

# Naming the Authority Files

report from  
PCC Standing Committee on Standards  
to  
PCC Policy Committee

follow-up to  
SCS Task Group on the Function of the Authority File  
Final Report recommendation #1

May 3, 2004

## Executive summary

SCS recommends that one of the following sets (rows) of names (and short forms) be selected for the names of the name and title file, and the LCSH file. We recommend that the combined file not be named.

name and title file	LCSH file
AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF
AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF
Cooperative Name and Title Authority File = CoNTAF	Cooperative Subject Authority File = CoSAF
PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC) AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF
LC/PCC Name and Title Authority File = (LC/PCC) NTAF	LC/PCC Subject Authority File = (LC/PCC) SAF
NACO Authority File = NAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF
NACO AACR Authority File = (NACO) AAF	LC/SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC/SACO) LAF
LC/NACO Authority File = LNAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF
LC/NACO AACR Authority File = (LC/NACO) AAF	LC/SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC/SACO) LAF

## Background

SCS's Task Group on the Function of the Authority File, in recommendation #1 in its April 2003 final report, asked that suitable names for the authority files for which PCC supports contributions be selected, and then consistently used in LC and PCC communication and documentation. These authority files currently are:

- the file of name and title authority records created according to AACR2 and LCRI,
- the file of LCSH subject authority records, and
- the combined file of the above two files

In June 2003, SCS affirmed support for this recommendation. SCS and SCT's Joint Task Group on International Participation added its voice to the issue, recommending in its September 2003 final report (at VIII.A.3) that the name and title file be renamed the PCC Name Authority File. At its November 2003 meeting, the Policy Committee expressed its support of TGFAF's recommendation, and asked SCS to forward two or three suggestions of names for each file. I gave November 30th as the deadline for that; the delay in getting these suggestions to you is entirely my responsibility, not that of my committee members or of Secretariat staff.

The issue of naming the authority files elicited from SCS members quite far-ranging ideas, and articulate and strong opinions. Most of the recommendations in this document by necessity represent majority viewpoints rather than unanimity.

## Initial issues

### What should be named?

#### 1. The "combined" file

The name and title file and the LCSH file are actual physical files that are distributed as distinct files by LC's CDS; meaningful, consistent identification of these files would be beneficial for the cataloging community. However, there isn't a "combined" file in the same sense. LCSH as a scheme by policy subsumes nearly all headings in the name and title file: these name and title records can be thought of as two records each (one for the heading used as a main or added entry, and one for the heading used as a subject entry) that are conveniently stored in one MARC container. Also, it is important that catalogers understand the differences between the two record types, especially when using a heading for its "non-native" purpose.

There are also international concerns. The final report of the Joint Task Group on International Participation states that *international participants find problematic the use of LCRI's which are not commonly used by non-US libraries. This will only be exacerbated by the recruitment of more international participants.* If the PCC wants to expand internationally and/or into other subcommunities beyond its primary base of general academic libraries, it needs to position itself to be able to incorporate records governed by other standards. Records for headings governed by AACR but not LCRI or by other subject schemes will likely not be distributable in one file with AACR/LCRI and LCSH records. Also, other subject schemes may not incorporate headings from our AACR2/LCRI name and title file in the same way or to the same extent as LCSH does, or even at all, furthering eroding the concept of a combined file.

Therefore it does not seem helpful to reify a conceptual combination of the two files that does not exist in fact or even (in some senses) in practice. In case the Policy Committee does choose to name the combined file, we have included options, which appear with gray shading.

#### 2. Name vs. title file

The name and title file is conceptually a name file and a title file combined; there is no entity in the file that is both a name and a title. However, since 1) headings for many titles incorporate a name heading, 2) a name or title heading is not allowed to conflict with any other heading (whether name or title), and 3) we use a single set of record control numbers for names and titles, there did not seem to be sufficient reason to reify this split.

#### 3. Scope of naming

Are we naming a particular "master" copy of each file of authority records? If so, are they the ones at LC? If not, are we naming any file that claims to be an exact copy of some master file, or a superset of that master file? How frequently should a file need to be updated to be considered the same as the master file? Does the concept of "master file" even apply

here? In FRBR terms, are we naming works, expressions, manifestations, or items? Also, does the name denote search interface as well as content?

For the purposes of this document, we take that each entity to be named is a FRBR expression of a set of records, rather than a manifestation. Therefore the names are for the content of each file and its records, and the form of that content (words, dates, punctuation, etc.), and not any particular embodiment or copy of the file. The "original" or "master" files are those distributed by LC. We expect that access providers may prepend their names to the names PCC chooses to identify their copies of the files, and may include the search interface in what they name.

### **What's in a name?**

Criteria for a name of a file of records include:

- Descriptive = The name characterizes what it refers to.
- Distinctive = The name does not characterize what it doesn't refer to.
- Meaningful = The name addresses aspects of the file that are important to users (and relevant non-users) of the file.
- Succinct = The name does not exclude extraneous words or symbols.
- Compatible = The name is consistent with the names of the other file(s).
- Persistent = The characteristics above are likely to maintain over time.

Criteria for a short form of a name include:

- Evident = The short form of the name is fairly obvious.
- Speakable = The short form is pronounceable.

## **Components of file names**

### **File type**

All of the files to be named are files of authority records. In this regard, they have generally been referred to as *authority files*. Other options for the file type in the names include:

authorities  
authority database  
authority record set

and simply:

database  
file  
record set

If the nature of the files were changing in some significant way, a new term could be helpful in getting catalogers to sit up and take notice that this thing they have been using for years is becoming something else. Since that is not the case, and *authority file* is aptly descriptive, we see no reason to switch to a different term.

It may be useful to be explicit that the combined file is indeed composed of other files. Options include:

Combined	Joint
Consolidated	Merged
Integrated	Unified

Of these, *combined* seems the best, as it is accurate, without being too specific on the process or output of the combining. It could appear initially, or adjacent to *Authority File*.

SCS recommends the following sets of file types for use in the file names.

name and title file	LCSH file	combined file
Authority File	Authority File	Authority File
Authority File	Authority File	Combined ... Authority File
Authority File	Authority File	Combined Authority File

### Record types

The files vary in the types of records they contain. Options for record types in the names include:

name and title file

Name or Names

Name and Title, or Names and Titles

LCSH file

Subject or Subjects

combined file

Name, Title, and Subject; or Names, Titles, and Subjects

For many catalogers outside of LC, *name* is not taken to include titles. (This does bring up an interesting issue: should we then change the name of NACO to NATCO?)

Singular rather than plural nouns are used in most current versions of the names; there does not seem to be any impetus to switch.

SCS recommends the following set of record types for use in the file names.

name and title file	LCSH file	combined file
Name and Title	Subject	Name, Title, and Subject

### Standards

Another important aspect of a file is its governing standard(s). Options for standards in the names include:

name and title file

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, Second Edition or AACR2

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules or AACR

Anglo-American

AACR2/LCRI

AACR/LCRI

LCSH file

LCSH

combined file

[some combination of the above]

AACR2 is certainly a governing standard of the name and title file. With the eventual-but-not-too-distant AACR3 on the horizon, which will assumably not invalidate AACR2 headings, the 2 seems unnecessarily limiting. *Anglo-American* is shorter than the full name of the standard, but is ambiguous: it could be seen to refer to the rules, or to the countries of the contributors. Since we hope that users and potential users of the file would have at least a cursory understanding of what AACR is, we can use its (shorter) acronym form.

Some non-U.S. members of PCC have been initially surprised to learn, and continue to have significant reservations about, PCC's requirement to follow LCRI, being a U.S.-centered standard. However, since it is currently a requirement for contribution, including it in the name in conjunction with AACR would be truth in advertising. It would make a name more descriptive and distinctive. Disadvantages to including it in the name include a less persistent name if LCRI becomes optional for NACO contributions (which was suggested by the Joint Task Group on International Participation), or if we change the name of the standard (which SCS will be exploring).

As PCC incorporates other content standards into its fold, the decision on whether to store records created according to these other standards in the existing files or separate files will likely have implications for file names.

SCS recommends the following sets of standards for use in the file names.

name and title file	LCSH file	combined file
AACR	LCSH	AACR/LCSH
AACR	LCSH	LCSH/AACR
AACR/LCRI	LCSH	AACR/LCRI and LCSH
AACR/LCRI	LCSH	LCSH and AACR/LCRI

### Indications of responsibility

The multiplicity of contributors to the files is one of their most important features. Options for indication of general responsibility in the names include:

International

Collaborative  
Cooperative

Contributors to the files are indeed from multiple countries. However, as the final report of the Joint SCS/SCT Task Group on International Participation described, declaring oneself international without eliminating U.S.- and English language-centric practices is at best not helpful, and at worst duplicitous and condescending.

*Cooperative* has the advantage of being in the name of PCC itself. The LCSH file is not as cooperative as the name and title file, in the sense that PCC members other than LC do not directly contribute, but rather present proposals to LC. This is perhaps more of a political issue than a linguistic one: do LC and PCC want PCC members to view the LCSH file as fundamentally cooperative, or not? There are good arguments on both sides of this issue.

Options for indication of specific responsibility in the names include:

all files

Library of Congress or LC  
Program for Cooperative Cataloging or PCC

Program for Cooperative Cataloging/Library of Congress or PCC/LC  
Library of Congress/Program for Cooperative Cataloging or LC/PCC

name and title file

NACO  
NACO/Library of Congress or NACO/LC  
Library of Congress/NACO or LC/NACO

LCSH file

SACO  
SACO/Library of Congress or SACO/LC  
Library of Congress/SACO or LC/SACO

Substituting *and* for a slash in the options above provides additional (longer) options. Using the abbreviated forms above allows for shorter names. The more specific *NACO* and *SACO* can lead to more distinctive names than the more general *PCC*.

Ownership of and primary responsibility for the files seems to be a sensitive issue. What do catalogers, in the U.S. and in other countries, perceive to be the relationship between LC and the files? between PCC and the files? How do PCC and LC as institutions perceive these relationships? As raised above, are LC's versions of the files considered the master files? In addition to being a member of PCC, the largest single contributor to the files, and a major trainer, LC serves in many unique roles: PCC Secretariat, database administrator, lead policy developer, primary distributor, etc.

The LCSH file seems more clearly "owned" by LC than the name and title file, because of the nature of non-LC contribution as noted above, and because PCC plays a lesser role in setting the standards for the file. So it seems odd to give responsibility for the LCSH file as *PCC*, *PCC/LC*, *SACO*, or *SACO/LC*. It seems equally out of place to indicate responsibility in the name and title file name as just *LC*. Along the same line, it seems odd to describe the combined file as either purely *LC* or *PCC*.

PCC and LC need to settle these issues before optimal names can be chosen. Note also that putting the name of an institution in the name of a file may mean different things to different people--original creation, ongoing responsibility, ownership, something else--even if the namers intend a particular meaning. If multiple bodies are given, the order in which they appear may itself signify something to some people. Note that even if responsible bodies are not used in the file names, having an explicit understanding on the ownership and responsibility issues would benefit PCC, its members (including LC), and potential members.

SCS recommends the following sets of indications of responsibility for use in the file names; substituting *and* for each slash in a row provides an additional set.

name and title file	LCSH file	combined file
Cooperative	Cooperative	Cooperative
PCC	LC	PCC/LC
PCC	LC	LC/PCC
PCC	LC/PCC	LC/PCC
PCC/LC	LC	PCC/LC
LC/PCC	LC	LC/PCC
LC/PCC	LC/PCC	LC/PCC
NACO	LC/SACO	LC/PCC
LC/NACO	LC/SACO	LC/PCC

It does not make sense to include *NACO* in the name and title file name and *PCC* in the combined file name without *SACO* in the LCSH file name, so that set of values was excluded.

### Eponyms

Although originally suggested as a joke, it is certainly possible to include an eponym in a file name. This would be an opportunity to honor someone who has been instrumental in the development of the file. One suggestion was to call the name and title file *BEN* after Ben Tucker, former descriptive cataloging policy guru at LC.

## Putting the pieces together

### Combining the components

The file type is needed in all names. Adding record types alone does not produce sufficiently distinctive names. Adding responsible bodies alone may produce some names that are distinctive for now, but those names will not be when other standards are incorporated into the PCC family. While not distinctive, the sole inclusion of *Cooperative* for a name of the combined file is very succinct. Including governing standards (at least the ones we use now) in names makes including record types moot.

SCS recommends that names conform to one of the following structures:

standards + file type

*Cooperative* + file type  
(for the combined file only)

indication of responsibility + record types + file type

indication of responsibility + standards + file type

Using the standards for a file as the only addition to the file type is the structure that produces the shortest names. These names are reasonably distinctive, especially as viewed within the context of PCC.

Combining *Cooperative* with record types (for the name and title and LCSH files) provides relatively short and meaningful names. (*Cooperative* is our middle name--literally!) Although these names are not highly distinctive, they are no worse than other names we know and love, such as *Program for Cooperative Cataloging* and *Library of Congress*. Using standards instead of record types gets more distinctive.

Using responsible bodies with either standards or record types gets even more distinctive, but such names raise the political issues described above.

### **Names for consideration**

Options combining the components into whole names are shown in the *Names Considered* table at the end of this document, with proposed short forms.

As noted above, SCS recommends that a "combined" file not be named. In case the Policy Committee does choose to name it, we have provided possibilities below, in the gray-shaded columns. Note that excluding the combined file reduces the number of proposed sets of names from 50 to 29.

In general, each name in a set follows the same structure. The two exceptions are:

- *LC* by itself would be the default for *LCSH*, and that combination would look redundant (even though technically it isn't), so *LC* was dropped when it would have been adjacent to *LCSH*.
- *LC Subject Authority File* was not distinctive enough, as *LC* controls many subject vocabularies, some of which could become PCC standards. When *LC Subject Authority File* would have been the form paralleling the structure of the name of the name and title file, *LCSH Subject Authority File* was used instead.

Short forms were limited to two syllables. Short forms in which the word following a slash was and was not represented were both considered. Multiple short forms in one cell are compatible with all the proposed short forms for the other names in the set. With many names, no reasonable short form for the full name existed. For those names, short forms for each name in the set were based on the portion of the name following the responsible bodies. The bodies are in parentheses before the short form.

A slash is used between two responsible bodies, unless the name also includes *AACR/LCRI*, in which case for readability the slash between the bodies is changed to *and*.

Some names were excluded:

- Some combinations produced names that were overly long. Names with *Combined* and two pairings (such as *LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Combined Authority File*) were too cluttered. *Cooperative* did not seem useful when responsible bodies were included.
- Some orderings for terms in names for the combined file were not logical in the context of the other two file names, such as *LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File* from *PCC AACR Authority File* and *LCSH Authority File*.

- Short forms for some names were too similar to short forms for other names in their set. For some sets of names no consistent short forms could be constructed.

## Discussion

SCS would like to offer some thoughts on some of the sets in the *Proposed names* table.

Set 1 contains very short names that are descriptive, and the relation between names is evident. The name and title file name is not highly distinctive, and may not sit well with international participants (unless LCRI becomes optional). It obviates the need to deal with the potentially controversial issue of responsible bodies. The names will likely remain valid for quite a while, although if PCC were to accept AACR but non-LCRI authority records, the name and title file may need to be renamed. Set 6 adds */LCRI* to names in set 1. Two of the names become a little longer, but have greater distinctiveness, but gain in distinctiveness. [Sets 2-5 and 7-13 vary from sets 1 and 6 in short forms and the presence or absence, and location, of *Combined* in the combined file name.]

Set 14 offers highly meaningful, descriptive, and compatible names, with a sacrifice in distinctiveness. It also obviates the need to deal with the potentially controversial issue of responsible bodies. Although the names are a bit longer than in set 1, the names should be pretty easy to remember. If other files are incorporated into PCC, the file names will need to be revised to achieve greater distinctiveness. [Sets 15-16 vary from set 14 in the presence or absence, and location, of *Combined* in the combined file name, and its short forms.]

Sets 17 and 18 are intermediate between sets 1 & 6 and set 14. The short forms are fairly similar.

Sets 26 and 27 provide more distinctiveness in the name and title file name than earlier sets. However if the combined file is named, these names are rather bulky. [Set 23 varies by removing *LCRI*; set 30-31 by adding *LC* after *PCC* and in short forms.]

Set 32 provides a set of consistent, descriptive, meaningful names, putting *LC* ahead of *PCC*. The name of the subject file will not be distinctive if other LC schemes are added to the PCC family. [Set 19 varies by dropping *LC* from the name and title file name; set 46 by using the more specific *NACO* and *SACO*.]

Set 37 presents compact and descriptive names. Again, the name of the subject file will not be distinctive if other LC schemes are added to the PCC family. The names are compatible and meaningful, if we view LC as having a special relationship to LCSH. Set 44 prepends *LC* to the name and title file name, upping compatibility; meaningfulness is probably increased for some people and decreased for others. Set 41 on the other hand adds in the prime governing standards, increasing persistence, distinctiveness, and descriptiveness, but also length. Set 48 combines the additions from sets 44 and 41. [Sets 38 and 45 vary by using *Combined* in the combined file name, and its short form. Set 22 varies in using the generic *PCC* rather than the specific *NACO* and *SACO*. Sets 42-43 and 49-50 vary by adding */LCRI* and in short forms.]

Sets 20-21 use *LCSH Subject Authority File* for the LCSH file name, to be parallel with the name and title file name, but *Subject* is redundant.

Sets 24-25, 28-29, 33-36, 39-40, and 47 are various other hybrids of the above sets.

### Narrowing the field

SCS proposes that one of the following sets of names be selected for the authority files. Although very different from each other, these sets maximize at least one name criterion, without becoming unacceptable in any criterion.

set	name and title file	LCSH file	combined file
1.	AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCSH Authority File = ALAF
6.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = ALAF
14.	Cooperative Name and Title Authority File = CoNTAF	Cooperative Subject Authority File = CoSAF	Cooperative Authority File = CAF = CoAF
26.	PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC) AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	[do not name]
32.	LC/PCC Name and Title Authority File = (LC/PCC) NTAF	LC/PCC Subject Authority File = (LC/PCC) SAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
37.	NACO Authority File = NAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Authority File = LPAF
41.	NACO AACR Authority File = (NACO) AAF	LC/SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC/SACO) LAF	LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) ALAF
44.	LC/NACO Authority File = LNAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Authority File = LPAF
48.	LC/NACO AACR Authority File = (LC/NACO) AAF	LC/SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC/SACO) LAF	LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) ALAF

### Names Considered

set	name and title file	LCSH file	combined file
1.	AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCSH Authority File = ALAF
2.	AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	Combined AACR/LCSH Authority File = CALAF
3.	AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCSH Combined Authority File = ALCAF
4.	AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	Combined LCSH/AACR Authority File = CLAAF
5.	AACR Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	LCSH/AACR Combined Authority File = LACAF
6.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = ALAF
7.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	Combined AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = CALAF
8.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = ALAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	Combined AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = CALLAF
9.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCRI and LCSH Combined Authority File = ALCAF
10.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = ALAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	AACR/LCRI and LCSH Combined Authority File = ALLCAF
11.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = ALAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = LALAF
12.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	Combined LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = CLAAF
13.	AACR/LCRI Authority File = AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	LCSH and AACR/LCRI Combined Authority File = LACAF
14.	Cooperative Name and Title Authority File = CoNTAF	Cooperative Subject Authority File = CoSAF	Cooperative Authority File = CAF = CoAF

<b>set</b>	<b>name and title file</b>	<b>LCSH file</b>	<b>combined file</b>
15.	Cooperative Name and Title Authority File = CoNTAF	Cooperative Subject Authority File = CoSAF	Combined Cooperative Authority File = CoCAF = CoCo = CoCoA
16.	Cooperative Name and Title Authority File = CoNTAF	Cooperative Subject Authority File = CoSAF	Cooperative Combined Authority File = CoCAF = CoCo = CoCoA
17.	Cooperative AACR Authority File = CAAF	Cooperative LCSH Authority File = CLAF = CoLAF	Cooperative AACR/LCSH Authority File = CALAF
18.	Cooperative AACR/LCRI Authority File = CAAF	Cooperative LCSH Authority File = CLAF = CoLAF	Cooperative AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = CALAF
19.	PCC Name and Title Authority File = (PCC) NTAF	LC/PCC Subject Authority File = (LC/PCC) SAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
20.	PCC Name and Title Authority File = (PCC) NTAF	LCSH Subject Authority File = LSAF	PCC/LC Combined Authority File = (PCC/LC) CAF
21.	PCC Name and Title Authority File = (PCC) NTAF	LCSH Subject Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
22.	PCC AACR Authority File = (PCC) AAF	LC/PCC LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) LAF	LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) ALAF
23.	PCC AACR Authority File = PAAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	PCC/LC AACR and LCSH Authority File = PALAF
24.	PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC) AAF	LC and PCC LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) LAF	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) ALAF
25.	PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC) ALAF	LC and PCC LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) LAF	LC and PCC LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and PCC) LALAF
26.	PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC) AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	PCC and LC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (PCC and LC) ALAF
27.	PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC) AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) ALAF
28.	PCC/LC Name and Title Authority File = (PCC/LC) NTAF	LCSH Subject Authority File = LSAF	PCC/LC Combined Authority File = (PCC/LC) CAF
29.	PCC/LC AACR Authority File = (PCC/LC) AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	PCC/LC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (PCC/LC) ALAF
30.	PCC and LC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC/LC) AAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	PCC and LC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (PCC/LC) ALAF
31.	PCC and LC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC/LC) ALAF	LCSH Authority File = LAF	PCC and LC LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = (PCC/LC) LALAF
32.	LC/PCC Name and Title Authority File = (LC/PCC) NTAF	LC/PCC Subject Authority File = (LC/PCC) SAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
33.	LC/PCC Name and Title Authority File = (LC/PCC) NTAF	LCSH Subject Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
34.	LC/PCC AACR Authority File = (LC/PCC) AAF	LC/PCC LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) LAF	LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) ALAF

<b>set</b>	<b>name and title file</b>	<b>LCSH file</b>	<b>combined file</b>
35.	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and PCC) AAF	LC and PCC LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) LAF	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) ALAF
36.	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and PCC) ALAF	LC and PCC LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) LAF	LC and PCC LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and PCC) LALAF
37.	NACO Authority File = NAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Authority File = LPAF
38.	NACO Authority File = NAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF	Combined LC/PCC Authority File = CoLPAF
39.	NACO Name and Title Authority File = (NACO) NTAf	LC/SACO Subject Authority File = (LC/SACO) SAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
40.	NACO Name and Title Authority File = (NACO) NTAf	LCSH Subject Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
41.	NACO AACR Authority File = (NACO) AAF	LC/SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC/SACO) LAF	LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) ALAF
42.	NACO AACR/LCRI Authority File = (NACO) AAF	LC and SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC and SACO) LAF	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) ALAF
43.	NACO AACR/LCRI Authority File = (NACO) ALAF	LC and SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC and SACO) LAF	LC and PCC LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and PCC) LALAF
44.	LC/NACO Authority File = LNAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Authority File = LPAF
45.	LC/NACO Authority File = LNAF	LC/SACO Authority File = LSAF	Combined LC/PCC Authority File = CoLPAF
46.	LC/NACO Name and Title Authority File = (LC/NACO) NTAf	LC/SACO Subject Authority File = (LC/SACO) SAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
47.	LC/NACO Name and Title Authority File = (LC/NACO) NTAf	LCSH Subject Authority File = LSAF	LC/PCC Combined Authority File = (LC/PCC) CAF
48.	LC/NACO AACR Authority File = (LC/NACO) AAF	LC/SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC/SACO) LAF	LC/PCC AACR and LCSH Authority File = (LC/PCC) ALAF
49.	LC and NACO AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and NACO) AAF	LC and SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC and SACO) LAF	LC and PCC AACR/LCRI and LCSH Authority File = (LC and PCC) ALAF
50.	LC and NACO AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and NACO) ALAF	LC and SACO LCSH Authority File = (LC and SACO) LAF	LC and PCC LCSH and AACR/LCRI Authority File = (LC and PCC) LALAF