

To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA
From: Kathy Glennan, ALA Representative
Subject: Revision and Expansion of RDA Appendix K: Relationship Designators:
Relationships Between Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies

Related documents: [6JSC/ALA/25: RDA Appendix K Revision and Expansion](#) and constituency responses.

Abstract

Modify the structure of and expand Appendix K to specify reciprocal relationship designators and allow catalogers to use a greater number of relationship designators.

Justification

Although Appendix K has been expanded somewhat through the fast track process, it remains substantially the same as it was when RDA was first published, and is inadequate to the needs of current cataloging. ALA, at JSC's request, has taken a look at the appendix as a whole, resulting in a proposed reorganization, specification of reciprocal relationship designators (which are lacking in current Appendix K), general expansion of the number of designators, and reassignment, redefinition, and/or renaming of some of the existing designators.

Background

ALA originally submitted a proposal (6JSC/ALA/25) for consideration at the JSC's November 2013 meeting. It was returned with requests for further development; this proposal contains the outcome of that work.

Issues to be resolved

A fuller set of designators in Appendix K is badly needed in current cataloging. Currently new designators have been added through the fast track process, but this approach results in a piecemeal expansion.

Although the JSC Relationship Designators Working Group is currently considering general questions about relationship designators, ALA recommends that Appendix K expansion not wait for the full outcomes of that working group. Thus, we request that the JSC consider this proposal as a whole, including the proposed reorganization. We also recommend approval of as many of the individual designators as possible regardless of future RDA developments regarding relationship designators for agent-to-agent relationships.

Proposed reorganization of Appendix K

The relationship designators in this proposal are grouped according to whether they are applicable generally to all agents (persons, families and corporate bodies) or specific to one type of agent. Designators included in the new K.2 may be used by more than one agent or have reciprocal relationships with more than one entity. Designators specific to persons are found in K.3, families in K.4, and corporate bodies in K.5. This results in an organization where each designator is listed only once. This is a change from the current organization, where some designators are repeated in different sections (e.g., “founded corporate body”, which is listed three times with minor differences in the definitions).

Note that the proposal retains some sections which contain no relationship designators, since we recommend moving all of the current terms to the proposed K.2.1. These are:

Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families Persons (proposed K.3.2)

Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons (proposed K.4.1)

Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families Persons (proposed K.4.2)

Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies (proposed K.4.3)

Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families (proposed K.5.2)

ALA believes that it is better to make a minor modification to the boilerplate language and add a reference to K.2.1 than to delete these sections entirely. Thus, these five sections will serve as a reference to other instructions until a time when designators are proposed for these specific relationships.

Unlike the current Appendix K, but like Appendix J, in this proposal all relationship designator definitions are followed by their respective reciprocal designators. In some cases the designator and its reciprocal are found in different general sections of Appendix K. These are marked by “see” references. A reciprocal found within the same general section as its designator is not so marked.

Because this is a complete revision of Appendix K, only a clean copy is given of the revision proposal.

Comments

Person to person family relationships

The proposed K.3.1.2 covers person to person relationships within a family. It is legitimate to ask whether these are bibliographically significant, since we are building a bibliographic, not a genealogical, database. While ALA does not expect catalogers to record all such known relationships, frequently they are indeed bibliographically significant. For example, Steve Miller and Sharon Lee, husband and wife, routinely write science fiction books together. Their relationship is bibliographically significant, and it would be appropriate to link the two persons:

Miller, Steve, 1950 July 31-
see also
Spouse: Lee, Sharon, 1952-

Spouse: Lee, Sharon, 1952-
see also
Spouse: Miller, Steve, 1950 July 31-

Similarly, Todd McCaffrey is now writing sequels to his mother Anne McCaffrey's novels and wrote jointly with her before her death. This is also a bibliographically significant family relationship. There are often father and son printers in the early printing period who are frequently confused with each other; linking their records by recording the parent/child relationship would benefit users of the database. A related example is that of an 18th century printer and his widow, who continued the business after he died.

This is obviously a matter of judgment, but if a cataloger feels it is important and helpful to the user of the database to record a person-to-person family relationship, he or she should not be prevented from doing so by the lack of appropriate designators.

The relationship designators "family" and "corporate body"

Current RDA includes the relationship designators "family" and "corporate body". ALA proposes replacing these designators with "member of". The current terms simply name the entity at the other end of the relationship, i.e., "this person is related to a family", or "this person is related to a corporate body." Although the definitions of these designators convey that the entity is a member of the family or corporate body, the terms themselves do not convey such a specific meaning. Instead, they could be taken to mean that the person has any kind of relationship to the family or corporate body, and there are many possible relationships other than membership. Additionally, as a principle of describing relationships, it is not appropriate to use a term that is the same as the name of the related class of entity ("family" or "corporate body") as a description of the relationship.

The current relationship designator "member" which relates a person to a corporate body does not need changing, but in keeping with the practice elsewhere in our proposal of using a unified term to designate relationships that are the same even though the related entities may be different, the reciprocal "family member" is replaced with "member."

Relationships of families to corporate bodies

The relationship designators "founder"/"founder of" have been partially generalized and appear in the proposed K.2.1 in a relationship between families and corporate bodies:

founder A person, family, or corporate body that establishes the related family or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: founder of

founder of A family or corporate body that the related person, family, or corporate body establishes. *Reciprocal relationship*: founder

How can a family be founded by a corporate body? The RDA definition of family has a broader scope than simply blood-related families: “The term family refers to two or more persons related by birth, marriage, adoption, civil union, or similar legal status, *or who otherwise present themselves as a family.*” [emphasis added]. (See RDA 8.1.2, 18.1.2, and 29.1.2.) Thus under the RDA definition it is feasible for a corporate body to found an entity that presents itself as a family.

Relationships within entity descriptions (authorized access point to/from variant access point)

When the ALA considered the relationship types in FRAD¹, it discovered one that applies to a relationship between FRAD entities that are not considered separate entities in RDA. This FRAD relationship is called the secular/religious relationship (FRAD section 5.3.1, p. 61-62). In current cataloging practice, reflected in RDA, assumption of a religious name is generally treated as a name change with the previous name recorded as a variant access point, unless the person is better known by the secular name. In either case, the person is recorded in one, not two, descriptions because RDA does not consider a change of name to create separate person entities (unlike its treatment of pseudonyms). ALA feels that a designator is needed for this relationship, but implementation would require a change of practice allowing designators to be used with variant names:

Bergoglio, Jorge Mario, 1936-

see

Name in religion: Francis, Pope, 1936-

Louis, Father, 1915-1968

see

Secular name: Merton, Thomas, 1915-1968

This change in practice would be useful for recording other relationships as well, e.g., other relationships between an earlier name and a later name when the entity only has one bibliographic identity:

¹ *Functional Requirements for Authority Data* (Saur, 2009)

Morrison, Marion Robert, 1907-1979

see

Later name: Wayne, John, 1907-1979

Schlossberg, Caroline Kennedy, 1957-

see

Earlier name: Kennedy, Caroline, 1957-

How does this fit the model? All relationships look like this:

Entity A <= Relationship => Entity B

Two fundamentals of the entity-relationship database structure are that a relationship cannot exist between things that aren't entities, and each relationship is a single relationship that has to go both ways. The relationship itself is described by a designator. Although we talk about a designator having a reciprocal, in reality there is only one relationship. Thus, reciprocals are simply a problem of the English language, which often can't describe the relationship going from left to right (A to B) with the same words as the *same* relationship when looked at from right to left (B to A). The relationship designator and its reciprocal are defining the same relationship, and all relationships, including the one we're trying to describe here, can be looked at in either direction.

Thus, in order to describe relationships between different names for the same person, those names must be treated as if they themselves were entities. Fortunately, the model does provide for this: the relationships between "name" entities in FRAD (3.4, p. 31), further developed as "nomen" entities in FRSAD (3.5, p. 21-24).² RDA doesn't yet explicitly recognize nomen as an entity (it hadn't been fully developed when RDA was written), but by introducing the concept of preferred and variant names, RDA has the concept "nomen" embedded in it. In fact, at many points in captions, RDA names the relationship between different names even though it does not call these captions "relationship designators". For example, 11.2.3.4-11.2.3.7 provides several categories of variant names of corporate bodies: expanded name; acronym/initialism/abbreviated form; alternative linguistic form of name; other variant name. These describe the relationship between the variant and the preferred name, i.e., they are in fact informal relationship designators. For other examples, see 9.2.3.4-9.2.3.10; 10.2.3.4-10.2.3.6; 16.2.3.5-16.2.3.8.

Therefore, it is legitimate to describe the relationship between nomens in RDA and to treat them as if they were entities. FRSAD describes the nomen-to-nomen relationship in some detail (5.4, p. 31-32).

² *Functional Requirements for Subject Authority Data* (IFLA, 2010) <http://www.ifla.org/files/assets/classification-and-indexing/functional-requirements-for-subject-authority-data/frsad-final-report.pdf>

This relationship exists between variant names and preferred names, as seen in the examples given above. Potentially, relationships may also exist between a given nomen and any other nomen, e.g., between two different variant names. For example, one variant could be an earlier name of another variant (e.g., in a case where a person has changed names twice or more). In the current MARC environment, it is not possible to bring out a variant-to-variant relationship in authority records. Instead, we only link variant names to the preferred name, which is why the relationship might also misleadingly appear to be uni-directional. In an entity-relationship/linked data environment we could link a preferred name with any specific variant and record the exact relationship to it, and we would also be able to link a specific variant with another specific variant and record the exact relationship between those two names. Thus our proposal is not limited to the structure that is possible in MARC, although we believe that the new relationship designators can still be useful in that environment.

Because RDA currently does not recognize variant and preferred names as separate entities, the proposed organization sets designators for relationships within single entity descriptions apart in a separate section from the others, K.3.4. Unlike other sections, we have not given users the option to record relationship designators with identifiers, because RDA does not currently provide for identifiers for names (e.g., preferred and variant names). Because of the future potential for linking any name, not just variants to preferred names, the title of the section was kept general: “Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Person”. Scope notes do not refer to preferred or variant names, although it is expected that at least for the near future the designators will only relate variant names to preferred names. General section K.3 was chosen because all the relationships developed in the proposal apply to persons. Similar designators could be devised for names of a family, or names of a corporate body (see Deferred Issues at the end of this proposal).

The attributive relationship

The attributive relationship is the relationship between a person and another person who has assumed the first person’s identity in order to create a work. This happened with some frequency in the ancient world, where a work was attributed to some famous person in order to give the work more credibility.

These are most commonly found as “Pseudo-...” names (see RDA 9.2.2.24 and the example of Pseudo-Brutus under 30.1.1.3). In many cases scholars refer to the otherwise unknown authors of works attributed to another by attaching the word “Pseudo-” to the front of the other person’s name (or a form of the name). These otherwise unknown persons are commonly identified by this “Pseudo” name. For example, many works not written by the early Church Father Augustine were attributed to him, i.e., published under his name. Many of these works are now commonly identified as by “Pseudo-Augustinus.” This person entity has a relationship to “Augustine, Saint,

Bishop of Hippo.” This relationship is *not* a relationship between a person entity and a work entity; it is a relationship between two person entities:

Pseudo-Augustinus

see also

Appropriated identity: Augustine, Saint, Bishop of Hippo

Augustine, Saint, Bishop of Hippo

see also

Appropriator of identity: Pseudo-Augustinus

Impact

ALA’s proposal replaces all of Appendix K, creating a new structure, changes to some of the existing terms and definitions, providing reciprocals for all relationship designators, and adding a large number of new terms. All of this has an impact on the RDA Registry as well. For changes to the existing terms, see “Changes to current RDA Appendix K” at the end of this proposal. While these are significant changes, ALA believes that the wholesale replacement of Appendix K provides for a more principled approach for agent-to-agent relationships and addresses gaps that otherwise would arise sporadically through the JSC’s fast track process.

Proposed Replacement for Appendix K

Clean copy only

APPENDIX K : Relationship Designators: Relationships Between Persons, Families, and Corporate Bodies

K.0 Scope

This appendix provides general guidelines on using relationship designators to specify relationships between persons, families, and corporate bodies, and lists relationship designators used for that purpose.

Relationship designators are defined using the present tense, with the understanding that the terms can be used for relationships that took place in the past.

K.1 General Guidelines on Using Relationship Designators

The defined scope of a relationship element provides a general indication of the relationship between persons, families, and corporate bodies (e.g., related person, related corporate body). If the relationship element is considered sufficient for the purposes of the agency creating the data, do not use a relationship designator to indicate the specific nature of the relationship.

Relationship designators provide more specific information about the nature of the relationship (e.g. employee, predecessor).

Use relationship designators at the level of specificity that is considered appropriate for the purposes of the agency creating the data. For example, the relationship between a corporate body and the person who is its chief executive can be recorded using either the specific relationship designator *chief executive* or the more general relationship designator *officer*.

If none of the terms listed in this appendix is appropriate or sufficiently specific, use another concise term to indicate the nature of the relationship.

K.2 Relationship Designators for Related Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies

K.2.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons, Families or Corporate Bodies to Other Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person, family, or corporate body (see 29.4). This list contains relationship designators that may be used by more than one type of agent (i.e., person, family, or corporate body), or may have reciprocal relationships with more than one type of agent. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

ancestor A person or family from whom the related person or family descends. *Reciprocal relationship:* descendant

appointee A person, family, or corporate body that is designated by the related person, family, or corporate body to fill an office or position. *Reciprocal relationship:* appointee of

appointee of A person, family, or corporate body that designates the related person, family, or corporate body to fill an office or position. *Reciprocal relationship:* appointee

associated with A person, family, or corporate body that is associated with the related person, family, or corporate body in a generic way. *Reciprocal relationship:* associated with

client A person, family, or corporate body that utilizes the professional services of the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* client of

client of A person, family, or corporate body that provides professional services to the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* client

collaborator A person, family, or corporate body that collaborates with or worked together in some way with the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* collaborator

descendant A person or family that descends from the related person or family. *Reciprocal relationship:* ancestor

distinguished from A person, family, or corporate body that may be confused with the related person, family, or corporate body in scholarly or popular literature. *Reciprocal relationship:* distinguished from

employee A person, family, or corporate body that is employed by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* employer

employer A person, family, or corporate body that employs the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* employee

event organizer A person, family, or corporate body that organizes the related event. *Reciprocal relationship:* organized event

founder A person, family, or corporate body that establishes the related family or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* founder of

founder of A family or corporate body that the related person, family, or corporate body establishes. *Reciprocal relationship:* founder

guardian A person or corporate body that is appointed to manage the affairs of the related person who is unable to conduct those affairs independently. *Reciprocal relationship:* ward

influenced A person, family, or corporate body that is influenced by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* influenced by

influenced by A person, family, or corporate body that influences the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* influenced

leader A person, family, or corporate body that leads the related person, family, or corporate body. For a leader who also holds an office in a corporate body, see officer (K.3.3). *Reciprocal relationship:* leader of

leader of A person, family, or corporate body led by the related person, family, or corporate body. For a corporate body in which the leader is also an officer, see officer of (K.5.1). *Reciprocal relationship:* leader

member A person, family, or corporate body that is a member of the related family or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* member of

member of A family or corporate body to which the related person, family, or corporate body belongs. *Reciprocal relationship:* member

named for A person, family, or corporate body whose name is used by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* namesake

namesake A person, family, or corporate body that is specifically named after the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* named for

owner A person, family, or corporate body that owns the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* owner of

owner of A person, family, or corporate body that is owned by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* owner

organized event An event that is organized by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* event organizer

participant A person, family, or corporate body that takes part in the related event. *Reciprocal relationship:* participant in

competitor A participant that competes in the related event. *Reciprocal relationship:* competitor in

participant in An event in which the related person, family, or corporate body participates. *Reciprocal relationship:* participant

competitor in An event in which the related participant competes. *Reciprocal relationship:* competitor

possibly identified with A person, family, or corporate body that may possibly be the same entity as another person, family, or corporate body, but which has not yet been firmly established and accepted as the same. *Reciprocal relationship:* possibly identified with

predecessor A family that precedes the related family; or a corporate body that precedes the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* successor

publisher A person, family, or corporate body that publishes a work of the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* publisher of

publisher of A person, family, or corporate body whose work is published by the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* publisher

related to A person, family, or corporate body that is related in some way to another person, family or corporate body, but the specific nature of the relationship is not known or cannot be specified. *Reciprocal relationship:* related to

sponsor A person, family, or corporate body that provides donated support to the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* sponsor of

sponsor of A person, family, or corporate body that receives donated support from the related person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* sponsor

successor A family that succeeds or follows the related family; or a corporate body that succeeds or follows the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* predecessor

ward A person placed in the care of the related person or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* guardian

K.3 Relationship Designators for Related Persons

K.3.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Other Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person (see 30.1). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at K.1.

K.3.1.1 General Person to Person Relationships

alternate identity Another identity that is assumed by the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* real identity

apprentice A person learning a trade from the related master, typically at low pay for a fixed period. *Reciprocal relationship:* master

appropriated identity An identity that has been assumed by the related person in order to impersonate the other person. *Reciprocal relationship:* appropriator of identity

appropriator of identity A person who has assumed the name of the related person in order to impersonate the person. *Reciprocal relationship:* appropriated identity

assistant A person serving in an immediately subordinate position to the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* assistant to

assistant to A person serving in an immediately superior position to the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* assistant

business associate A partner or companion to the related person in business or at work. *Reciprocal relationship:* business associate

co-worker A person who works with or shares a task with the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* co-worker

colleague A fellow member of a profession, staff, or academic faculty. *Reciprocal relationship:* colleague

fellow student An associate of the related student who is also formally engaged in learning. *Reciprocal relationship:* fellow student

friend A person who shares a bond of mutual affection or regard with the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* friend

godchild A child who is presented at baptism by the related person, who takes an interest in the child's personal development; or in a secular context, a child whose parents have chosen the related person to take an interest in the child's personal development. *Reciprocal relationship:* godparent

godparent A person who presents the related child for baptism; or a person who is chosen by the child's parents to take an interest in the child's upbringing and to take care of the child should anything happen to the parents. *Reciprocal relationship:* godchild

master A person who teaches a trade to the related apprentice who typically works at low pay for a fixed period. *Reciprocal relationship:* apprentice

partner A person working with the related person in an activity of common interest, most often, a business partnership. For a person other than a spouse with whom the related person cohabits, see domestic partner (K.3.1.2). *Reciprocal relationship:* partner

real identity A person who assumes the related alternate identity. *Reciprocal relationship:* alternate identity

student A person who receives instruction from the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* teacher

teacher A person who instructs the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* student

See also K.2.1.

K.3.1.2 Person to Person Relationships Within a Family

relative A person who is connected to the related person by blood, marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* relative

aunt/uncle A sibling of the related person's parent. *Reciprocal relationship:* nephew/niece

child A son or daughter of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* parent

adoptive child A person who is assigned to the role of child of the related person by legal action. *Reciprocal relationship:* adoptive parent

child-in-law A child of the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* parent-in-law

grandchild A child of the related person's child. *Reciprocal relationship:* grandparent

great-grandchild A child of the related person's grandchild. *Reciprocal relationship:* great-grandparent

step-child A child of the related person by a new marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* step-parent

cousin A child of the related person's aunt or uncle. *Reciprocal relationship:* cousin

domestic partner A person other than a spouse with whom the related person cohabits. For persons partnered to the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status, use spouse. *Reciprocal relationship:* domestic partner

nephew/niece A child of a sibling of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* aunt/uncle

parent A father or mother of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* child

adoptive parent A person assigned by legal action to the role of parent of the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* adoptive child

parent-in-law A parent of the related person's spouse. *Reciprocal relationship:* child-in-law

grandparent A parent of the related person's parent. *Reciprocal relationship:* grandchild

great-grandparent A parent of the related person's grandparent. *Reciprocal relationship:* great-grandchild

step-parent A parent of the related person by a new marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* step-child

sibling A person having one or both parents in common with the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* sibling

half-sibling A sibling having one parent in common with the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* half-sibling

sibling-in-law A sibling of the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* sibling-in-law

step-sibling A sibling of the related person by a new marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. *Reciprocal relationship:* step-sibling

spouse A person who is partnered to the related person by marriage, civil union, or other similar legal status. For a person other than a spouse with whom the related person cohabits, use domestic partner. *Reciprocal relationship:* spouse

See also [K.2.1](#).

K.3.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families

Record an appropriate term from the list at [K.2.1](#) with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person (see [30.1](#)). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

K.3.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related person (see [30.1](#)). For definitions of reciprocal relationship designators listed here, see [K.5.1](#). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

attendee A person who receives instruction at the related educational institution. *Reciprocal relationship:* student at

delegate A person who represents a corporate body at the related conference, meeting, event, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* delegate to

graduate A person who receives an academic degree from the related granting institution or faculty. *Reciprocal relationship:* graduate of

officer A person holding an office in or commanding the related corporate body. For a leader who does not hold an office in a corporate body, use leader (see [K.2.1](#)). *Reciprocal relationship:* officer of

office held by A person who is identified by the related corporate identity when acting as a head of state, head of government, head of an international intergovernmental body, or a religious official. *Reciprocal relationship:* office held

chief executive An officer who is chief executive of the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* chief executive of

trustee An officer granted the powers of administration in the related corporate body in order to act for its benefit. *Reciprocal relationship:* trustee of

representative A person who represents the related corporate body at a conference, meeting, event, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* representative of

See also [K.2.1](#).

K.3.4 Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Person

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the variant access point for a related authorized access point. Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

other name A name borne by the person that is different from another name borne by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:* other name

earlier name A name that the person bore previous to assuming another name. *Reciprocal relationship:* later name

name before gender change A name borne by the person previous to changing gender. *Reciprocal relationship:* name after gender change

name before marriage A name borne by the person previous to marrying. *Reciprocal relationship:* name after marriage

later name A name that the person assumes after bearing another name. *Reciprocal relationship:* earlier name

name after gender change A name borne by the person subsequent to changing gender. *Reciprocal relationship:* name before gender change

name after marriage A name borne by the person subsequent to marrying. *Reciprocal relationship:* name before marriage

name in religion A religious name that is assumed by the person. *Reciprocal relationship:* secular name

secular name A secular name of the person, who has assumed a religious identity. *Reciprocal relationship:* name in religion

K.4 Relationship Designators for Related Families

K.4.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list from the list at [K.2.1](#) with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see [31.1](#)). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

K.4.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families

Record an appropriate term from the list at [K.2.1](#) with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see [31.1](#)). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

K.4.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list at [K.2.1](#) with the authorized access point or identifier for a related family (see [31.1](#)). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

K.5 Relationship Designators for Related Corporate Bodies

K.5.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Persons

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see [32.1](#)). For definitions of reciprocal relationship designators listed here, see [K.3.3](#). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

delegate to A conference, meeting, event, etc., that is attended by the related person as the representative of another corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* delegate

graduate of An institution or faculty that granted an academic degree to the related person. *Reciprocal relationship:* graduate

officer of A corporate body that the related person commands or in which the person holds an office. For a corporate body in which the related person is a leader but does not hold an office, use leader of (see [K.2.1](#)). *Reciprocal relationship:* officer

office held A corporate identity of the related person who is a head of state, a head of government, a head of an international intergovernmental body, or a religious official. *Reciprocal relationship:* office held by

chief executive of A corporate body in which the related officer is the chief executive. *Reciprocal relationship:* chief executive

trustee of A corporate body that grants the powers of administration to the related officer in order to act for its benefit. *Reciprocal relationship:* trustee

representative of A corporate body that is represented by the related person at a conference, meeting, event, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* representative

student at An educational institution that provides instruction to the related person.
Reciprocal relationship: attendee

See also [K.2.1](#).

K.5.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families

Record an appropriate term from the list at [K.2.1](#) with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see [32.1](#)). For definitions of reciprocal relationship designators listed here, see [K.4.3](#). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators at [K.1](#).

K.5.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Other Corporate Bodies

Record an appropriate term from the list below with the authorized access point or identifier for a related corporate body (see [32.1](#)). Apply the general guidelines on using relationship designators given under [K.1](#).

absorbed corporate body A corporate body that was absorbed by the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* absorbing corporate body

absorbing corporate body A corporate body that absorbed the related corporate body.
Reciprocal relationship: absorbed corporate body

broader affiliated body A corporate body that acts for the related local affiliated body and others at a broader organizational level. *Reciprocal relationship:* local affiliate

component of merger A corporate body that formed the related corporate body by merging with one or more other corporate bodies. *Reciprocal relationship:* product of merger

hierarchical subordinate A corporate body that is subordinate to the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* hierarchical superior

hierarchical superior A corporate body that is hierarchically superior to the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* hierarchical subordinate

jointly held conference A conference that is jointly held with the related conference.
Reciprocal relationship: jointly held conference

local affiliate A local corporate body that is affiliated with the related broader body which acts for it and others at a broader organizational level. *Reciprocal relationship:* broader affiliated body

mergee A corporate body that merged with the related corporate body to form a third.
Reciprocal relationship: mergee

product of merger A corporate body that resulted from the merger of two or more related corporate bodies. *Reciprocal relationship:* component of merger

product of split A corporate body that resulted from the split or division of the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: split from

split from A corporate body that split or divided into the related corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship*: product of a split

See also [K.2.1](#).

Changes to current RDA Appendix K

K.2 Relationship Designators for Related Persons

K.2.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Other Persons

K.2.4 K.3.1.1	alternate identity	Another A pseudonymous or other identity <u>that is</u> assumed by the <u>related</u> person.
K.2.4 K.3.1.1	real identity	A real person who assumes the <u>related</u> alternate identity.

K.2.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Families

K.2.2 K.2.1	family member member	A person, <u>family, or corporate body</u> who that is a member of the <u>related</u> family or <u>corporate body</u> .
K.2.2 K.2.1	progenitor ancestor	A person <u>or family</u> from whom the <u>related person or family</u> descends is descended .

K.2.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Persons to Corporate Bodies

K.2.3 K.2.1	employee	A person, <u>family, or corporate body</u> that is employed by the <u>related person, family, or corporate body</u> .
K.2.3 K.2.1	founder	A person, <u>family, or corporate body</u> that establishes who founded the <u>related family or corporate body</u> .
K.2.3 K.3.3	graduate	A person who receives an academic degree from the <u>related</u> granting institution or faculty
K.2.3 K.3.3	incumbent officer	A person holding an office in <u>or commanding the related</u> corporate body. For a leader who does not hold an office in a corporate body, use leader (see K.2.1).

K.2.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	member	A <u>person, family, or corporate body</u> who <u>that</u> is a member of the <u>related family or corporate body</u> .
K.2.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	sponsor	A <u>person, family, or corporate body</u> <u>that provides donated support to the related person, family, or sponsoring</u> the corporate body.

K.3 Relationship Designators for Related Families

K.3.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Persons

K.3.1 <u>K.2.1</u>	descendants descendant	A <u>person or family</u> <u>that descends</u> descended from the particular <u>related person or family</u> .
K.3.1 <u>K.2.1</u>	family member of	A <u>family or corporate body</u> to which the <u>related person, family, or corporate body</u> belongs.

K.3.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Other Families

K.3.2 <u>K.2.1</u>	descendant family descendant	A <u>person or family</u> <u>that descends</u> descended from the <u>related person or other</u> family.
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K.3.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Families to Corporate Bodies

K.3.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	founding family founder	A <u>person, family, or corporate body</u> <u>that founded</u> <u>establishes</u> the <u>related family or corporate body</u> .
K.3.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	sponsoring family sponsor	A <u>person, family, or corporate body</u> <u>that sponsors</u> <u>provides donated support to the related person, family, or corporate body</u> .

K.4 Relationship Designators for Related Corporate Bodies

K.4.1 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Persons

K.4.1 <u>K.2.1</u>	corporate body member of	A <u>family or corporate body</u> of to which the <u>related person, family, or corporate body</u> <u>belongs</u> is a member .
K.4.1 <u>K.2.1</u>	employer	A <u>person, family, or corporate body</u> <u>that employs</u> the <u>related person, family, or corporate body</u> .
K.4.1 <u>K.2.1</u>	founded corporate body founder of	A <u>family or corporate body</u> An organization that the <u>related person</u> <u>founded, family, or corporate body</u> <u>establishes</u> .
K.4.1	graduate of	An institution or faculty that granted an

<u>K.5.1</u>		academic degree to the <u>related</u> person.
K.4.1 <u>K.5.1</u>	officiated corporate body <u>officer of</u>	A corporate body in which <u>that</u> the <u>related</u> person <u>commands</u> or in which the person holds an office. <u>For a corporate body in which the related person is a leader but does not hold an office, use leader of (see K.2.1).</u>

K.4.2 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Families

K.4.2 <u>K.2.1</u>	founded corporate body <u>founder of</u>	<u>A family or corporate body</u> An organization that the <u>related person, family founded, or corporate body establishes.</u>
K.4.2 <u>K.2.1</u>	sponsored corporate body <u>sponsor of</u>	<u>A person, family, or corporate body</u> An organization that <u>receives donated support from the related person, family sponsors, or corporate body.</u>

K.4.3 Relationship Designators to Relate Corporate Bodies to Other Corporate Bodies

K.4.3 <u>K.5.3</u>	absorbed corporate body	A corporate body that was absorbed by <u>the related</u> another corporate body.
K.4.3 <u>K.5.3</u>	absorbing corporate body	A corporate body that absorbed <u>the related</u> another corporate body.
K.4.3 <u>K.5.3</u>	broader affiliated body	A corporate body that acts for the <u>related</u> local affiliated body and others at a broader organizational level.
K.4.3 <u>K.5.3</u>	component of merger	A corporate body that formed the other <u>related</u> corporate body by merging with one or more other corporate bodies.
K.4.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	corporate member <u>member of</u>	A <u>family or</u> corporate body <u>to which</u> that is a <u>member of the other related person, family, or corporate body belongs.</u>
K.4.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	founded corporate body <u>founder of</u>	A <u>family or</u> corporate body that the <u>related</u> other <u>person, family, or</u> corporate body <u>founded</u> establishes .
K.4.3 <u>K.2.1</u>	founding corporate body <u>founder</u>	A <u>person, family, or</u> corporate body that <u>establishes</u> founded the other <u>related</u> family or corporate body.
K.4.3 <u>K.5.3</u>	hierarchical subordinate	A corporate body that is subordinate to the other <u>related</u> corporate body.

K.4.3 K.5.3	hierarchical superior	A corporate body that is hierarchically superior to the other <u>related</u> corporate body.
K.4.3 K.5.3	jointly held conference	A conference that is jointly held with <u>the related</u> another conference.
K.4.3 K.5.3	local affiliate	A local corporate body <u>that is</u> affiliated with the <u>related</u> broader body which acts for it and others at a broader organizational level.
K.4.3 K.2.1	membership corporate body member of	A <u>family or</u> corporate body formed from the membership of other <u>to which the related person, family, or corporate bodies</u> body belongs.
K.4.3 K.5.3	mergee	A corporate body that merged with the other <u>related</u> corporate body to form a third.
K.4.3 K.2.1	predecessor	A <u>family that precedes the related family;</u> or a corporate body that precedes the other <u>related</u> corporate body.
K.4.3 K.5.3	predecessor of split split from	A corporate body that split or divided into the other <u>related</u> corporate body.
K.4.3 K.5.3	product of merger	A corporate body that resulted from a merger of two or more other <u>related</u> corporate bodies.
K.4.3 K.5.3	product of split	A corporate body that resulted from a split or division of the other <u>related</u> corporate body.
K.4.3 K.2.1	sponsored corporate body sponsor of	A <u>person, family, or</u> corporate body that is sponsored by <u>receives donated support from</u> the other <u>related person, family, or</u> corporate body.
K.4.3 K.2.1	sponsoring corporate body sponsor	A <u>person, family, or</u> corporate body that sponsors <u>provides donated support to</u> the other <u>related person, family, or</u> corporate body.
K.4.3 K.2.1	successor	A <u>family that succeeds or follows the related family;</u> or a corporate body that succeeds or follows the other <u>related</u> corporate body.

Deferred Issues

Relationships within entity descriptions – families and corporate bodies

If the JSC agrees to create relationship designators for particular categories of preferred and variant names for persons, (see above under Comments), the structure could be expanded to accommodate the similar situations that may arise with families and with corporate bodies. For example, with a sampling of possible designators:

K.2.2. Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Person, a Family, or a Corporate body

contracted name An acronym, initialism, or abbreviated form of a name of a person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* expanded name

expanded name An expanded or fuller form of name of a person, family, or corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* contracted name

transliterated form of name A name of a person, family, or corporate body in a form transliterated from the script in which it appears on sources from which it is taken. *Reciprocal relationship:* vernacular form of name

vernacular form of name A name of a person, family, or corporate body in the script in which it appears on sources from which it is taken. *Reciprocal relationship:* transliterated form of name

K.4.4. Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Family

form of name based on hereditary title A name of a family based on a hereditary title. *Reciprocal relationship:* form of name not based on hereditary title

form of name not based on hereditary title A name of a family not based on a hereditary title. *Reciprocal relationship:* form of name based on hereditary title

K.5.4. Relationship Designators to Relate Different Names of a Corporate Body

direct form of name A direct form of a name of a corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* inverted form of name

inverted form of name An inverted form of a name of a corporate body. *Reciprocal relationship:* direct form of name

ALA would be willing to develop a set of designators of this type (including further consideration of the above designators), following the structure suggested above.

Generalization of alternate identity/real identity

It is ALA's belief that the Alternate identity/Real identity relationship can apply to families and corporate bodies as well as to persons. However, in this proposal we did not generalize the relationship to K.2, because this issue is currently being discussed by the JSC Working Group on Fictitious Characters. Ultimately, ALA would like to see this relationship generalized, allowing these relationship designators to be used with all agents (that is, in the proposed structure, moved from K.3.1.1 to K.2.1).

Relationship designators for fictitious characters

Also related to fictitious entities is a set of designators to record the relationship between a fictitious character and its creator:

character created by a person who created the related fictitious character. *Reciprocal relationship*: created character

created character a fictitious character created by the related person. *Reciprocal relationship*: character created by

In current RDA practice, this would be a relationship between two persons and would be used as follows:

Bond, James (Fictitious character)
see also
Character created by: Fleming, Ian, 1908-1964

Fleming, Ian, 1908-1964
see also
Created character: Bond, James (Fictitious character)

We are aware that the usage of fictitious character access points may change in the future (e.g., their ability to be creators is in question). However, there is in fact a relationship between a fictitious character and its creator, and catalogers have expressed a need for these designators now. We also believe it will be needed in the future (perhaps as a relationship between nomens). ALA would be willing to propose these relationship designators for Appendix K, if the JSC agrees.

Relationship designators for jurisdictions

The following designators for relationships between jurisdictions are needed and were proposed in 6JSC/ALA/25, on the basis that jurisdictions are also corporate bodies. However, in light of the anticipated changes coming in the FR consolidated model, we assume that the JSC would prefer to class them with the place entity. In the current RDA structure, we would recommend that they be given in Appendix L, which is simply a placeholder:

capital A jurisdiction that is the official seat of the related government of the state, territory, nation, etc. *Reciprocal relationship:* capital of

county seat A jurisdiction that is the administrative center or seat of government of the related county. *Reciprocal relationship:* county seat of

capital of A state, territory, nation, etc. that is the official seat of the related government. *Reciprocal relationship:* capital

county seat of A city, town, etc., that is the administrative center or seat of government of the related county. *Reciprocal relationship:* county seat

first-order administrative division A primary administrative division of the related country, such as a state in Australia or the United States, or a province in Canada or Indonesia. *Reciprocal relationship:* first-order administrative division of

first-order administrative division of A country in which the related primary administrative division, such as a state in Australia or the United States, or a province in Canada or Indonesia, is located. *Reciprocal relationship:* first-order administrative division

If the JSC agrees, ALA would be willing to put forward a proposal to this effect.

Cross-appendix reciprocals

If these designators for jurisdictions are placed in an appendix other than K, this will raise the issue of reciprocals residing in a different appendix. Some of these terms will have reciprocals in K. For example, a government (a town, a country, presumably covered in appendix L) may have a relationship with a corporate body. Consider this:

Barrington Area Council of Governments

see also

Member: Barrington (Ill.)

Member: Barrington Hills (Ill.)

...

Barrington (Ill.)

see also

Member of: Barrington Area Council of Governments

Jurisdictions might easily have recordable relationships with persons or families as well. Catalogers should be free to record relationships they find relevant and useful even though they may cross boundaries within RDA. ALA raises this issue as one that needs to be resolved, but recognizes that it is outside of the scope of this proposal.

Accommodating nomen-to-nomen relationships in Chapter 29

Based on our understanding of the anticipated changes coming with the FRBR consolidation efforts, Chapter 29 will need to be revised to justify nomen-to-nomen relationships. ALA assumes that this will be considered as part of the overall efforts to update RDA as the FRBR model changes.