

## Access Points for Corporate Names

Corporate names can also be used as access points. Corporate names are names of organizations, companies, etc. If one of these corporate entities is considered to be responsible for the content of a resource, it can be considered the creator and appear in the 110 field. If a corporate entity is related to a resource in another way, it can appear in a 710 field.

The indicators for the 110 field and the 710 are identical. The first indicator represents the type of corporate name:

0 = inverted name

1 = jurisdiction name

2 = name in direct order

A jurisdiction name is the name of a government. Most other corporate names are names in direct order.

The 110 and 710 fields have many subfields that could be used, but we are going to talk about the following three:

a = corporate name

b = subordinate unit

e = relator term

Here is an example of a corporate name in a 110 field:

110 2\_ \$a American Library Association. \$b Commission on Freedom and Equality of Access to Information, \$e author.

This corporate name has a larger organization (American Library Association) and a smaller (or subordinate) group (Commission on Freedom and Equality of Access to Information). The 110 field uses the same relationship designators we talked about with personal names.

Corporate entities who have secondary roles in the creation of an item go in the 710 field. This happens a lot with DVDs, where you might have a company that acts as a distributor.

710 2\_ \$a Hollywood Pictures Home Video (Firm), \$e distributor.

If you have a book that is about a corporate entity, you can use a corporate name as a subject heading in a 610 field.

The first indicator for the 610 field has the same values as the 110 and 710 fields. The second indicator designates the source of the term. As with our other subject heading fields, it will usually be 0, to indicate that this name came from the Library of Congress authority file.

The subfields that we will be talking about are the same as the ones we discussed for the 110 and 710 fields.

Here is an example of a corporate name used as a subject heading:

610 20 \$a Library of Congress \$x History.

Notice that when corporate names are used as subject headings, they can be subdivided.