

CHAPTER 24
HEADINGS FOR CORPORATE BODIES
Revised October 2010

24.1. GENERAL RULE

24.1A. Enter a corporate body directly under the name by which it is predominantly identified, except when the rules that follow provide for entering it under the name of a higher or related body (see 24.13) or under the name of a government (see 24.18).

Determine the form of name of a corporate body from items issued by that body in its language (see also 24.3A), or, when this condition does not apply, from reference courses.

If the name of a corporate body consists of or contains initials, omit or include full stops and other marks of punctuation according to the predominant usage of the body. In case of doubt, omit the full stops, etc. Do not leave a space between a full stop, etc., and an initial following it. Do not leave spaces between the letters of an initialism written without full stops, etc.

Make references from other forms of the name of a corporate body as instructed in 26.3.

LC rule interpretation:

Punctuation/Spacing

These guidelines appear also in [LCRI 1.0C](#).

1) Quotation marks. If the form of name selected as the heading includes quotation marks around an element or elements of the name, retain them (cf. example in rule [24.7B4](#)). Use American-style double quotation marks in the heading, instead of other forms of quotation marks.

110 2# \$a Beijing Shi Chaoyang Qu “Yan yang tian” lian huan hua ye yu chuang zuo zu
410 2# \$a 北京市朝阳区《艳阳天》连环画业余创作组

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities (entities that could be treated as either name headings or subject headings) listed below as general corporate bodies and establish them under the provisions of [chapter 24, AACR2](#), tagging them as [X10](#).

Airplanes, Named
Airports
Almshouses
Aquariums, Public
Arboretums
Artificial satellites
Bars
Biological stations

Boards of trade (Chambers of commerce)
Botanical gardens
Cemeteries
Chambers of commerce
Concentration camps
Concert halls
Country clubs
Crematories
Dance halls
Ecological stations
Factories
Forests, parks, preserves, etc. (refers only to these entities when needed as main or added entries)
Funeral homes, mortuaries
Halfway houses
Herbariums
Hotels
Markets
Morgues
Motels
Night clubs
Nursing homes
Old age homes
Opera houses
Orphanages
Planetariums
Plans (Programs)
Poorhouses
Port authorities
Projects
Railroads
Research stations
Restaurants
Sanitariums
School districts
Service stations
Ships
Shipyards
Space vehicles
Stores, Retail
Studies (Research projects)
Tribes (as legal entities only)
Undertakers

Zoological gardens

Airports

LC practice: Headings for airports existing in the name authority and bibliographic databases will be revised as a project by the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO), but revise existing headings needed in current cataloging as encountered.

110 2# \$a Shin Tōkyō Kokusai Kūkō
410 2# \$a 新東京国際空港

Concentration Camps

Before August 1996, concentration camps were established either as name or subject headings, tagged [X51](#). After July 1996, establish all concentration camps as name headings, tagged [X10](#).

Establish concentration camps according to the provisions of [chapter 24, AACR2](#). Construct headings based upon information found on items issued by the body or information found in authoritative reference sources. Do not routinely construct the name of a concentration camp to reflect solely the local place name. If the form of the heading cannot be determined from reference sources, use the form as found in the item being cataloged. Qualify the heading for a concentration camp that consists solely of the name of a place with "(Concentration camp)." (Revise existing headings and associated bibliographic records that do not reflect this policy when such headings are needed in current cataloging. Do not retain the post-1980, pre-August 1996 heading as a reference, unless it is a valid AACR2 reference.) Do not make a reference through the local place in which the concentration camp is located.

LC practice: Convert headings for concentration camps existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a [010\\$z](#); revise the form of heading and the tagging; evaluate existing references (revise or delete), [add additional references as appropriate](#), delete any [550 fields](#); retain any [670 field\(s\)](#) as is (including "Work cat." preceding the citation), add a [670 field](#) that justifies the heading chosen (item being cataloged or LC database citation); and change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team, Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* [H193, section 11](#), and [H193.5](#). (*NACO libraries:* Submit the proposal to Cooperative Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

110 2# \$a Ōmura Nyūkokusha Shūyōjo
410 2# \$a 大村入国者収容所

410 2# \$a Ōmura Shūyōjo
 410 2# \$a 大村収容所
 410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Ōmura Nyūkokusha Shūyōjo
 410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 大村入国者収容所
 410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Hōmushō. \$b Ōmura Nyūkokusha Shūyōjo
 410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 法務省. \$b 大村入国者収容所
~~550 ## \$ wnb \$a Concentration camps \$z Japan~~
~~550 ## \$ wnb \$a Deportation \$z Japan~~

24.1B. Romanization⁴

24.1B1. If the name of the body is in a language written in a nonroman script, romanize the name according to the table for that language adopted by the cataloging agency. Refer from other romanizations as necessary.

LC rule interpretation:

Do not apply the alternative rule found in Footnote 4 to Rule 24.1B. This means always using systematic romanization as the heading for a body with a name written in a nonroman script.

Zhongguo wen zi gai ge wei yuan hui
 中国文字改革委员会

NOT: *Chung-kuo wen tzu kai ko wei yüan hui*

24.1C. Changes of name

24.1C1. If the name of a corporate body has changed, establish a new heading under the new name for items appearing under that name. Refer from the old heading to the new and from the new heading to the old (see 26.3C).

Name change

110 2# \$a Beijing zhu zhai kai fa jian she tuan zong gong si

410 2# \$a 北京住宅开发建设团总公司

510 2# \$w a \$a Beijing Shi zhu zhai jian she zong gong si

⁴ **Romanization.** If the name of the body is in a language written in a nonroman script and a Romanized form appears in items issued by the body, use that Romanized form. Refer as necessary from other romanizations. If more than one Romanized form is found, use the form resulting from romanization according to the table adopted by the cataloging agency for the language.

110 2# \$a Beijing Shi zhu zhai jian she zong gong si
410 2# \$a 北京市住宅建设总公司
510 2# \$w b \$a Beijing zhu zhai kai fa jian she tuan zong gong si

110 2# \$a Council on East Asian Libraries
410 2# \$a Association for Asian Studies. \$b Council on East Asian Libraries
410 2# \$a CEAL
510 2# \$w a \$a Association for Asian Studies. \$b Committee on East Asian Libraries

110 2# \$a Association for Asian Studies. \$b Committee on East Asian Libraries
510 2# \$w b \$a Council on East Asian Libraries.

110 2# \$a Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha
410 2# \$a 日本經濟新聞社
410 2# \$a Nihon Keizai Shimbun Sha
410 2# \$a Nippon Keizai Shinbunsha
410 2# \$a Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Inc.
410 2# \$a Nikkei
410 2# \$a 日經
410 2# \$a Riben jing ji xin wen she
410 2# \$a Japan Economic Journal
510 2# \$w a \$a Nihon Sangyō Keizai Shinbunsha
670 ## \$a Nihon shinbun nenkan, 1985 \$b (Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha; founded in 1876 as Chūgai Bukka Shinpōsha [no publications in LC database]; in 1889 name changed to Chūgai Shōgyō Shinpōsha [no publications in LC database]; in 1942 merged w. two other publ. companies to form Nihon Sangyō Keizai Shinbunsha; in 1946 name changed to Nihon Keizai Shinbunsha)

110 2# \$a Han'gukhak Chungang Yŏn'guwŏn
410 2# \$a Academy of Korean Studies
410 2# \$a 韓國學 中央 研究院
410 2# \$a 한국학 중앙 연구원
510 2# \$w a \$a Han'guk Chŏngsin MunhwaYŏn'guwŏn
670 ## \$a 19-segi Chosŏn, saenghwal kwa sayu ūi pyŏnhwa rŭl yŏtpoda, 2005: \$b t.p. (Han'gukhak Chungang Yŏn'guwŏn) pref. (former name: Han'guk Chŏngsin Munhwa Yŏn'guwŏn)

110 2# \$a Han'guk Chŏngsin Munhwa Yŏn'guwŏn
410 2# \$a Academy of Korean Studies
410 2# \$a 韓國 精神 文化 研究院
410 2# \$a 한국 정신 문화 연구원
510 2# \$w b \$a Han'gukhak Chungang Yŏn'guwŏn

670 ## \$a 19-segi Chosŏn, saenghwal kwa sayu ŭi pyŏnhwa rŭl yŏtpoda, 2005: \$b t.p.
(Han'gukhak Chungang Yŏn'guwŏn) pref. (former name: Han'guk Chŏngsin
Munhwa Yŏn'guwŏn)

Note: LC is no longer making information references. The sequence of related headings formerly connected by information references should be connected by simple "see also" references, or earlier/later heading references.

24.2. VARIANT NAMES. GENERAL RULES

24.2B. If variant forms of the name are found in items issued by the body, use the name as it appears in the chief sources of information (see 1.0A) as opposed to forms found elsewhere in the items.

chief source: Kukhak Charyowŏn
spine: Han'gukhak Charyowŏn
heading: Kukhak Charyowŏn (Korea)

110 2# \$a Kukhak Charyowŏn (Korea)
410 2# \$a 국학 자료원 (Korea)
410 2# \$a 國學 資料院 (Korea)
410 2# \$a Han'gukhak Charyowŏn
410 2# \$a 한국학 자료원
410 2# \$a 韓國學 資料院
670 ## \$a Kim, K.J. Changnang, 1980: \$b v. 1, colophon (Kukhak Charyowŏn) spine
(Han'gukhak Charyowŏn)

24.2D. If variant names appear in the chief source of information, use the name that is presented formally. If no name is presented formally, or if all names are presented formally, use the predominant form of name. If there is no predominant form, use a brief form (including an initialism or an acronym) that would differentiate the body from others with the same or similar brief names.

If the variant forms do not include a brief form, use the form found in reference sources or the official form, in that order of preference.

LC rule interpretation:

If in a body's publications its full form of name and its initials both appear formally in the same source, choose the full form for use in the heading. (Change the heading if later evidence shows a clear pattern of predominant usage that differs from the heading chosen.)

When a corporate name must be established for an item not issued by the corporate body, treat the item being cataloged as a reference source. If the item provides both the body's full form of name and its initials, choose the full form for use in the heading (even if the initials appear prominently and the full form does not).

If variant forms appear in the chief source of information, use the form that is presented formally. If no form is presented formally, or if all forms are presented formally, use the predominant form. If there is no predominant form, use a brief form (including an initialism or an acronym) that would differentiate between the body and others with the same or similar brief names.

110 2# \$a Gong qing tuan (China)
410 2# \$a 共青团 (China)
410 2# \$w nna \$a Zhongguo gong chan zhu yi qing nian tuan
410 2# \$w nna \$a 中国共产主义青年团

110 2# \$a Zhongguo gong chan dang
410 2# \$a 中国共产党
410 2# \$a Zhong gong (China)
410 2# \$a 中共 (China)
410 2# \$a Gong chan dang (China)
410 2# \$a 共产党 (China)

24.3. VARIANT NAMES. SPECIAL RULES

24.3A. Language¹

24.3A1. If the name appears in different languages, use the form in the official language of the body.

If there is more than one official language and one of these is English, use the English form.

If English is not one of the official languages or if the official language is not known, use the form in the language used predominantly in items issued by the body.

In case of doubt, use the English, French, German, Spanish, or Russian form, in this order of preference. If there is no form in any of these languages, use the form in the language that comes first in English alphabetic order. Refer from the form(s) in other languages.

LC rule interpretation:

¹ *Alternative rule. Language.* Use a form of name in a language suitable to the users of the catalogue if the body's name is in a language that is not familiar to those users.

Do not apply the alternative rule found in footnote 7 to rule 24.3A. If the name of a corporate body appears on its publications in different languages, apply the following:

- (1) If one of these is in the official language of the body, use it.
- (2) If the body has two or more official languages, one of which is English, use the English form.
- (3) If the body has two or more official languages, none of which is English, use the form in the language predominantly used in items issued by the body.
- (4) If the official language of the body is not known, use the form in the official language of the country in which the body is located if the country has a single official language.
- (5) If categories 1) - 4) are not applicable, use the English, French, German, Spanish, or Russian form, in that order of preference. If none of these applies, use the form in the language that comes first in English alphabetic order.

If the body is an international one and its name appears in English in formal presentations in the chief sources of its own items, use the English form (24.3B1). If there is no English form, apply the provisions above.

- 110 2# \$a Chinese University of Hong Kong
- 410 1# \$w bbaa \$a Hongkong. \$b Chinese University
- 410 2# \$a Xianggang Zhong wen da xue
- 410 2# \$a 香港中文大学
- 410 2# \$a Chinese University (Hong Kong, China)
- 410 2# \$a Zhong wen da xue (Hong Kong, China)
- 410 2# \$a 中文大学
- 410 1# \$a Hong Kong. \$b Chinese University
- 410 1# \$a Hong Kong. \$b Zhong wen da xue
- 410 1# \$a Hong Kong. \$b 中文大学

24.3B. Language. International bodies

24.3B1. If the name of an international body appears in English, use the English form. In other cases, follow the instructions in 24.3A.

- 110 2# \$a International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
- 410 2# \$a Federaciãon Internacional de Asociaciones de Bibliotecarios e Instituciones
- 410 2# \$a I.F.L.A.
- 410 2# \$a IFLA
- 410 2# \$a Fédération internationale des associations de bibliothécaires et des bibliothèques
- 410 2# \$a Internationaler Verband der Bibliothekarischen Vereine und

Institutionen

410 2# \$a Guo ji tu shu guan xie hui lian he hui

410 2# \$a 国际图书馆协会联合会

670 ## \$a ISBD (NBM), 1992: \$b t.p. (Guo ji tu shu guan xie hui lian he hui) t.p. verso
(International Federation of Library Association and Institution)

24.3E. Governments

24.3E1. Use the conventional name of a government, unless the official name is in common use. The conventional name of a government is the geographic name (see chapter 23) of the area (e.g., country, province, state, county, municipality) over which the government exercises jurisdiction. See also 24.6.

151 ## \$a China

451 ## \$a Cina

451 ## \$a Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

...

151 ## \$a Taiwan

451 ## \$a Taiwan Sheng zheng fu

451 ## \$a T'ai-wan

451 ## \$a Formosa

451 ## \$a Government-General of Taiwan

451 ## \$a Taiwan Provincial Government

24.3G. Local churches, etc.

24.3G1. If variant forms of the name of a local church, monastery, convent, temple, etc., appear in the chief source of information of items issued by the body, use the predominant form. If there is no predominant form, follow this order of preference:

a) a name containing the name of the person(s), object(s), place(s), or event(s) to which the local church, temple, etc., is dedicated or after which it is named

110 2# \$a Hōryūji (Ikaruga-chō, Nara-ken, Japan)

410 2# \$a 法隆寺 (Ikaruga-chō, Nara-ken, Japan)

b) a name beginning with a word or phrase descriptive of a type of local church, etc.

110 2# \$a Ch'ōnjugyo Kūmho-dong Kyohoe (Seoul, Korea)

410 2# \$a 天主教 金湖洞 教會 (Seoul, Korea)

410 2# \$a 천주교 금호동 교회 (Seoul, Korea)

c) a name beginning with the name of the place in which the local church, etc., is situated.

110 2# \$a Ahyŏn Sŏnggyŏl Kyohoe (Seoul, Korea)

410 2# \$a 阿峴 聖潔 教會 (Seoul, Korea)

410 2# \$a 아현 성결 교회 (Seoul, Korea)

Additions, Omissions, and Modifications

24.4. ADDITIONS

24.4A. General rule. All additions to the name of corporate bodies should be enclosed within parentheses. Normally, names of places and corporate bodies used as additions will be in the form established for the catalogue.

24.4B. Names not conveying the idea of a corporate body

24.4B1. If the name alone does not convey the idea of a corporate body, add a general designation in English.

110 2# \$a Xin guang ren shou (Company)

410 2# \$a 新光人壽 (Company)

110 2# \$a Ōmoto (Religious organization)

410 2# \$a 大本 (Religious organization)

110 2# \$a Oumu Shinrikyō (Religious organization)

410 2# \$a オウム真理教 (Religious organization)

110 2# \$a Uri Nuri (Group)

110 2# \$a 우리 누리 (Group)

110 2# \$a Kyogwasŏ P'orŏm (Organization)

110 2# \$a 교과서 포럼 (Organization)

24.4C. Two or more bodies with the same or similar names

LC rule interpretation:

Conflicts

When two or more bodies have the same name, 24.4C1 requires the addition of a qualifier to each name. Determine that a conflict exists when the AACR 2 name or heading for

one body is the same as the AACR 2 name or heading for another body. "Conflict" is restricted to headings already established or being established in the catalog. It includes headings for earlier names that are covered by see references to later names but excludes names treated as variants; if a variant name used in a reference conflicts with a form used in the heading for another body, apply the provisions for resolving conflicts only to the variant name. Ignore the conflict that is only between names used as variants. Note that the existing heading that previously was unique but that now conflicts must be reviewed in the light of 24.4C and changed if necessary.

Non-conflicts

1) Government bodies that are not institutions

a) Definition. According to 24.17, a body whose immediate parent body is the heading for a government, or whose immediate parent body is entered subordinately to the heading for a government, is treated as a government body. A body is treated as a non-government body, however, if its immediate parent body is entered under a heading that is not the name of a government.

b) When to qualify. If a government body other than an institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered under its own name, add the name of the government as qualifier unless the government's name (or an understandable surrogate of the government's name) is already present in the name. The qualifier is required even if the name includes a proper noun or adjective (other than the name or the surrogate of the name of the government).

* Government body with a qualifier

110 2# \$a Haeoe Hongbowŏn (Korea)

110 2# \$a 해외 홍보원 (Korea)

* Government body without a qualifier

110 2# \$a Kungnip Pusan Saengsa Kŏmsaso

110 2# \$a 국립 부산 생사 검사소

c) Form of qualifier. When adding the name of the government as a qualifier, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14.

110 2# \$a You zheng bo wu guan (China)

410 2# \$a 郵政博物館 (China)

410 1# \$a China (Republic : 1949-). \$b You zheng bo wu guan

410 1# \$a China (Republic : 1949-). \$b 郵政博物館

Not:

110 2# \$a You zheng bo wu guan (China : Republic : 1949-)

110 2# \$a Labour Advisory Board (Hong Kong, China)

410 2# \$a Lao gong gu wen wei yuan hui (Hong Kong, China)

410 2# \$a 勞工顧問委員會 (Hong Kong, China)

670 ## \$a Report for 1991 and 1992, 1993: \$b t.p. (Labour Advisory Board; Lao gong gu wen wei yuan hui) p. 2 (a non-statutory body appointed by the Hong Kong Governor to advise the Commissioner for Labour on labour matters)

Not:

110 1# \$a Hong Kong (China). \$b Labour Advisory Board

2) All other bodies

a) When to qualify. If a non-government body or a government institution (school, library, laboratory, hospital, archive, museum, prison, etc.) is entered directly under its own name, add a qualifier if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body.... In case of doubt, do not add the qualifier.

110 2# \$a Kyŏngju Pŏpchu (Firm : Taegu, Korea)

410 2# \$a 경주 법주 (Firm : Taegu, Korea)

410 2# \$a 慶州 法酒 (Firm : Taegu, Korea)

b) Choice of qualifier. Choose the most appropriate qualifier from among the following:

(1) the name of the place or jurisdiction that reflects the scope of the body's activities;

110 2# \$a Tongnip Kinyŏmgwan (Korea)

110 2# \$a 독립 기념관 (Korea)

(2) the name of the local place in which the body is located (or the name of the local place that is commonly associated with the body);

110 2# \$a Jiao tong da xue (Shanghai, China)

410 2\$ \$a 交通大学 (Shanghai, China)

110 2# \$a Guo li jiao tong da xue (Hsin-chu shih, Taiwan)

410 2# \$a 國立交通大学 (Hsin-chu shih, Taiwan)

(3) the name of the higher or related body (for subordinate or related bodies). <Need new examples>

c) Form of qualifier. When adding the name of a place or jurisdiction, use its catalog-entry form as modified by 23.4A1; 24.4C1, second paragraph; and appendix B.14. When adding the name of the higher or related body, apply LCRI 24.4C5.

110 2# \$a Hakkō Kenkyūjo (Osaka, Japan)

410 2# \$a 醱酵研究所 (Osaka, Japan)

3) Headings already coded "AACR2." Corporate name headings may be found already coded for AACR2 that lack a qualifier called for by this LCRI. Continue to use these headings without adding the qualifier unless a conflict or some other extreme need arises.

Note: At one time, an LC rule interpretation for 24.4C included an "EXCEPTION" provision which read: If the name of the government is the appropriate qualifier for two bodies that have the same name, and one body is located in the people's Republic of China and the other is in the Republic of China..., or one is located in North Korea and the other is in South Korea, use as qualifiers:

[name] (China)

[name] ([City], Taiwan)

[name] (Korea : South)

[name] (Korea : North)

110 2# \$a You zheng bo wu guan (China)

410 2# \$a 郵政博物館 (China)

Not:

110 2# \$a You zheng bo wu guan (China : Republic, 1949-)

110 2# \$a Guo li Qing hua da xue (Hsin-chu shih, Taiwan)

410 2# \$a 國立清華大學 (Hsin-chu shih, Taiwan)

410 2# \$a National Tsing Hua University (Hsin-chu shih, Taiwan)

110 2# \$a Qing hua da xue (Beijing, China)

410 2# \$a 清华大学 (Beijing, China)

410 2# \$a Tsing Hua University (Beijing, China)

410 2# \$a Guo li Qing hua da xue (Beijing, China)

410 2# \$a 国立清华大学 (Beijing, China)

410 2# \$a National Tsing Hua University (Beijing, China)

110 2# \$a Sahoe Kwahagwŏn (Korea : North)

410 2# \$a 사회 과학원 (Korea : North)

110 2# \$a Sahoe Kwahagwŏn (Korea : South)

410 2# \$a 社會科學院 (Korea : South)

410 2# \$a 사회 과학원 (Korea : South)

24.4C1. General rule. If two or more bodies have the same name, or names so similar that they may be confused, add a word or phrase to each name as instructed in 24.4C2-24.4C9. Add such a word or phrase to any other name if the addition assists in the understanding of the nature or purpose of the body.

Do not include the additions to names of places prescribed in 24.6 when the names of these places are used to indicate the location of corporate bodies.

24.4C2. Name of countries, states, provinces, etc. If a body has a character that is national, state, provincial, etc., add the name of the country, state, province, etc., in which it is located.

110 2# \$a Kōgyo Gijutsuin (Japan)

410 2# \$a 工業技術院 (Japan)

110 2# \$a Sōrifu Shakai Hoshō Seido Shingikai (Japan)

410 2# \$a 総理府社会保障制度審議会 (Japan)

If such an addition does not provide sufficient identification or is inappropriate (as in the case of national, state, provincial, etc., universities of the same name serving the same country, state, province, etc.), follow the instructions in 24.4C3-24.4C7.

24.4C3. Local place names. In the case of any other body, add the name of the local place, whether it is a jurisdiction or not, that is most commonly associated with the name of the body, unless the name of an institution, the date(s) of the body, or other designation (see 24.4C5-24.4C7) provides better identification.

110 2# \$a Da ci ding hui chan si (Hangzhou Shi, China)

410 2# \$a 大慈定慧禪寺 (Hangzhou Shi, China)

24.4C4. Change of name of jurisdiction or locality. If the name of the local jurisdiction or geographic locality changes during the lifetime of the body, add the latest name in use in the lifetime of the body.

LC rule interpretation:

If a corporate body is qualified by a geographic name (place or jurisdiction), use the heading for the current geographic entity as the qualifier (or the heading for the latest geographic name in use during the lifetime of the body if the corporate body no longer exists). Change an established heading whenever the existing qualifier becomes inappropriate (as when the geographic name changes or the corporate body moves from one locale to another).

110 2# \$a Chong Ji shu yuan (Hong Kong, China)

410 2# \$a 崇基书院 (Hong Kong, China)

(Hong Kong became a Special Admin. Region of China, midnight, 6-30-97.)

24.4C5. Institutions. Add the name of an institution instead of the local place name if the institution's name is commonly associated with the name of the body. Give the name of the institution in the form and language used for it as a heading.

110 2# \$a History Society (University of Hong Kong)

410 2# \$a University of Hong Kong. \$b History Society

24.5. OMISSIONS

24.5C. Terms indicating incorporation and certain other terms

24.5C1. Omit an adjectival term or abbreviation indicating incorporation (e.g., *Incorporated*, *E.V.*, *Ltd.*) or state ownership of corporate body, and a word or phrase, abbreviated or in full, designating the type of incorporated entity... unless it is an integral part of the name or is needed to make it clear that the name is that of a corporate body.

110 2# \$a Chŏnju Munhwa Pangsong

110 2# \$a 전주 문화 방송

110 2# \$a Daiwa Ginkō

410 2# \$a 大和銀行

(Without Kabushiki Kaisha 株式会社)

110 2# \$a Nihon Genshiryoku Hatsuden Kabushiki Kaisha

410 2# \$a 日本原子力発電株式会社

24.5C3. Omit an initial word or phrase in an oriental language indicating the private character of a corporate body (e.g., *Shiritsu*, *Si li*), unless the word or phrase is an integral part of the name.

110 2# \$a Fu ren da xue (Hsin-chuang, Taiwan)

410 2# \$a 輔仁大學 (Hsin-chuang, Taiwan)
410 2# \$a Si li Fu ren da xue (Hsin-chuang, Taiwan)
410 2# \$a 私立輔仁大學 (Hsin-chuang, Taiwan)

Name of body as it appears in the title:

Shiritsu Futaba Yōchien hōkokusho
私立二葉幼稚園報告書

Heading established as:

110 2# \$a Futaba Yōchien (Tokyo, Japan)
410 2# \$a 二葉幼稚園 (Tokyo, Japan)

Not:

110 2# \$a Shiritsu Futaba Yōchien (Tokyo, Japan)

24.6. GOVERNMENTS, ADDITIONS

LC rule interpretation:

If an entity that has been treated as an independent state (country) is absorbed into an existing state (country) and retains the same name as a part of the state into which it was absorbed, or if a part of an existing country becomes an independent state and retains the same name, create a heading for the new entity and retain the heading for the former entity.

Heading for new entity:

151 ## \$a Hong Kong (China)
(Reverted to China on July 1, 1997)

Heading for former entity:

151 ## \$a Hong Kong

24.6B. Add the type of jurisdiction in English if other than a city or a town. If there is no English equivalent for the vernacular term, use the vernacular term. In case of doubt, use the vernacular form.

151 ## \$a Lhasa (China : District)

151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)
451 ## \$a 京都 (Japan : Prefecture)
451 ## \$w nnaa \$a Kyoto (Prefecture)
451 ## \$w nnaa \$a 京都 (Prefecture)
451 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

451 ## \$a 京都府 (Japan)

24.6C. If the type of jurisdiction does not provide a satisfactory distinction, add an appropriate word or phrase.

151 ## \$a China (National government, 1940-1945)

151 ## \$a Korea (North)

151 ## \$a Korea (South)

24.6D. If two or more governments lay claim to jurisdiction over the same area (e.g. as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), add a suitable designation to one or each of the governments, followed by the inclusive years of its existence.

151 ## \$a China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937)

151 ## \$a China (Provisional government, 1937-1940)

151 ## \$a China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)

151 ## \$a Korea (Provisional government, 1919-1945)

24.7. CONFERENCES, CONGRESSES, MEETINGS, ETC.

LC rule interpretation:

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below under the general principles for conference names, and establish them under the provisions of 24.7, tagging them as 111.

Athletic contests

Competitions

Contests

Expeditions, Military

Expeditions, Scientific

Games (Events)

Parades

Public celebrations, pageants, anniversaries

Races (Contests)

Sporting events

Tournaments

Events

Before August 1996, events were established either as name or subject headings, tagged X11 or X50 respectively. After July 1996, establish all events as name headings, tagged X11. Although AACR2 does not provide specifically for these types of headings, follow the general principles of 24.7, AACR2.

LC practice:

Convert headings for events existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed.

24.7A. Omissions

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

Note: These words are placed at the end of the name in parentheses as qualifiers (see 24.7B. Additions).

111 2# \$a Quan guo mei shu zuo pin zhan lan \$n (6th : \$d 1984 : \$c Changsha, Hunan Sheng, China)

411 2# \$a 全国美术作品展览 \$n (6th : \$d 1984 : \$c Changsha, Hunan Sheng, China)

111 2# \$a Kokusai Shinpojūmu Kyūshū ni Okeru Kofun Bunka to Chōsen Hantō \$n (2nd : \$d 1988 : \$c Fukuoka-shi, Japan)

411 2# \$a 国際シンポジウム九州における古墳文化と朝鮮半島 \$n (2nd : \$d 1988 : \$c Fukuoka-shi, Japan)

111 2# \$a Hai xia liang an tu shu guan shi ye yan tao hui \$d (1997 : \$c Taipei, Taiwan)

411 2# \$a 海峽兩岸圖書館事業研討會 \$d (1997 : \$c Taipei, Taiwan)

111 2# \$a Han'guksa Haksul Hoeŭi \$n (5th : \$d 1985 : \$c Kuksa P'yŏnch'an Wiwŏnhoe)

411 2# \$a 韓國史學術會議 \$n (5th : \$d 1985 : \$c Kuksa P'yŏnch'an Wiwŏnhoe)

411 2# \$a 한국사 학술 회의 \$n (5th : \$d 1985 : \$c Kuksa P'yŏnch'an Wiwŏnhoe)

24.7B. Additions

24.7B1. General Rule. Add to the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), the number of the conference, etc. (if appropriate), the year(s), and the place(s) in which it was held. Separate these elements by a space, colon, space.

111 2# \$a International Display Research Conference \$n (3rd : \$d 1983 : \$c Kobe, Japan)

111 2# \$a Quan guo Tai Gang yu hai wai Hua wen wen xue xue shu tao lun hui \$n (3rd :

\$d 1986 : \$c Shenzhen da xue)
411 2# \$a 全国台港与海外华文文学学术讨论会 \$n (3rd : \$d 1986 : \$c Shenzhen da xue)

111 2# \$a Quan guo zhong ching nian jing ji gai ge tao lun hui \$d (1985 : \$c Tianjin, China)
411 2# \$a 全国中青年经济改革讨论会 \$d (1985 : \$c Tianjin, China)

24.7B2. Number. If a conference, etc., is stated or inferred to be one of a series of numbered meetings of the same name, add the ordinal numeral in its English form (see C.8A).

111 2# \$a Quan guo xing shi luo ji tao lun hui \$n (2nd : \$d 1983 : \$c Changsha, Hunan Sheng, China)
411 2# \$a 全国形式逻辑讨论会 \$n (2nd : \$d 1983 : \$c Changsha, Hunan Sheng, China)

If the numbering is irregular, do not add it. *Optionally*, provide an explanation of the irregularities in a note or explanatory reference.

24.7B3. Date. If the heading is for a single meeting, add the year or years in which the conference, etc., was held.

111 2# \$a Quan guo nü shu xue shu kao cha yan tao hui \$d (1991 : \$c Jiangyong Xian, China)
411 2# \$a 全国女书学术考察研讨会 \$d (1991 : \$c Jiangyong Xian, China)

111 2# \$a Chõn'guk Taehagwõn Simp'ojium \$d (1974 : \$c Seoul, Korea)
411 2# \$a 전국 대학원 심포지움 \$d (1974 : \$c Seoul, Korea)

111 2# \$a Quan guo shi ting jiao yu yan tao hui \$d (1980 : \$c Guo li Taiwan shi fan da xue)
411 2# \$a 全国视听教育研讨会 \$d (1980 : \$c Guo li Taiwan shi fan da xue)

24.7B4. Location. Add the name of the local place or other location (institution, etc.) in which the conference, etc., was held. Give a local place name in the form prescribed in chapter 23. Give any other location in the nominative case in the language and form in which it is found in the item being catalogued.

111 2# \$a Quan guo Mao Zedong zhe xue si xiang tao lun hui \$d (1981 : \$c Guilin, Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China)
411 2# \$a 全国毛泽东哲学思想讨论会 \$d (1981 : \$c Guilin, Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China)

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

111 2# \$a Tokyo Conference on Advanced Catalytic Science and Technology \$n (1st : \$d 1990)

111 2# \$a Shanghai er tong mei shu yan tao hui \$d (1991)
411 2# \$a 上海儿童美术研讨会 \$d (1991)

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

111 2# \$a '92 International Sport Science Congress for 4th Seoul Olympic Anniversary \$d (1992 : \$c Olympic Parktel and Olympic Center)
670 ## \$a Sŏul Ollimp'ik Kaech'oe 4-chunyŏn Kinyŏm '92 Kukche Sŭp'och'ŭ Haksul Taehoe, 1992: \$b t.p. ('92 international sport science congress for 4th Seoul Olympic anniversary; held 9, 3-5, 1992 in Olympic Parktel and Olympic Center)

24.8. EXHIBITIONS, FAIRS, FESTIVALS, ETC.

24.8B. Additions

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

LC rule interpretation:

Date and Place Qualifiers

Treat qualifiers of names established under this rule just as qualifiers of names established under 24.7B.

1) Although the year is integrated within the name of the exhibition, etc., and, therefore, is retained, nevertheless repeat the year as a qualifier (cf. LCRI 24.7B).

111 2# \$a Tokyo '94 Workshop \$d (1994)

2) If location is integrated within the name of the exhibition, etc., do not repeat it as a qualifier (cf. 24.7B4).

111 2# \$a Hong Kong International Film Festival \$n (25th : \$d 2001)

24.9. CHAPTERS, BRANCHES, ETC.

24.9A. If a chapter, branch, etc., entered subordinately (see 24.13), carries out the activities of a corporate body in a particular locality or within a particular institution, add the name of the locality or institution, unless it is part of the name of the chapter, branch, etc.

110 2# \$a Lions International. \$b 309-D (Taegu, Kyöngbuk) Chigu
410 2# \$a Lions International. \$b 309-D (大邱 慶北) 地區
410 2# \$a Lions International. \$b 309-D (대구 경북) 지구 지
410 2# \$a Kukche Laionsü Hyöphoe 309-D Taegu, Kyöngbuk) Chigu
410 2# \$a 國際 라이온스 協會 309-D (大邱 慶北) 地區
410 2# \$a 국제 라이온스 협회 309-D (대구 경북) 지구
670 ## \$a Laionsü simnyönsa, 1985: \$b t.p. (Kukche Laionsü Hyöphoe 309-D (Taegu, Kyöngbuk) Chigu)

110 2# \$a Rotary International. \$b District 3650 (Seoul)
410 2# \$a Rotary International. \$b Che 3650-chigu
410 2# \$a Rotary International. \$b 第 3650 地區
410 2# \$a Rotary International. \$b 제 3650 지구지구
670 ## \$a '92-'93 3650-chigu ch'ongnam, 1994: \$b p. 1, 1st group (Rotary International 3650-chigu; Kukche Rot'ari che 3650-chigu)

24.10. LOCAL CHURCHES, ETC.

24.10B. If the name of a local church, etc., does not convey the idea of a church, etc., add a general designation in English.

24.10B. Add to the name of a local church, etc., the name of the place or local ecclesiastical jurisdiction... in which it is located (see 24.4C3-24.4C4), unless the location is clear from the name itself.

110 2# \$a Haeinsa (Hapch'ön-gun, Korea)
410 2# \$a 해인사 (Hapch'ön-gun, Korea)
410 2# \$a 海印寺 (Hapch'ön-gun, Korea)

110 2# \$a Chungang Kyohoe (Seoul, Korea)
410 2# \$a 중앙 교회 (Seoul, Korea)

24.11. RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS

24.11A. If the name of a radio or television station consists solely or principally of its call letters or if its name does not convey the idea of a radio or television station, add Radio station or Television station and the name of the place in which the station is located.

110 2# \$a KBS Kyōto (Radio Station)
410 2# \$a KBS 京都 (Radio Station)

110 2# \$a MBC-TV (Television station : Korea)

Subordinate and Related Bodies

24.12. GENERAL RULE

24.12A. Enter a subordinate body (other than a government agency entered under jurisdiction, see 24.18) or a related body directly under its own name (see 24.1-24.3) unless its name belongs to one or more of the types listed in 24.13. Refer to the name of a subordinate body entered directly from its name in the form of a subheading of the higher body (see 26.3A7).

110 2# \$a Zhong gong Wuxi Shi wei
410 2# \$a 中共无锡市委
410 2# \$a Zhongguo gong chan dang. \$b Wuxi Shi wei
410 2# \$a 中国共产党. \$b 无锡市委
410 2# \$a Zhong gong Jiangsu Sheng Wuxi Shi wei
410 2# \$a 中共江苏省无锡市委
410 2# \$a Zhongguo gong chan dang. \$b Jiangsu Sheng Wuxi Shi wei
410 2# \$a 中国共产党. \$b 江苏省无锡市委

24.13. SUBORDINATE AND RELATED BODIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY

24.13A. Enter a subordinate or related body as a subheading of the name of the body to which it is subordinate or related if its name belongs to one or more of the following types. Make it a direct or indirect subheading as instructed in 24.14. Omit from the subheading the name or abbreviation of the name of the higher or related body in noun form unless the omission would result in a heading that does not make sense.

LC rule interpretation:

When the body being entered subordinately contains the name or part of the name of the higher body as an element of its own name, routinely omit this element whenever the particular higher body's name is retained in the hierarchy shown in the heading.

If a body is entered subordinately according to types 2, 3, 4, or 5, make a direct reference from the name of the subordinate body only if its name appears without the name of its parent body on the chief source of one of its own publications. When making the reference, generally, qualify

the name with the name of the parent body (in the form and language on which the heading for the parent body is based, not necessarily its catalog-entry form).

Note: If a name authority record for a heading established before January 1981 contains such a direct reference, accept it as valid without examining the evidence (although a qualifier may have to be added to it).

Type 1.

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

110 2# \$a Zhongguo ke xue yuan. \$b Gan bu ju
410 2# \$a 中国科学院. \$b 干部局

110 2# \$a Kenkyūsha. \$b Jisho Henshūbu
410 2# \$a 研究社. \$b 辞書編集部

110 2# \$a Samsŏng Hanggong Sanŏp Chusik Hoesa (Korea). \$b Hongbot'im
410 2# \$a 삼성 항공 산업 주식 회사 (Korea). \$b 홍보팀

110 2# \$a Serimsa (Seoul, Korea). \$b P'yŏnjipsil
410 2# \$a 世林社 (Seoul, Korea). \$b 편집실
410 2# \$a 세림사 (Seoul, Korea). \$b 편집실

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.

110 2# \$a Zhongguo gong chan dang. \$b Tunchang Xian wei yuan hui
410 2# \$a 中国共产党. \$b 屯昌县委员会

110 2# \$a Nihon Bengoshi Rengōkai. \$b Kōgai Taisaku Kankyō Hozen Iinkai
410 2# \$a 日本弁護士連合会. \$b 公害対策環境保全委員会

110 2# \$a Taehan Chŏnja Konghakhoe. \$b Kyoyuk Yŏn'gu Wiwŏnhoe
410 2# \$a 大韓電子工學會. \$b 教育研究委員會
410 2# \$a 대한 전자 공학회. \$b 교육 연구 위원회

Type 3.

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.

110 2# \$a Zhong gong zhong yang wen xian yan jiu shi. \$b Di 4 bian yan bu
410 2# \$a 中共中央文献研究室. \$b 第 4 编研部

110 2# \$a Zhonghua shu ju. \$b Shanghai bian ji suo
410 2# \$a 中华书局. \$b 上海编辑所

110 2# \$a Yomiuri Shinbunsha. \$b Ōsaka Honsha
410 2# \$a 読売新聞社. \$b 大阪本社

110 2# \$a Han'guk Ŭnhaeng. \$b Chosa Che 2-pu
410 2# \$a 韓國 銀行. \$b 調査 第 2 部
410 2# \$a 한국 은행. \$b 조사 제 2 부

Type 5.

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

110 2# \$a Jinling da xue. \$b Nong xue yuan
410 2# \$a 金陵大學. \$b 農學院

110 2# \$a Tōkyō Daigaku. \$b Kōkū Kenkyūjo
410 2# \$a 東京大学. \$b 航空研究所

110 2# \$a Koryō Taehakkyo. \$b Nongkwa Taehak
410 2# \$a 고려 대학교. \$b 농과 대학
410 2# \$a 高麗 大學校. \$b 農科 大學

Type 6

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

110 2# \$a Tōkyō Daigaku. \$b Enshūrin
410 2# \$a 東京大学. \$b 演習林
(name: Tōkyō Daigaku Enshūrin)

110 2# \$a Qing hua da xue (Beijing, China). \$b Chu ban she
410 2# \$a 清华大学 (Beijing, China). \$b 出版社
(name: Qing hua da xue chu ban she)

110 2# \$a Koryō Taehakkyo. \$b Chungang Tosōgwan
410 2# \$a 고려 대학교. \$b 중앙 도서관

410 2# \$a 高麗 大學校. \$b 中央 圖書館
(name: Koryō Taehakkyo Chungang Tosōgwan)

LC rule interpretation:

Applicability

When the name of a subordinate body contains more than one unit in the hierarchy, apply the "entire name" provision in type 6 only to the body immediately above the body being established. Exception: If the application of rule 24.14 results in the omission of the immediately above body from the heading for the subordinate body, do not apply type 6 to the name of the subordinate body in a language other than Chinese, Japanese, or Korean. For Chinese, Japanese, and Korean bodies, apply type 6 although 24.14 results in the omission of the body immediately above. Exceptions: Treat as falling into type 6 a name that fits the following categories:

The subordinate body's name contains the entire name of its parent body except that the form of the parent body in the subordinate body's name is in another language.

name: Foreign Affairs Office of Tsinghua University

heading for parent:

110 2# \$a Qing hua da xue (Beijing, China)

heading:

110 2# \$a Qing hua da xue (Beijing, China). \$b Foreign Affairs Office

410 2# \$a 清华大学 (Beijing, China). \$b Foreign Affairs Office

name: Institute of Cultural and Linguistic Studies, Keio University

heading for parent:

110 2# \$a Keiō Gijuku Daigaku

heading:

110 2# \$a Keiō Gijuku Daigaku. \$b Institute of Cultural and Linguistic Studies

410 2# \$a 慶応義塾大学. \$b Institute of Cultural and Linguistic Studies

name: Hanyang University College of Business and Economics

heading for parent:

110 2# \$a Hanyang Taehakkyo

heading:

110 2# \$a Hanyang Taehakkyo. \$b College of Business and Economics

410 2# \$a 한양 대학교. \$b College of Business and Economics

410 2# \$a 漢陽 大學校. \$b College of Business and Economics

24.14. DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUBHEADING

24.14A. Enter a body belonging to one or more of the types listed in 24.13 as a subheading of the lowest element in the hierarchy that is entered under its own name. Omit intervening elements in the hierarchy unless the name of the subordinate or related body has been, or is likely to be, used by another body entered under the name of the same higher or related body. In that case, interpose the name of the lowest element in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the bodies.

Refer from the name in the form of a subheading of the name of its immediately superior body when the heading does not include the name of that superior body (see 26.3A7).

110 2# \$a Chiba Daigaku. \$b Kōshū Eiseigaku Kyōshitsu

410 2# \$a 千葉大学. \$b 公衆衛生学教室

410 2# \$a Chiba Daigaku. \$b Igakubu. \$b Kōshū Eiseigaku Kyōshitsu

410 2# \$a 千葉大学. \$b 医学部. \$b 公衆衛生学教室

110 2# \$a Guo li Taiwan da xue. \$b Li shi xi

410 2# \$a 國立台灣大學. \$b 歷史系

410 2# \$a Guo li Taiwan da xue. \$b Wen xue yuan. \$b Li shi xi

410 2# \$a 國立台灣大學. \$b 文學院. \$b 歷史系

110 2# \$a Sōul Taehakkyo. \$b In'gu mit Palchōn Munje Yōn'guso

410 2# \$a 서울 대학교. \$b 인구 및 발전 문제 연구소

410 2# \$a 서울 大學校. \$b 人口 및 發展 問題 研究所

410 2# \$a Sōul Taehakkyo. \$b Mullikwa Taehak. \$b Pusōl In'gu mit Palchōn Munje Yōn'guso

410 2# \$a 서울 대학교. \$b 물리과 대학. \$b 부설 인구 및 발전 문제 연구소

410 2# \$a 서울 大學校. \$b 文理科 大學. \$b 附設 人口 및 發展 問題 研究所

Government Bodies and Officials

24.17. GENERAL RULE

24.17A. Enter a body created or controlled by a government under its own name unless it belongs to one or more of the types listed in 24.18. However, if a body is subordinate to a higher body

that is entered under its own name, formulate the heading for the subordinate body according to 24.12-24.14. Refer to the name of a government agency entered directly from its name in the form of a subheading of the name of the government (see 26.3A7).

110 2# \$a Kokuritsu Kokkai Toshokan (Japan)

410 2# \$a 国立国会図書館 (Japan)

110 2# \$a Nōrinshō Sanshi Shikenjo (Japan)

410 2# \$a 農林省蚕糸試験所 (Japan)

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Norinsho. \$b Sanshi Shikenjo

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 農林省. \$b 蚕糸試験所

110 2# \$a Jingdezhen tao ci yan jiu suo

410 2# \$a 景德鎮陶瓷研究所

410 1# \$a Jiangsi Sheng (China). \$b Qing gong ye ting. \$b Jingdezhen tao ci yan jiu suo

410 1# \$a 江西省 (China). \$b 轻工业厅. \$b 景德镇陶瓷研究所

110 2# \$a Chaemubu Kongmuwŏn Kyoyugwŏn (Korea)

410 2# \$a 재무부 공무원 교육원 (Korea)

410 2# \$a 財務部 公務院 教育院 (Korea)

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Chaemubu. \$b Kongmuwŏn Kyoyugwŏn

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 재무부. \$b 공무원 교육원

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 財務部. \$b 公務院 教育院

24.18. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ENTERED SUBORDINATELY

24.18A. Enter a government agency subordinately to the name of the government if it belongs to one or more of the following types. Make it a direct or indirect subheading of the heading for the government as instructed in 24.19. Omit from the subheading the name or abbreviation of the name of the government in noun form unless such an omission would result in a heading that does not make sense.

Type1

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*, and their equivalents in other languages).

110 1# \$a China. \$b Chu ban zong shu

410 1# \$a China. \$b 出版总署

110 1# \$a China. \$b Guo wu yuan. \$b Xin wen ban gong shi

410 1# \$a China. \$b 国务院. \$b 新闻办公室

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Kunaichō. \$b Gakubu
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 宮内庁. \$b 学部

110 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b Kyoyuksōng
410 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b 교육성

100 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Nongsusanbu
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 農水産部
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 농수산부

Type 2

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

Note: Some words of this type, in addition to committee and commission, are: board, bureau, office, service, task force, etc., and their equivalents in other languages.

110 1# \$a China. \$b Jian she wei yuan hui
410 1# \$a China. \$b 建设委员会

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Tochi Chōsei linkai
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 土地調整委員会

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Haebyōngdae Saryōngbu
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 해병대 사령부
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 海兵隊 司令部

Type 3

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 entered subordinately.

In case of doubt, enter the body directly.

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Kokkai. \$b Sangiin. \$b Kokusai Mondai ni Kansuru Chōsakai
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 国会. \$b 参議院. \$b 国際問題に関する調査会

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Chōngmu Che-2 Changgwansil
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 정무 제 2 장관실
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 政務 第 2 長官室

LC rule interpretation:

The Library of Congress interprets “a name that is general in nature” in the rule as follows:
1) National-level bodies. If the body is at the national-level of government, consider that the name is “general” – and enter it subordinately – if its name lacks distinctive elements of the following types:

Proper nouns or adjectives;

Subject words; or

The term “national” or “state” (meaning “national”), or equivalents in foreign languages.

Note: Prior to 1989, headings for names of national-level bodies consisting solely of a general phrase plus the term “national” or “state” (or their equivalents) were entered subordinately; such headings are revised when they are needed in post-1988 cataloging.

2) Bodies below the national level. If the body is below the national level and its name does not fall into any other type under 24.18, enter it under the heading for the government unless either the name of the government is stated explicitly or is implied in the wording of the name or the name contains some other element tending to guarantee uniqueness (usually a proper noun or adjective). (If variant forms in the body’s usage make it unclear as to whether the name includes the name of the government (as defined above), do not treat the name of the government as part of the name of the body.) In case of doubt as to whether the name of a body below the national level fits the criterion for subordinate entry, enter it subordinately.

Qualifiers

If according to these instructions, the body is entered under its own name, generally, add the name of the government as a qualifier unless this name or an understandable surrogate is already present in the body’s name (cf. LCRI 24.4C).

110 2# \$a Zhongguo di 2 qi che zhi zao chang

410 2# \$a 中国第 2 汽车制造厂

410 2# \$a Er qi (China)

410 2# \$a 二汽 (China)

110 2# \$a Di 2 qi che zhi zao chang (Shiyan Shi, China)

410 2# \$a 第 2 汽车制造厂 (Shiyan Shi, China)

110 2# \$a Yukkun Sagwan Hakkyo (Korea)

410 2# \$a 陸軍士官學教 (Korea)

410 2# \$a 육군사관학교 (Korea)

Type 4

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

110 1# \$a Korea. \$b Hullyŏn Togam

410 1# \$a Korea. \$b 訓練 都監

410 1# \$a Korea. \$b 훈련 도감

Type 5

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

110 1# \$a China. \$b Xing zheng yuan

410 1# \$a China. \$b 行政院

110 1# \$a China. \$b Guo wu yuan

410 1# \$a China. \$b 國務院

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Monbusho

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 文部省

110 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b Nongŏpsŏng

410 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b 농업성

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Naemubu

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 내무부

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 內務部

Type 6

Legislative bodies (see also 24.21)

Note: If successive legislatures are numbered consecutively, add ordinal number and year or years for the particular legislature.

110 1# \$a China. \$b Quan guo ren min dai biao da hui

410 1# \$a China. \$b 全国人民代表大会

110 1# \$a China (Republic : 1949-). \$b Guo min da hui

410 1# \$a China (Republic : 1949-). \$b 國民大會

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Kokkai. \$b Sangiin

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 国会. \$b 參議院

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Kokkai. \$b Shūgiin

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 国会. \$b 衆議院

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Kukhoe. \$b Ch'amüiwön

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 국회. \$b 참의원

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 國會. \$b 參議院

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Kukhoe. \$b Minüiwön

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 국회. \$b 민의원

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 國會. \$b 民議院

Type 7

A court (see also 24.23)

110 1# \$a China. \$b Ren min fa yuan (Beijing)

410 1# \$a China. \$b 人民法院 (Beijing)

110 1# \$a China. \$b Shenyang Shi ren min fa yuan

410 1# \$a China. \$b 沈阳市人民法院

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Saikō Saibansho

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 最高裁判所

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Taeböbwön

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 대법원

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 大法院

Type 8

A principal service of the armed forces of a government (see also 24.24).

110 1# \$a China. \$b Lu jun

410 1# \$a China. \$b 陆军

Note: Enter component branch, command district, or military unit directly under heading for the principal service of which it is a part. (If the component is numbered, follow the style of numbering found in the names, either spelled out, roman numerals, or Arabic numerals, and place the numbering after the name.

110 1# \$a China. \$b Zhongguo ren min jie fang jun. \$b Guangxi jun qu. \$b Bu dui, 7332

410 1# \$a China. \$b 中国人民解放军. \$b 广西军区. \$b 部队, 7332

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Rikugun. \$b Shidan, Dai 107

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 陸軍. \$b 師団, 第 107

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Yukkun. \$b Sadan, Che 1. \$b Yöndaе, 11

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 육군. \$b 사단, 제 1. \$b 연대 11

Type 9

A head of state or head of government (see also 24.20).

110 1# \$a Taiwan. \$b Governor

110 1# \$a Tokyo (Japan). \$b Chiji

410 1# \$a Tokyo (Japan). \$b 知事

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b President

Note: The subheading for sovereign, president, other head of state acting in official capacity consists of the title of office in English plus years of incumbency and brief form of personal name in the language of the heading for the person.

110 1# \$a Taiwan. \$b Governor (1978- : Lin)

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b President (1993-1998 : Kim)

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b President (1963-1979 : Park)

Type 10

An embassy, consulate, etc. (see also 24.25).

110 1# \$a China. \$b Da shi guan (Canada)

410 1# \$a China. \$b 大使馆 (Canada)

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Sōryōjikan (New York, N.Y.)

410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 総領事館 (New York, N.Y.)

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Taesagwan (U.S.)

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 대사관 (U.S.)

Type 11

A delegation to an international or intergovernmental body (see also 24.26)

110 1# \$a China. \$b Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919-1920

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations

24.19. DIRECT OR INDIRECT SUBHEADING

24.19A. Enter an agency belonging to one or more of the types listed in 24.18 as a direct subheading of the heading for the government unless the name of the agency has been, or is likely to be, used by another agency entered under the name of the same government. In that case, interpose the name of the lowest element in the hierarchy that will distinguish between the agencies.

110 1# \$a China. \$b Shang ye bu. \$b Bai huo ju
410 1# \$a China. \$b 商业部. \$b 百货局

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Oemubu. \$b Kihoeok Kwallisil
110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 외무부. \$b 기획 관리실

110 1# \$a China. \$b Shang ye bu. \$b Cha ye xu chan ju
410 1# \$a China. \$b 商业部. \$b 茶叶畜产局

but:

110 2# \$a Monbushō Bijutsu Tenrankai
410 2# \$a 文部省美術展覧会
410 2# \$a Art Exhibition of the Ministry of Education
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Monbushō. \$b Bijutsu Tenrankai
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 文部省. \$b 美術展覧会
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Monbushō. \$b Art Exhibition

Refer from the name in the form of a subheading of the name of its immediately superior body when the heading does not include the name of that superior body (see 26.3A7).

110 1# \$a China. \$b Wen wu guan li ju
410 1# \$a China. \$b 文物管理局
410 1# \$a China. \$b Wen hua bu. \$b Wen wu guan li ju
410 1# \$a China. \$b 文化部. \$b 文物管理局

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Keizai Kikakuchō
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 経済企画庁
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b Sōrifu. \$b Keizai Kikakuchō
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 総理. \$b 経済企画庁

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Kukche Kigu Choyakkuk

410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 國祭 機構 條約局
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 국제 기구 조약국
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Oemubu. \$b Kukche Kigu Choyakkuk
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 外務部. \$b 國祭 機構 條約局
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 외무부. \$b 국제 기구 조약국

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Haeoe Kongbogwan
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 해외 공보관
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 海外 公報官
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Munhwa Kongbobu. \$b Haeoe Kongbogwan
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 文化 公報部. \$b 海外 公報官
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 문화 공보부. \$b 해외 공보관

Special rules

24.20. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

24.20B. Heads of state, etc.

24.20B1. Enter a sovereign, president, other head of state, or governor acting in an official capacity (see 21.4D1) under the heading for the jurisdiction, followed by the title of the official in English (unless there is no equivalent English term). Add the inclusive years of the reign or incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the heading for that person.

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b President (1963-1979 : Park)

24.20E. Other officials

24.20E1. Enter any other official under the heading for the ministry or agency that the official represents.

110 1# \$a Hoengsŏng-gun (Korea). \$b Munhwa Kongbosil
410 1# \$a 횡성군 (Korea). \$b 문화 공보실

Not:

110 1# \$a Hoengsŏng-gun (Korea). \$b Munhwa Kongbo Silchang
410 1# \$a 횡성군 (Korea). \$b 문화 공보 실장

24.23. COURTS

24.23A. Civil and criminal courts

24.23A1. Enter a civil or criminal court under the heading for the jurisdiction whose authority it exercises, followed by the name of the court.

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Chihō Saibansho
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 地方裁判所

24.24. ARMED FORCES

24.24A. Armed forces at the national level

24.24A1. Enter a principal service of the armed forces of a national government under the heading for the government, followed by the name of the service. Omit the name (or abbreviation of the name) of the government in noun form unless the omission would result in objectionable distortion.

110 1# \$a China. \$b Zhongguo ren min jie fang jun
410 1# \$a China. \$b 中国人民解放军

110 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b Chosŏn Inmin'gun
410 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b 조선 인민군

Enter a component branch, command district, or military unit, large or small, as a direct subheading of the heading for the principal service of which it is a part.

110 1# \$a China. \$b Zhongguo ren min jie fang jun. \$b Hai jun
410 1# \$a China. \$b 中国人民解放军. \$b 海军

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Kaigun. \$b Kamikaze Tokubetsu Kōgekitai
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 海軍. \$b 神風特別攻撃隊

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.

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Yukkun. \$b Kun, Che 2.
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 육군. \$b 군, 제 2

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Yukkun. \$b Sadan, Che 1. \$b Yōndae, 11
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 육군. \$b 사단, 제 1. \$b 연대, 11

110 1# \$a Japan. \$b Rikugun. \$b Senpaku Kōhei Yasen Hojūtai, Dai 1
410 1# \$a Japan. \$b 陸軍. \$b 船舶工兵夜戦補充隊, 第一

110 1# \$a China. \$b Zhongguo ren min jie fang jun. \$b Bu dui, 51034
410 1# \$a China. \$b 中国人民解放军. \$b 部队, 51034

24.25. EMBASSIES, CONSULATES, ETC.

24.25A. Enter an embassy, consulate, legation, or other continuing office representing one country in another under the heading for the country represented, followed by the name of the embassy, etc. Give the subheading in the language (see 24.3A) of the country represented, and omit from it the name of the country.

If the heading is for an embassy or legation, add the name or the country to which it is accredited.

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Taesagwan (U.S.)
410 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b 대사관 (U.S.)

110 1# \$a United States. \$b Embassy (Korea). \$b Office of Commerce and Industry
410 1# \$a United States. \$b Embassy (Korea). \$b Sanggongbu Samusil
410 1# \$a United States. \$b Embassy (Korea). \$b 상공부 사무실

110 1# \$a China. \$b Da shi guan (Canada)
410 1# \$a China. \$b 大使馆 (Canada)

110 2# \$a United States. \$b Embassy (China)

110 2# \$a United States. \$b Embassy (China (Republic : 1949-))

24.26. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES

24.26A. Enter a delegation, commission, etc., representing a country in an international or intergovernmental body, conference, undertaking, etc., under the heading for the country represented, followed by the name of the delegation, etc. Give the subheading in the language (see 24.3A) of the country represented. ... If the name of the delegation, etc., is uncertain, give *Delegation [Mission, etc.]* (or equivalent terms in the language of the country represented). ...

110 1# \$a Korea (North). \$b Permanent Mission to the United Nations

110 1# \$a Korea (South). \$b Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly

24.27. RELIGIOUS BODIES AND OFFICIALS

24.27C. Subordinate bodies

24.27C3. Catholic dioceses, etc. Use an English form of name for a patriarchate, diocese, province, etc., of the Catholic Church.

110 2# \$a Catholic Church. \$b Archdiocese of Kwangju (Korea)
410 2# \$a Kwangju Taegyogu Sŏngdang
410 2# \$a 광주 대교구 성당

110 2# \$a Catholic Church. \$b Archdiocese of Taegu (Korea)
410 2# \$a Ch'ŏnjugyo Taegu Taegyogu
410 2# \$a 천주교 대구 대교구

APPENDIX: HEADINGS FOR CHINA, TAIWAN, HONG KONG

Specific Places.

Subject Cataloging Manual: H 925 China and Taiwan

BACKGROUND: In descriptive cataloging practice the AACR2 jurisdictional heading China is used for all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China for all time periods, including the People's Republic of China. The use of the corporate heading China (People's Republic, 1949-) was discontinued when AACR2 was implemented. Thus, in corporate headings, China also designates the People's Republic of China, established in 1949. This coincides with subject cataloging policy concerning the use of China that has been in effect since 1973.

The corporate heading China (Republic : 1949-) is used in descriptive cataloging to designate the post-1948 Republic of China; the jurisdictional heading Taiwan designates the province of Taiwan that is part of the Republic of China. However, in subject cataloging practice, the jurisdictional heading Taiwan is used for both the post-1948 Republic of China and the island of Taiwan.

For instructions on Hong Kong and assignment of the heading Hong Kong (China), see H978.

1. China.

Use China as a heading or as a geographic subdivision for works discussing mainland China or the People's Republic of China, regardless of time period. If it is necessary to designate

a particular historical period, use the appropriate period subdivision. Period subdivisions after 1949 designate the People's Republic of China. Examples:

650 #0 \$a Education \$z China \$x History \$y Song dynasty, 960-1279.

651 #0 \$a China \$x Politics and government \$y 1937-1945.

151 ## \$a China \$x History \$y Cultural Revolution, 1966-1976.

2. Taiwan.

Assign the heading Taiwan for works on the island of Taiwan, regardless of time period, and the post-1948 Republic of China. Examples:

651 #0 \$a Taiwan \$x History \$y 1895-1945.

651 #0 \$a Taiwan \$x Foreign relations \$z United States.

As a geographic subdivision, use Taiwan directly after topics. Divide indirectly through Taiwan for localities on Taiwan. Examples:

650 #0 \$a Education \$z Taiwan.

650 #0 \$a Housing \$z Taiwan \$z Taipei.

Do not use the corporate heading China (Republic : 1949-). However, for names of individual government agencies used as subjects, assign corporate headings as established in the name authority file, even if they are formulated as subheadings of China (Republic : 1949-). Example:

610 10 \$a China (Republic : 1949-). \$b Hai Jun.

610 14 \$a China (Republic : 1949-). \$b 海軍.

Corporate headings formulated as subheadings of Taiwan designate corporate bodies of the provincial Taiwan government, regardless of time period, for example, Taiwan. Min zheng ting.

Do not assign China to a work issued by the Republic of China if the work deals only with Taiwan. Instead, assign Taiwan. For works that make a special effort to describe actual conditions on both Taiwan and mainland China, assign the headings Taiwan and China as appropriate.

Subject Cataloging Manual: H 978 Hong Kong (China)

BACKGROUND: Prior to the transfer of sovereignty from Great Britain to China in 1997, Hong Kong was treated in subject cataloging practice as an autonomous entity. Since July 1, 1997, Hong Kong is treated as a political division of China. This instruction sheet describes that practice.

1. Treatment as a political division of China. Treat Hong Kong (China) as an administrative division of China rather than as a country, assigning as required subdivisions that are appropriate for use under political divisions of countries (see H 1140). Examples:

651 #0 \$a Hong Kong (China) \$x Officials and employees.

651 #0 \$a Hong Kong (China) \$x Social conditions.

2. Geographic subdivision practice. When using Hong Kong as a geographic subdivision, divide through China. Examples:

650 #0 \$a Agriculture \$z China \$z Hong Kong.

650 #0 \$a Secret societies \$z China \$z Hong Kong.

Also divide through China for localities within Hong Kong used as geographic subdivisions. Examples:

650 #0 \$a Nautical charts \$z China \$z Victoria Harbor.

3. Establishing headings for entities in Hong Kong.

Use (China) to qualify geographic features within Hong Kong. Examples:

151 ## \$a Tsim Sha Tsui (Kowloon, China)

451 ## \$a 尖沙咀 (Kowloon, China)

151 ## \$a Mirs Bay (China)

451 ## \$a 大鹏湾 (China)

151 ## \$a Wang Lang Island (China)

Qualify buildings, parks, archaeological sites, and other entities of the type that may be qualified by names of cities by the name of the appropriate locality in Hong Kong. Do not use (Hong Kong, China) to qualify entities of these types. Example:

151 ## \$a Lichengwu Site (Kowloon, China)

Use the qualifier (Hong Kong, China) only if it is necessary to distinguish between an entity in Hong Kong and another entity with the same name and of the same type located elsewhere in China.

Divide topical headings that are used as broader terms for named entities in Hong Kong by China, not Hong Kong. Example:

151 ## \$a Hong Kong Island (China)
550 #0 \$w gnnn \$a Islands \$z China

4. Transfer of sovereignty. Assign to works about the 1997 transfer of sovereignty over Hong Kong to China the subject heading Hong Kong (China) - History - Transfer of Sovereignty from Great Britain, 1997.

5. Geographic area code. Assign the code a-cc-hk.

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