahs, Patriarchs, Etc.

Record the title of a religious official (e.g., bishop, abbot, rabbi, moderator, mullah, patriarch) acting in an official capacity (see [6.31.1](#)) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious jurisdiction; see [11.2.2.30.1-27](#) (provinces, dioceses, synods, etc.) or [11.2.2.30.2](#) (Catholic dioceses, etc.).

EXAMPLE

Church of England. Diocese of Winchester. Bishop

Franciscans. Minister General

United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. Chief Rabbi

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. General Assembly. Moderator

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the preferred name for that person. Separate the years of the incumbency from the name of the person using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Archbishop (1995–2008 : Flynn)

United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. Chief Rabbi (1991– : Sacks)

Franciscans. Minister General (1947–1952 : Perantoni)

Dominicans. Master General (1756–1777 : Boxadors)

Catholic Church. Diocese of Winchester. Bishop (1282–1304 : John, of Pontoise)

Record the relationships between the office and the person applying the instructions in chapters [30](#) and [32](#).

11.2.2.2926.2 Popes

Record the title of a pope acting in an official capacity (see [6.31.1](#)) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the title of the office in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Pope

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of the reign, and the pontifical name recorded in the form prescribed under [9.2.2.18](#). Separate the

years of the incumbency from the pontifical name using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Pope (1878–1903 : Leo XIII)

Catholic Church. Pope (1978–2005 : John Paul II)

Catholic Church. Pope (2005– : Benedict XVI)

Record the relationships between the office and the person applying the instructions in chapters [30](#) and [32](#).

~~11.2.2.30 Subordinate Religious Bodies~~

Except as instructed under [11.2.2.30.1](#) (provinces, dioceses, synods, etc.), [11.2.2.30.2](#) (Catholic dioceses, etc.), or [11.2.2.30.3](#) (central administrative organs of the Catholic Church) record the names of subordinate religious bodies according to the instructions given under [11.2.2.13](#).

For religious orders and societies, see [11.2.2.5.4](#).

~~11.2.2.30.127~~ Provinces, Dioceses, Synods, Etc.

Record the name of a province, diocese, synod, or other subordinate unit of a religious body having jurisdiction over a geographic area as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious body.

EXAMPLE

Church of England. Diocese of Ely

Lutheran Church in America. Florida Synod

Evangelische Kirche der Altpreuussischen Union. Kirchenprovinz Sachsen

Church of England. Archdeaconry of Surrey

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk. Classis Rotterdam

Episcopal Church. Diocese of Central New York

Russkaïâ pravoslavnaïâ tserkov'. Moskovskaïâ patriarkhiâ

Svenska kyrkan. Göteborgs stift

Church in Wales. Deanery of Kidwelly

~~11.2.2.30.2 Catholic Dioceses, Etc.~~

Exceptions

Record the name of a Catholic patriarchate, diocese, province, etc., as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic

Church. Record the name in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Santo Domingo

Catholic Church. Diocese of Würzburg

Catholic Church. Deanery of Legnica

Catholic Church. Patriarchate of Cilicia

Catholic Church. Province of Nicaragua

Catholic Church. Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia

Catholic Church. Vicariate Apostolic of Chaco Paraguayo

Do not apply this instruction to an ecclesiastical principality (often called *Bistum*) of the Holy Roman Empire bearing the same name as a Catholic diocese and ruled by the same bishop.

Würzburg

Name of ecclesiastical principality: Würzburg. **Also called:** Bistum Würzburg; Hochstift Würzburg

Bremen

Name of ecclesiastical principality: Erzstift Bremen

11.2.2.30-328 Central Administrative Organs of the Catholic Church (Roman Curia)

Record the name of a congregation, tribunal, or other central administrative organ (i.e., one that is part of the Roman Curia) of the Catholic Church as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the Latin form of the name of the congregation, etc. Omit any form of the word *sacer* when it is the first word of the name.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Congregatio Sacrorum Rituum

Catholic Church. Congregatio de Propaganda Fide

Catholic Church. Signatura Gratiae

Catholic Church. Rota Romana

not Catholic Church. Sacra Rota Romana

not Catholic Church. Sac. Rota Romana

11.2.2.3429 Papal Diplomatic Missions

Record the name of a diplomatic mission from the pope to a secular power as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the name in the form *Apostolic Nunciature* or *Apostolic Internunciature*, as appropriate. Add the name of the government to which the mission is accredited, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Apostolic Internunciature (China)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Nunciature (Ethiopia)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Nunciature (Flanders, Belgium)

Record the name of a nondiplomatic apostolic delegation as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the name in the form *Apostolic Delegation*. Add the name of the country, region, or other location in which the delegation functions, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Apostolic Delegation (Malta)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Delegation (Loreto, Italy)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Delegation (West Africa)

Record the name of an emissary of the pope acting in an official capacity (other than a nuncio, internuncio, or apostolic delegate) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the title of the emissary (in the language preferred by the agency creating the data if there is an equivalent term in that language; otherwise in Latin). Add the name of the country, region, or other location in which the emissary functions, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Legate (France)

If the country, region, or other location in which the emissary functions cannot be ascertained, add the name of the emissary in brief form.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Commissary Apostolic (Robertus Castellensis)

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RECORDING NAMES OF SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES

11.2.2.13 General Guidelines on Recording Names of Subordinate and Related Bodies

Record the name of a subordinate body or a related body applying the basic instructions given under [11.2.2.4](#), unless its name belongs to one or more of the types listed under [11.2.2.14](#).

EXAMPLE

Alfred C. Kinsey Institute of Sex Research
American Battle Monuments Commission
Arts Council of Great Britain
Association of College and Research Libraries
Australia Post
BBC Symphony Orchestra
Bodleian Library
Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information
Canadian National Railways
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas
Copyright Board Canada
Council on International Economic Policy
Crane Theological School
Dundee Harbour Trust
Friends of C.P.P.T.D.
Harvard Law School
Informit
NWT Geographic Names Program
Order of the Arrow
Provinciale Bibliotheek Centrale voor Noord-Brabant
Université nationale du Rwanda

Record as a variant name the name of the body in the form of a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the higher body (see [11.2.3.7 RDA](#)).

11.2.2.14 Subordinate and Related Bodies Recorded Subordinately

Apply the instructions below to all subordinate or related bodies.

Record the name of a subordinate or related body as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the body to which it is subordinate or related if its name belongs to one or more of the types listed below. Make it a direct or indirect subdivision applying the instructions given under [11.2.2.15](#). Omit from the subdivision the name or abbreviation of the name of the higher or related body in noun form unless the omission would result in a name that does not make sense.

EXAMPLE

Stanford University. Archives

not Stanford University. Stanford University Archives

Name: Stanford University Archives

British Broadcasting Corporation. Political Research Unit

not British Broadcasting Corporation. BBC Political Research Unit

Name: BBC Political Research Unit

Canada. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

not Canada. Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

Name: Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

but

American Library Association. Activities Committee on New Directions for ALA

not American Library Association. Activities Committee on New Directions

Name: Activities Committee on New Directions for ALA

Canada. Corporations Canada

not Canada. Corporations

Name: Corporations Canada

TYPE 1. A name containing a term that by definition implies administrative subordination (e.g., *Branch, Committee, Commission, Department, Dirección, Division, Meeting, Office, Section*).

EXAMPLE

American Chemical Society. Office of Statistical Services

Name: ACS Office of Statistical Services

American Legion. Auxilliary

Name: American Legion Auxilliary

Australian Capital Territory. Chief Minister's Department

Name: ACT Chief Minister's Department

Australia. Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Name: Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Bangalore University. Department of Botany

Name: Department of Botany

British Broadcasting Corporation. Finance Division

Name: Finance Division

Burkina Faso. Comité national de lutte contre le SIDA

Name: Comité national de lutte contre le SIDA

Canada. Royal Commission on Banking and Finance

Name: Royal Commission on Banking and Finance

Church of England. Diocese of Hereford. Board of Education

Name: Hereford Diocesan Board of Education

Columbia University. Commission on the Status of Women

Name: Commission on the Status of Women

Congo (Brazzaville). Unité de planification de la population

Name: Unité de planification de la population

Costa Rica. Departamento de Medicina Preventiva

Name: Departamento de Medicina Preventiva

Côte d'Ivoire. Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi

Name: Agence d'études et de promotion de l'emploi

Edison Electric Institute. Statistical Committee

Name: Statistical Committee

Equatorial Guinea. Gabinete de Planificación Forestal

Name: Gabinete de Planificación Forestal

Estadio Español de Las Condes. Rama de Danzas Españolas

Name: Rama de Danzas Españolas

Fundación Terram. Dirección de Estudios

Name: Dirección de Estudios

Hamburg (Germany). Abteilung Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau

Name: Abteilung Landwirtschaft und Gartenbau

Hawaii Macadamia Nut Association. Annual Meeting

Name: Annual Meeting

Honolulu (Hawaii). Committee on Aging

Name: Honolulu Committee on Aging

Institut sénégalais de recherches agricoles. Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques

Name: Bureau d'analyses macro-économiques

International Council for the Exploration of the Sea. Marine Chemistry Working Group

Name: Marine Chemistry Working Group

International Dairy Congress (22nd : 1986 : Hague, Netherlands). Organizing Committee

Name: Organizing Committee

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.
Section on Cataloguing

Name: IFLA Section on Cataloguing

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.
Species Survival Commission. Declining Amphibian Populations Task
Force

Name: IUCN/SSC Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force

International Whaling Commission. Annual Meeting

Name: Annual Meeting of the International Whaling Commission

Japan. Kishōchō

Name: Kishōchō

Kent (England). Land Use and Transport Policy Unit

Name: Land Use and Transport Policy Unit

King County (Wash.). Cultural Development Authority

Name: Cultural Development Authority of King County

Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen. Afdeling Anthropologie

Name: Afdeling Anthropologie

Minas Gerais (Brazil). Secretaria de Indústria, Comércio e Turismo

Name: Secretaria de Indústria, Comércio e Turismo

Musée Rodin. Cabinet des dessins

Name: Cabinet des dessins

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners.

Subcommittee on Renewable Energy

Name: NARUC Subcommittee on Renewable Energy

National Audubon Society. Advisory Panel on the Spotted Owl

Name: Advisory Panel on the Spotted Owl

National Governors' Association. Subcommittee on Range Resource
Management

Name: Subcommittee on Range Resource Management

Ontario. Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

Name: Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

Oregon. Bridge Engineering Section

Name: Bridge Engineering Section

Prince George's County (Md.). Watershed Protection Branch

Name: Watershed Protection Branch

Queensland. Parks and Wildlife Service

Name: Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

Rarotonga Hospital. Medical Records Unit

Name: Medical Records Unit

Scotland. Chief Scientist Office

Name: Chief Scientist Office

Seattle Art Museum. Public Relations Office

Name: Public Relations Office

Snohomish County (Wash.). Office of Community Planning

Name: Snohomish County Office of Community Planning

Società italiana di psicologia. Divisione di psicologia clinica

Name: Divisione di psicologia clinica

Switzerland. Sektion für Arbeitskraft und Auswanderung

Name: Sektion für Arbeitskraft und Auswanderung

United Methodist Church (U.S.). General Conference

Name: General Conference of the United Methodist Church

United Methodist Church (U.S.). National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education

Name: National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education

United States. Census Bureau

Name: U.S. Census Bureau

United States. Commission on Online Child Protection

Name: Commission on Online Child Protection

United States. Division of Wildlife Services

Name: Division of Wildlife Services

University of Wisconsin—Madison. Campus Planning Committee

Name: UW-Madison Campus Planning Committee

Utah. State Economic Coordinating Committee

Name: State Economic Coordinating Committee

Valencia (Spain). Servicio de Investigación Arqueológica Municipal

Name: Servicio de Investigación Arqueológica Municipal

Vancouver (B.C.). School Board

Name: Vancouver School Board

Vermont. Department of Water Resources

Name: Department of Water Resources

Vienna (Austria). Statistisches Amt

Name: Statistisches Amt

Zhongguo yi qi yi biao xue hui. Jing mi ji xie fen hui

Name: Zhongguo yi qi yi biao xue hui jing mi ji xie fen hui

TYPE 2. A name that is general in nature or that does no more than indicate a geographic, chronological, or numbered or lettered subdivision of a parent body.

EXAMPLE

American Dental Association. Research Institute

Name: Research Institute

St. Bride Foundation Institute. Technical Reference Library

Name: Technical Reference Library

Jean and Alexander Heard Library. Friends of the Library

Name: Friends of the Library

American Institute of Architects. Utah Society

Name: Utah Society

Canadian Jewish Congress. Central Region

Name: Central Region

Namibia Elected Women Forum. Oshikoto Regional Consultative Conference

Name: Oshikoto Regional Consultative Conference

Dartmouth College. Class of 1957

Name: Class of 1957

Knights of Labor. District Assembly No. 3

Name: District Assembly No. 3

Costume Society of America. Region II

Name: Region II

United States. National Labor Relations Board. Library

Name: Library

Niger. Commissariat général au développement. Centre de documentation

Name: Centre de documentation

Malaysia. Customs and Excise Department. Sabah Region

Name: Sabah Region

United States. General Services Administration. Region 5

Name: Region 5

United States. Public Health Service. Region IX

Name: Region IX

but

Friends of the Corcoran

not Corcoran Gallery of Art. Friends

Name: Friends of the Corcoran

Friends of the Dunedin Botanic Garden

not Dunedin Botanic Garden. Friends

Name: Friends of the Dunedin Botanic Garden

St. John's College Library

not St. John's College (University of Oxford). Library

Name: St. John's College Library

In case of doubt, record the name of the body directly.

EXAMPLE

CU-Boulder Alumni Association

not University of Colorado, Boulder. Alumni Association

Name: CU-Boulder Alumni Association

Governor's Fellowship Program (Ind.)

not Indiana. Governor's Fellowship Program

Name: Governor's Fellowship Program

Human Resources Center

Name: Human Resources Center

Musées de l'État (Luxembourg)

not Luxembourg. Musées de l'État

Name: Musées de l'État

National Health Institute (N.Z.)

not New Zealand. National Health Institute

Name: National Health Institute

National Portrait Gallery (Australia)

not Australia. National Portrait Gallery

Name: National Portrait Gallery

Research & Advisory Services

Name: Research & Advisory Services

TYPE 3. A name that does not convey the idea of a corporate body and does not contain the name of the higher body.

EXAMPLE

British Library. Science, Technology, and Business

Name: Science, Technology, and Business

CBS Inc. Economics and Research

Name: Economics and Research

University of Washington, Bothell. Human Resources

Name: Human Resources

Illinois. Bureau of Employment Security. Research & Analysis

Name: Research & Analysis

Canada. Citizenship and Immigration Canada. Human Resources

Name: Human Resources

United States. Naval Oceanography and Meteorology

Name: Naval Oceanography and Meteorology

Canada. Ocean and Aquatic Sciences

Name: Ocean and Aquatic Sciences

but

BC Fisheries

not British Columbia. BC Fisheries

not British Columbia. Fisheries

Name: BC Fisheries

Multiculturalism Canada

not Canada. Multiculturalism Canada

Name: Multiculturalism Canada

California Records & Information Management

not California. Records & Information Management

not California. Department of General Services. Records & Information Management

Name: California Records & Information Management

TYPE 4. A name of a university faculty, school, college, institute, laboratory, etc., that simply indicates a particular field of study.

EXAMPLE

École polytechnique fédérale de Lausanne. Laboratoire d'experimentation architecturale

Name: Laboratoire d'experimentation architecturale

Københavns universitet. Ægyptologisk institut

Name: Ægyptologisk institut

Princeton University. Bureau of Urban Research

Name: Bureau of Urban Research

St. Patrick's College (Dublin, Ireland). Educational Research Centre

Name: Educational Research Centre

Syracuse University. College of Medicine

Name: College of Medicine

Universidad Autónoma de Nuevo León. Facultad de Ciencias Forestales

Name: Facultad de Ciencias Forestales

but

Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University

not Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station

Name: Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University

Australian Centre for Child Protection

not University of South Australia. Australian Centre for Child Protection

Name: Australian Centre for Child Protection

Brock University Philosophical Society

not Brock University. Philosophical Society

Name: Brock University Philosophical Society

Harvard Law School

not Harvard University. Harvard Law School

not Harvard University. Law School

Name: Harvard Law School

John F. Kennedy School of Government

not Harvard University. John F. Kennedy School of Government

Name: John F. Kennedy School of Government

McGill Institute for the Study of Canada

not McGill University. Institute for the Study of Canada

not McGill University. McGill Institute for the Study of Canada

Name: McGill Institute for the Study of Canada

University of Vermont Choral Union

not University of Vermont. Choral Union

Name: University of Vermont Choral Union

TYPE 5. A government agency that is a ministry or similar major executive agency (i.e., one that has no other agency above it) as defined by official publications of the government in question.

EXAMPLE

Brunei. Kementerian Perindustrian dan Sumber-Sumber Utama

Japan. Kankyōshō

Madagascar. Ministère de la jeunesse et des sports

United States. National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Vanuatu. Ministry of Internal Affairs and Social Services

TYPE 6. A government official (see also [11.2.2.18](#)).

EXAMPLE

Adelaide (S. Aust.). Mayor

Dublin (Ireland). Lord Mayor

Morocco. Prime Minister

New Brunswick. Premier

Norway. Sovereign

United States. President

Virginia. Governor

TYPE 7. A legislative body (see also [11.2.2.19](#)).

EXAMPLE

Chicago (Ill.). City Council

Dyfed (Wales). County Council

Florida. Legislature
France. Assemblée nationale
Greece. Vouli
Kiribati. Parliament
Makah Indian Tribe of the Makah Indian Reservation, Washington.
Tribal Council
United States. Congress

TYPE 8. A constitutional convention (see also [11.2.2.20](#)).

EXAMPLE
Germany. Nationalversammlung (1919–1920)
Portugal. Assembleia Constituinte (1975)

TYPE 9. A court (see also [11.2.2.21](#)).

EXAMPLE
Cumberland County (Ky.). Fiscal Court
Ontario. High Court of Justice
Turkey. Yargıtay
United States. Supreme Court

TYPE 10. A principal service of the armed forces of a government (see also [11.2.2.22](#)).

EXAMPLE
Canada. Canadian Armed Forces
Germany. Heer
Haiti. Armée
New York (State). Militia

TYPE 11. An embassy, consulate, etc. (see also [11.2.2.23](#)).

EXAMPLE
Australia. High Commission (Fiji)
Canada. Embassy (U.S.)
Germany. Generalkonsulat (Atlanta, Ga.)
Indonesia. Kedutaan Besar (Cambodia)
United States. Consulate (Asunción, Paraguay)

TYPE 12. A delegation to an international or intergovernmental body (see also [11.2.2.24](#)).

EXAMPLE

Canada. Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations

TYPE 13. A council, etc., of a single religious body (see also [11.2.2.25](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Antilles Episcopal Conference

Mennonite Church. Lancaster Conference

TYPE 14. A religious official (see also [11.2.2.26](#)).

EXAMPLE

Franciscans. Minister General

United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. Chief Rabbi

TYPE 15. A religious province, diocese, synod, etc. (see also [11.2.2.27](#)).

EXAMPLE

Lutheran Church in America. Florida Synod

Evangelische Kirche der Altpreussischen Union. Kirchenprovinz Sachsen

TYPE 16. A central administrative organ of the Catholic Church (see also [11.2.2.28](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Congregatio Sacrorum Rituum

Catholic Church. Congregatio de Propaganda Fide

TYPE 17. A papal diplomatic mission, etc. (see also [11.2.2.29](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Apostolic Internunciature (China)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Nunciature (Ethiopia)

11.2.2.15 Direct or Indirect Subdivision

Unless instructed otherwise under [11.2.2.16–11.2.2.29](#), record the name of a body belonging to one or more of the types listed under [11.2.2.14](#) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the lowest organizational unit in the hierarchy that is recorded directly under its own name. Omit intervening units in the hierarchy, unless the name of the

subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body recorded as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the same higher or related body. In that case, interpose the name of the lowest unit in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the bodies.

EXAMPLE

Public Library Association. Audiovisual Committee

Hierarchy: American Library Association - Public Library Association - Audiovisual Committee

American Bar Association. Committee on Nonprofit Corporations

Hierarchy: American Bar Association - Section of Business Law - Committee on Nonprofit Corporations

University of Texas at Austin. Petroleum Extension Service

Hierarchy: University of Texas at Austin - Division of Continuing Education - Petroleum Extension Service

American Library Association. Subcommittee on Guidelines for Collection Development

Hierarchy: American Library Association - Resources and Technical Services Division - Resources Section - Collection Management and Development Committee - Subcommittee on Guidelines for Collection Development

United States. Office of Human Development Services

Hierarchy: United States - Department of Health and Human Services - Office of Human Development Services

El Salvador. Servicio de Parques Nacionales y Vida Silvestre

Hierarchy: El Salvador - Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganaderia - Dirección General de Recursos Naturales Renovables - Servicio de Parques Nacionales y Vida Silvestre

United States. Agricultural and Rural History Section

Hierarchy: United States - Department of Agriculture - Economic Research Service - National Economy and History Branch - Agricultural and Rural History Section

France. Commission central des marchés

Hierarchy: France - Ministère de l'économie et des finances - Commission central des marchés

but

France. Direction générale des impôts. Service de l'administration générale

Hierarchy: France - Ministère de l'économie et des finances - Direction générale des impôts – Service de l'administration générale

California. Department of Corrections. Research Division

Hierarchy: California - Health and Welfare Agency - Department of Corrections - Research Division

Other California departments have units called Research Division

France. Ministère de la jeunesse, des sports et des loisirs. Division des études et de la statistique

Hierarchy: France - Ministère de la jeunesse, des sports et des loisirs - Direction de l'administration - Division des études et de la statistique

For instructions on recording variant forms of a name recorded as a direct or indirect subdivision of a higher body, see [11.2.3.7](#).

11.2.2.16 Joint Committees, Commissions, Etc.

Record the name of a body made up of representatives of two or more other bodies applying the general instructions given under [11.2.2.4](#).

EXAMPLE

Joint Committee on Court Calendar Congestion

A joint committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the Columbia Project for Effective Justice

Canadian Committee on MARC

A joint committee of Asted, the Canadian Library Association, Library and Archives Canada, A-G Canada, and the Bureau of Canadian Archivists

Omit the names of the parent bodies when these occur within or at the end of the name and if the name of the joint unit is distinctive without them.

EXAMPLE

Joint Committee on Insulator Standards

Name: Joint Committee on Insulator Standards of the Edison Electric Institute and the National Electrical Manufacturers Association

but

Joint Committee of the American Library Association and the Rural Sociological Society

If the parent bodies are recorded as subdivisions of a common higher body, record the name of the joint unit as a subordinate body applying the instructions given under [11.2.2.13](#).

EXAMPLE

American Library Association. Joint Committee to Compile a List of International Subscription Agents

A joint committee of the Acquisitions and Serials sections of the American Library Association's Resources and Technical Services Division

11.2.2.17 Conventionalized Names for State and Local Units of Political Parties

Record the name of a state or local unit of a political party as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the party. Omit from the name of the unit any indication of the name of the party or the state or locality.

EXAMPLE

Australian Labor Party. Tasmanian Branch

Name: Tasmanian Branch of the Australian Labor Party

Democratic Party (Mo.). State Committee

Name: Missouri Democratic State Committee

Republican Party (Ohio). State Executive Committee

Name: Ohio Republican State Executive Committee

Republican Party (La.). Convention

Name: Convention of the Republican Party of Louisiana

11.2.2.18 Government Officials

Apply the instructions given under [11.2.2.18.1–11.2.2.18.5](#) only to officials of political jurisdictions and international intergovernmental organizations that have existed in post-medieval times.

11.2.2.18.1 Heads of State, Heads of Government, Etc.

Record the title of a sovereign, president, other head of state, governor, head of government, or chief executive acting in an official capacity (see [6.31.1](#)) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction. Record the title in the language preferred by the agency creating the data (unless there is no equivalent term in that language).

EXAMPLE

Indonesia. President

not Indonesia. Presiden

Chiapas (Mexico). Governor

not Chiapas (Mexico). Gobernador

Swaziland. Prime Minister

Managua (Nicaragua). Mayor

not Managua (Nicaragua). Alcaldía

King County (Wash.). Executive

Japan. Prime Minister

not Japan. Naikaku Sōri Daijin

Thailand. Prime Minister
not Thailand. Nāyok Rattamontri

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of the reign or incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the preferred name for that person. Separate the years of the reign or incumbency from the name of the person using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Portugal. President (1996–2006 : Sampaio)
 New Jersey. Governor (2002–2004 : McGreevey)
 Iran. Shah (1941–1979 : Mohammed Reza Pahlavi)
 Brunei. Sultan (1967– : Hassanal Bolkiah Mu'izzaddin Waddaulah)
 Papal States. Sovereign (1800–1823 : Pius VII)
 British Columbia. Premier (2000–2001 : Dosanjh)
 Central African Republic. Prime Minister (2001–2003 : Ziguele)
 Germany. Chancellor (1990–1998 : Kohl)
 Germany. Chancellor (2005– : Merkel)
 Israel. Prime Minister (1999–2001 : Barak)
 New Zealand. Prime Minister (2008– : Key)
 Seattle (Wash.). Mayor (1978–1990 : Royer)

If the title varies with the gender of the incumbent, use a general term (e.g., *Sovereign* rather than *King* or *Queen*).

EXAMPLE

Scotland. Sovereign (1649–1685 : Charles II)
 Scotland. Sovereign (1542–1567 : Mary)
 Spain. Sovereign (1833–1868 : Isabella II)
 Spain. Sovereign (1975– : Juan Carlos I)
 Spain. Sovereign (1479–1504 : Ferdinand V and Isabella I)

If there are two or more nonconsecutive periods of incumbency, create separate access points.

EXAMPLE

United States. President (1885–1889 : Cleveland)
 United States. President (1893–1897 : Cleveland)
 Canada. Prime Minister (1867–1873 : Macdonald)
 Canada. Prime Minister (1878–1891 : Macdonald)

Record the relationships between the office and the person applying the instructions in chapters [30](#) and [32](#).

11.2.2.18.2 Ruling Executive Bodies

Record the name of a ruling executive body (e.g., a military junta) (see [6.31.1](#)) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction. Record the title in the official language of the jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

Argentina. Junta Militar

Somalia. Golaha Sare ee Kacaanka

Thailand. Khana Patiwat

Ghana. Armed Forces Revolutionary Council

If there is more than one official language in the jurisdiction, apply the instructions given under [11.2.2.5.2](#).

If necessary for identification, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of the ruling executive body.

EXAMPLE

Chile. Junta de Gobierno (1813)

Chile. Junta de Gobierno (1973-1990)

11.2.2.18.3 Heads of International Intergovernmental Bodies

Record the title of a head of an international intergovernmental organization acting in an official capacity as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the organization. Record the title of the official in the language of the preferred name for the organization.

EXAMPLE

Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración. Secretaría General

European Commission. President

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of the incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the preferred name for that person. Separate the years of the incumbency from the name of the person using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

United Nations. Secretary-General (1997–2006 : Annan)

European Commission. President (2004– : Barroso)

Record the relationships between the office and the person applying the instructions in chapters [30](#) and [32](#).

11.2.2.18.4 Governors of Dependent or Occupied Territories

Record the title of a governor of a dependent territory (e.g., a colony, protectorate) or of an occupied territory (see [11.7.1.5](#)) acting in an official capacity as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the colony, territory, etc. Record the title of the governor in the language of the governing power.

EXAMPLE

Hong Kong. Governor

French Polynesia. Gouverneur

Macau. Governador

Bechuanaland Protectorate. Prime Minister

France (Territory under German occupation, 1940–1944).
Militärbefehlshaber in Frankreich

Norway (Territory under German occupation, 1940–1945).
Reichskommissar für die Besetzten Norwegischen Gebiete

Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945–1955 : U.S. Zone).
Military Governor

Michigan (British military government, 1812–1813). Governor

If there is more than one official language in the jurisdiction of the governing power, apply the instructions given under [11.2.2.5.2](#).

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of the incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the preferred name for that person. Separate the years of the incumbency from the name of the person using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Macau. Governador (1951–1956 : Esparteiro)

11.2.2.18.5 Other Officials

For any official not covered under [11.2.2.18.1](#)–[11.2.2.18.4](#), use the preferred name for the ministry or agency that the official represents.

EXAMPLE

Northern Ireland. Audit Office

not Northern Ireland. Comptroller and Auditor General

United States. Public Health Service. Office of the Surgeon General

not United States. Surgeon General (Public Health Service)

For an official who is not part of a ministry, etc., or who is part of a ministry, etc., that is identified only by the title of the official, record the title of the official as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

Scotland. Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer

North Carolina. State Geologist

Alberta. Superintendent of Insurance

Northern Ireland. Commissioner for Complaints

Australia. Director of National Parks

South Africa. Minister of Public Health

Bahamas. Minister of Transport

11.2.2.19 Legislative Bodies

Record the names of legislative bodies as instructed under [11.2.2.19.1](#)–[11.2.2.19.3](#) as applicable.

11.2.2.19.1 Legislatures

Record the name of a legislature as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction for which it legislates.

EXAMPLE

Iceland. Alþingi

Idaho. Legislature

If a legislature has more than one chamber, create a separate access point for each, recording the name of the chamber as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the legislature.

EXAMPLE

Lesotho. Parliament. National Assembly

Lesotho. Parliament. Senate

Switzerland. Bundesversammlung. Nationalrat

Switzerland. Bundesversammlung. Ständerat

Record as a variant name the name of the chamber in the form of a direct subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction (see [11.2.3.7](#)).

11.2.2.19.2 Legislative Committees, Subcommittees, and Subordinate Units

Record the name of a legislative committee, subcommittee, or other subordinate unit as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the body to which it is subordinate.

EXAMPLE

Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence

Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence.
Sub-committee on Industrial Support for Defence Needs and Allied
Matters

Australia. Parliament. House of Representatives. Standing Committee
on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs

Australia. Parliament. Senate. Legal and Constitutional References
Committee

United States. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations.
Subcommittee on African Affairs

not United States. Congress. Senate. Subcommittee on African Affairs

11.2.2.19.3 Successive Legislatures

If successive legislatures are numbered consecutively, add, in parentheses, the ordinal numeral and the inclusive years for the particular legislature or one of its chambers. Separate the ordinal number from the inclusive years using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

United States. Congress (107th : 2001–2002)

United States. Congress (107th : 2001–2002). Senate

If, in such a case, numbered sessions are involved, add the session and its number and the inclusive years of the session to the number of the legislature. Separate the ordinal number from the session number using a comma, and separate the session number from its inclusive years using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

United States. Congress (107th, 1st session : 2001)

United States. Congress (107th, 1st session : 2001). Senate

11.2.2.20 Constitutional Conventions

Record the name of a constitutional convention as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the government that convened it. Add the inclusive years in which it was held, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Germany. Nationalversammlung (1919–1920)

Portugal. Assembleia Constituinte (1975)

If there is variation in the forms of name of constitutional conventions convened by a jurisdiction using English as an official language, record *Constitutional Convention* as the subdivision for each of the conventions.

EXAMPLE

New Hampshire. Constitutional Convention (1781–1783)

not New Hampshire. Convention for Framing a New Constitution or Form of Government (1781–1783)

New Hampshire. Constitutional Convention (1902)

New Hampshire. Constitutional Convention (1984)

not New Hampshire. Convention to Revise the Constitution (1984)

If English is not an official language of the jurisdiction, apply the instructions given under [11.2.2.5.2](#).

11.2.2.21 Courts

Record the names of courts as instructed under [11.2.2.21.1](#) (civil and criminal courts) or [11.2.2.21.2](#) (ad hoc military courts) as applicable.

11.2.2.21.1 Civil and Criminal Courts

Record the name of a civil or criminal court as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the jurisdiction whose authority it exercises.

EXAMPLE

Vermont. Court of Chancery

Brazil. Supremo Tribunal de Justiça

Omit the name (or abbreviation of the name) of the place in which the court sits or the area which it serves. If the name of the place or the area served is required to distinguish a court from others of the same name, add it, in parentheses, in a conventionalized form.

EXAMPLE

Canada. Supreme Court

Name: Supreme Court of Canada

France. Cour d'appel (Grenoble)

Name: Cour d'appel de Grenoble

France. Cour d'appel (Lyon)

Name: Cour d'appel de Lyon

India. High Court (Himachal Pradesh, India)

Name: High Court of Himachal Pradesh

India. High Court (Karnataka, India)

Name: High Court of Karnataka

Italy. Corte di appello (Rome)

Name: Corte di appello di Roma

Italy. Corte di appello (Trieste)

Name: Corte di appello di Trieste

United States. Court of Appeals (2nd Circuit)

Name: United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit

United States. Court of Appeals (District of Columbia Circuit)

Name: United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

United States. District Court (Delaware)

Name: United States District Court for the District of Delaware

United States. District Court (Illinois : Northern District : Eastern Division)

Name: United States District Court for the Eastern Division of the Northern District of Illinois

California. Municipal Court (Los Angeles Judicial District)

Name: Municipal Court, Los Angeles Judicial District

California. Superior Court (San Bernardino County)

Name: Superior Court of the State of California in and for San Bernardino County

11.2.2.21.2 Ad Hoc Military Courts

Record the name of an ad hoc military court (e.g., court-martial, court of inquiry) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the particular military service (see [11.2.2.22](#)). Add, in parentheses, the surname of the defendant and the year of the trial. Separate the surname of the defendant from the year of the trial using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Massachusetts. Militia. Court-martial (Watson : 1810)

United States. Army. Court of Inquiry (Reno : 1879)

11.2.2.22 Armed Forces

Record the names of armed forces as instructed under [11.2.2.22.1](#) (armed forces at the national level) or [11.2.2.22.2](#) (armed forces below the national level) as applicable.

11.2.2.22.1 Armed Forces at the National Level

Record the name of a principal service of the armed forces of a national government as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the government. Omit the name (or abbreviation of the name) of the government in noun form unless the omission would result in objectionable distortion.

EXAMPLE

Australia. Royal Australian Air Force

Canada. Canadian Armed Forces

United States. Marine Corps

Treat the U.S. Marine Corps as a principal service

Argentina. Ejército

Romania. Marina

Record the name of a component branch, command district, or military unit, large or small, as a direct subdivision of the authorized access point representing the principal service of which it is a part.

EXAMPLE

Canada. Canadian Armed Forces. Snowbirds

Canada. Canadian Army. Nova Scotia Highland Brigade

Canada. Royal Canadian Navy. Sick Berth and Medical Assistant Branch

Canada. Royal Canadian Air Force. Women's Division

Russia (Federation). Russkaiâ Armiia. Gvardeiskaiâ raketnaiâ Glukhovskaiâ diviziia

United States. Army. Corps of Engineers

United States. Army. District of Kanawha

United States. Army. Special Forces

If the component branch, etc., is identified by a number, follow the style of numbering found in the name (spelled out, roman numerals, or arabic numerals) and place the numbering after the name, preceded by a comma.

EXAMPLE

United States. Army. Infantry Division, 27th

United States. Navy. Fleet, 6th

United States. Army Air Forces. Air Force, First

United States. Marine Corps. Amphibious Corps, V

United States. Army. Engineer Combat Battalion, 1st
United States. Army. Volunteer Cavalry, 1st
United States. Navy. Torpedo Squadron, 35
Confederate States of America. Army. Tennessee Infantry Regiment, 41st
Canada. Canadian Army. French-Canadian Battalion, 22nd
France. Armée. Régiment de dragons, 26e
Germany. Heer. Panzerdivision, 11
Germany. Heer. Armeekorps, XIII
Germany. Luftwaffe. Fallschirmjägerdivision, 9
Germany. Kriegsmarine. Unterseebootsflottille, 7
Soviet Union. Raboche-Krest'ianskaia Krasnaia Armiia. Vozdushnaia armiiã, 5

If the name of such a component branch, etc., begins with the name, or an indication of the name, of the principal service, record it as a direct subdivision of the authorized access point representing the government.

EXAMPLE

United States. Army Broadcasting Service

Name: Army Broadcasting Service

United States. Naval Air Ferry Service

Name: Naval Air Ferry Service

Australia. Australian Army Psychology Corps

Name: Australian Army Psychology Corps

If the name of such a component branch, etc., contains, but does not begin with, the name or an indication of the name of the principal service, record it as a direct subdivision of the authorized access point representing the service and omit the name or indication of the name unless objectionable distortion would result.

EXAMPLE

South Africa. Army. Service Corps

not South Africa. Army. Army Service Corps

not South Africa. Army. South African Army Service Corps

Name: South African Army Service Corps

but

Canada. Canadian Army. Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

not Canada. Canadian Army. Medical Corps

Name: Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps

11.2.2.22.2 Armed Forces below the National Level

Record the name of an armed force of a government below the national level as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the government, followed by the name of the force.

EXAMPLE

New York (State). Militia

New York (State). National Guard

Record the name of a component branch of an armed force of a government below the national level as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the force applying the instructions given under [11.2.2.22.1](#).

EXAMPLE

New York (State). Militia. Regiment, 71st

Name: 71st Regiment, N.Y.S.M.

Arkansas. National Guard. Coast Artillery, 206th

Record the name of a component branch, etc., of a force below the national level that has been absorbed into the national military forces as a component branch of the national force (see [11.2.2.22.1](#)).

EXAMPLE

United States. Army. New York Volunteers, 122nd

United States. Army. Regiment, California U.S. Volunteer Infantry, 1st

11.2.2.23 Embassies, Consulates, Etc.

Record the name of an embassy, consulate, legation, or other continuing office representing one country in another as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the country represented. Record the name in the language of the country represented (see [11.2.2.5.2](#)). Omit from the subdivision the name of the country represented.

For an embassy or legation, add the name of the country to which it is accredited, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Canada. Embassy (Belgium)

Germany. Gesandtschaft (Chile)

India. High Commission (Trinidad and Tobago)

Serbia. Poslanstvo (Romania)

United States. Legation (Sweden)

For a consulate or other local office, add the name of the city in which it is located before the name of the country to which it is accredited. Separate the name of the city from the name of the country using a comma.

EXAMPLE

France. Consulat (Buenos Aires, Argentina)

Japan. Sōryōjikan (Portland, Or.)

Netherlands. Consulaat-Generaal (Cape Town, South Africa)

United States. Consulate (Port Louis, Mauritius)

11.2.2.24 Delegations to International and Intergovernmental Bodies

Record the name of a delegation, commission, etc., representing a country in an international or intergovernmental body, conference, undertaking, etc., as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the country represented. Record the subdivision in the language (see [11.2.2.5.2](#)) of the country represented. Omit from the subdivision the name or abbreviation of the name of the government in noun form unless such an omission would result in objectionable distortion. If the name of the delegation, etc., is uncertain, record Delegation [Mission, etc.] (or equivalent terms in the language of the country represented). If considered necessary to distinguish the delegation, etc., from others of the same name, add, in parentheses, the name of the international or intergovernmental body, conference, undertaking, etc., to which the delegation, etc., is accredited, in the form and language of the preferred name for that body.

EXAMPLE

Mexico. Delegación (Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace (1936 : Buenos Aires, Argentina))

India. Delegation (International Labour Conference)

United States. Delegation (International Monetary Conference (1892 : Brussels, Belgium))

United States. Mission to the United Nations

If it is uncertain that a delegation represents the government of a country, record it under its own name.

EXAMPLE

Delegation of the Parliament of Zimbabwe to Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia

RECORDING NAMES OF RELIGIOUS BODIES AND OFFICIALS

11.2.2.25 Councils, Etc., of a Single Religious Body

Record the name of a council, etc., of the clergy and/or membership (international, national, regional, provincial, state, or local) of a single religious body as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious body.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Antilles Episcopal Conference

Catholic Church. Bishops' Conference of Bangladesh

Catholic Church. International Council for Catechesis

Central Conference of American Rabbis. Social Justice Commission

Mennonite Church. Lancaster Conference

United Methodist Church (U.S.). Northern Illinois Conference

If the name of a council, etc., of a religious body is given in more than one language, use the language form presented first in the first resource received. Record other language forms of the name as variant names (see [11.2.3.6](#)).

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops

not Catholic Church. Conférence des évêques catholiques du Canada

Form of name presented first in first resource received:

Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops. **Form presented second in same resource:** Conférence des évêques catholiques du Canada

Catholic Church. Plenary Council of Baltimore

not Catholic Church. Concilium Plenarium Baltimorensis

Form of name presented in resource received first: Third Plenary Council of Baltimore. **Form presented in resource received later:** Concilii Plenarii Baltimorensis Tertii

Catholic Church. Concilium Plenarium Americae Latinae

not Catholic Church. Concilio Plenario de la América Latina

not Catholic Church. Concilio Plenario de América Latina

not Catholic Church. Concílio Plenário da América Latina

not Catholic Church. Concilio Plenario dell'America Latina

Form of name presented in first resource received: Concilium Plenarium Americae Latinae. **Forms presented in resources received later:** Concilio Plenario de la América Latina; Concilio Plenario de América Latina; Concílio Plenário da América Latina; Concilio Plenario dell'America Latina

If a council, etc., is subordinate to a particular district of the religious body, record it as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing that district (see [11.2.2.27](#)). If the name appears in more than one language, record the name in the official language of the district.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Province of Baltimore. Provincial Council

Church of England. Diocese of Exeter. Synod

Catholic Church. Province of Mexico City. Concilio Provincial

If there is more than one official language in the jurisdiction, apply the instructions given under [11.2.2.5.2](#).

11.2.2.26 Religious Officials

Record the names of religious officials as instructed under [11.2.2.26.1](#) (bishops, rabbis, mullahs, patriarchs, etc.) or [11.2.2.26.2](#) (popes) as applicable.

11.2.2.26.1 Bishops, Rabbis, Mullahs, Patriarchs, Etc.

Record the title of a religious official (e.g., bishop, abbot, rabbi, moderator, mullah, patriarch) acting in an official capacity (see [6.31.1](#)) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious jurisdiction; see [11.2.2.27](#) (provinces, dioceses, synods, etc.).

EXAMPLE

Church of England. Diocese of Winchester. Bishop

Franciscans. Minister General

United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. Chief Rabbi

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. General Assembly. Moderator

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the preferred name for that person. Separate the years of the incumbency from the name of the person using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. Archbishop (1995–2008 : Flynn)

United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. Chief Rabbi (1991– : Sacks)

Franciscans. Minister General (1947–1952 : Perantoni)

Dominicans. Master General (1756–1777 : Boxadors)

Catholic Church. Diocese of Winchester. Bishop (1282–1304 : John, of Pontoise)

Record the relationships between the office and the person applying the instructions in chapters [30](#) and [32](#).

11.2.2.26.2 Popes

Record the title of a pope acting in an official capacity (see [6.31.1](#)) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the title of the office in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Pope

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of the reign, and the pontifical name recorded in the form prescribed under [9.2.2.18](#). Separate the years of the incumbency from the pontifical name using a space, colon, space.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Pope (1878–1903 : Leo XIII)

Catholic Church. Pope (1978–2005 : John Paul II)

Catholic Church. Pope (2005– : Benedict XVI)

Record the relationships between the office and the person applying the instructions in chapters [30](#) and [32](#).

11.2.2.27 Provinces, Dioceses, Synods, Etc.

Record the name of a province, diocese, synod, or other subordinate unit of a religious body having jurisdiction over a geographic area as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious body.

EXAMPLE

Church of England. Diocese of Ely

Lutheran Church in America. Florida Synod

Evangelische Kirche der Altpreussischen Union. Kirchenprovinz Sachsen

Church of England. Archdeaconry of Surrey

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk. Classis Rotterdam

Episcopal Church. Diocese of Central New York

Russkaiâ pravoslavnaiâ tserkov'. Moskovskaiâ patriarkhiâ

Svenska kyrkan. Göteborgs stift

Church in Wales. Deanery of Kidwelly

Exceptions

Record the name of a Catholic patriarchate, diocese, province, etc., as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the name in the language preferred by the agency creating the data.

Catholic Church. Archdiocese of Santo Domingo

Catholic Church. Diocese of Würzburg

Catholic Church. Deanery of Legnica

Catholic Church. Patriarchate of Cilicia

Catholic Church. Province of Nicaragua

Catholic Church. Ukrainian Catholic Archeparchy of Philadelphia

Catholic Church. Vicariate Apostolic of Chaco Paraguayo

Do not apply this instruction to an ecclesiastical principality (often called *Bistum*) of the Holy Roman Empire bearing the same name as a Catholic diocese and ruled by the same bishop.

Würzburg

Name of ecclesiastical principality: Würzburg. **Also called:** Bistum Würzburg; Hochstift Würzburg

Bremen

Name of ecclesiastical principality: Erzstift Bremen

11.2.2.28 Central Administrative Organs of the Catholic Church (Roman Curia)

Record the name of a congregation, tribunal, or other central administrative organ (i.e., one that is part of the Roman Curia) of the Catholic Church as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the Latin form of the name of the congregation, etc. Omit any form of the word *sacer* when it is the first word of the name.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Congregatio Sacrorum Rituum

Catholic Church. Congregatio de Propaganda Fide

Catholic Church. Signatura Gratiae

Catholic Church. Rota Romana

not Catholic Church. Sacra Rota Romana

not Catholic Church. Sac. Rota Romana

11.2.2.29 Papal Diplomatic Missions

Record the name of a diplomatic mission from the pope to a secular power as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the name in the form *Apostolic Nunciature* or *Apostolic Internunciature*, as appropriate. Add the name of the government to which the mission is accredited, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Apostolic Internunciature (China)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Nunciature (Ethiopia)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Nunciature (Flanders, Belgium)

Record the name of a nondiplomatic apostolic delegation as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the name in the form *Apostolic Delegation*. Add the name of the country, region, or other location in which the delegation functions, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Apostolic Delegation (Malta)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Delegation (Loreto, Italy)

Catholic Church. Apostolic Delegation (West Africa)

Record the name of an emissary of the pope acting in an official capacity (other than a nuncio, internuncio, or apostolic delegate) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the Catholic Church. Record the title of the emissary (in the language preferred by the agency creating the data if there is an equivalent term in that language; otherwise in Latin). Add the name of the country, region, or other location in which the emissary functions, in parentheses.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Legate (France)

If the country, region, or other location in which the emissary functions cannot be ascertained, add the name of the emissary in brief form.

EXAMPLE

Catholic Church. Commissary Apostolic (Robertus Castellensis)

APPENDIX:

Examples changed, added, or removed from the current text of RDA:

Changed from direct entry to subordinate entry (formerly an exception to 11.2.2.14, Type 2, now fitting 11.2.2.14, Type 1):

ACS Office of Statistical Services

changed to: American Chemical Society. Office of Statistical Services

Hereford Diocesan Board of Education

changed to: Church of England. Diocese of Hereford. Board of Education

IUCN/SSC Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force

changed to: International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. Species Survival Commission. Declining Amphibian Populations Task Force

NARUC Subcommittee on Renewable Energy

changed to: National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners. Subcommittee on Renewable Energy

National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education

changed to: United Methodist Church (U.S.). National Commission on United Methodist Higher Education

UW-Madison Campus Planning Committee

changed to: University of Wisconsin--Madison. Campus Planning Committee

Changed from direct entry to subordinate entry (formerly an exception to 11.2.2.19, Type 2, now fitting 11.2.2.14, Type 1):

Cultural Development Authority of King County

changed to: King County (Wash.). Cultural Development Authority

Honolulu Committee on Aging

changed to: Honolulu (Hawaii). Committee on Aging

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service

changed to: Queensland. Parks and Wildlife Service

Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

changed to: Ontario. Royal Commission on Education in Ontario

Snohomish County Office of Community Planning

changed to: Snohomish County (Wash.). Office of Community Planning

U.S. Census Bureau

changed to: United States. Census Bureau

Vancouver School Board

changed to: Vancouver (B.C.). School Board

Changed from subordinate entry to direct entry (formerly fitting 11.2.2.14, Type 6, now an exception to 11.2.2.14, Type 2):

Dunedin Botanic Garden. Friends

changed to: Friends of the Dunedin Botanic Garden

St. John's College. (University of Oxford) Library

changed to: St. John's College Library

Changed from subordinate entry to direct entry (formerly fitting 11.2.2.14, Type 6, now an exception to 11.2.2.14, Type 4):

Auburn University. Agricultural Experiment Station

changed to: Agricultural Experiment Station of Auburn University

Brock University. Philosophical Society

changed to: Brock University Philosophical Society

University of Vermont. Choral Union

changed to: University of Vermont Choral Union

Intervening body added for subordinate entry (instruction revised to extend treatment of U.S. legislative subcommittees to all legislative subcommittees, in 11.2.2.19.2):

Australia. Parliament. Sub-committee on Industrial Support for Defence Needs and Allied Matters

changed to: Australia. Parliament. Joint Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence. Sub-committee on Industrial Support for Defence Needs and Allied Matters

Added:

Australian Labor Party. Tasmanian Branch

(new instruction number 11.2.2.17)

Replaced:

Research and Training Institute

replaced by: Research & Advisory Services

(11.2.2.14, new Type 2, "In case of doubt")

Removed:

BBC Symphony Orchestra

(11.2.2.14, former Type 6, following "but")

Utah Museum of Fine Arts

(11.2.2.14, former Type 6, following "but")

American Library Association. Machine-assisted Reference Section. User Access to Services

(11.2.2.15; *example does not illustrate the instruction; as formulated, the name should appear after "but"; there are no other known units within ALA with the name "User Access to Services"*)

American Library Association. Reference and Adult Services Division. History Section.
Bibliography and Indexes Committee

(11.2.2.15; *example does not illustrate the instruction; as formulated, the name should appear after "but"; there are no other known units within ALA with the name "Bibliography and Indexes Committee"*)