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Title of thesis A COMPARATIVE TREATISE OF SELECTED CLASSIFICATION
SCHEMES FOR LAW MATERIALS
Name of candidate MENECHIAN, Ludovic M.
Degree M.L.S. Department Library School
Date of defence May 2, 1974

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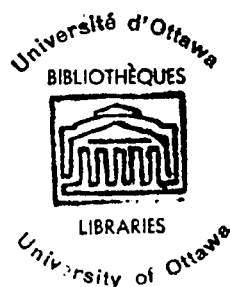
(Dean of Graduate Studies)

A COMPARATIVE TREATISE OF
SELECTED CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES
FOR LAW MATERIALS

by Ludovic M. Menechian

Thesis presented to the School of Graduate
Studies as partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of
Library Science

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA
CANADA, 1974



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This thesis was prepared under the supervision of Dr. Georges Gerych, Professor of the Library School of the University of Ottawa. During the research work Dr. Gerych did not spare his time and valuable advice for which the writer expresses his deep thanks.

The writer is similarly indebted to Professor Thomas G. Feeney, Q.C., the former Dean, Professor Joseph E. Roach of the Faculty of Law, for their encouragement and help in making the studies of Library Science possible. Gratitude goes also to Miss Anna Marteinsson, Professor of the Library School, for her friendly advice to continue the post graduate studies in this field.

CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a systematic arrangement in libraries is to facilitate the quick discovery of knowledge in their collections, and to group the books together where they may be consulted in the most advantageous way.

To arrive at such an achievement libraries try to use different classification systems, and sometimes switch from one system to another. Library classification in general is a means to ease the use of books by the patrons of libraries and the handling of books by librarians. It is the organization of books into groups in order to eliminate the examination of many volumes, saving the time of the user; it also enables the researcher of any specific theme to find the existence of material on closely allied subjects, as book classification is also a knowledge classification with adjustments made necessary by the physical form of books.

Opinions differ on the question as to what classification scheme should be adopted in order to reach the goal of effectiveness. The existing classifications act to fill a need. Librarians consider practical application of a classification scheme "how to do it" or "know-how".

The finding of a uniform classification for law applicable to every library is limited within the domain of a pure dream, because of the nature of legal materials, the size of the library, the nature of its collection.

Law libraries encounter similar problems as many other libraries, such as bibliographic organization, book selection, addition of new material to the collection, preservation of books and their availability for the users; however their difficulties are not the same. Law cataloging and classification present special problems for which general rules and practices are inadequate and incomplete. It is difficult to solve them, due to the nature of legal materials and the methods of supplementation by pocket parts, updating of laws by loose-leaf services and semi-loose-leaf supplements, replacement volumes, advance sheets and other devices.

From the point of view of lawyers and legal researchers, it would be desirable if all law libraries were similarly arranged. As subject arrangements being identical, someone familiar with the system of a given library, could easily continue his reading and research in all other libraries. Therefore the adoption of a uniform system of classification throughout all libraries would be a great advantage.

As such a system does not exist, would it then be possible to find a classification which is most advantageous for a majority of law libraries; a system which might be widely used?

This report is concerned with the problems involved in classifying legal materials. It is a comparative study of selected classification schemes used in law libraries.

The first portion of this work reviews general law classification schemes as in the Dewey, the Universal Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress. This general review is followed by the treatment of special classification schemes of legal materials as the Chicago University Law School Classification, the Los Angeles County Law Library Classification schedule and also law schemes based on the Dewey Classification. The advantages and their adaptability by other libraries are also discussed.

The last portion is devoted to the examination of Canadian Classification schemes applied in law libraries, as those of the University of Montreal, the Cooperative Classification scheme of Manitoba-Windsor-York, with a special treatment for the Library of Parliament (Canada), Class K-Law, because of its adaptation to the Law library collection of the University of Ottawa. Therefore this report should be of a particular interest in the field of Canadian legal materials, as law librarians in Canada are anxious to find a classification scheme which best suits their needs.

Moreover, the prospect of subsequent research for a classification scheme for legal material in Canada and the United States is also discussed so as to reach the goal of effectiveness and uniformity in classification of law books; to design a scheme which is wide in scope and well organized,

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for the improvement of services and the administration of law libraries.

This report is an approach to the realization of the dream of all law librarians.

CHAPTER I

LAW MATERIALS IN CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES

The literature on the pertinent schemes for law materials may be approached from a variety of perspectives. A simple and reasonable focus may be one in which classification systems in general are noted, followed by an examination of their legal constituents, and finally the presentation of the mechanisms of the special classification schemes used in law libraries.

1. Classification Systems in General.

Classification for the logician, means putting together things that are like each other in certain respects, and which are therefore thought of as belonging together.¹

When classifying a collection of objects, one does not merely put into groups those which resemble each other: one often subdivides each larger class into smaller groups, in which the resemblance is more complete.

The class which is divided into two or more smaller groups is termed "genus", and the smaller ones into which it

¹ W. Stanley Jevons, Logic, New York, American Book Co., n.d. p. 27-37.

is subdivided are named "species". A species might become a genus, by subdividing it a second time. This process of subdivision might be continued several times, getting the still smaller species.

The importance of classifications and the accurate definitions of things lies in the gaining of information in the briefest and most convenient form.

A definition states the qualities which are just sufficient to mark out a class, and it tells exactly what kind of things belong to a class and what do not.

In the field of Library science certain classical authors have their own definitions of classification.

According to W.C. Berwick Sayers, the classification of library materials may be defined as the arrangement of books on shelves, or the description of them, in a manner useful to readers.²

For W.H. Phillips, book classification is a practical means to a practical end in libraries, an essential day-to-day method of arranging books and catalogue entries in an

² W.C. Berwick Sayers, A Manual of Classification for Libraries and Bibliographers, 3d ed. rev. A. Crafton Book, London, Andre Deutsch, 1955, rep. 1964, p. 1.

order convenient to both patron and librarian.³ The necessity of classification as a time saving device is also stressed by Margaret Mann.⁴

Ernest Cushing Richardson's definition of classification echos that of Jevons' "Logic": "Classification is in its simplest statement, the putting together of like things, or more fully described, it is arranging of things to likeness and unlikeness".⁵ It may also be said as the sorting and grouping of things.

B.S. Wynar states that most classification schemes ultimately have the same purpose: that of leading the patron to the books he needs. The term classification is used to refer to the process involved in both the making of the scheme of classification and in using this scheme in the actual process of classifying a document.⁶ Theoretical problems of

3 W.H. Phillips, A Primer of Book Classification, 5th ed. London, Association of Assistant Librarians, 1961, p. 6.

4 Margaret Mann, Introduction to Cataloguing and Classification of Books, Chicago, A.L.A. 1943, p. 32.

5 Ernest Cushing Richardson, Classification, Theoretical and Practical..., 3d ed., Hamden, Conn., Shoe String, 1964, p. 1.

6 B.S. Wynar, Introduction to Cataloguing and Classification, 3d ed., N.Y. Libraries Unlimited Inc., 1967, p. 165-166.

library classification in general are closely related to classification of knowledge, or in other words, to philosophical classification.

For the book-classifier it is essential to study knowledge classification in order to be able to understand the making and working of his scheme; because there is a relationship between knowledge and its arrangement, and books and their arrangement; books being the written expression of thought in general or in particular.

This review of definitions by different authors reveals that classification is a systematic arrangement of books in libraries in such a way that a book or group of books might be found readily upon request, whereby saving the time of the reader. To be effective, the various classification schemes should serve this pragmatic purpose.

About 150 systems of classification have been directed towards the actual arrangement of books, thus showing the extraordinary extent of the field of classification. The following six schemes are those which have exercised the most influence upon modern libraries: "The Decimal System, the Expansive System, the Subject System, the Bliss Bibliographic System, and the Colon System".⁷

7 W.C.B. Sayers, Op. Cit., p. 91.

Many well known library classification schemes were made prior to the invention of radio, television, telephones, automobiles, airplanes, and space ships, all of which have effected considerable changes on earth and in sky. However, none of the well prepared schemes became obsolete by such inventions, since their formulation initially included subject divisions such as Communication, Physical Theory, Engineering, which could absorb them all. There was always a flexible notation within which the new subjects could be inserted without any serious dislocation to the scheme.⁸

Whatever eventuates, the broad divisions will remain essentially unchanged in library classification, although their order may alter requiring readjustment. Consequently, the standard classification will change only in specific points.⁹

After the choice of a scheme, there are many steps to be taken, such as the thorough study of its outline, hierarchy, method of division and subdivision, its notation, mnemonic features, and indexing in order to avoid confusion and future mistakes during the process of classification.

8 Ibid., p. 93-94.

9 Ibid., p. 95.

2. Nature of Legal Materials

Law libraries have several distinctive characteristics. Firstly, they are primarily reference libraries. Secondly, they have books of primary authority, containing the text of the law, whether legislation or court decisions. These are arranged by date rather than by subject matter.¹⁰ Thirdly, a large proportion of a law collection consists of long sets, each with a common title, arranged in alphabetical order so as to be easily reached by the experienced researcher. Fourthly, law libraries play the role of a diversified storehouse of knowledge, from which the whole gamut of law patrons, from students to professors, lawyers and judges, and others as well, are drawing continuously their information.¹¹

There are two broad categories in a law collection: primary and secondary materials. Primary sources are so called because they are made by law-making authorities, and as such they are authoritative records, e.g.: statutes, ordinances, by-laws and regulations. The secondary materials

¹⁰ William R. Roalfe, ed., How to Find the Law, 6th ed., St. Paul, Minn., West Publishing Co., 1965, p. 3.

¹¹ Enid Campbell and Donald MacDougall, Legal Research Materials and Methods, Sydney, Austr., Law Book, 1967, p. 1-6.

are all other law publications which are not themselves authoritative records of legal rules. Legal textbooks, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, digests of judicial decisions and indexes to the primary sources, are included in this category. These materials explain and describe law for the practitioner, the scholar and the student, and guide them in searching for a particular subject. They vary in form, quality and authority.

In this group are found monumental treatises of many volumes, e.g. Corbin¹² on Contracts, Page¹³ on Wills. Their authors range from well known judicial and academic scholars to new writers popularizing a recent development. None of these writings has binding authority; however some may influence law makers one way or another depending on the fame of their authors and the value of their work.

The tools of access to secondary sources vary widely. Some of them, like the encyclopaedias (e.g. Corpus Juris Secundum), and treatises, are in effect self-indexing. The

12 Arthur Linton Corbin, Corbin on Contracts, a comparative treatise ..., St. Paul, Minn., West Publishing Co., 1963, 8 v. in 11.

13 William Herbert Page, A Treatise on the Law of Wills, Cincinnati, Anderson, 1901-, 8 v. in 12.

access to periodicals is through separate tools, such as the Index to Legal Periodicals. Separate books and non-serial publications can be retrieved through bibliographic guides, such as Law Books in Print, and also through the card catalogues of many law libraries.

Change is the most striking characteristic of law. Its primary forms require regular updating. Every day, new court decisions and new laws are handed down. The published legal literature should reflect these changes. Without prompt revision, research could never ascertain the actual state of the law at any particular time. Law books therefore, must be kept up to date in some form or other; otherwise they gradually lose their legal usefulness.¹⁴

Who are the law-making authorities? In common law countries they are:

1. parliaments;
2. persons or bodies having law-making power delegated by parliament;¹⁵
3. the courts.

¹⁴ Morris L. Cohen, "Legal Bibliography Briefed", in Drexel Library Quarterly, Vol. 1, issue 2 of April 1965, p. 7-8.

¹⁵ In both the federal and provincial spheres the most important delegates are the respective cabinets in the jurisdictions concerned. It should be noted, however, that in statutes the term "Cabinet" is not used, but reference is made in the federal sphere to the "Governor-in-Council", and in the provincial sphere to the "Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council". - Ronald I. Cheffins, The Constitutional Process in Canada, Toronto, McGraw-Hill Company of Canada Ltd., 1969, p. 72.

Legislation made by parliament itself is referred to as Statutes, or Acts of Parliament, both terms being interchangeable. As for the legislation made by a delegate authority, various terms are used, e.g. rules regulations or by-laws. They are therefore delegated or subordinate legislation. However despite their name "subordinate legislation", these rules, when made by the proper persons, have the same authority as if they were made by parliament.

It seems surprising that part of the law is the work of judges. Although, the courts have no specific authority to create legal rules, the judge-made law, or case-law, as it is sometimes called, is as much law as legislation, or statute law, because the courts choose to regard it as such.

Case-law is made up of rules on which judicial decisions are based. The courts consider decisions taken "in previous cases as precedents which may, and sometimes must, be followed in later cases".¹⁶ This is known as "doctrine of precedent", and may be summarized by the following statement: "The principle upon which a court decides one case establishes a rule to be followed in like cases by courts lower in the judicial hierarchy".¹⁷

16 Enid Campbell, Op. Cit., p. 2.

17 Ibid., p. 2.

It is important to note however, that case-law can always be overridden by legislation and that the law-making functions of modern courts are less important than they used to be.

For these obvious reasons, the core of any law library is formed by the books containing statutes, subordinate legislation¹⁸ and reports of judicial decisions. As legislation accounts for most of the new law that is made, it would seem that Statute books should form the largest collection of the library.

Paradoxically, such is not the case: statute books and volumes of subordinate legislation occupy less space in the library than do case reports. This is so for several reasons: 1. Books of legislation are made up almost entirely of legal rules, whereas in case reports, the binding legal

18 "Subordinate legislation is made under the authority of Acts of Parliament which delegate powers to subordinate authorities to make laws in the form of regulations, orders-in-council, by-laws and other rules. ... Most Acts of Parliament confer some regulation-making powers upon the executive government. This is found necessary so as to enable the government to give detailed effect to the more general intentions expressed in the Act itself. Acts which establish statutory authorities for the control of particular governmental undertakings confer on those authorities powers to make regulations or by-laws. Thus, Acts which establish local government authorities like city councils, or governmental undertakings like the railways, or Commissions for the control of rivers and water supply or electricity and power, all delegate by-law-making powers to the authorities concerned." D.P. Derham, F.K. Maher and P.L. Walker, An Introduction to Law, Sydney, Austr., Law Book Company, 1966, p. 58.

rules have to be extracted from judgments. A single volume of law reports may contain legal principles emerging from several cases, which might be distilled into three or four pages; 2. There are often several cases supported by the same principle of law; 3. It is not possible to remove from the law reports cases which ceased to have binding authority, and are not considered as the precedent setting cases.

In contrast, it is common practice for the statute law in force at a particular time, to be collected and put together in a series of volumes, so called revised statutes, which replace previous editions of the statutes. This is done to save the time of the legal researcher.

There are a series of law reports which bring cases in a special field together, for instance taxation or criminal law. However most series report cases decided in a certain jurisdiction or geographical area without taking into consideration their subject matter. Any one volume may contain up to thirty or more various subjects in chronological order. Thus to find the case-law and legislation relevant to a problem or topic of a legal nature is not an easy task because of the form in which cases are reported.

Lawyers, however, need to locate the most recent judicial decision on a particular problem. For this reason they use comprehensive finding aids.

The most efficient way to discover cases is through a digest or abridgement of legal court decisions. A digest is a finding tool, wherein decisions are classified by subject and are summarized. There, the searcher can easily find whether the cases are relevant to the problem he has to investigate. Most digests contain a table of the digested cases in alphabetical order and a subject index as well.

With regard to the indexes of legislation, the methods used for their preparation are not satisfactory and even diligent searchers may sometimes fail to notice an important and relevant provision of law.¹⁹ The main defect of these indexes is that they are not detailed enough. Many indexes to legal sources simply list the title of statutes. When looking for statutory provisions on a topic, one must know how the Act or Acts are to be labelled.

Acts, often, have such general titles that it is very difficult to see what kind of rules they contain. For instance, who would think that a statutory rule prohibiting the payment by cheque of wages could be found in a statute with a title such as "The Truck Act"?

¹⁹ Ibid., p. 3.

For a good index it is necessary to have a complete analysis of Acts according to the subjects with which they deal.

The objective of most legal research is to find out the primary source materials relevant to the subject. The search for law is facilitated, as was previously mentioned, by reference materials such as textbooks, treatises and periodicals, known as secondary materials, which help the lawyer to understand and estimate the law. Analysis of the law exposed in textbooks and periodicals is not binding, so that lawyers and judges are free to follow them or not. However the opinions and conclusions of legal authors frequently influence judges during their decision making.²⁰

Law libraries, storehouses of legal knowledge, are essential for two purposes: learning and practice of law. It is beneficial for the patron to familiarize himself with the organization of the library and to know how the books are shelved and catalogued.

At the same time it is important for classification purposes to have a picture of the law library. Once the

²⁰ Ibid., p. 3.

librarian becomes familiar with the physical layout of the library, he will be able to choose the classification scheme most convenient for the systematic arrangement of its collection.

An approximate picture of a law library represented in a sort of sketch will follow. There is a reading area storing all of the primary sources which are in constant use. Statute law and sets of law reports, in other words judicial decisions are shelved together according to jurisdiction.

The reading room or rooms are divided into different parts; one part will be designated for federal law, a second to the law of different states or provinces, another to British law. The general reading area will likewise house reference aids, viz. digests of case-law, indexes, dictionaries of all kinds, whether general or legal, encyclopaedias, bibliographies and library manuals.

Since a reader might only be interested in a small part of a particular volume he takes from the shelves, he may, during a period of a couple of hours for instance, have to consult up to fifteen or more books. Within that period other searchers may want the same volumes for different purposes. For these reasons, librarians prefer and sometimes insist that books such as law reports, digests and statute materials remain in the library at all times, so that they

may be available to anybody at anytime. Sometimes a reader might want a copy of a case report or an extract from the statute books, or an article from a legal periodical collection. This need is satisfied by photocopying services which many law libraries install to facilitate research work.

As regards textbooks collections, it is customary to shelve books together in a separate part of the library. They may be borrowed and used outside the library premises in case of closed stacks policy, where readers have no access to the books.

Rare books and some reading materials in constant demand by a great number of patrons are kept in reserve.²¹

Systems of shelving and classifying of books differ from one library to the other. Sometimes textbooks and treatises are shelved alphabetically by authors, as it is presumed that lawyers generally know the authors and titles of the books they are looking for. If a reader wants to know what books the library has on a certain topic, he has no alternative but to consult the subject catalogue.

21 Enid Campbell, Ibid., p. 5.

The card catalogue is one of the most important and useful devices for legal research in a law library. The entire contents of the legal collection are listed there. These cards form a comprehensive index to the library's holdings as a whole. They enable the legal researcher to find whatever they want.

The most used types of card catalogues in law libraries are the dictionary and the divided catalogue.

Besides the usual types of catalogues common to any type of material, there are in some libraries separate catalogues designed to record holdings in special collections, such as those for international law.²² A separate catalogue may be designated to list all periodicals, and another one for law reports. To keep track of serial holdings, many libraries use a visible file system, such as Kardex, which allows the searcher to see at once the entire list of the library's serial collection. Such aids speed the determination of the location of any item designed by the searcher.

Regarding classification, the University law libraries generally follow the classification system of their central library, for the sake of uniformity and convenience, e.g.:

22 Roalfe, Ibid., p. 211.

The Dewey Decimal or the Library of Congress system.

There is no classification system which is perfect, in that some categories are found to be too broad or too narrow. Categories are not always exclusive, and a book in that system may be classified in two or three places. In other cases two different books on the same subject may be classified in different ways.

Problems Involved in Classifying Legal Materials

The classification of legal materials has always presented problems of its own.

In law libraries, the greater part of materials is published in a few typical groups, such as treatises, handbooks, manuals, periodicals, dictionaries, directories, encyclopaedias, digests, statutes and reports. The treatises however play a minor role in legal research.²³

In medium-sized and smaller law libraries the number of treatises amount to only one-twelfth of the holdings which could be classified by subject.²⁴ Many lawyers and law

²³ Werner B. Ellinger, "Subject Classification of Law", in Library Quarterly, Vol. 19, issue 2 of April 1949, p. 79.

²⁴ Miles O. Price, "The Need for a Subject Classification to Facilitate Research in Foreign Law", in College and Research Libraries, Vol. 2, 1941, p. 146-150 cited by Werner B. Ellinger "Subject Classification of Law", in Library Quarterly, Vol. 19, 1949, p. 79.

librarians working generally in small law libraries, have never found it necessary to consider a systematic arrangement of monographic material, and therefore the traditional arrangement of treatises in law libraries, that is alphabetical according to author, has prevailed.²⁵

Even in large libraries with Anglo-American material, lawyers and law librarians were not concerned with classification of legal treatises, because such books were usually requested by the name of their author.

When law collections have formed a part of the general collection of a large library, law material has generally been classified according to the system used in the library.

It is mainly in public libraries that law is not one of the principle subjects. Since the emphasis of interest in these libraries is placed on the humanities and social sciences, law has not been recognised as an autonomous branch "but rather has been considered as an aspect of human activities represented by other fields of knowledge".²⁶

25 Ellinger, Op. Cit., p. 79.

26 W.B. Ellinger, Op. Cit., p. 80.

Because of the large number of monographic legal publications in countries other than the United States, the need for subject classification of treatises was first felt in law libraries containing large collections of foreign material. The general trend was toward subject classification in large legal research libraries such as the law section of the Library of Congress, the Law Library of Harvard University, the Law School Library of Columbia University, or the Library of the Yale Law School, to mention only those with total holdings of over 300,000 volumes.²⁷

Once the principle of classification of legal material has been accepted, the question arises as to what should be the position of law in a general classification: Should legal treatises of a particular subject be scattered throughout the schedules and classed with a related subject, or, should law be treated as an independent and autonomous subject?

In general, law libraries follow the policy of treatment of law as a separate subject for the following reason:

A classification of legal materials by categories other than those inherent in jurisprudence itself ... makes those materials less accessible

27 Ibid., p. 81.

for legal research without integrating them as organic elements with other branches of knowledge with which they are grouped by reason of some extrinsic relationship. Thus, the investigator into the law of airplane accidents who finds the entire law relating to aeronautics classed with air transportation or the student of the legal liability of an automobile owner who finds his materials classed with automobiles will be frustrated if he expects to find, in close proximity on the shelves or in a classed catalog, the material which will help him broaden the basis of his investigation. He may find airport regulations or bus schedules close enough; but to find material on the general principles of accident law, he must travel to²⁸ the section on torts, in the class for law...

Apart from reasons of convenience, the treatment of law as a separate discipline is supported by certain theoretical considerations: a) Law and social sciences often overlap with each other but their methods and aims are not the same. Social sciences are chiefly concerned with observation and analysis of human relations, while the task of law is to control social activities by legal regulations. b) Law retains its identity even if it covers activities or relationships pertaining to other areas of knowledge, e.g. the fact that labour relations are the subject of economic studies does not transfer labour law from the field of jurisprudence.

²⁸ W.B. Ellinger, "Subject Classification of Law," in Library Quarterly, Vol. 19, issue no. 2, April 1949, p. 84-85.

The dispersal of legal materials throughout the classification was the position adopted by a number of general classification systems such as the Dewey Decimal and the LC classifications. The reasons which justify this attitude were the following: Firstly, general libraries are destined to serve all groups of searchers equally well and the needs of the general reader in particular. Therefore, law touching the interests of certain groups should be classed with non legal materials affecting the same interests. Secondly, law constitutes an aspect of the subject to which it relates and is consequently most properly classed with a particular subject.²⁹

The Library of Congress is changing its attitude. With the development of Class "K", it is treating law as a separate subject and working out its subdivisions as minutely as possible.

3. Treatment of Law Materials in Classification Schemes

There is a certain number of major general classification systems which are internationally known and are

²⁹ Ibid., p. 81.

followed by many libraries. The most popular systems on the American and European continents are the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) and the Library of Congress Classification (LC). These systems and the law schemes involved in them are examined in this section.

A. Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC)

Melvil Dewey's Decimal Classification from its first edition in 1876 (42 pages) to its 18th in 1971 (2,692 pages, 3 volumes), has been adapted and developed during its 95 years of existence. From edition to edition the degree of change varies, the 18th being the one in which there are comparatively major changes, most of which are improvements.³⁰

It is the oldest modern system of classification of book materials and is widely used by libraries in the United States and elsewhere. It is adopted by libraries in almost every country on the globe and is translated into a number of languages.

Basic plan and general characteristics of the Dewey Decimal Classification

This is a hierarchical system using the decimal

³⁰ Melvil Dewey, Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 18th ed., Lake Placid Club, N.Y. Forest Press Inc. of Lake Placid Club Education Foundation, 1971 (3 v.) Vol. 1, p. 15.

principle for the division of knowledge as represented by works or book materials in libraries. Each group in the successive subdivision of knowledge, from the broadest to the most minute, is divided on a base of ten.

The whole field of knowledge is divided into ten main classes which are numbered 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. The main class "0" is used for general works which cover a variety of subjects from any points of view, such as general newspapers and encyclopaedias, and for certain special disciplines that treat the knowledge in general; for example, information and communication or library science.

Main classes from 1 to 9 each contain a major discipline or related disciplines grouped together. The ten main classes with their corresponding numbers are: 0 Generalities, 1 Philosophy and related disciplines, 2 Religion, 3 the Social Sciences, 4 Language, 5 Pure Sciences, 6 Technology (Applied Sciences), 7 the Arts, 8 Literature (Belles-Lettres), 9 General Geography and History and their auxiliaries.³¹

In practice, the notation used to designate each class always consists of at least three-digit numbers of 100, zero being used as required with its normal arithmetical value.

³¹ Ibid., p. 16.

Each main class is divided into ten "subclasses" or "divisions", also numbered from 0 to 9. The numbers in these divisions have the second position in the notation, division "0" being used for general works on the entire main class, 1-9 subclasses of the main class. Thus for instance, 60 is devoted to general works on the applied sciences, 61 is designed to medical sciences, 62 is assigned for engineering and allied operations, 63 for agriculture and related technologies and so forth. The full notations of the Dewey system for these divisions, each filled out by the addition of a zero at the end, will be 600 for general works of the main class 6 (Technology or applied sciences), 610 for medical sciences, 620 for engineering, 630 for agriculture.

Again, each division has ten "sections", also numbered 0-9. These section numbers occupy the third position in the three digit notation. Thus, the full span of section numbers for each division of the example in question is 600-609, 610-619, 620-629, 630-639. In the division of sections, the "0" on the third position in the number, is assigned to general works on the whole division, and 1-9 numerals are used for sub-divisions.

The Dewey Classification system permits further subdivision, with a continued decimal notation, to any degree desired. The procedure of further subdivision consists in

the addition of a decimal point following any set of three digits from 000 to 999, and to add also after the decimal point as many digits as may be needed.

This division into ten may be continued indefinitely, hence the name of this system "Decimal Classification". One of the most successful features of DDC has been this application of decimal notation with its ready accomodation of new subjects, and at the same time the use of internationally known and very simple symbols: the Arabic numerals.

At the end of volume "one" of Dewey's 18th edition, there are three summaries, indicating the ten main classes in full notation, the one hundred divisions and the one thousand sections (from p. 449 to 460). However, it should be noted that the term "class" is used indifferently, to refer to a main class or to a subdivision of any degree as many classical authors do.³²

The Dewey system is known as a classification of subjects, independent of language or race. However a fundamental notion to a better understanding of this system is the concept of discipline, or branch of learning. The primary basis for arrangement and development of subjects is by discipline, as

³² Ibid., v. 1, p. 17.

known by the main and subordinate classes, while subject, strictly speaking, becomes secondary. This means that any particular subject in itself has no one place, a subject may appear in any or all of the disciplines. There is no one class which can be said to cover, for instance, the scope of marriage, or water, or copper, or Brazil; to put it in another way, there is no single number for any of these concepts or subjects. A book on marriage might belong to 301 if it deals with the sociological aspects of the subjects, it is classed in 155 if the psychological aspect is considered, in 173 if it is the ethical, in 390 if it deals with customs, in 613 if it deals with hygiene. The editors claim that "no other feature of the DDC is more basic than this: that it scatters subjects by discipline".³³

In the index (which appears in v. 3 of the 18th ed.), will be found under each subject, the different numbers in which it may be classed according to its various aspects, that is to say the disciplines under which the particular subject may fall.

³³ Ibid., p. 18.

The DDC system is basically hierarchical in its notation with very few exceptions.³⁴ This means that in general each successive division of the discipline or subject is represented by a corresponding lengthening of the specific notation by one digit.

Hierarchy is basic also in disciplinary and subject relationships, which "means that every concept in a notation more specific than that of a main class is subordinate to all the broader concepts of which it is part".³⁵ That is to say whatever is true of each whole class is also true of all its parts, or subdivisions.

The DDC notation is simple, consisting of only ten digits and a decimal point. It therefore lends itself easily to synthesis of subject, with the advantage of many memory aids, or, as Dewey called them "mnemonics".

The most important memory aid is found in its standard pattern of area division or as it is also called areal arrangement, with its constant repetition. In almost all areal developments the same number always designates a certain geographical area; for example the digits 44 stand for France,

³⁴ Ibid., p. 18-19.

³⁵ Ibid., v. 1, p. 20.

45 for Italy, 46 for Spain, 73 for United States.

A constant repetition is also found in the numbers for languages. In many cases the language numbers for linguistics (400) and literature (800) are the same, as in the following examples: 420 English linguistics, 820 English literature, 430 German linguistics, 830 German literature; because in the pattern of language arrangement, 2 (or 20) denotes English and 3 (or 30) denotes German.

Another important patterned repetition is that of the "Standard Subdivisions" listed in Table no. 1.³⁶ These are notations designating forms or methods of treatment applicable to any subject and discipline. They occur frequently and may be added as required to any number in the schedules, and are never used alone. Subjects or disciplines may be presented in different forms in an outline, in a periodical, or in a collection of writings. Many subjects also may have some sort of treatment in common, such as theory, technique, study and teaching, history etc.

These various forms and modes are known collectively as "Standard Subdivisions" and are grouped together in the Table no. 1 mentioned above.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 115.

The DDC has another important characteristic: its flexibility.³⁷ Its notation is adaptable to the needs of libraries of different size and nature. The system can be used with advantage equally well for a broad classification as for a close one.

More often the Dewey Classification has been criticized for the length of numbers in certain classes.³⁸ However, for the purpose of storage and retrieval of specific and detailed information lengthy notations are inevitable.

Another disadvantage of the Dewey system is the kinds of changes between editions that require complicated methods of adjustment within library collections. What are these changes? The main changes are: first, expansions and reductions, which result in subjects being assigned shorter or longer numbers than in previous editions; second, relocations, that is an adjustment in the schedules caused by the shifting of a topic between successive editions from one number to another and resulting in differences in respects other than length;³⁹ third, reused numbers, with total change

³⁷ Ibid., v. 1, p. 22.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 52.

³⁹ The original number is neither lengthened nor shortened; for instance in the shift of a topic from 595.131 in Edition 17 to 595.184 in Edition 18 the length of the class number is not changed, but all following 595.1 is changed.

in the meaning of a given number from one edition to another, occurring rarely in DDC unless the number has been vacant for at least 25 years; and fourth, phoenix schedules, completely new developments of the schedules for specific disciplines.

Phoenix schedules are provided with each new edition for one or more disciplines, to meet the development and the requirement of modern literature within a particular discipline,⁴⁰ e.g.: In the 18th ed. built on the same basic numbers as in the previous editions, the developments for Law in 340, and Mathematics in 510, are completely new.

The law schedules of DDC prior to the 18th ed. were incapable of dealing with the vast and advanced legal literature, and for this reason the Decimal Classification had found little application to law library collections. Many law librarians and law professors, in order to stay abreast with the development of legal literature, tried to expand the Dewey's existing scheme for law. Several classification schemes based on the Decimal system will be discussed later.

At present it is proper to observe the law scheme as arranged in Dewey's 17th edition. Law forms a division

40 Ibid., p. 54.

within the main class for Social Sciences "300" and is assigned ten numbers, each of which might be expanded by the device of decimal figures.⁴¹

Comparison of the main outline of the Decimal Classification for Law will be made with the 14th edition of 1942, the 17th of 1965 and the 18th of 1972. The 14th edition of 1942 will be examined in detail because this was then the most extended and specialised edition. As Ellinger remarked, the later expansion of the law scheme was promised, but since Dewey's death no major expansion took place.⁴²

This observation was true for all editions prior to the 17th. The major change occurred within the scheme of law in the 18th ed.; such a scheme being called "Phoenix schedule" by the editor.

The main outline for Law in the 14th edition⁴³ is shown in the following table:

41 Werner B. Ellinger, "Subject Classification of Law", in Library Quarterly, Vol. 19, 1949, p. 87.

42 Ibid., p. 87.

43 Melvil Dewey, Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 14th ed., Lake Placid Club, Essex County, N.Y., Forest Press, 1942.

Outline of Decimal Classification

Law Section

- 340 Law (General works, Philosophy, Theory, Antiquities, Torture, Forms of trials, Trial by jury, Comparative legislation, Legal education and Miscellany)
- 341-344 Public Law
 - 341 International law
 - 342 Constitutional law and history
 - 343 Criminal law
 - 344 Martial law
- 345-349 Private law
 - 345 United States statutes and cases
 - 346 British statutes and cases
 - 347 General works; treatises
 - 348 Church law
 - 349 Law other than American and British.

In the above outline there are three main divisions for Law or three groupings of subjects having the same common denominator: 1. Law in general; grouping together for example, general works, philosophy of law, theory, as shown in the above table; 2. Public law, grouping together International law, constitutional law and history, criminal law and martial law; 3. Private law; covering statutes and cases of the two main English speaking countries: the United States and Great

Britain, and also legal works in general and treatises, church law and laws pertaining to countries other than U.S.A. and Gr. Brit.

The entire scheme of law is condensed into merely two pages, and some notes under certain divisions indicate the policy to follow for further subdivisions, leaving to the initiative and competence of the librarian or classifier the preparation of a more detailed scheme appropriate to the needs of the particular library. Another policy recommended is to include the law of special topics under the main subject. Thus, library laws would be grouped under the number provided for the library division, which is .021.89; laws and regulations on engineering under the engineering number, 620.07; and the special topic, Administrative Law, with the subject Administration under the numbers 351.94-351.95.

The note under 347 states: "Put law of special topics with subject; e.g. Insurance law, 368. Divisions .1-.8 may be disregarded and all English law textbooks arranged in one alphabet by authors".

The instructions in the notes allow the classifier to disregard the subdivision provided in the scheme and to follow the arrangement in one alphabet. This is illustrated for the divisions of subclass 347 legal treatises, where the numbers 347.1-347.8 are provided for the following topics: persons;

legal capacity; realty; chattels; movables; contracts; torts; family law and inheritance; commercial and maritime law; and equity. All books written on these topics may be arranged in alphabetical order by the name of authors, instead of using the above mentioned subdivision .1-.8.

Because the concise schedule for law in Dewey's 14th ed. was inadequate for special law libraries, classifiers adapted and developed their own schemes based on the Dewey Classification; e.g. University of Puerto Law Library Classification Scheme.

Two decades passed before the 17th edition came with a more elaborate scheme for law contained in ten pages. The main division for legal materials remained the same as in the 14th edition. However, there was no such heading as "public law" and "private law", the grouping being slightly different. Three main divisions were found as before: Law in 340; International law (Law of nations) in 341; and Municipal (Internal) law in 342-349. Here the term "municipal law" is used in its broader sense: it refers not only to the law of the city but also to that of an internal state or nation, in contradistinction to international law, in other terms to "law of nations".

The summary of the main subdivision of law in the 17th edition follows:⁴⁴

⁴⁴ Melvil Dewey, Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 17th ed., Lake Placid Club, New York Forest Press, 1965, p. 328-337.

- 340 Law
- 341 International law (Law of nations)
- 342-349 Municipal (Internal) law
 - 342 Constitutional law
 - 343 Criminal law
 - 344 Martial law
 - 345 United States statutes and cases
 - 346 British statutes and cases
 - 347 Private law and judicial system (including common law)
 - (348) Religious law (transferred in 262.9 and 290.)
 - 349 Statutes and cases other than United States British

The principal change in the policy of classification occurring between the 14th and the 17th edition is that legal topics, dispersed here and there with the main subjects in Dewey's general scheme, are grouped together in the 17th edition under the heading "Law" numbered 340. The note under 340 states: "For the present, class in 340 without subdivision all branches of law not specifically provided for is subordinate numbers".⁴⁵ This means that all legal topics, such as library laws, laws on wages, insurance law will be classed in 340

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 328.

without subdivision as the scheme does not provide separate numbers for them.

With the publication of the 17th edition in 1965, the editors had anticipated the subsequent preparation of a complete revised schedule 340 for all aspects of law, including that of specific subjects. In 1971, after six years of waiting, the more developed law scheme promised by these editors appeared in Dewey's 18th edition.

There, the schedule for Law 340 is completely new, prepared with almost no reference to earlier editions. New headings are assigned to most of the division numbers. Whereas in the 17th edition all branches of law as indicated were classed in 340 without subdivision, 340 in the 18th edition included law of specific subjects with subdivisions provided for in subordinate numbers. Thus, insurance law, labour law, education and school law have their own numbers. To use the library parlance, the revised schedule became a "close" classification for law, assigning numbers as fully as provided in the tables so that few books fall within any and the same number. The reason this became possible is that the new schedule in the 18th edition was developed and expanded to 42 pages, as compared with the few pages of previous editions, where broad classification was used, thus limiting the length of the number so that many books fell within one subclass number.

The main grouping of divisions is generally the same as in previous editions: 1) Law 340; 2) International law 341; and 3) Municipal law 342-348.

The subdivisions of Law in the 18th edition⁴⁶ may be summarised as follows:

- 340 Law
- 341 International law
- 342-348 Municipal law (law of individual states and nations)
 - 342-345 Public law
 - 342 Constitutional and Administrative law
 - 343 Miscellaneous public law
 - 344 Social law
 - 345 Criminal law
 - 346 Private law
 - 347 Civil procedure
 - 348 Laws (statutes), regulations, cases
 - 349 Municipal law (law of individual states and nations)

⁴⁶ Melvil Dewey, Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 18th ed., Lake Placid Club, New York, Forest Press, 1971, v. 2, p. 684-726.

The following is the subdivision of 340 - Law (18th ed.):

340.

- .1 Philosophy and theory
- .2 Comparative law
- .3 Law reform
- .5 Systems of law

(Primitive law, Ancient law, Roman law, medieval European law, Civil law systems, Common law systems, Oriental law)

- .9 Conflict of laws (private international law)

International law 341 is subdivided into 341.1-7 covering the following topics: Sources of International law, The World community, Relations between states, jurisdiction and jurisdictional relations of states, Disputes and conflicts between states, law of war and International cooperation; all of which are divided again into more minute subdivisions.

Thus, 341.2, the World community includes international persons and personality; 341.22-341.24 cover Corporate bodies such as the League of Nations, United Nations (with its subdivisions: Organisation, Administration etc.), Regional associations and organisations (European, Atlantic, Western Hemisphere etc.).

Under the heading 342-348, Municipal law, there is an indication of the meaning of the term "municipal law" which is the law of individual states and nations, and a note which says:

"Add to each subdivision the following extended standard subdivision", in which are grouped the numbers: .026-.0269, with details such as: Laws, regulations, cases, procedure, courts, Preliminary materials (bills, hearings, reports etc.), Cases (Reports, Court decisions, Guides etc.).

The grouping: "343 Miscellaneous public law", requires some explanation since the term "miscellaneous" is extremely general and vague. Under this heading are grouped together all other branches of public law under the numbers 343.01-343.09 (not included in 342, 344 and 345), such as, Veteran's law and Military and defense law, Law of public property, Law of public finance, Tax law, Regulation of industry and trade.

344, Social law, with subdivisions from numbers 344.01 to 344.09, covers topics such as: Labour, Social insurance, Welfare, Public health, Public order, Safety, Morals, Public works, Education and schools, culture and religion.

Basically, the Dewey classification is subject oriented with notes such as: "add areas notation" using auxiliary Table number 2, "Areas" for a geographic subdivision. When a subdivision is desired for specific jurisdictions, numbers .3-.9 are determined for the purpose, and the following procedure is used: the base number for social law is 344.; to find the particular number, for instance for social law of Australia, the number .94 should be added from Table 2 for Australia to

the base number 344., the result being 344.94 for that specific jurisdiction.

In the same way further subdivision may be obtained. For instance, Social law of New South Wales would be 344.944, because .944 is the number which designates New South Wales. To the result could be added the numbers following 344: 344.01 - 344.099. Therefore labour law of Australia would be 344.9401, thus:

344.	Social law (base number)
.94	Australia (area number)
.01	Labour law (subject subdivision)
344.9401	

By the same process, Labour law of New South Wales would be 344.94401, being the result of the following:

344.	Social law (base number)
.944	New South Wales (area number)
.01	Labour law (subject subdivision)
344.94401	

Similarly, education law in Canada would be 344.7107 as the result of the following operation:

344.	Social law (base number)
.71	Canada (area number)
.07	Education (subject subdivision)
344.7107	

and education law in Ontario would be 344.71307 as the result of the following:

344.	Social law (base number)
.713	Ontario (area number)
07	Education and School (subject division)
344.71307	

Proceeding towards more specific jurisdiction, education law in Ottawa would be: 344.713847 grouping together the following particulars:

344.	Social law (base number)
.71384	Ottawa (area number)
07	Education and Schools (subject division)
344.7138407	

Private law "346" using numbers 346.01-346.09, groups the following topics: Persons and domestic relations, Contracts and agency, Torts (delicts), Property, Inheritance (Succession, trusts) Associations (organisations), Commercial law, Banking and insurance, and finally, securities and negotiable instruments. The same procedure applies for specific jurisdictions adding "Areas" notation 3-9 from the auxiliary Table number 2 to the base number 346. Thus, private law in Australia would be 346.94 and private law in New South Wales would be 346.944. To these results may be added the following numbers 346. in 346.01-346.096. Then, the property law of Australia, 346.9404,

is obtained as the result of the following addition:

346.	Private law (base number)
.94	Australia (area number from Table no. 2)
04	Property law (subject subdivision)
346.9404	

Property law of New South Wales would be 344.94404

as the result of the following addition:

346.	Private law (base number)
.944	New South Wales (area number from Table 2)
04	Property law (subject subdivision)
346.94404	

Laws (statutes), regulations and cases are grouped together in 348, with further subdivisions for preliminary materials and collections of laws (covering statutes, codes, selected laws and administrative regulations), guides (covering digests, citators, checklists etc.) and law reports (official and unofficial). For specific jurisdictions "Areas" notation .3-.9 from Table 2 should be added to the base number 348.

In the 17th edition scheme, two separate numbers, 345 and 346, are provided for United States and British Statutes and cases. In the 18th edition a special division is provided for United States only, under 348.73, with the heading "Laws (statutes), regulations, cases of United States", whereas

in the case of British Statutes and cases a separate number is not provided. They are processed together with all the other specific jurisdictions, adding areas notation .3-.9 from Table 2 to the base number 348; thus, laws, regulations cases of the British Isles - England (Great Britain, United Kingdom) would be 348.42. To this result should be added the numbers following 348: 348.01 - 348.06. For instance the code for Great Britain would be 348.42023, being the result of the following addition:

348.	Laws (Statutes), regulations, cases (base number)
.42	Great Britain (area number from Table 2)
023	Codes (further subdivision)
348.42023	

It is interesting to review the opinion of different authors concerning the Dewey Decimal classification. It has been observed, contrary to the statement of Dewey in 1876 that his classification was "unchangeable in its call numbers", that his belief in stability was merely a dream. Some authors pointed out that Dewey himself, as early as his second edition, started to shift materials from one location to another in the scheme. As a matter of fact the lifetime of each edition has been approximately five years, and each edition, as far as

call numbers are concerned, has been far from fulfilling Dewey's dream of unchangeability.⁴⁷

Changes in class numbers from edition to edition are annoying for libraries in general, and for large collections in particular. They create perplexing problems and high expenses. Some of the relocations are related to topics on which there is a great deal of literature. Since the cataloging department of many libraries is faced with the process of examining, number by number, what and where the differences are from one edition to the other, this is an extremely tedious and costly task.

In his article entitled "Dewey: Necessity or Luxury?"⁴⁸ Evans has attempted to analyse the problems and costs involved during such a transition from one edition to another. He has compared them with the costs of conversion to the Library of Congress classification system. His concern was the relative merits of the two systems in terms of practical economics. He arrived at the conclusion that "it is less expensive and less troublesome... to convert to LC than

47 G. Edward Evans, "Dewey: Necessity or Luxury? ..." in Library Journal, Vol. 91, 1966, p. 4038.

48 G.E. Evans, Ibid., p. 4038-46.

to continue with Dewey, if the integrity of class numbers and a unified subject collection is desired."⁴⁹

However, Evans does not deny that Dewey's is a workable system, and may be useful in many libraries. Rather he simply affirms with confidence that to have Dewey's scheme constantly revised, is a high-priced luxury that fewer and fewer libraries can afford.

Another author, Thelma Eaton,⁵⁰ regards Dewey as a useful outline of knowledge. Frequent revisions, she says, have enabled it to follow the steps of new developments and have kept the scheme in line with the progress achieved. The first thirteen editions were evolved under the supervision of Dewey himself. The 14th edition (published after his death in December 1931), appeared with few changes in 1942, under the editorship of Miss May Seymour. Occasionally the growing volume of material brought a slight rearrangement, but the basic outline of the scheme remained without any alteration.

With the 15th edition, the skeleton of the scheme, as shown in the third summary table, was put aside. The principle of a logical classification, i.e. the division of

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 4046.

⁵⁰ Thelma Eaton, "Epitaph to a Dead Classification", in Library Association Record, Vol. 57, 1955, p. 428-430.

the whole into parts, the parts being subdivided into smaller ones, was also forgotten and replaced by a tabulation. Related items were assembled in a listing but they were not necessarily smaller parts of a single whole and did not have a single characteristic. Thelma Eaton thinks that "the Decimal Classification of Melvil Dewey ended with the 14th edition." She concludes her article: "Epitaph to a Dead Classification" with dramatic words:

We may regret that as we make our own expansions we move farther and farther from Dewey's ideal of uniform classification. But we must accept the fact that with the fourteenth edition Melvil Dewey's classification died. We regret its passing.⁵¹

A decade later, Desmond Taylor arrived at the same conclusion for the 17th edition of Dewey.⁵² He observes that the question "Is Dewey Dead?" is increasingly considered by a growing number of librarians. Academic librarians have suspected this fate for many years. The 17th edition of Dewey has not changed such opinions. On the contrary there is a developing death-of-Dewey group who feel the Dewey Classification is not just ill but absolutely dead. The rationale behind

⁵¹ Thelma Eaton, Ibid., p. 430.

⁵² Desmond Taylor, "Is Dewey Dead?" in Library Journal, Vol. 91, 1966, p. 4035-4037.

his profound and dedicated attack appears to be based on the following facts concerning the Dewey scheme:

More frequent revisions and subject dislocations, ambiguity of the schedules resulting in local interpretation and application; in a word, a lack of systematic and standardised use, and greater cost in time and professional personnel.⁵³

In its first years the Dewey Classification was an innovation and an advancement, as it brought to Library organisation relative order and a degree of standardisation unknown at that time. This system is operable with a minimum of dispute and expense as long as the status quo remains relatively constant, witness the 17th edition. Unfortunately the DC scheme can only be expanded by displacement of its original structure, and therefore involves a considerable number of revisions. Hence D. Taylor's conclusion "Dewey is Dead!"

There is a group of authors for whom the Dewey Decimal Classification is not dead, but very much alive. Amongst those may be mentioned Winton E. Matthews,⁵⁴ Paul S. Dunkin,⁵⁵

⁵³ Ibid., p. 4036.

⁵⁴ Winton E. Matthews, "Dewey 18; a Preview and a Report to Profession", in Wilson Library Bulletin, Vol. 45, 1971, p. 572-7.

⁵⁵ Paul S. Dunkin, (Book Review) "Dewey, Melvil. Dewey Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 18th ed., Lake Placid Club, N.Y. Forest Press, 1971, 3 v., viii, 2692 p.", in College and Research Libraries, Vol. 33, 1972, p. 331-332.

James A. Tait,⁵⁶ and David Batty.⁵⁷

Matthews' article explains how the dislike of the Dewey Classification will disappear or be reduced and how its positive qualities will be extended with the new features of the 18th edition. The new features are: "the use of standard subdivision 04 for special concepts; the two new phoenix schedules for Law and mathematics; the five new tables; the new provisions for foreign users; the new index; and the pre-factory material."⁵⁸

Matthews predicts the future publication of a 19th edition which will have its own relocations, expansions, changes and new devices.⁵⁹

Reviewing the 18th edition, Dunkin says: "If Dewey is dead, the corpse is mightily lively",⁶⁰ and proceeds to describe the three volumes one by one. He states that more than ever before, the Dewey system is a class number building device rather than a mere list of numbers.

56 James A. Tait, "Dewey Decimal Classification; A Vigorous Monagenarian", in Library Review, Vol. 23, 1972, p. 227-229.

57 David Batty, "A Close Look at Dewey 18: Alive and Well in Albany", in Wilson Library Bulletin, Vol. 46, 1971-72, p. 711-717.

58 W.E. Matthews, Op. Cit., p. 577.

59 Ibid., p. 577.

60 P.S. Dunkin, Op. Cit., p. 331.

James A. Tait expresses his appreciation of the 18th edition by a quotation from its preface: "The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee hopes that this Edition 18 will prove to be a happy combination of the high principles of Edition 17 and the ease of Edition 16." For him this classification is a vigorous nonagenarian, as the title of his article⁶¹ indicates. For Tait its finest principles are: the concepts of subject integrity, the hierarchical nature of the schedules and the notation.⁶² By subject integrity is meant the classification by discipline, opposed to the alternative: facet analysis. He compares the 18th edition, containing only 396 relocations, with the previous one, having 746 relocations, and finds that the new edition is relatively stable.

He admits that 340, Law schedule, was badly organised and inadequate in previous editions, but that it had been replaced in the 18th edition, by a completely new "phoenix schedule", together with another phoenix schedule 510, Mathematics. "The main breakdown of 340 is now as follows: Major branches of law/jurisdiction/topics/Forms (Statutes, cases, etc.)".⁶³ The new schedule for law introduces subject

61 James A. Tait, Op. Cit., p. 227.

62 Ibid.

63 Ibid., p. 228.

integrity. Law is an independant subject or discipline, and so all legal topics are grouped together. The law of any particular topic is now contained in 340.⁶⁴ This is illustrated by the fact that library law, which in previous editions was classified with its related subject, library science, is now at 344.092. However, the standard subdivision -026 is still available for those to whom the law of a subject is one of its essential subdivisions.

The feelings and opinions that Dewey is still alive are expressed also by David Batty, in his article entitled "A Close Look at Dewey 18 ..."⁶⁵ He believes that the new edition (DC 18) is stronger than ever. With its appearance Dewey is alive and well and living in Albany.⁶⁶

He notices many changes with this edition, such as the complete revision of whole classes in Law and Mathematics and the three-volume format, designed for easy reference.⁶⁷

Among the substantive changes in D.C. 18, Batty comments on the complete revision of 340 Law and 510 Mathematics.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ David Batty, Op. Cit., p. 711-717.

⁶⁶ Here allusion is made to the new location of the Forest Press, publishers of the DC 18.

⁶⁷ D. Batty, Op. Cit., p. 711.

He admits that in previous editions of the Dewey Classification, the law scheme was a classificatory chaos for lawyers and librarians, who had long since lost hope. He finds the new revision of the law scheme comprehensive, simple, even elegant. He shows that 341 International Law, which is much expanded, remains in its initial place. But the International Law is followed by several branches or kinds of law, concerned with individual states or municipalities, and all have the same pattern. "Each has a set of special subdivisions peculiar to that branch of law, followed in the schedules by a reserved span of digits .3-.9 for geographic division."⁶⁸

Batty indicates that the division of law is effected primarily into various branches: 343 Miscellaneous public law, 344 Social law, 345 Criminal law, for example, and only then into the laws of different states.

The DC 18th edition is the resolution of differing tendencies of the past: principally that of good and detailed order and that of simplicity in use, even if this simplicity is obtained at the expense of shortening the notation.⁶⁹

68 David Batty, Ibid., p. 714.

69 Ibid., p. 717.

A great amount of literature has been devoted to general comparisons between the Dewey Classification and that of the Library of Congress to find out which system is better for academic and small size college libraries.

According to a survey conducted by Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington,⁷⁰ many librarians felt that Dewey classification was better suited to a small collection, because of its broader classification scheme, mnemonic features, and the facility of use in an open stack arrangement. Several librarians expressed the opinion that they were considering changing to the Library of Congress system because their collections were expanding rapidly and the LC system is more suitable for larger libraries.

Librarians using the LC scheme were satisfied with it because this system gives better treatment to certain subject areas than Dewey. It is flexible and is not subject to drastic and frequent revision as is the case with the periodical new editions of Dewey. Moreover the overall costs of LC are less than those of Dewey, because approximately seventy per cent of all cataloguing is accepted as it is on the LC cards.

⁷⁰ Howard R. Downey, "Which Classification Scheme is best for the library in a college with a 5000-6000 enrollment? Dewey or LC?" in Library Journal, Vol. 89, June issue 1964, p. 2292-3.

In spite of the variety of opinions expressed, no concrete conclusion was made. One author suggested that "the best way to conclude is with a quote from one of the replies: "Don't believe that by changing to another system all your problems will be solved".⁷¹ A question was also raised as to whether it would be practical to adopt the Dewey Decimal System for use in a small bar association library?⁷² It was recommended that such a classification scheme not be used, even for the collection of a small library. The rationale behind this is that although many numbers are not needed for a small collection, with the growth of book materials the Dewey scheme is not capable of much expansion except by the addition of long subdividing numbers. When in the future the collection would grow enough to require expansion for many books, the cost of reclassification would be exorbitant. This should therefore be taken into consideration in advance. It should be borne in mind that, in the Dewey system, treatises are classified by subject and non-treatise materials (reports, statutes, digests) are classified by form. This might be adequate for

⁷¹ HR Downey, *Ibid.*, p. 2293.

⁷² John W. Heckel and Kathleen G. Farmann, comp., "Questions and Answers" in Law Library Journal, Vol. 53, 1960, p. 212.

a small law library but in the case of a larger one, where people are concerned with the division of various jurisdictions, Dewey's law scheme would not be able to handle the situation.

In considering, for instance, International law, even the latest edition of Dewey Classification covered the subdivision of this category of law in only seven pages, grouping together: Theory, Sources of International law, Relations between states, Jurisdiction and jurisdictional relations of states, disputes and conflicts between states, Law of war and International cooperation.⁷³ To make a comparison, for example, with Kurt Schwerin's "Classification for International Law and Relations",⁷⁴ it will be seen that international law alone is expanded into sixty-eight pages. This expansion is due to new political developments, new concepts, expanded activities in such fields as space law and nuclear energy and the growth of regional organisations and international relations in economic, social and cultural fields.⁷⁵

73 Melvil Dewey, Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 686-693.

74 Kurt Schwerin, Classification for International Law and Relations, 3d ed. rev., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. Oceana Publications, Inc., 1969, 130 p.

75 Schwerin's classification (first published in 1947) is based on Elsie Basset scheme. It is adopted by the University of Virginia, the Northwestern University Law Library and in 1961 by the American Society for International Law. The outline is divided into four main sections: 1. Treatises and other non-documentary materials on international law, 2. Treatises and other non-documentary materials on international relations, 3. Official publications, reports and documents, 4. Periodicals, pamphlets.

According to the review of articles written by the specialists in the field, it appears that the Dewey scheme for law, although expanded as one of the phoenix schedules with a completely new development, is still inadequate for classification of legal materials in large size law libraries. For this reason the tendency towards expansion in the law section of the Decimal Classification may be observed in some classification schemes based on the Dewey system, before the arrival of the latest edition.

Because of the interest afforded by their systematic arrangement of legal materials, some of these schemes will be treated in the following chapter.

B. Universal Decimal Classification (UDC)

One of the most internationally well-known classifications is the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), which was modelled on the 5th edition of the Dewey Classification of 1894.⁷⁶ The UDC was first published in 1905 as the "Manual

⁷⁶ The originators were Paul Otlet and Henri La Fontaine who introduced DC to Europe in 1895. Soon the expansion of DC was undertaken, as with its limited structure, it was inadequate to control the classification of an ever growing international bibliography of books and periodical articles covering all subjects. Several editions of UDC have been produced in various languages, and an abridged trilingual version in English, French and German. (D.J. Foskett, Classification and Indexing in the Social Sciences, London, Butterworths, 1963, p. 63.)

du répertoire universel bibliographique" known later as the "Brussels Expansion."⁷⁷ It has, however, steadily grown away from its model.⁷⁸

The basic structure is the same as that of DC, that is, nine main classes, the tenth class "O" being for general works. The policy of a minimum three-figure notation has been dropped, but notational symbols, which have a tendency to be long, can be split up by inserting a "point" after every second or third figure to form small groups for the convenience of the user.⁷⁹

In connection with information retrieval, Foskett indicates the most important new feature of UDC:

[it] is the systematic attempt to cater synthesis of complex subjects by means of a series of Auxiliary Tables, which include tables for geographical and chronological subdivision but also go much farther; they are identified by the use of arbitrary signs such as +, /, []00 and .0.⁸⁰

The disadvantage of these signs is that they do not have an accepted position in the sequence of numerals or letters.

77 A.C. Foskett, The Universal Decimal Classification ..., London, Clive Bingley, 1973, p. 22.

78 D.J. Foskett, Classification and Indexing in the Social Sciences. London, Butterworths, 1963, p. 59.

79 Ibid., p. 64.

80 Ibid.

Therefore they have either to be memorised or consulted whenever the file is used. The most used symbol is the colon, which can be used to join any two or more classes from the scheme. It is a device to express different relations such as influence, comparison, cause and effect, by means of synthesis. This ability to synthesize as many numbers as required, makes possible precise specification. Later the apostrophe was introduced "as facet indicator for synthesis, and soon a new series of auxiliaries will be introduced, indicating the viewpoint (bias) of the author of the document classified."⁸¹

The detailed breakdown of the main divisions, combined with a system of common and special auxiliaries and notational devices such as the colon and apostrophe, are special features of Universal Decimal Classification system. These features provide for increased flexibility.

The system is continuously revised under the authority of its Central Classification Committee (C.C.C.), and in many countries, through special committees of experts. The UDC is

⁸¹ Martin Schuchman, "The Universal Decimal Classification, Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow", in Classification Research: Proceedings of the Second International Study Conference, ed. by P. Atherton, Munksguard, Copenhagen, The FID/CR Committee on Classification Research, 1965, p. 114.

to a certain extent, a result of international cooperation.

Within UDC two distinctive modifications of the DDC may be noted. Firstly, because of its international character, the UDC removes, in certain cases, the American emphasis found in the Dewey. For example the DDC under 329 with a heading "Political Parties" deals mainly with political parties of the United States, whereas in UDC this emphasis is removed. Division by place for any subject in all countries is equally provided for. Secondly, although UDC, like DC, is a general classification, and not a combination of special classifications, it does supply, through its point-of-view numbers, a device whereby the construction of the general scheme may be adapted to the needs of a special classification.⁸²

Because of the lack of suitable collaborators, UDC's field of social sciences (class 3) was not so well taken care of. To remedy this deficiency, a committee of social sciences, F.I.D./C3, was formed in 1959.

"The official view of the FID and the British Standards Institution is that the UDC can be brought up-to-date and equipped with devices able to cope with modern literature in a manner acceptable to specialists",⁸³ provided the change

⁸² British Standards Institution, Universal Decimal Classification, abridged English Edition, 2d ed. rev., London, 1957, p. 5.

⁸³ D.J. Foskett, Op. Cit., p. 66.

be done without a complete revision of the basic structure of the system, otherwise it would alter the scheme beyond recognition. This policy of updating without a complete revision of the system is convenient for classification of legal materials, in view of the fact that legal literature is evergrowing and law is a subject in process of evolution. The following table is an outline of the Universal Decimal Classification's main division:

Outline of the Universal Decimal
Classification Main Division

- 0 Generalities
- 1 Philosophy. Metaphysics. Psychology. Logic.
Ethics and Morals
- 2 Religion. Theology
- 3 Social Sciences. Economics. Law. Government.
Education
- 4 Philology. Linguistics. Languages
- 5 Mathematics and Natural Sciences
- 6 Applied Sciences. Medecine. Technology
- 7 The Arts. Recreation. Sports, etc.
- 8 Literature. Belles Lettres
- 9 Geography. Biography. History⁸⁴

⁸⁴ British Standards Institution, Universal Decimal Classification, abridged English ed., 3d ed. rev., London, 1961.

There are no major differences in the structure or the main classes of DDC and UDC. In the latter however, to secure space for development in other fields of knowledge, class 4 (Philology and Linguistics) was combined since 1964 with class 8 (Literature), leaving a whole one-figure number free. Thus, class 4, liberated now from linguistics, would be reoccupied by subjects such as Information and Communication, Science and general energy problems. Other proposals for change are now being considered; for example, the contents of 56, Paleontology (a branch of geology) may be transferred to 55, Geology (thus liberating 56). On the other hand, the policy generally adopted by the Central Classification Committee is not to effect other changes, except where it is really necessary, to avoid major inconvenience to the users of the system.⁸⁵

Another summary outline from the UDC scheme related to Generalities, when compared with Dewey's, will show approximately the same subdivisions for "O" Summary of Generalities: Science and knowledge; Documentation; Writing; Bibliography; Libraries; Institutions; Documents and publications in general (00' 01, 02 ... 09).⁸⁶

⁸⁵ M. Schuchman, Op. Cit., p. 113-116.

⁸⁶ British Standards Institution, Op. Cit., p. 26.

Hence, it might be stated that the order of subjects in the Dewey Classification and Universal Decimal Classification schedules is substantially the same.

As in the DDC scheme, "Law" is treated as a subdivision of social sciences in class "300", the number assigned in Universal Decimal Classification being "34", with the following summary table:

34 Summary of Jurisprudence, Law, Legislation

- 340 Law in General. Comparative Law
- 341 International Law. Law of Nations
- 342 Public Law. Constitutional Law
- 343 Criminal Law. Penal Offences. Penology.
Criminology
- 344 Special Penal, Criminal Law
- 347 Private Law. Civil Law
- 348 Ecclesiastical and Canonical Law⁸⁷

A more detailed table of class Law is reported in appendixes (p. 194-5). In comparing the legal sections of the D.C.⁸⁸ and

87 The Division of Law occupies seven pages in the abridged 3d edition of the Universal Decimal Classification. It was prepared by the British Standards Institution under the auspices of the International Federation for Documentation (F.I.D.) with the concurrence of the Lake Placid Club Education Foundation of New York and published in 1961.

88 Melvil Dewey, Decimal Classification and Relative Index, 17th ed., Lake Placid Club, New York, Forest Press, 1965, p. 328-337.

U.D.C.⁸⁹ schemes, the following coincidence of subclass numbers may be noted: 340 Law in General, 341 International Law (Law of Nations), 343 Criminal Law, 347 Private Law.

The subclass number 348, Ecclesiastical and Canonical Law, is maintained in the U.D.C. scheme, whereas its equivalent 348, Religious Law in D.C., is transferred to numbers: 262.9 and 290. Moreover, in the grouping of the U.D.C. system there is no special treatment for statutes and cases pertaining to the United States, Great Britain and other countries. Therefore the numbers: 345, 346 and 349, used respectively for these countries in Dewey's system, are completely freed, and may be used for further development in UDC. The number 344 is used for special penal, criminal law instead of for that of Martial law, as in the Dewey scheme.

Since the first edition of the UDC in 1905, only a few others have appeared, whereas the DDC has had many editions (the latest being the 18th edition, 1972) with more elaborate divisions to cater for the progress of literature.

In view of these publications and the resulting complete revision of schedules for law and mathematics in the

⁸⁹ British Standards Institution, Universal Decimal Classification, abridged English ed., 3d ed. rev., London, 1961, p. 42-49.

18th edition of DDC, it will be interesting to observe the reaction of the Central Classification Committee in charge of the Universal Decimal Classification scheme revision. As law and mathematics are both important subjects, will they consider the changes of schedule really necessary? Only the future can tell whether the Committee will follow in the traces of the Dewey Classification or not.

Regarding the adequate usage of UDC, A.C. Foskett (op. cit. p. 46) reveals its lack of development in these terms:

UDC is approaching a crisis point... Developments in information retrieval and in the information to be retrieved means that any classification scheme has to move with the times if it is to continue to function adequately; one may doubt whether UDC in its present state is able to move sufficiently quickly, or at all.

Although the UDC as a system of classification may be well suited to link together the most complex subjects by means of its auxiliary tables and arbitrary signs, it is unable to deal with the current development of legal literature. The reason for this inadequacy is that the scheme is dormant especially in the field of law. Consequently the arrangement of legal materials will remain unsatisfactory pending the elaboration of a more sophisticated law schedule.

C. Library of Congress Classification
System. Class K, Law

a. General Notion

The Library of Congress classification of library materials in general, is the subject arrangement of the literature according to an order which is inherent in a particular area of knowledge. It is also referred to as a "practical" or utilitarian classification.

Law is one of the twenty-one major disciplines which constitute the Library of Congress scheme. One of the weak points of the Library of Congress (LC) system has always been its lack of a schedule for law materials; another is the absence of a general index to the schedules.

As the scheme for law would serve to classify the collection of legal materials in the Library of Congress, it would not be out of place to have a look at this collection.

The law books and literature in the Law Library of the Library of Congress form the largest collection of legal materials in the world. It includes law and legislation for practically all the modern nations, works on the history, philosophy and theory of law, and rare law books.⁹⁰

It has been reported that the total number of volumes in the custody of the Law Library reached 1,245,400 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.⁹¹

⁹⁰ Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1969, Washington, D.C., p. 68.

⁹¹ Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1972. Washington, D.C., 1973, p. 53.

The services that the Library offers are considerable, and of a specialized nature. The main function of the Library is to render services to Congress. Congressional enquiries for legal information come by the thousands.

The facilities of the Library are also available to scientific investigators and to the general public seeking to solve their legal problems.

In 1966 the LC started the application of Class K - Law to the United States law materials and holdings of legal periodicals in its law collection.⁹²

b. Summary of Development of Class "K"
(Law) at the Library of Congress

In 1900 the Library of Congress started its classification system for its books.⁹³ At the same time a scheme for law class "K" was planned, but it was delayed through the years and it is still incomplete.

The delay to the completion of "K" scheme was caused by a number of reasons: Firstly, lack of adequate personnel

⁹² Martha M. Evans, "A History of the Development of Classification K (Law) at the Library of Congress" in Law Library Journal, Vol. 62, 1969, p. 38.

⁹³ Ibid., p. 25.

to work on it; secondly, the thinking of the early generation of cataloguers who considered law to be "merely an aspect of other branches of knowledge" and not an independent discipline; thirdly, and most important of all, was the widespread opinion among law library administrators and librarians that a subject classification for law books was not necessary, since to a large extent they are self-classifying.⁹⁴

On the other hand the American Association of Law Libraries, from its inception, has been concerned about classification of legal materials. Several panels on the subject have been held at AALL annual meetings. At the second meeting in 1907, two speakers, W.J.C. Berry and L.E. Hewitt were in favour of an author classification of legal materials; the other two, G.E. Wire and A.J. Small argued for the concept of subject classification.⁹⁵

The following arguments in favour of alphabetical classification by author are worthy of mention: many treatises deal with more than one subject; subject classification is difficult to deal with especially in the legal field; laws are complicated, contradictory and subject to continual change.

94 Martha M. Evans, Op. Cit., p. 25-39.

95 W.J.C. Berry (et al.), "Classification of Law Text Books", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 1, 1908, p. 11.

Those in favour of alphabetical classification by author suggest a complete subject index of titles with many cross references in the catalogue.

On the other hand, those in favour of a subject classification point out that all the works on one subject and the various editions of the same author would be kept together; it would answer many questions of users without reference to the catalogue cards; patrons could browse unassisted without the help of a librarian; finally the subject arrangement would be practical in that, there would be no need to know in advance the name of a particular author, as all the authors treating the same subject would be grouped together on shelves in the same area, in alphabetical order.

The development of class K - Law was caused by the unprecedented growth of the law collections as a whole and hence the recognition of law as a major discipline within the Library of Congress classification system. Until the time of this development, books on the law of a particular subject were classed as a subordinate aspect of that subject in other classes throughout the schedules, whereas the statutes, codes and other official documents were arranged by jurisdiction according to the form division.

The policy to treat law as a peripheral discipline, caused the dispersion of legal materials among various classes,

and made impossible the proper allocation of law as a "whole subject matter" over the schedules. For instance family law, land law, forensic medicine, mining law, intellectual property have been classed in sociology, medicine, technology or bibliography, and economics thus considering the subject related law as a part of this or that subject.

When class K took shape, the Library of Congress, changing its policy, recognized law as an autonomous branch of knowledge. Before arriving at this stage Library of Congress (LC) started its systematic cataloguing of legal material in the fall of 1912 and printed the law subject headings on the cards, for American and English law books only. Prior to that time no subject had been printed on legal material cards at all.

The printing of subjects on cards for foreign law did not begin until the summer 1925.⁹⁶ The need for foreign law in the Law Library of Congress after the World War I increased greatly because of the claims caused by the War, the efforts for international peace, international loans etc. The legal material should have been made readily accessible through

⁹⁶ Olive M. Jack, "Law Subject Headings as Used in the Library of Congress", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 22, 1929, p. 121.

subject headings to serve enquiries involving research and reference work.

The Library of Congress had to catalogue, assign and print subject headings on cards for all law books in the Library. Since then it was thought desirable to discuss and prepare a classification scheme for law. A tentative one was prepared with main arrangement by country with eight subdivisions under each. The eight subdivisions are:

1. Session laws, Annual laws (grouped together in chronological order).
2. Compilations, Revisions, Collections, of General Laws (in chronological order).
3. Codes, divided into civil law, civil procedure, commercial law, criminal law and criminal procedure (each one in chronological order as well).
4. Official editions of the laws on a special subject whether annotated or not, that is to say when compiled by the government, or its agency, or printed by the government printer (grouped by subject in alphabetical order).
5. Court Reports, grouped in order of rank, from highest court down.
6. Digests, Indexes, Notes to Court reports, Court rules, which may be grouped in alphabetical or

chronological order as the case demands. For extensive material, alphabetical arrangement by author, and for a country with few volumes chronological order may be satisfactory.

7. Treatises grouped by author in alphabetical order, Collected works being placed at the end.

8. Miscellaneous. This may include for instance, departmental reports, Attorney-general's reports, Treasury decisions; in short material which does not seem to fit in any one of the other classes.

The countries were arranged in the following order:

United States

Great Britain

British Colonies

Foreign Continental Countries

Hispanic-America.

For the states of the United States arrangement was made according to the above mentioned subdivisions 1-8; or the following exception was feasible: All American and English treatises may be grouped in alphabetical order in one collection. This method was followed in the Law Library at the Library of Congress, whereas in the collection at the Capitol - a part of the L.C. Law Library - the state treatises were placed with each state and a separate general collection of American and English treatises was also kept.

For Great Britain, the subdivision was made according to the subdivisions 1-8, however materials under the subdivision 7 (treatises) were shelved with the United States treatises.

British Colonies were arranged alphabetically, and for each colony the subdivisions 1-8 were applied.

Foreign countries were shelved in a separate alphabetical group, and for each country the arrangement was by subdivisions 1-8, and for each political division within each country, subdivisions 1-8 were applied as well.

In addition to the main division by country there were special classes of material divided thus:

1. Bar Associations:

American Bar Association

State Bar Association, (in alphabetical order)

Foreign Bar Associations (in alphabetical order
by country).

2. Dictionaries (alphabetically by author).

3. Directories (alphabetically by title, sub-arranged
in chronological order).

4. Encyclopaedias (alphabetically by title or author).

5. Periodicals (in one alphabetical order including
all languages).

6. Trials:

Collected Trials (alphabetically by author or title).

Single Trials (alphabetically under the name of defendant).

Foreign Trials (alphabetically by country, sub-arranged in alphabetical order by the name of defendant).

The following groups precede Foreign law and the subdivisions 1-8 are applied, with the exception of Roman Law, which has its own arrangement:

Canon Law

Ancient Law

Medieval Law

Roman Law, with the following arrangement:

1. Periodicals
2. Collected Works
3. Dictionaries
4. Collected Texts
5. Ante-Justinian Collection
6. Corpus Juris Civilis
7. Institutes of Justinian
8. Digest of Pandects
9. Codex
10. Novels

11. Post-Justinian Collection

12. Commentaries and Treatises on history, system and particular topics.

Mohammedan Law

General Law.

Under the heading *Corpus juris civilis* were entered editions of the various compilations of the Roman or Civil Law prepared by Tribonianus and other jurists at the request of the Emperor Justinian I and known under this comprehensive term (*Corpus juris civilis*).⁹⁷

All other types of legal materials in Political Science, e.g. Constitutional Law, Administrative, Municipal, International, Private International Law (known also as Conflict of laws) were classified in class J of the LC classification.

The class K continued further its development. At a meeting held on May 16 and 17, 1949, during the discussions about the "Interim Report" of the Library of Congress Committee on the content and structure of schedule "K" it was agreed:

1. The projected Schedule K should include:
 - a) Legal source materials;
 - b) Books dealing with subjects in terms of legal principles involved;

97 O.M. Jack, Op. Cit., p. 125.

- c) Materials which, because of their relevance to the practice of the legal profession and by generally accepted canons of classification, should be grouped with law materials.
- 2. The following materials are not to be included in Schedule K:
 - a) Books dealing with technical or managerial problems involved in operating under status, or administrative rules or regulations are to be classed with the activity concerned;
 - b) Non-legal materials, although they may be of interest to a law library, except for the materials listed under 1(c). (For example the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences)
- 3. The structure and principles of arrangement suggested by the Library Committee, except for some modifications in Anglo-American Law, were found to be generally acceptable.⁹⁸

In 1952, Werner B. Ellinger, of the Library of Congress, was assigned to develop the classification K, and the task of preparing "working papers" for that purpose. These working papers were intended to be theoretical mappings to cover the major areas of the schedule, namely the particular legal systems and jurisdictions.

They appeared in the following order:

1. Modern German law, 1953.
2. Roman law, 1953.

⁹⁸ "Interim Report" in Library of Congress Info. Bull., Vol. 9 (May 24-30) 1949, p. 4-5.

3. History of German law, 1954.
4. Canon law, 1954.
5. Law of China, 1955.
6. English law, 1956.
7. Law of Japan, 1958.
8. Classification of American law, a survey, 1959.
9. Law of the United States, 1959. Revised, 1960;
Second revision, 1961.⁹⁹

Continuing the development of Class K the Library of Congress decided to proceed on the basis of the recommendations of the advisory committee held for the third time in October 1960. These were important to the final structure of the classification scheme for the Anglo-American materials. The committee made the following recommendations: 1. The items originally under "Administrative Control of Social and Economic Activities ('Substantive Administrative Law') " should be classed with the topics with which they are primarily concerned rather than bringing them together in one place; 2. To eliminate the general caption "Private Law"; 3 To classify the

⁹⁹ Richard S. Angell, "Development of Class K at the Library of Congress", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 57, 1964, p. 356, quoted by Evans, *Op. Cit.*, p. 32-33.

state laws separately, repeating the same pattern for each state. Provision will be made, however, for the libraries preferring to classify by subject subdivided by state; 4. To send the revised working paper with the reached conclusions to the Committee members and to certain specialists with a request for suggestions; 5. The Working Paper No. 6 (WP6) on English law should follow the conclusions on American law, provided to be reviewed by a few experts in British law.¹⁰⁰

The advisory committee made some major decisions on the classification. One was the abolition in Class K of the explicit distinction between public and private law.¹⁰¹ The reasoning behind this decision was as follows: "The literature now combines both in treating public and private aspects of a subject in the same work. What was once formerly considered to be purely private law is treated in areas of public law." For example, books written about the law of insurance treat

100 American Association of Law Libraries. Advisory Committee on Development of a Classification Schedule for Anglo-American Law, "Report, 1960-61" in Law Library Journal, Vol. 54, 1961, p. 431-432.

101 Miles O. Price, "Constructing the Class K Schedules for American Federal Law," in Law Library Journal, Vol. 57, 1964, p. 368-369, quoted by Evans, Op. Cit., p. 39.

both the contractual and regulatory aspects of the subject, or the books written about the law of labour.

Another major decision made early by the advisory committee was in the field of administrative law. This category has developed to such an extent that it was best placed "under the substantive aspects of the specific topics", such as labour, trade regulation, instead of putting them in a monster administrative law cover-all. Therefore within the division Class K, the topic administrative law, has been reduced to an 'administrative organization and procedure' containing merely general works on administrative law, and the administrative process.¹⁰²

With a grant of \$34,200 from the Council on Library Resources, in July 1962, work continued on specific procedural steps necessary to begin the classification according to Class K schedule. Application had to be made first to the new accessions of the Library of Congress and then to its earlier book holdings.

In 1966, the Library started applying Class K to its United States present law materials. The American British

¹⁰² Miles O. Price, Op. Cit., p. 369.

law department of the Library of Congress began weeding its collection and transferring non legal reference books to the general collections of the Library in view of classifying them.

The first of the long-awaited K schedule numbers were printed on L.C. cards which were distributed in March 1967.¹⁰³ A preliminary edition of sub-class KF, Law of the United States, was available by 1969.

Needless to say there will be additions and changes to KF.¹⁰⁴

The editors commented that, certain areas in the section of Federal law and the schemes for state law are merely sketched so far. In KF, groups of Cutter numbers have been provided for materials whose character and number have not yet been decided, because the number of the documents to be included in the law classification and to be transferred to subclass KF from other classes has not yet been determined; specific numbers, eventually will be provided for these types of documents. In the future, supplementary tables of modifications will be provided for each state as it is needed, but for the time being these tables are still in preparation.

103 Martha M. Evans, Op. Cit., p. 38.

104 Library of Congress Classification Schedules: A Cumulation of Additions and Changes, 1971-1972, Class K, Law: Subclass KF: Law of the United States, Detroit, Gale Research Company, 1973, 40 1.

Tables of form divisions are applicable as indicated in the text of the classification. That is, form divisions are applicable to both Federal law and law of individual states or territories. Because of the large size of the Library of Congress' book collection, a minute classification has been made having the policy of providing spots for all aspects of a topic which may be classified. This policy has been frequently criticized, because of leading the scheme into extreme detail.¹⁰⁵

Price, the defender of the scheme, believed that such criticism was not justified, as the scheme was made for the largest collection in the world. He also contended that it is easier to abridge a classification scheme than to expand one.

Pending the completion of Class K, the publication of the subclass KF is a partial solution for the arrangement of legal collections in the libraries. This is because, subclass KF merely arranges materials within the group of Federal Law of the United States.

¹⁰⁵ Miles O. Price, "Constructing the Class K schedules for American Federal Law", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 57, 1964, p. 372.

Miles O. Price, defending the Class K scheme said:

"We believe that class K is good. When people begin to apply it, "Class K" will be accepted by all and found to be reasonably satisfactory to them.¹⁰⁶ Even those convinced enough to apply L.C. Class K, and who appraise Price's assertion will have to wait a long time in order to complete their entire collection as K will not be finished for some considerable time.

It was a good move on the part of the editors to publish a draft outline of Class K, prepared by Werner B. Ellinger, before the numerical notation for class K had been completed. It appeared in 1970, upon the pressing need of law librarians who wished to arrange temporarily, their legal collections in accordance with the Library of Congress classification. This "outline was prepared as a framework for the basic notation and a working paper for the jurisdictional arrangement within the major subclasses of Class K" the editors commented in the prefatory note.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., p. 374.

¹⁰⁷ Werner B. Ellinger, Classification: Class K Law, Draft Outline, Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1970, p. iii.

Upon the recommendation in 1949 of the Joint Committee of the American Association of Law Libraries and the Library of Congress, the basic arrangement agreed upon is to classify by jurisdictions, that is to say, by geographic order, by continents and countries regardless of their political status. The reason behind this is that there will be no need in future for major revisions in case of political change, such as the formation of new states, or changes in sovereignty. However, an exception has been made for the South American countries, because their relative stability of sovereignty makes feasible an alphabetical arrangement.

Adjacent territories are considered as integral parts of the national jurisdiction, within the geographic boundaries of a country, islands included; as a rule overseas and non contiguous territories are classed separately. Exception is made for the United States for which non adjacent states such as Alaska and Hawaii are classed with the United States.

Subordinate jurisdictions which are not member states of a federation are temporarily arranged in alphabetical order, e.g. Puerto Rico, Samoa, Virgin Islands. Final decision will be made later as to whether states, provinces, and other subordinate jurisdictions of a country should be arranged in geographical or in alphabetical order. Apparently, this decision will be based firstly, upon the stability of

boundaries and names, the complexity of the political organisation: that is to say, according to whether the national jurisdiction is formed merely of states or whether it is comprised of states, regions and provinces; and secondly, upon the volume of the literature to be dealt with.

The notation of this draft outline of Class K is limited to jurisdictions or groups of jurisdictions which are represented by two or three letters' combination. The preparation of the numerical notation will not be completed until the development of Class K, when all its subdivisions for the individual jurisdictions are completed. In the meantime, the letter combinations such as KE, KJ, will find a temporary solution for the shelf arrangement problem for publications other than United States Federal law, and Great Britain. In this way subclass letters will make the use of the legal collections easier during the remainder of the awaiting period, which might last ten or fifteen years, if not more. With regard to this question, it should be noted that the University of California at Davis, in establishing its new law school, adopted the Library of Congress classification scheme. The staff was not interested in creating any subclass numbers of its own, but worked merely with those KF numbers already

established by the Library of Congress.¹⁰⁸

Under the heading "Law of the United States" of subclass KF (ed. 1969) the following short explanatory note appears interesting:

American Statutory law, and common law and equity as developed by the courts of the United States and the states of the union in general and collectively. For the law of particular states, see these states. Anglo-American law and doctrine in general are classed with the pertinent matter in KE, English law.¹⁰⁹

In the meantime for the English law the notation KE has been replaced by KD as it appears on page v of the "Classification Class K, Law, draft outline" (edition 1970): "KD United Kingdom, Anglo-American law." "KE" stands now for Canada.

The few explanatory notes mentioned here and there in the "Draft Outline", (book prepared by Werner B. Ellinger) are not enough to show the procedures necessary for using class K. For this reason a manual on "KF"¹¹⁰ appeared in 1972 for

108 Helen J. Waldron, "Combined Catalog: Anglo-American Law Collections, University of California Law Libraries, Berkeley and Davis; with Library of Congress Class K added", (Book Review), in Law Library Journal, Vol. 65, issue no. 1, 1972, p. 109.

109 L.C. Processing Department, Subject Cataloging Division, Classification Class K, Subclass KF, Law of the United States, Preliminary Edition, Washington, D.C. 1969, p. 1.

110 Patricia Luster Piper and Cecilia Hing-Ling Kwan, A Manual on KF; The Library of Congress Classification Schedule for Law of the United States, South Hackensack, N.J., Fred B. Rothman, 1972, viii, 135 p.

the users¹¹¹ of the LC classification schedule for Law of the United States.

It is also to be noted that a cumulation of additions and changes, 1971-1972 to the subclass KF appeared in 1973.¹¹²

For those who use the KF, the following details may be added: At the special meeting to study the use of the LC classification scheme, subclass KF, held at the 1971 Annual Convention in Miami, Florida, of the American Association of Law Libraries, the question was discussed of "forcing" non-legal materials into subclass KF. "Forcing" is a relative term which means the process of putting materials into the K schedule which the Library of Congress would put into another class of the LC schedule. Such would be the case for a book that covers more than one subject with the subject most emphasized. Law Librarians expressed different views. Some of them having few books in peripheral areas wished to

¹¹¹ For a list of Law Libraries using KF scheme see appendix p. a survey conducted by the University of California, Law Library, Davis, U.S.A.

¹¹² Library of Congress Classification Schedules: A Cumulation of Additions and Changes, 1971-1972, Class K-Law: Subclass KF: Law of the United States, Detroit, Gale Research Company, 1973, p. 401.

put all books which pertain in any way to law into class K. Others expressed the opinion to put into Class K, all the books in the law library collection, even if they are not related to the law.

c. The Present Structure of Class K-Law

Although the Class K is not yet completed, it would be proper to discuss the structure of its scheme in a sketchy form with a few explanations.

The basic breakdown of Class K-Law divides the legal field into four large groups according to the subjects:

- 1) Generalia (K), including periodicals philosophy of law, jurisprudence, comparative law, international legislation.
- 2) Ancient and Roman law (KBB-KBD)
- 3) Theocratic legal systems:

Christian System

KBG Canon Law

KBH Orthodox Law

KBJ Other Christian

(KBL) Islamic system

(KBM) Jewish system

(KBP) Other theocratical legal systems

However the ecclesiastical law of particular countries is classed with the law of these countries. The internal law of non-Catholic churches in countries in which denominational groups have the legal status of private organizations (e.g., the United States) is placed in class Religion. For other theocratical legal systems such as Adat law, Burmese-Buddhist law, Hindu law, it may be preferable to class the systems that are coextensive with a political jurisdiction (e.g. Adat law) with the law of that jurisdiction.¹¹³

4) Modern legal systems, subdivided geographically:

KD United Kingdom, Anglo American law (including Anglo-American law in general)

KE Canada

KEZ St. Pierre and Miquelon, Greenland

KF United States

Further subdivision is made by continents, divided by geographical area and then by country as follows:

KG Latin America

KJ Europe

KP Asia

¹¹³ W.B. Ellinger, Classification, Class K Law, draft outline, Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, 1970, p. 1.

KR Africa

KTA Australia. New Zealand. Oceania. Antarctica.

(KX) is an optional notation reserved for the class "public international law" which presently is placed in JX.¹¹⁴ This means that the librarians are free either to use the notation "KX" to classify their international law materials or to apply the notation JX as actually used by the Library of Congress. (For the detailed outline of Class K see appendix p. 199-204).

It is to be noted that the divisions have been made primarily by subject and then by country. Library of Congress used also a third method of classification: the form division. Examples of this are statutes collection, law reports, dictionaries, periodicals, form books and treatises.

The classification scheme permits books in each group to stand together providing a notation which suggests the same of the class, whether that would be a subject group, a form or a country group. This is a logical scheme in which main classes

¹¹⁴ For the detailed draft outline of L.C. Classification, Class K-Law, see W.B. Ellinger, Op. Cit., p. 1-63.

follow each other in a logical order. Although this logical arrangement is sometimes disturbed because of the convenience of access to legal materials.

The requirement of convenience is perhaps one of the major contributing factors to the differences between a classification of knowledge and that of recorded knowledge. To illustrate the disturbance of logical arrangement a few examples may be cited; for instance, logically maritime labour law is a part of labour law both as to subject matter and method of regulation. However, in the relevant literature maritime labour law is generally found in works on maritime law rather than in treatises on labour law. As there is no separate treatise on maritime labour law, information on this subject should therefore, be searched among the treatises on maritime law. The makers of LC law classification, decided to class separate monographs on maritime labour law with maritime law, although this grouping seems contrary to logic from the point of view of a classification by legal disciplines.¹¹⁵ Similar reasons of convenience of access to information would appear to call for arranging works on railroad holding companies with railroad law rather than with corporation law,

¹¹⁵ W.B. Ellinger, "Some Observation on Classification Theory in the Development of Class K", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 57, 1964, p. 363.

of which the law of holding companies is a part.

The makers of the LC classification did not take into consideration any local or ephemeral conditions in constructing their classification scheme.

The Working Paper No. 9 (henceforth referred to as WP9) was the starting point for classifiers. This was a carefully constructed outline to serve as the basis for classification of American law books.¹¹⁶ Being a product of many meetings over several years of an elite group of law librarians and teachers of law, it was to a considerable extent a theoretical text book treatment. However the makers of this classification were guided not by the WP9, but by the published legal materials.

The size of the collection upon which the classification is based, determined the minuteness of the classification, since the general policy of the Library of Congress for all disciplines is to provide spots for all classifiable aspects of a topic, the result being very detailed classifications.

During the process of constructing the Class K schedules for American federal and common law, the workers of the schedule encountered many difficult problems. One of the problems was

¹¹⁶ M.O. Price, "Constructing the Class K Schedules for American Federal Law", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 57, 1964, p. 367.

the finding of common denominators for classification purposes, for diverse topics which have a single factual designation such as "Water". It was thought that a single class notation be established covering all books dealing with the law of water. But the books themselves showed the unworkability of this concept.

The problem was to find a common denominator for the differing legal concepts involved in riparian rights, pollution, "use of water" in irrigation, flood control, water courses, underground water, water supply and power, these being only a few aspects of water law. The attempted solution in class K was "a compromise": to concentrate on the most likely place most of the aspects of a certain topic which has a common denominator, but to make cross-references from that topic to those aspects which seem best suited elsewhere. For example, water, liens and labour law.¹¹⁷

The amount of material to be classified is an important factor when cross-referencing. Maritime labour law may be taken as an example. Class K has a notation for the labour law of particular industries or activities, such as railroads, retail trade or stage craft. However, maritime

¹¹⁷ M.O. Price, Op. Cit., p. 371.

labour law is so voluminous and so much the creature of special statutes and conditions, that it is classed as a major subtopic under maritime law, with cross-references from labour law proper. When there is only a small amount of literature for a certain topic, concentration in one spot seems better.

Subclass KF

The policy of the arrangement in the LC general classification system is primarily by subject, subdivided when needed, by place or jurisdiction. However, like all subdivisions in Class K, subclass KF is divided first by jurisdiction and under it by subject. This is so as to satisfy the need of the legal researchers: area or country approach. Therefore, the law of the United States is grouped within the following jurisdictional divisions:

KF	1-9760	Federal law of the United States
KFC	1-1199	Law of California
KFN	5001-6199	Law of New York
KFP	1-599	Law of Pennsylvania
KFA-KFW, KFZ		Law of other states and territories
KFX	1004-2099	Law of the United States cities.

The general group of KF¹¹⁸ comprises the law of the United States as a whole, such as federal statutory law,

¹¹⁸ U.S. Library of Congress, Classification Class K; Subclass KF, Law of the United States, preliminary ed., Washington, D.C., 1969, p. 1-142.

common law and equity as developed by the Courts and the states of the union in general and collectively, treatises on law, and the law of several states treated together.

The division "KFA-KFW" arranges in alphabetical order the law of the individual states. This alphabetical arrangement is found on the tables of states of KF schedule.¹¹⁹ It should be noted in this connection that for the law of states and territories there is a uniform 600- number table. The sequence of the subjects in the schemes for the states and cities is similar to the arrangement of the Federal law in the subclass KF.

There are few exceptions to the general treatment of the law of states. The exceptions are: California, New York and Pennsylvania. California and New York have each been given 1200 numbers, and each has its own subject scheme, because there is an abundance of material dealing with their laws. The state of Pennsylvania has also a supplementary subject scheme (p. 239-240) of the KF schedule.

The local laws of the United States cities and metropolitan areas are subdivided under KFX 1004-2099 in alphabetical

¹¹⁹ Ibid., p. 241-242.

order (p. 243-257 of KF scheme),

e.g. KFX 1004: A to Akron

1005: Akron, Ohio

1006: Akron to Alameda

1007: Alameda, California

...

1101-1119: Baltimore, Maryland

1121: Baltimore to Bangor

1122: Bangor, Maine¹²⁰

For subject classification under each city, Tables A, B and C are provided.

The territories are grouped in the table: U.S. States and Territories under the group KFZ, which includes merely the Confederate States of America. The scope of this table will be defined in future by "LC Classification - Addition and Changes" lists, because such territories as Guam, Puerto Rico, Samoa, Virgin Islands, Canal Zone originally placed in KFZ have now been removed and classed with their respective geographic regions.¹²¹ The rationale behind this transfer is

¹²⁰ Ibid., p. 243.

¹²¹ Patricia L. Piper and C.H.-L. Kwan, "A Manual on KF, the Library of Congress Classification Schedule for Law of the United States", South Hackensack, N.J., Rothman, 1972, p. 15.

that, since the basic arrangement of Class K is geographic, therefore overseas and insular territories logically should be classed separately. Exceptions to this rule of territorial contiguity, are Alaska and Hawaii, which are classed with the United States.

In the outline of subclass KF: Federal law of the United States, the arrangement has been done by form division, by date and by subject. The subject arrangement in subclass KF follows the general pattern of other LC schedules: First, are found the "external" form division, such as legislative documents, collections of statutes and law reports, law dictionaries, encyclopaedias, collections of monographs. The subject classification of this kind of materials is not feasible. Form divisions are followed by the "internal general divisions such as theory of law, legal philosophy, methodology, legal biography, legal history, study and teaching of law and legal research. At last are the legal topics and their subdivisions, developing within each large topic from general to specific in a logical sequence.

The number span under subclass KF is 1-9760. The main legal subjects are divided with the subdivision of their topics. There are found subjects such as Persons, Property, Contracts, Education, Constitutional law, Courts and Procedures. (For a synopsis of the divisions in subclass KF scheme see appendix p. 205-210).

Form Division Tables in KF

This is one of the most remarkable features in the Library of Congress law schedule. Tables are provided to avoid repetition in each case where there is need for such division. They are nine in number and are found at the end of KF schedule. Forms are subdivided by different serial numbers in the following way: Twenty-number span is provided for the subdivision in Table I, which is the most detailed and represents major subjects, e.g., Labour law: KF 3301-3320. Table II is prepared for subjects represented by ten numbers, such as Copyright law: KF 2986-2995. There are five numbers for Table III and IV, two for Table V and one for Table VI.

The main form divisions for the six tables are:¹²²

Bibliography

Surveys of legal research

Periodicals, see K 1-30

Yearbooks. Statistics

Society publications

Congresses and conferences, By date.

Congressional hearings and reports, see KF 25 ff.

Other legislative documents:

Bills. By date

¹²² For complete details of six tables see: Ibid., p. 265-275.

Presidential messages. By date.

Other (staff reports, research reports, memoranda,
individual testimony)

Compilation of legislative histories.

By date of publication

Statutes. Regulations. Rules of practice.

(Federal legislation)

Courts decisions

Encyclopedias

Loose leaf services

Form books

Dictionaries

Case books

General works etc.

Table VII is intended for topics represented by Cutter numbers, such as KF 3580 - Labour law of particular industries or types of employment, or similar subjects marked accordingly (by the table number VII).

Table VIII provides form divisions for the arrangement of general works for which the KF schedule has a single number notation, e.g. general works on easement, KF 657 (VIII).

Finally the table IX contains modified form divisions for state law, such as statutes, regulations, rules of practice.

This table has two headings:

A: Topics represented by whole or decimal numbers
(Table VI)

B: Topics represented by Cutter numbers (Table VII).

Advantages and Disadvantages.

What are the advantages of using the Library of Congress KF scheme?

Each library using KF takes advantage of certain conveniences which might be summarized as follows: The continual additions and changes to subclass KF by revision and updating the material related to law classed previously somewhere else and being reclassified into KF. The cataloguing process is greatly simplified with the practice followed in many libraries of placing card orders to Card Division of LC¹²³ at the time the book order is prepared; this reduces to a minimum the interval of time between the arrival of the book in the library and the filing of the printed catalogue cards containing classification numbers. The advantage of a close classification: KF, being a very detailed, close classification covers almost all legal material for the United States, therefore there is no need for expansion within that area.

What are the disadvantages of using the KF scheme?

The disadvantages may be summarized in the following manner: It has been observed that KF, Law of the United

123 Catalogue Cards may be obtained through the Card Division, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541.

States, being a subclass of "K" Law, by its nature does not cover the laws of other countries. Therefore the advantages of printed catalogue cards with classification numbers, disappear when it concerns, for instance, Canadian legal publications, or French civil law system and/or German law.

Although LC issued a draft outline for classification K, Law,¹²⁴ the preparation of the numerical notation for complete class K must await the development of classification for the individual jurisdictions. The most frequent criticism made of the "subclass KF schedule" is its extreme detail. Being designed for adoption by the Library of Congress, it has to accommodate the literature of the largest collection. It is not easy to cut down a detailed classification for use in medium sized or small libraries. However, the defenders of "KF" believe that the scheme is just as usable by smaller law libraries as by the larger ones; "it is much easier and more satisfactory to cut down a detailed classification than to try to expand an insufficient one".¹²⁵ Finally, for libraries with certain classification system the complete reclassification of the

124 Werner B. Ellinger, Classification Class K-Law, Draft Outline, Washington, D.C. Library of Congress, 1970, x, 63 p.

125 Miles O. Price, "Constructing the Class K Schedules for American Federal Law" in Law Library Journal, Vol. 57, 1964, p. 372.

book collection and the extensive recataloguing from one system to another create great problems, such as cost in money and labour. Moreover, the probable dislocations in records and service during the time that the project was in process, would be considerable that any library administrator would question the necessity of changing the classification system. The opinion is held that any classification scheme, intelligently applied, works, because there is not yet a perfect classification, and subclass KF for American federal law is by no means a perfect one. As Price said "The subject matter of the law, and its treatment in the literature are so complicated, contradictory and changeable, no matter which classification or philosophy is adopted, inconsistencies will abound".¹²⁶

Adaptability and Usage of L.C. Classification
Scheme for Law by Different Law Libraries

Although the class K not yet completed, on the basis of the general outline one might expect that this schedule is well engineered and intends to cover very closely the

¹²⁶ Miles O. Price, Op. Cit., p. 374.

legal materials. It may be adopted with advantage by all law libraries in the United States and in other countries, and especially by those where the general LC system is in use.

According to a survey conducted in June of 1970, by the University of California at Davis,¹²⁷ the users of L.C. subclass KF scheme, law libraries in the United States and Canada are generally satisfied with it, and recommend the schedule to other libraries, particularly in law schools, when the number of their monographic collection exceeds 10,000 volumes.

Pending the completion of class K, with the development of the other subclasses, libraries can arrange blocks of legal material in the same global order that they will be in when classified. The whole collection of libraries may be classified by using the prefix letter notations provided for all countries of the world in the skeletal outline of Class K, and by using a unique number derived from the main entry. Major transfers of the blocks of material will not be necessitated once the specific schedules become available.

¹²⁷ Patricia L. Piper and C.H.-L. Kwan, Op. Cit., p. 103.

It should be added that recently appeared the scheme of subclass KD for the law of the United Kingdom and Ireland.¹²⁸ The arrangement of topics, in systematic order, is similar to that of subclass KF.¹²⁹ The following is the synopsis of subclass KD schedule:

- KD Law of England and Wales
- KDC Law of Scotland
- KDE Law of Northern Ireland
- KDG Law of Isle of Man. Channel Islands
- KDK Law of Ireland (Eire).

Auxiliary tables of form divisions are provided (p. 106-112) and they are applied according to the instructions in the text. With the publication of KD, the Library of Congress has taken one more step toward the completion of class K.

128 U.S. Library of Congress, Subject Cataloging Division. Processing Department, Classification, Class K; Subclass KD, Law of the United Kingdom and Ireland, Washington, D.C. 1973, ix, 163 p.

129 Ibid., p. iii.

CHAPTER II

SPECIAL CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES FOR LEGAL MATERIALS

The lack of a complete law scheme in the LC classification, as well as the inadequacy of the law sections in other general classification, pushed specialists of some large law libraries to create and develop their own law classification schemes. Some of these deserve to be mentioned because of their importance and use in larger libraries.¹ They are as follows: the classification scheme of the University of Rochester, developed by Margaret Butterfield; the classification of the Yale Law Library, by Frederick C. Hicks; the classification of Law School of New York University designed by Julius J. Marke; the Dabagh classification, known as "The Mnemonic Classification for Law Libraries", by Thomas S. Dabagh, once in use at the University of California Law Library in Berkeley,² and at last the classification scheme for the Columbia University Law Library developed by A. Arthur Schiller.

¹ For detailed review of these classifications see the article of Werner B. Ellinger, "Subject Classification of Law", in the Library Quarterly, Vol. 19, 1949, p. 96-103.

² This Law Library is now following LC classification, using KF scheme for the United States Federal Law material.

The above mentioned classification schemes were elaborated to meet the needs of independent law libraries. Few of them have not been published and some have been adapted by the libraries of similar character.

This chapter presents the more recent special classification schemes published or in process of publication; such as, Chicago University Law School Classification, Los Angeles County Law Library Classification (LACLL) and law schemes based on DDC. These schemes deserve special discussion and are selected because of their significant contribution to the classification of legal literature.

1. Chicago University Law School
Classification.

This classification of legal literature is an attempt to supplement the LC scheme for a collection of legal materials which form a part of a general collection, and not for an independent law library.

In this particular approach it differs from those used, for example, by the University of Rochester Library, the Yale Law Library and the Law School of New York University. The scheme originally designed for the Law Library of the University of Chicago by Elizabeth V. Benyon was published by the Library of Congress in 1948. This raised the hope that it may serve as a basic plan for the construction of the K class in LC classification.

The Chicago University Law School Classification³
(known also by the name of its author as Benyon Classification
of Law) scheme is conditioned by the legal systems where a
geographic arrangement predominates.

In the revised edition of 1967⁴ the schedule is sub-
divided into the following eight subclasses:⁵

- K 1-9311 Constitutions, statutes, court reports,
administrative decisions etc. Annotat-
ions, citation books, digests, indexes,
With the following subdivisions:
 - 1-10 Anglo-American and Foreign Sources
collected as comparative studies.
For International law, see JX 1-5999.
Treaties, see JX.
 - 21-30 Anglo-American
 - 33-1525 United States
 - 2001-3498 Great Britain (Dominions and Possessions)
 - 3511-9311 By Continent and country (arranged alpha-
betically). The Continents of the World
are divided in the following sequence:
America (North America, Central America,
West Indies, South America) Europe, Europe-
Asia (Russia and Turkey), Asia, Africa,
Australia and Oceania.

³ Elizabeth V. Benyon, "Class K (Law) at the Uni-
versity of Chicago" in Law Library Journal, Vol. 40, 1967,
p. 12-21.

⁴ E.V. Benyon, The University of Chicago Law School
Library, Classification Class K-Law, rev. ed., Chicago, 1967,
199 p.

⁵ Ibid., p. 11-12.

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- KA 1-699 General and comparative jurisprudence,
legal history, legal institutions, sources,
collected works, treatises.
- KB 1-6935 Anglo-American legal history, legal
institutions, collected works, treatises.
- KC 1-4335 America (by country): North and Central
America, West Indies and South America
- KD 1-5090 Europe (by country)
- KE 1-6995 Asia (by country)
- KF 1-3925 Africa (by country)
- KG 1-215 Australia
- 241-260 New Zealand
- 300 Oceania, A-Z (by alphabetical order)

Three auxiliary tables are provided in this scheme for further subdivisions. They are: "Table of Subdivisions under countries and states in K",⁶ "Table of Subdivisions under headings with 26 numbers in KA",⁷ and "Table of Subdivisions for Countries in KC-KG".⁸

In an attempt to construct her classification, the author had several definite points in mind. The scheme should follow the L.C. general system in arrangement and notation. It is supposed to provide equally well for the legalist and

6 E.V. Benyon, Op. Cit., p. 49-50.

7 Ibid., p. 61.

8 Ibid., p. 161-166.

for the historian, and any other specialist whose primary interest is to locate legal materials related to his field, rather than to segregate the materials specifically for the content of law. The scheme has to adopt the current classification practice, because reclassification and double classification should be avoided as much as possible.⁹

Following the Library of Congress classification principles, Benyon used the designation K as the class-letter for law, with letter combinations for subdivisions. Tables of subdivisions and terminology similar to those in the L.C. schedules have been employed.

In her belief that form plays an important role in search for law materials; the form breakdown has been made a predominant part of the scheme. The basic element of the classification is the division of the collection into primary materials, collected together in class K, and secondary materials in subclasses KA to KG. The term "primary materials" is used in a very broad sense to cover not only statutes, court reports, and administrative decisions but also annotations,

⁹ E.V. Benyon, "Class K (Law) at the University of Chicago", in Law Library Journal, Vol. 40, 1947, p. 10.

citation books, digests and indexes. The "Secondary materials" are broken down to treatises, biography, bibliography, study and teaching.

The nature of the classification may be considered as highly flexible. The notation of the scheme is "mixed", composed of letters and numbers, arranged so as to permit the addition of new legal topics.

A choice is provided in case it is desired to form a more national subdivision of law; materials from the colonies or territories may be classed with the mother country collection. Also periodicals, dictionaries, biography, bibliography, and similar form subdivisions may be classed together, or under the chosen country. Subject division is offered under legal systems for both sources and secondary materials. Books related to law, based primarily on non-legal concepts may be classified in K or under the other subjects. If subject classification is not desired, a detailed arrangement for authors is indicated in the classes for secondary materials through KA to KG.

An index is provided, which is a comprehensive guide to legal materials, wherever they may be classed in the Library of Congress system. For this reason, the index contains the numbers for legal subjects which appear in classes A-J and L-Z. Whereas the classification schedule for law does not

indicate a very detailed subject breakdown, the index contains entries for many subdivisions not listed in the schedule, which explains the title of index reading: "Index to Class K and numbers for law in other L.C. classes."

After a lapse of nearly two decades since its original publication in 1948, the author admits that her classification scheme did not escape the usual fate of classification schemes in general after a certain period of time; namely, modifications, expansions, and other alterations. Therefore the revised edition in 1967, had to reflect these variations.

The most substantial change was due to the establishment in 1950 of the Comparative Law Research Center at the University of Chicago and rapid increase of the library's foreign law collection. It was decided to classify foreign law primary materials in subclasses KC to KG, rather than grouping them in one place under K 3500 and on. The reason for that is to place them side by side on the shelves with the related treatises and monographic materials of various foreign legal systems.

Another group of changes was due to the rapid emergence of new states after World War II. The names of newly established states have been inserted in all classes in their alphabetical place; therefore, rearrangements and addition of countries in K 3500+ and KC to KF had to be made. It should be added

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in this connection that with the crumbling of colonial empires it has seemed proper to minimize the emphasis of classifying colonies or dependencies under a dominating country's jurisdiction. For this reason, in one section the names of former controlling countries are mentioned in parentheses; for example,

K 3521-3540 Canada (Gr. Britain)

K 3545.G71-9 Greenland (Denmark)

K 7233.L41-6 Lebanon (France)

For those countries which are classed under Anglo-American law through KC to KG, "See also" references are added. For instance, KC 1171-1190 Panama Canal Zone has the reference "See also K 1250".

The last group of alterations were due to the increase in the number of international organizations and their publications, additional numbers were required in subclass KA, and also in subclasses KC-KG for legal materials dealing with more than one country under the various continents. This may be illustrated with the following example: "KA 18 International Organizations, A-Z".

Intergovernmental and private regional organizations, including those devoted to special subject interests, are to be classed under the above number; for example, organizations such as Benelux Economic Union, General Agreement on Tariffs

and Trade (GATT), European Free Trade Association. For organizations set up with real though limited executive, legislative, and judicial powers (supra national bodies), general numbers for continents are to be placed at the beginning of KC to KG; for example, European Common Market KD 19.

In this revised edition, the format of the Benyon Classification scheme remains basically the same as in the first edition of 1948, with the exception of the asterisk, which is used merely with "See also" references and notes to show the procedure followed in the University of Chicago Law Library.

The author claims that her scheme has been applied to the primary law materials for the United States and to a certain extent to subjects of the law collection found in the Chicago School Law Library. Although the scheme is not a subject classification, a number has been designated in class K for an alphabetical arrangement by subject of statutes, of Court reports and of Administrative decisions.

Again through KA to KG subclasses, numbers are available for special topics, although treatise sections are not arranged by subject but alphabetically by author.

2. Los Angeles County Law Library (LACLL)

The first public library in California, the California

State Law Library was established in 1851.¹⁰ At present it forms a part of the California State Library. The Law Library's collection is used by lawyers, state officials, and the general public. Through inter-library loan service various libraries and the general public take advantage of its collection.

Prior to 1961 the classification system used by the State Library for its general collection was DDC. After that date the Library of Congress classification was adopted.

The Law Library is maintained autonomously within the State Library. The need for a satisfactory classification for legal material has been felt for long, as LC classification scheme for law was lacking. To fill this gap Los Angeles County Law Library, Class K was prepared and adopted. This scheme was applied not only at Los Angeles County Law Library (LACLL) but also at many other law library collections as well.

The scheme Class K-Law, was originally built upon the classification prepared by Elizabeth V. Benyon (Classification: Class K Law, Washington, Library of Congress, 1948), with

¹⁰ Carleton W. Kenyon, The Use of Los Angeles County Law Library Class K in a Medium-Sized Public Law Library, a paper presented at the Conference of the Chicago Association of Law Libraries, University of Chicago, Nov. 11, 1961.

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borrowings from LC Class J. The first edition scheme was published in 1951. Subsequent editions were issued in 1956 and 1958 due to amendments and changes. The growth of the collections, and developments in the subject matter led to a revised edition published in 1965.

The purpose of the scheme was to group, in a logical way, the subjects modified by the pragmatic considerations for a useful systematic arrangement of books.

The following is the synopsis of the scheme:

Synopsis
Los Angeles County Law Library
Class K-Law¹¹

K	General. Comparative
1-17	Collections and reference works
18-19	Biography
20-23	Bibliography
24-28	Law as a science
30	History
40-611	General works
69	Criminology

¹¹ Los Angeles County Law Library, Class K-Law, rev. ed., Los Angeles, Calif., 1965, p. vii. (For the outline see appendix: p. ix-xiv).

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90-99	Medical jurisprudence and medical texts
104-106	Maritime law
110-111	Conflict of laws
121-611	Special legal systems
640-647	Trials and investigations
663-666	Libraries and librarianship
KA	U.S. Documents. Statutes. Court Reports, etc.
KB	U.S. Treatises, etc.
KC	America other than the United States of America
KD	England and Wales
KE	Europe and Europe-Asia
KF	Asia
KG	Africa
KH	Australia, Australasia, Oceania
KI	Antartica

Table of subdivisions under countries and states in KC, KE-KI

KJ International law, Diplomacy, International Relations

Major changes were made from the previous edition.

Thus, whereas in previous edition (1958) there are theoretical divisions between public and private law, in the revised edition (1965) these divisions have been removed. The reason behind it is that the majority of books do not reflect this theoretical division any more.

In recent years, the large number of foreign materials which have been acquired by the Los Angeles County Law Library

and many other law libraries caused the addition of the subclass KI for Antarctica and the extension of the numbers in the subclass KG: Africa from 1-3925 to 1-4000 (rev. ed. 1967).

The most important change between the earlier editions and the revised one, is the inclusion in the scheme of International Law by adding a subclass KJ with the heading: International law, diplomacy and international relations.¹²

The general arrangement of class K is geographical¹³ in nature, a contrast with political approach, so that when political changes occur the reclassification is reduced to its minimum. Within each division the primary materials, such as statutes and court reports, are so classed as to precede the secondary materials, like textbooks, in every part of the classification. This may be illustrated with the following examples: The United States primary material is classed in KA and the secondary material in KB and similarly Canadian primary material is put in KC 181-190 and Canadian secondary material in KC 191-230.

¹² Ibid., p. v.

¹³ Geographical approach means that the scheme provides separate division numbers for certain territories as geographical entities, disregarding their political status, e.g. Labrador, although it is a part of Canada, is not classed under Canada but has its own subclass numbers: KC 571-590, (Ibid., p. 57).

The LACLL scheme is intended for subject classification as contrasted with form division, although form divisions have been retained for certain types of materials, e.g. A1: Reports, decisions, cases, digests, looseleaf services, citations; A15: Bibliography; A16: Dictionaries and encyclopaedias.¹⁴

Within the limits of any classification which makes no claim for a total bibliographical organisation of a law library, Kenyon¹⁵ by his own experience, reveals characteristics of a good classification scheme as applied in LACLL.

Thus the outline of LACLL represents a systematised pattern in detail, with provision for further expansion within the domaine of new subjects. It is a pragmatic arrangement of law materials well known to the practitioner and to those responsible for law school curricula. It does not go beyond traditional schemes into multiple relations and scientific order. The subject continuity may be noticed within the following illustrations: trusts are preceded by wills and general property books are followed by special property topics;

¹⁴ Ibid., p. xvi.

¹⁵ Then law librarian of California State Library (ibid., p. vi).

and some mnemonic features are easily recognised, e.g., American trust law is under KB 154 and similarly English trust law under KD 154. An exhaustive guide and index are provided in the language of common usage in the American legal field. The scheme has a usable notation system with flexibility of location symbols.

Classing of the open-shelf treatise collection and placement of current materials by subject arrangement has proved beneficial to the specialist in his quest for materials by subject. With a short instruction and a minimum guidance, the average legally-trained user can easily find his way in the library. Such a user will not encounter any difficulty in tracing materials related to the topics such as municipal corporations, housing and zoning bankruptcy, income taxation, family law, grouped together on shelves, whereas they were otherwise scattered.

The LACLL schedule is considered to be a modern and systematic organization of legal materials. Its use, particularly in the open-shelf arrangement of treatises is reported to serve its purpose, as a convenience and aid to the patron in locating subject material as well as a help to the librarian in extending his services more expertly to the clientele. Needless to mention there are also the fringe benefits of a good classification to increase the effectiveness

of staff operations in the reference, catalogue, and order sections of the library.

This classification scheme is specially made for a large law library, where the legal materials are calculated in miles of shelves rather than volumes of books, and is based on a particular physical setting. However, it contains instructions for its adaptation to small and medium-size collections, such as omission in certain areas of all decimals and subdivisions. This kind of instruction is found, for example, under KB 20 - KB 98 (U.S. Treatises, etc.) and KD 1 - 268 (England and Wales, etc.).¹⁶

The scheme is based on the following concepts and premises: It has to provide primarily a framework for the organization of books, rather than in-depth classification of their contents; and to cover all publications on law and related material, old and new, of various places, coordinated into an integral whole. The scheme has to show the relationship of legal literature by means of divisions and subdivisions, based on the main groupings of legal subjects. It has also to provide a subject basis of classification, which has priority over form or type of publication. This may be explained in

¹⁶ Ibid., p. xv.

the following examples: to arrange together all material on patents, regardless of whether they appear in reports, periodicals or treatises; general primary materials such as codes, session laws, court reports and their reference tools are placed before subject material.¹⁷

The structure of Class K is based on the division of modern law into political jurisdictions or geographic areas with separate sections for general works, historical legal systems, and international law. Primary materials such as statutes, codes, court reports come first within each jurisdiction, arranged in logical sequence. The core of the scheme is the section of secondary materials, which consists of an arrangement of treatises and like materials according to the subject.

Divisions are hierarchical in that main divisions are followed by subordinated subdivisions in logical sequence. Each broad subject classification is subdivided into as many phases of the subject as needed to bring out its major and minor aspects.¹⁸ This may be illustrated with family law which is provided with its subordinate aspects as in the following scheme:

17 C.W. Kenyon, "Class K-Law: A Uniform System of Law Library Classification Available to the Practitioner", in San Fernando Valley Law Review, Vol. 1, 1968, p. 108.

18 Ibid., p. 109.

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KB Private Law

Family Law. Domestic relations. Persons.

135 General works.

Special.

136 Husband and wife. Marriage.

137 Divorce. Separation

138 Parent and child. Adoption.

Illegitimacy. Juristic persons. See

KB 105-112.

139 Other, A-Z.

.B6 Birth control.

.D4 Desertion. Support.

.G8 Guardian and ward.

.N2 Names.

.W8 Woman (Legal Status of)¹⁹

For the convenience of library users the LACLL scheme provides a number of location symbols in view of shelving of books out of context into a special section, e.g. "Bib" for bibliography, "Cat" for catalogue department, "Fed" for federal, and "Ref" for reference collection. These symbols, following the notation, have predominance and yet allow an arrangement according to the notation itself. For example, placing the

¹⁹ Los Angeles County Law Library, Op. Cit., p. 48.

symbol "Calif." after treatise volumes brings all local California practice, procedural and form books into one place, shelved in class number sequence.

Prepared for a large library, the scheme is adaptable as well for small and medium-sized collections according to a directed plan.

Comparison of L.C. Class K with
Los Angeles County Law Library Class K

Differences between the two schedules

As it has been previously mentioned, in the LC scheme law is one of twenty-one major disciplines, so it is a part of a general classification, whereas the Los Angeles County Law Library classification is a special law classification scheme designed for autonomous law libraries, containing international law and even non-legal materials.

The LC law class is basically arranged by country, with further subdivisions such as states, territories, cities, and then subdivided by subject. On the other hand the Los Angeles Law scheme also has the basic division by country, but this division is first subdivided into primary and secondary materials, and further subdivided by subject.

LC groups together primary and secondary materials under separate topics. Form division tables are provided for use within various topics. The Los Angeles system uses

country as a unit, subdividing by form, primary materials always preceding the secondary ones.

In the LC system subject subdivisions do not necessarily follow the logical sequence, and convenience of access by the users is taken into consideration; for this reason it is called a pragmatic system of arrangement of books. In the Los Angeles system subject subdivisions follow closely the logical order with the division of public law, private law, and procedure; the subdivision of private law is effected in alphabetical order by topic.

The LC classification has a very detailed and complex scheme to match the huge size of its collection; meanwhile, the Los Angeles scheme, being comprehensive, is not a close classification.

So far the Library of Congress does not provide any adaptation device to cut the scheme to suit small and medium-size library collections; the adjustment has been left to the initiative and imagination of law librarians. Meanwhile the Los Angeles County Law Library provides instructions for adaptation of its classification scheme to be used, according to local preferences, in small and medium-size libraries.

Similarities in both schedules

The main division has been effected geographically, within the two systems rather than by subject.

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Generalia and special legal systems are grouped first before modern states' legal systems in the LC classification. Similar to this grouping the Los Angeles Library has made provision for general and comparative law, and special legal systems separated from modern states' collections.

Both systems provide form division tables (LC-KF, p. 265-277 and Los Angeles - K, p. xvi), though LC tables are more elaborate than Los Angeles form table.

The notation device is mixed in both cases, both schedules using letter K and Arabic numerals for the division of their classes and sometimes decimals when needed.

Both systems are developed and constructed on the basis of the actual holdings of their respective libraries.

The schemes are kept up to date by revision and amendments to cover the increase of their collections and changes of subdivisions if any.

Library of Congress catalogue cards, having class numbers limited though to subclass KF, are available and may be purchased by any library following the LC classification system. On the other hand, the classed shelf list catalogues of various countries such as Canada, European, African and Asiatic countries are available for sale from the Los Angeles County Law Library.

3. Law Schemes Based on Dewey
Decimal Classification System

The Dewey Decimal Classification did not provide an adequate scheme for legal materials. For this reason there were attempts either to expand or adapt the law section of DDC.

The most interesting of these special schemes are: the University of Puerto Rico scheme, Dannenbring's adaptation and Moys' adaptation.

A. The University of Puerto Rico
Law Library Classification Scheme

This is an example of the expansion of the law section of the Dewey Decimal Classification (13th ed., 1932) which was undertaken by Gonzalo Velásquez, Law Library adviser of the University of Puerto Rico.²⁰ "Valasquez subdivided the individual topics by jurisdiction and the treatises by subject (the divisions not being shown in the table)."²¹

²⁰ Gonzalo Velásquez, Classification Scheme Used by the University of Puerto Rico Law Library, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, 1939 cited by W.B.Ellinger, Subject Classification of Law, in the Library Quarterly, v. 19, issue no. 2, 1949, p. 87.

²¹ Iris Wildman, Summary of Law Classification, (term paper) Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University, School of Library Science, 1954, p. 6.

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The following is the table of the Law section of DDC as expanded by Gonzala Velásquez:

340 Law. General jurisprudence

Philosophy - Societies and congresses -
Dictionaries and encyclopedias - Compends
and essays - Periodicals - Medical juris-
prudence. Legal education - Collections
and Comparative law - History, anecdotes,
memoirs

341 International law, including international
private law

342 Constitutional law and history (by country)

343 Procedure (Criminal - Civil - Administrative)

344 Courts, including administration of justice

345.1-18 U.S. Statutes and cases (subdivided by
states)

.2 Codes (subdivided like 345.1)

.3 Reports (subdivided like 345.)

.4 Law digests (digests of statutes)

.5 Digests of cases

.6 Citations

.7 Indexes

.9 Statutes and cases of foreign countries

346. Systems of the law (Common - Ancient -

Primitive - Assyrian - Egyptian - Hindu -
Celtic - Roman - Canon - Equity)

- 347 Treatises (subdivided by subjects)
- 348 Branches of the law (Civil - Criminal -
Administrative - Martial)
- 349 Miscellany

This scheme, specially designed for the arrangement of the law collection at the University of Puerto Rico, has certain deficiencies. To illustrate, two examples may be taken out of the above mentioned synopsis. The topics procedure and courts (nos. 343 and 344) have no reason to be treated under separate numbers, as these could be placed together with their related substantive law, e.g. Criminal procedure and courts with criminal law; administrative procedure and administrative courts with administrative law.

The scheme for the law of the United States is relatively well developed (345.1-18) while the law of all other countries has but one notation (345.9). This is not sufficient to cover the legal literature of the remaining jurisdictions. Therefore it is difficult to recommend this particular scheme for use in large law libraries.

B. Dannenbring's Adaptation

One of the most interesting adaptations of the Dewey Classification is that prepared by R. Dannenbring, senior lecturer in law, University of South Africa. He undertook to

adapt division 340, Law, of the Dewey Decimal Classification (16th ed.),²² to the requirements of the University's Library. In addition to the classes for South African law, two separate foreign law subclasses, one for common law and one for civil law, are provided in this scheme. The draft-scheme was accepted by the University's librarian and was subjected to a test in practice. The result was satisfactory; the scheme proved to be workable, and the decision was made to publish it. The tables are preceded by a concise introduction, in which the author indicates the principles and rules by which he was guided in the preparation of the scheme.²³

His main concern was the subject approach, that is, to prepare a kind of classification scheme which would guide the library user to the proper section of subject-related books where open stacks are kept, as in the University of South Africa's library.²⁴ The subject breakdown employed had to take into account the legal system which is predominant

22 Melvil Dewey, Decimal Classification Relative Index, 16th ed., Lake Placid Club, N.Y. Forest Press, 1958, second reprint 1960, 2 v., p. 287-298.

23 R. Dannenbring, The Classification of Law Books in the University of South Africa Library, Pretoria, Communications of the University of South Africa, 1965, p. 3.

24 Ibid., p. 8.

in legal instruction in the Republic of South Africa.

Essentially, the classification, as far as the Library is concerned, has to serve practical ends. For this reason, the decision to adopt the decimal system of classification was dictated by the fact that the library had, from the start, used the Dewey's Decimal Classification.

Answering the question as to why Dewey's division of law could not be used as it is arranged in the original tables, Dannenbring says:

... the American classifier naturally had his own legal system in mind when making his division of law. Since law and legal science are essentially national, however, a division which is made on the basis of one legal system will almost never suit the needs of another legal system.²⁵

Dannenbring realized that Roman law, which plays an important part in the South African legal system, appears in the Dewey scheme under the heading "foreign law" where the breakdown consists simply of "ancient Roman law, pre-Justinian law, Justinian Code (Corpus juris civilis), Institutes and Code, Digest" and "Novels". There is no separate division for private law in DDC.²⁶ This subject

25 Ibid., p. 9.

26 Melvil Dewey, Op. Cit., p. 298.

appears in the subclass 347 designed for law treatises wherein are found topics such as "law of persons, law of real property, law of contracts and quasi-contracts, law of tort, negligence, damage" and "domestic relations law" the latter includes "family law, community property, illegitimacy".²⁷

Family law is not subdivided, and certain subjects pertaining to it, "are either altogether excluded from law or are scattered all over the whole system",²⁸ e.g. marriage and divorce law, 301.42026; adoption law, 362.73; family ethics, 173. All these legal subjects are classed with "sociology" (301), "welfare services to special groups of persons" (362), and "family", a subdivision of "practical ethics" (172-179).

Dannenbring concludes that a law library, at least in South Africa, cannot be arranged properly on the basis of Dewey's approach.²⁹ Therefore he decided to draft a new scheme, retaining the basic division numbers for law, that is 340-349, and avoiding all unnecessary deviations from the general structure, in order to facilitate the classifier's

27 Ibid., p. 298.

28 Dannenbring, Op. Cit., p. 9.

29 Ibid., p. 10.

work as much as possible. Therefore he left the whole field of law divided into the ten sections of 340. However, some adaptations have been made even for form divisions. Since a division, according to the legal system, plays a major part in the classification of legal subjects, all numbers are to be divided regionally, similar to the numbers 940-999 in Dewey system, except where such a subdivision becomes meaningless as e.g., in Roman law (341), Roman Dutch law (342), South African private law (345), as in his summary for the general division of law listed below.

In this way he combines the subject division with another division based on jurisdiction or legal systems.

For his main division of law he guides the researcher as follows: "With regard to the basic pattern of the division of law, the reader is referred to the summaries, the first of which shows the sections, the other the subsections or even the more detailed sub-divisions."³⁰

In his classification scheme, he keeps the sources of law, the primary materials (which he calls formal sources of law), such as statutes, ordinances, regulations as well as cases, in a section separate from treatises. Thus, the formal sources, excepting treatises, are classed together in 349.³¹

30 Ibid., p. 10.

31 Ibid., p. 17.

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Dannenbring provides the following table for the general division of law:

Summary

- 340 Law
- 341 Roman law including other legal systems of antiquity
- 342 Roman-Dutch law
- 343 Public law
- 344 Law of procedure and evidence
- 345 South African private law
- 346 Foreign private law: Civil law countries
- 347 Foreign private law: Common law countries
- 348 Subjects not provided for in 340-347 and 349
- 349 Statutes and cases.³²

Form divisions are used according to DDC system as in 340-349, with the exception of 02 (textbooks), and 04 (essays). Subdivisions of 02 are used. Special form divisions for use in 340-349, are the following:

02 Sources.

Statutes and cases, class in 349.

³² Ibid., p. 17.

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0211 Pre-Justinianic sources

0211-0213 for use in 341 only.

0212 Corpus Juris Civilis.

02121 Iustiniani Institutiones.

02122 Digesta (Pandectae).

02123 Codex.

02124 Novellae.

0213 Post-Justinianic sources.

022 Drafts of statutes, codes, etc.

023 Works on sources.

025 Single cases and case books.

04 Comparative presentations of legal subjects.

08 Festschriften

Used in 340 only. 08 for collections may
be used throughout 340-349.³³

The summary division 340 Law follows:

340.1 Philosophy of law and jurisprudence (legal
theory).

.2 Customary law.

.4 Comparative law.

³³ Ibid., p. 18.

- .5 Sociology of law.
- .6 Forensic medicine.
- .7 Legal anecdotes.
- .8 Legal science.
- .9 History of law.³⁴

The special feature of the Dannenbring's scheme is the assignment of three divisions to private law.

- A. South African private law (345).
- B. Foreign private law: civil law countries (346).
- C. Foreign private law: common law countries (347).

Obviously, the private law of the land, that is South African private law, has been given a separate arrangement (345).

The other two divisions (346 and 347) arose from the general distinction between those legal systems which are of Continental origin and those that have a common law background.

For the remaining divisions, one number had to be assigned for public law (343), including the following: public international law (law of nations), constitutional law, criminal law and ecclesiastical law. Another number had to be set aside, 344, for the law of procedure and evidence.

Only one number, 348, was left free for subjects not provided for in other sections which may develop in the future.

34 Ibid., p. 19.

This was done to avoid an early extention and modification of the scheme with its consequence of trouble and the costs of reclassification.³⁵

For a comparative view of the three main divisions of private law, a special feature of this scheme, the following summary tables are provided:

A.-345 South African Private Law

Summary

345.1 Law of persons and family law

.2 Law of things

.3 Law of succession

.4 Law of obligations

.5 Mercantile law (commercial law)

.6 Labour law

.7 Specific subjects (Personality rights,
Industrial property, Patents, Copyright,
Trade marks, etc.)

.8 Conflict of laws (private international law)³⁶

³⁵ Ibid., p. 11.

³⁶ Ibid., p. 42.

B.-346 Foreign Private Law: Civil Law Countries

Summary

- 346.1 Civil Law (General principles, law of persons, things (general), Family Law, Law of Succession, Law of obligation)
- 346.2 Mercantile law (Commercial law)
 - .3 Labour Law (Industrial law)
 - .4 Specific subjects
 - .8 Conflict of laws (private international law)³⁷

C.-347 Foreign Private Law: Common Law Countries

Summary

- 347.1 Law of persons (Family law)
 - .2 Property (law of things)
 - .3 Law of succession
 - .4 Law of obligations
 - .5 Mercantile law
 - .6 Industrial law (labour law)
 - .7 Specific subjects
 - .8 Conflict of laws (private international law)³⁸

³⁷ Ibid., p. 49.

³⁸ Ibid., p. 56.

Dannenbring has prepared this scheme on the basis of the DDC 16th edition. It would be interesting to learn the fate of such an arrangement for legal materials if the University of South Africa decides to adopt the Dewey's 18th edition for its general collection.

C. Moys' Adaptation

Another interesting classification scheme for law books is the one prepared by Elizabeth M. Moys. Her book entitled "A Classification scheme for law books"³⁹ is notable for its completeness. With no parts lacking, it might be considered a good book written in the field of classification for law materials.

The introduction begins with a chapter on the principles of library classification for law books, the subdivision of legal systems, and various kinds of legal materials. Following this the author explains the principal characteristics of the new scheme, and gives direction for its use.

The introduction is followed by a selective bibliography on general classification theory, the classification of law

³⁹ Elizabeth M. Moys, A Classification Scheme for Law Books, London, Butterworths, 1968, ix, 331 p.

books, classification schemes (including general schemes and law classification schemes) and legal treatises from English-speaking countries. Then follow the two schemes entitled: "Classification Class K: Law" and "Classification Class 340: Law" (p. 43-204), and an index with explanatory notes.

The schemes have a clear bias towards the common law system, as developed in Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries, such as Canada and Australia. They are designed to be suitable either for a special law library or for the law section of a general library, which uses either the Library of Congress Classification or the Dewey Decimal Classification, for its general collection.

The first scheme, "Class K" contains notations beginning with K and another capital letter followed by numbers (mixed notation). "The basic method of the scheme follows the enumerative pattern of the Library of Congress, and the notation for class K is constructed on the principles used in other classes."⁴⁰

As the law class of the LC Classification has not been completed, the Moys' scheme was deliberately designed to fit into a library classified according to the LC scheme.

40 E.M. Moys, Op. Cit., p. 20.

Moys also prepared a decimal version to be used in a university library, which while using DDC finds the law class unsatisfactory.

Moys based her classification upon the division of books into "Primary materials", such as legislative text, reported decisions (law reports) digests, and "Secondary materials", that is, all remaining categories: treatises, casebooks, dictionaries, directories etc.

The first principle of division in the scheme is by jurisdiction.⁴¹ For non-common law jurisdictions, subdivision is by "repeatable" table of "subjects of law".⁴² Therefore, in finding a subject of law by consulting the index, the searcher may encounter two references, one for common law jurisdictions, and another one, in the auxiliary table, for other legal systems. Common law jurisdictions, are grouped together and are subdivided by jurisdiction, whereas all the other legal systems are first divided by jurisdiction, and then subdivided by legal subjects.⁴³

41 J. Mills, "Elizabeth M. Moys, A Classification Scheme for Law Books", London, Butterworths, 1968, (Book Review) in Journal of Documentation, Vol. 24, 1968, p. 318.

42 J.D. Korevaar, "Elizabeth Moys, A Classification Scheme for Law Books", London, (Butterworths) 1968, 331 pp. (Book Review) in International Association of Law Libraries Bulletin, Vol. 21, issue April 1968, p. 18.

43 J.D. Korevaar, Op. Cit., p. 18.

The Moys' decimal classification scheme was achieved by grouping together into ten decimal subclasses, the seventeen legal subjects adopted in her classification "Class K: Law", an adaptation of the Library of Congress system. The eighteenth group of subjects, consists of non-legal materials for which is provided: sub-class "KZ" (to be used in special law libraries).

The following is a list of the seventeen legal subjects from which Moys grouped her ten decimal divisions:

Classification Class K: Law

General and non-national systems

K Journals and reference books

KA Jurisprudence

KB General and Comparative law

KC International law

KD Religious legal systems

KE Ancient and medieval law

Modern (national) legal systems

Common Law

Primary materials

KF British Isles

KG Canada, U.S.A., West Indies

KH Australia and New Zealand

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Treatises

KL General

KM Public law

KN Private law

Other modern legal systems

KP Own country (optional alternative)

KR Africa

KS Latin America

KT Asia and Pacific

KV Europe

KZ Non-legal subjects⁴⁴

The preparation of the decimal version of the scheme was completed by regrouping the seventeen subjects (provided in the scheme K) into the ten divisions. This was achieved by assigning one number for several related subjects. Thus, the first three subclasses K, KA, KB were assigned the number 340;⁴⁵ the subclasses KF, KG and KH were grouped to form the number 344; finally four subclasses KR, KS, KT and KV, allocated to continents, were combined together to form the number 349.⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Moys, Ibid., p. 43 (KZ being eighteenth division by definition was not needed, as general libraries should not use it).

⁴⁵ Ibid., p. 26.

⁴⁶ Moys uses the term "class" to mean indifferently a main class, or a subdivision of a class.

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Dewey Decimal Scheme (17th ed.)

- Moys Decimal version

- 340 General and non-national
Systems (K) Journals and reference books
(KA) Jurisprudence
(KB) General and Comparative law
341 International law (KC)

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- 342 Religious legal systems (KD)
- 343 Ancient and medieval law (KE)
- 344 Modern national legal systems
 - Common law
 - Primary materials (KF-KH)
- 345 Treatises etc. General (KL)
- 346 Public law (KM)
- 347 Private law (KN)
- 348 Own country (KP)
- 349 Other countries (KR-KV)

In her version of DDC 340, Moys tried to maintain in the decimal framework the basic arrangement of LC which is divided by national legal systems or jurisdictions, in contrast to Dewey, which has a subject-oriented arrangement.⁴⁷

The Dewey scheme's tables of standard divisions for countries are used in sub-classes 344 for common law jurisdictions, and 349 for the rest of the world. Two tables are provided for subdivision of these legal classes: Table "E" and "F". Table "E" is divided for the arranging of common law system's primary materials and Table "F" has numbers for the whole legal field of primary and secondary materials.⁴⁸

⁴⁷ Ibid., p. 27.

⁴⁸ Ibid., p. 27 (for Tables "E" and "F" see appendix 6 p. 211-12).

The schedules for the remaining sub-classes have not been divided in detail, but given in outline only. The reason for this, says Moys' is "to avoid unnecessary repetition. Any library requiring more detail can sub-divide any number decimally, using the K schedules for the subject as a guide."⁴⁹

The procedure of the construction of the numbers for the decimal version, have been illustrated with some examples. To give an idea about her procedure two examples have been chosen:

1) Digests from the State of Victoria: The number for common law primary materials is 344; the number for Victoria from DC standard table is 945; and the number for digests from Table "E"⁵⁰ is 09, therefore the class number is: 344.94509, thus,

344.	Common Law Primary materials
.945	Victoria
09	Digests
344.94509	

2) Soviet labour law: The number for foreign countries primary materials is 349; the standard number for

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 28.

⁵⁰ See appendix p. 211-12.

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the Soviet Union from DC table is 47; and the number from Table "F"⁵¹ for labour law is 077, therefore the class number is 349.47077, thus,

349.	Foreign countries primary materials
.47	Soviet Union
077	Labour law
349.47077	

The Moys' classification scheme, designed primarily with the University law libraries of the British Commonwealth countries in mind, is suitable for all special law libraries with a common law collection. Being arranged by subject approach, it is uncomplicated, not too detailed and practical for shelving purposes.

⁵¹ See appendix p. 211-12.

CHAPTER III

CANADIAN CLASSIFICATION SCHEMES FOR LEGAL MATERIALS

1. Brief Review of Classifications of Legal Materials and Problems Involved

Classification of law books in Canada, as in the United States, present the same kinds of difficult problems; and, for this reason, most law libraries remain unclassified.

Thus unclassified law reports, digests and statutes were arranged by country; journals, in alphabetical order by title; and treatises, in alphabetical order by author.¹

Many law libraries attempted initially to classify their treatise collections according to subject arrangement; others, according to country. The necessity to classify basic legal materials, rather than just treatise collections, developed with the rapid growth of law library holdings.

Whenever a law library considers a complete classification scheme for its entire collection, it must decide whether the basic divisions should be by country, by subject, or by some combination of the two elements.

1 "Classification of Law Books; general comments and suggestions for discussion", paper prepared by Margaret A. Banks, Law Librarian, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, 1968.

Law reports, digests and statutes, when they cover many subjects, may be arranged by jurisdiction without any problem. It is an easy way to place journals together in alphabetical order by title; however, they may be arranged by country without great disadvantage. But the situation for the treatises is completely different.

It might be inconvenient for faculty members and students in a law school to search, e.g. American treatises on torts in one, and their Canadian counterparts in another location, and on the other hand English treatises on the same subject in still another.

This situation is peculiar for Canada, where legal literature is not particularly rich as compared with Anglo-American legal materials; and professors as well as students are dependent to a large extent on American and English treatises. This is the main reason that many law libraries in Canada prefer to classify treatises and similar materials by subject.

Some law libraries, e.g. the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London, Ontario, arrange by subject treatises on topics such as torts and contracts but classify treatises on constitutional law and legal history according to the jurisdiction they cover. In this way a book treating the New Zealand law of torts would be placed with torts; but a

treatise on the constitutional law of New Zealand would be classified with New Zealand, which is a geographic division. In the same way, most libraries with foreign law collections treat treatises and similar materials separately from their Anglo-American collection.

It could very well be that certain faculty members would like to see more types of materials classified by subject. For instance a question may arise, whether the proceedings of the New York University Annual Conference on Labour should be classified with treatises on labour law or under the form-heading "Periodicals".

The general opinion prevails that all labour law material, whatever the type, should be kept in one area together by subject, subdivided by country when necessary. This system when adopted by a library, would have a section on labour law comprising subsections for treatises, journals and proceedings, reports and digests put together side by side in one place.

Whenever appropriate, the subsections should be equipped by geographic division, at least for the law reports and digests. This would result in bringing together all kinds of sets related to that particular subject of labour law in one place.

For instance C.C.H. (Commercial Clearing House) Labour Law Journal, Labour Arbitration Cases (Canadian material), Labour Arbitration Reports (American material), and Canadian Labour Law Cases would be collected together in one area of the library under the subject labour law.

Similarly other subjects such as criminal law, insurance law, bankruptcy, taxation, should be treated in the same way. In practice this would mean that all materials relating to a particular subject would be arranged by subject and only general law reports and journals, which cover all kinds of subjects, would be classified by jurisdiction.

There is a number of basic or general questions that should be answered: whether to divide by country or by subject; whether to classify only general reports, statutes, digests, and journals by country and to assign special works according to subject area, having divisions by form and by jurisdiction within the specific subject; whether to classify even foreign law treatises on special subjects with Anglo-American treatises on the same subject.

Furthermore, should only general books on comparative law be placed with comparative law, and comparative law books treating a specific subject be classed with that particular subject?

The answer to these questions will vary depending on the size of the library, the nature of the library, i.e. a university, a law school library covering the common law or the civil law system or both legal systems together.

The problem of deciding upon a classification system would be more complicated should the librarian have probably to consider whether any system proposed would be adaptable, in a near future, to computer base schemes, in case the university is planning to introduce the computer on the campus.

For more than twenty years Canadian law librarians have been puzzled about the problem of the best method of classifying, especially their textbooks. Looking south of the border, they saw that the Library of Congress was developing class K for Law and in the same time they were aware that certain American law libraries have prepared different systems of their own to match their local conditions.

Los Angeles County Law Library by 1960 had prepared its own expansion of K, and had begun making available its shelf-list cards.

Dalhousie University law library started to classify its collection according to the Los Angeles system. Shih Sheng Hu (then law librarian at Queen's University) adapted the Los Angeles system for that library also. The remainder

of Canadian law libraries continued to shelve their books by author or main entry.

There was not sufficient interest on the part of the users of the libraries to change the status quo, and law teachers or practitioners continued to arrange their libraries without any change.

The decade between 1960-1970 was the period of growth and change in legal education; consequently the expansion of the collections of the law libraries, and the need for an organized system of handling the books was felt by the users and library administrators.

In 1967 three Canadian law schools, Manitoba, Windsor and York started to expand their law libraries. In connection with this their librarians, feeling that a certain classification system was necessary, seriously considered the use of the LC subclass KF scheme, which appeared that same year in its final draft form.

In the spring of 1968, David Wilder, Director of Libraries at the University of Manitoba, and Shih Sheng Hu (now law librarian at the same University) decided to send a letter of invitation to all Canadian law librarians to meet in Winnipeg in order to discuss the problem of classification and the possibility of some method of cooperation.

A conference on Law Classification for Canadian Libraries was held under the joint sponsorship of the University Libraries and the Faculty of Law, University of Manitoba, on April 5 and 6, 1968, in Winnipeg. Nine Law School libraries and one Legislative Library were represented at the Conference.²

Jane Hammond, law librarian from Villanova University in Pennsylvania, shared her experience in using LC subclass KF scheme in her library and expressed her satisfaction with the results.

The conclusion of this Conference was the acceptance of the principle of cooperation for acquisition and cataloging and the adoption of the LC subclass KF with necessary modifications by five Law School libraries: i.e., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Windsor and York.

On the other hand, preoccupied by law classification, Louis-G. Brillant (then librarian of the Civil Law Section

² University of Manitoba libraries News Notes... Vol. 1, no. 16, April 19, 1968, p. 1 (Law librarians from the universities of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Western Ontario, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Windsor and York, and the Ontario Legislative library attended the day and a half conference).

of the Faculty of Law at the University of Ottawa) arranged a meeting to be held at the University of Ottawa, on October 25, 1967, to which were invited some librarians, professors, and a few cataloguers in the field. The purpose of the meeting was to study the possibilities of adopting a law classification scheme for the Civil Law Library at the University of Ottawa.

At this meeting a letter was read, dated July 12, 1967, received from the Library of Congress which contained details about the completion and availability of the schedule of subclass KF for the Federal Law of the United States. There was no indication in that letter of the time Class K - Law as a whole discipline would be completed.

Then Dr. Gerych's³ letter was read; the followings were the main points: The law material being difficult to classify, no classification system for law will satisfy everybody. Before taking a decision to adopt a system it is necessary to have more information about the University of Montreal scheme as well as the one of the Library of Parliament (Ottawa). International law organically seems more related to law than to political science. It is hard to take a position whether it should be left in JX or placed in a certain K subdivision.

3 Dr. George Gerych, then professor of the Library School, University of Ottawa.

Law Faculty members of the University of Ottawa should be consulted before taking the final step, to avoid future complications.

Paul Drouin, then Director of Libraries of the University of Ottawa, agreed that Law Faculty members (of the Civil Law and the Common Law Sections) were to be consulted; however the decision as to what scheme of classification should be adopted was to be taken by the Director of Libraries together with the librarians concerned. Mr. J.E. Roach (Professor of Law at the University of Ottawa) stressed the great possibilities and advantages of only one law classification scheme being adopted by all law libraries in Ottawa, or by majority of them.

Suggestions have been made to leave international law in JX, since other classes of the Library of Congress besides K, such as HD for labour law, HG for banking law, are necessarily to be used even in a specialised library like law. The suggestion was made of the possibility of extending the Library of Parliament (Ottawa) scheme by adding one more zero to the present numerals used.

With respect to subject headings, close cooperation between existing law libraries, would always be desirable.

2. The Present Situation Regarding the
Classification of Legal Materials in
the Law Schools and in Other Law
Libraries in Canada

In Ottawa, consultations with librarians in charge of cataloging and classification revealed the following situation in the local law libraries:

The Library of the Supreme Court of Canada having one of the richest law collections in Canada, approximately 160,000 volumes, subscriptions to 210 periodicals, and a growing capacity of 3000 books per year, has a divided catalogue, but no classification system according to any elaborate scheme.

The main entries are in alphabetical order by author (editor, compiler or corporate body) or title. For subject division, the subject headings of three important libraries are in use, those of Harvard University, Library of Congress and Los Angeles County Law Library. As regards the periodicals, they are arranged alphabetically by title. For the future, the Supreme Court Library is considering following the Library of Congress, class K - Law, when it is completed.

The Department of Justice Library classifies its collection by the following system:

For American materials, two systems are followed, one the LC subclass KF for the Federal law of the United States; the other, the Los Angeles County Law Library for the remaining legal materials of the American states.

For Canadian materials, the "KA" and "KB" subclasses of Los Angeles County Law Library divisions are used.

For the legal materials of Great Britain, the subclass KE, followed by the numbers taken from the Los Angeles subclass KD, is used. The Department of Justice Library is not considering any reclassification in the near future.

Another combined system is followed also by the National Library of Canada. For its general collection, the LC classification system is used, but as with regard to its law collection, it is another matter.

For legal materials in general, the letter "K" is used, along with the numbers of the Dewey Decimal classification system for law, that is "340-347" of Dewey's 17th edition, are added to "K". This system is also used, for United States legal materials, that is letter "K" plus the Dewey numerals. For Canadian law books, divisions are made according to the Library of Parliament scheme for law.

For International Law, class "J" of the Library of Congress is followed. Subjects related to law are classed with that particular subject and are not forced into a law division. For the future, they are considering the Library of Congress, Class K for Law when it is completed.

A survey was made in 1970 by June Thomson⁴ of the

4 June Thomson, "Classification of Law Materials in Canadian University Libraries", Law Library Journal, Vol. 63, 1973, p. 370-373.

University of Victoria, B.C. Library, by sending a questionnaire to Canadian law libraries regarding their classification of law materials. About fifteen of them answered the questionnaire. The main questions asked are reported under two headings: 1) In what way is the law library classifying law materials at the present time? 2) What are the library's plans for the future, especially with regard to the Library of Congress, Class "K"?

The survey revealed the following situation:

The law libraries attached to the Anglo-American legal system (Common Law) would prefer a classification applicable to that system, provided the scheme could accommodate the civil law of the Province of Quebec.

In the University of Ottawa, Law Faculty, with its two sections, the Civil Law and the Common Law, would require a classification scheme that would serve both systems.

In Quebec, McGill University's Law Library, being in the same situation as the University of Ottawa, would also require same kind of classification, which could satisfy both systems.

The survey revealed that of those libraries responding there were six categories into which they could be placed and these are summarized as follows:

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- 1) Unclassified: Four Faculty of Law collections were unclassified: University of British Columbia, University of Victoria, University of Toronto, University of Ottawa.⁵
- 2) "Home made" or own schemes: Six University law libraries were using their own schemes: University of Alberta, University of Saskatchewan, University of Western Ontario, McGill University, "Université de Montréal" and the "Université de Sherbrooke".
- 3) Library of Parliament K schedule: Two law libraries are following the Library of Parliament system with some modifications, "Université Laval" and "Ministère de la Justice, Gouvernement de Quebec".
- 4) Los Angeles County Law Library K Schedule: This schedule is used as it is, without any change, by only one law library: Dalhousie University.
- 5) Combination of Library of Congress K Schedule with own modifications: This was the way the University of Toronto classifies its law materials.

5 It should be mentioned that in this survey the University of Ottawa is cited as unclassified, but actually its Law Library is now following a combined system of LC subclass KF and adaptation of Library of Parliament K scheme.

6) Combination of Library of Congress subclass KF with Los Angeles County Law Library K schedule: This combined system was used in the University of Manitoba, York University and the University of Windsor law libraries.

The University of Alberta decided to follow the Library of Congress K schedule, whenever that subclass covering legal material for Canada, is available; four other libraries are considering its adoption; and seven other libraries did not report regarding their future plans.

Following this brief review of the situation, several of the schemes are of sufficient interest to warrant a closer examination. These are: "Université de Montréal" scheme, Manitoba - Windsor - York cooperative classification scheme and finally the Library of Parliament Class K scheme.

A, "Université de Montréal" scheme

The classification scheme of the "Université de Montréal" was the work of Jean Roy, who was the director of the Law Library at that university.

According to his system the law collection is divided into fifteen main divisions. He was influenced by the classification of law found in the treatise on civil law by Marcel

Planiol and George Ripert.⁶

He used four distinct tables for his main divisions and subdivisions. For the main divisions he used alphabetical letters from A to K and W to Z in Table no. 1 (for his four tables see appendix no. 7) starting from general to special, such as Law in general, followed by theory of Law, History of Law.

The further subdivision of Law into its public and private branches, and then the further subdivision of Public law into Constitutional law, Administrative law and Penal law were obviously taken from the above mentioned work.

Special categories are divided by subjects, the development of which varies according to the size or the importance of each category of collection, e.g. Category A. Law in general (Droit en Général) has at present only one subclass: AA, in General, whereas B: Theory of law has eight subdivisions: BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BX, BY and BZ. These are: General, Education, Profession, Methodology, Jurimetrics, Philosophy, Sociology of Law and Miscellaneous consecutively.

⁶ Marcel Planiol and G. Ripert, Traité Elémentaire de Droit Civil, 12th ed. Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1939, translated by the Louisiana State Law Institute c1959 Vol. 1, p. 15-22.

D: Public international law has eleven subdivisions, (for subject divisions see appendix no. 7).

Table no. 3 includes ten divisions by country using again alphabetical letters from A to I and Z, such as Canada, Quebec, Provinces, Commonwealth, United Kingdom, France, United States, Europe, Africa and Miscellaneous (for other countries) respectively.

Table no. 4 covers all kind of source materials, such as Indexes, Legislation, Jurisprudence, Doctrine, Reviews, using always alphabetical division from A to G, Y and Z; nine subdivisions in total.

Serials are classed in alphabetical order by title and finally within a subclass, treatises are classed alphabetically by author.

Each class number is made up of four letters, where the first letter indicates the division of the legal material; the second, the subject matter of the book, that is its contents; the third letter indicates the country division; the fourth shows the source material or the type of the book. E.g.

"Traité Élémentaire de Droit Civil Français" by Planiol and Ripert would have as class number JAFD; "J" for "Droit Civil" main division taken from table no. 1, "A" for the scope of "droit civil", which is "droit civil en général," taken from table no. 2, "F" stands for the country division which is

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France, taken from table no. 3 and at last "D" standing for source material "doctrine" taken from table no. 4.

Each class number is always a combination of four letters taken from tables no. 1 to 4, in the same order.

B. The Manitoba - Windsor - York
Cooperative Classification Scheme

As was mentioned previously this classification scheme is a combination of two systems, the Library of Congress and the Los Angeles County Law Library.

Three Canadian law schools, Manitoba, Windsor and York are using the LC subclass KF scheme as it is, with no changes or variations for federal law materials of the United States.

KF federal law subclass numbers are also used for all other common law jurisdictions, and for Quebec as well. Many classification numbers are borrowed from KF scheme without change to be used for different subjects. In this way United States legal material, and material related to other common law countries are placed together on the shelves.

However, in areas where it is necessary to separate United States legal materials from non-U.S. material within a particular subject, the cooperative libraries use an adaptation of the Library of Congress scheme called the Geographic

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Division (hereafter cited as GD) prepared by Shih Sheng Hu.⁷

The purpose of the modification of LC subclass KF numbers is to provide room for the placement of the law of countries of Common Law Jurisdictions, such as Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand.

By this arrangement all common law materials would be grouped together by subject rather than by geographic division. However under a particular subject further subdivision by jurisdiction is made when necessary, provided the quantity of the materials justifies action. All such modifications are to be made in a way which will not conflict with the Library of Congress classification scheme. The best way, it is suggested, is not to alter KF scheme itself rather new numbers should merely be added when it is found absolutely necessary. The fewer new numbers that are used, the better, especially when future reclassification is being considered when the Library of Congress completes all the subclasses of "K".

When GD is applied, it should not break the Library of Congress logical order. For this reason, it is better to add GD numbers at the last number of each subject rather than

⁷ Paper presented by Shih Sheng Hu at the Conference on Law Classification for Canadian Libraries, held at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, April 5 and 6, 1968.

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at the beginning. For instance LC, KF numbers for Persons - Women are 477-478, therefore the number 478 should be used this way: 478.ZA-ZZ and not the number 477. By using the last number 478, the sequence of subject for federal law of the United States is not disturbed. The span ZA-ZZ is an alphabetical order and is used for the division of different countries, such as Canada, France, Italy.

In Cooperative libraries classification system, Los Angeles, Class K numbers are used to classify the following subjects: Foreign law, Comparative law, Jurisprudence, Law as related to other subjects, International Commercial, International resources; but with only one change, thus: the letter "K" is replaced arbitrarily by the letter "X". The reason behind this change is to prevent the confusion of the notation "K" in Los Angeles scheme with the notation "K" in the Library of Congress K class. By so doing the Los Angeles County Law Library number KF 1396 designed for the Civil procedure of Cambodia will be transformed into: XF 1396 (underlined by the writer). By this way it will be easier in future to reclass all the material placed under "XF" with the LC-class K numbers, once the Library of Congress completes its classification scheme for law.

C. Library of Parliament Class K Schedule⁸

This legislative Library's collection is classified according to the LC system. Legal materials for both, the Common law and Civil law sections form a part of the Library. The classification schedule for these items is based on the Los Angeles County Law Library Class K-Law. The schedule is called "Library of Parliament, Class K-Law".⁹

In the Library of Parliament schedule for Canada, Great Britain, France and the United States detailed outlines have been provided. For other countries, numbers have been assigned, which should be used with accompanying tables.

Most parts of the schedule are bilingual. For sections with unilingual jurisdictions, such as France, Great Britain and the United States, either French or English has been used.

⁸ Canada. Library of Parliament. Classification - Law Class K, Ottawa, 1969

⁹ This scheme was prepared under the supervision of Florence A. Moore, chief of the cataloging branch, with the collaboration of Guy Forget, then chief of French cataloging division at the Library of Parliament, with the assistance of Wasył Fedorowycz (cataloguer of the Law Library of the University of Ottawa) and Monique Gould, for the translation part (from Library of Parliament).

Furthermore, Table 2¹⁰, which is to be used with the Common Law system countries, is prepared in English and Table 3¹¹ for Civil Law system countries is in French. The English translations of the terms used in the schedule for Civil law treatises of Quebec, are taken from the bilingual Civil Code and Code of Civil procedure of the Province of Quebec.

The schedule is based on the Los Angeles County Law Library classification system with certain changes proper to the Canadian needs.

The main breakdown of the schedule is as follows:

- K General, Jurisprudence, Legal History, etc.
- KA Canada
- KB United States
- KC American Countries other than United States
- KD Great Britain
- KE France
- KF Other European Countries
- KG Asia
- KH Africa
- KL Australasia

¹⁰ Ibid., p. 11-16.

¹¹ Ibid., p. 16-18.

KA, Canada, is a very well developed subclass, and comprises the major part of the schedule: Nos. 1-1400¹² comprising Canada as a whole, the ten provinces and two territories, each being assigned 100 numbers. It is the most fully developed division in primary and private law areas. For further subdivisions decimals have been used when necessary.

For a synopsis of "KA" (Law - Canada) see appendix no. 8.

The Province of Quebec: "KA" 901-1000, received more detailed treatment because of the Civil law system. Similarly France has a separate scheme under subclass "KE" 1-99, whereas other European countries are in the subclass "KF".

Another well developed area is subclass for Great Britain (KD, 1-99) with subdivision breakdowns for Scotland (KD, 100-199), Wales (KD, 200-220), Northern Ireland (KD, 300-320), Channel Islands (KD, 400-420), Isle of Man (KD, 500-520).

3. A Few Remarks Regarding the Canadian Schemes for Law

Each of the Canadian classification schemes, mentioned above, has proved to be a workable tool. They are not perfect

¹² Ibid., p. 19-62.

and each of them has own advantages and shortcomings.

The University of Montreal scheme proved to be working satisfactorily. For the Civil Law of the Province of Quebec, it is the most elaborate scheme in this country, influenced by Planiol and Ripert regarding the main subject division.

Each class number is constructed by four letters. Each letter has its meaning: the first, shows the main division of the legal collection; the second, the subject of the classified material; the third, the country subdivision; the fourth, the form of the material, e.g. legislation, doctrine, jurisprudence. The letters have mnemonic character; the lawyer or the legal researcher, after a short while, will get acquainted with the meaning of the letters, and will have an idea about the book, its subject and the field it covers. The call number will allow the placement of the books on the shelves in an arrangement easily detectable.

Another characteristic of this system is that the names of categories are identical with the subject headings which appear on the catalogue cards of the University of Montreal law library.

The disadvantage of the scheme is that in being especially made and developed for the civil law system, it cannot be adopted by a library with a large collection of

Common Law material. Besides, a university library where the general collection is arranged by some other classification system, it would like, for sake of uniformity, to follow the same pattern for its law collection.

Based on the experience of the University of Montreal, the system might be adopted with benefit by any library having a Civil law collection.

As regards the Manitoba - Windsor - York scheme, it is not a uniform classification system but rather a combination of three classification schedules. They are: Library of Congress, Los Angeles County Law Library and home made schedules.

The libraries following this combination are satisfied with it, as they are libraries within the common law jurisdiction. But libraries within the Civil law system are not satisfied with it because the civil law materials are not treated comprehensively. Furthermore, the system will be in conflict with the LC schedules covering other jurisdictions. It is only a temporary solution, because the Library of Congress will eventually complete all other "K" schedules, and then each library following the combined system, will have the burden of reclassification with all its consequences (waste of money, time, personnel, disturbance of users).

The major concern of the cooperating libraries is to place Common law textbooks together according to their subject

division, disregarding the geographical division of jurisdictions, which is one of the main features of the LC class K scheme. For example, according to Library of Congress policy all the books on torts or contracts will not be shelved together but will be separated; thus, British textbooks treating same subject will be apart from American ones, as well as from Australian books.

There is a fringe benefit of the cooperative system as the participating libraries have books with the same call number; therefore, their interlibrary loan work is very much facilitated. Another important advantage comes from the situation that the greatest portion of text material in these libraries is American and by using LC subclass KF, they can take full advantage of that system.

The cooperative system could be adopted by any law library with a substantial collection of common law material; especially when the library gives priority to the subject division of its collection and has no intention, in the near future, of reclassifying even when the Library of Congress class K is completed.

Special Treatment for Library of
Parliament Class K Schedule

The Library of Parliament K schedule, like the one of Manitoba - Windsor - York is not the product of an original classification. It is based on the L.A.C.L.L. (Los Angeles) class K. Law.

Its 100 block notation has been criticized by Carleton Kenyon, the law librarian of the Library of Congress as follows:

Unfortunately, the 100 block notation for Canada and each province restricts Canada, since all provincial law reports and secondary works (except Quebec) are placed together in Canada, and substantive material, where classification offers the greatest potential, received less attention within only 10 numbers of the notation.¹³

During the meeting of the law cataloguers held at the University of Ottawa, on October 25, 1967, one of the librarians, already feeling the narrow limitation of the Library of Parliament's scheme notation numbers, suggested that they should be extended by adding one zero to the present numerals used. With this new extension Canada, for instance, should have KA, 1-1000 (thousand numbers instead of one hundred); KA, 1001-2000 for Alberta; KA, 2001-3000 for British Columbia and thus for other provinces.

Although the Library of Parliament scheme is based on the Los Angeles system several topics are omitted there, such as bibliography (LACLL, K 20-21) publishing and printing (LACLL, K 660-661), libraries and librarianship (LACLL, K 663-666). Moreover, Legal anecdotes and miscellany, poetry,

¹³ Carleton Kenyon, "Book Appraisals" in Law Library Journal, Vol. 63, issue no. 3, 1970, p. 379.

anagrams (LACLL, K 635), Legal humour (LACLL, K 636) are classed according to Library of Congress in PN 6268.L4.

Instead of following the pattern of the Los Angeles scheme, which places International law, Diplomacy, International relations, under subclass "KJ", the Library of Parliament scheme remains faithful to the general class "J" of Library of Congress.

It has been reported also that for the United States, a common law system country, KB, 1-100, assigned numbers are very limited and inadequate even for the smallest legal collection of United States materials. It is true that this breakdown is followed by further subdivision of states in alphabetical order starting from 111 to 650 each state having 10 numerals for expansion, e.g. KB, 111-120 for Alabama, KB, 121-130 for Alaska and so on till Wyoming: KB, 621-630, and Confederate States: KB, 641-650 (for full list of States division see appendix no. 8).

The scheme does not provide any division for constitutional or administrative material, but simply refers the searcher to Library of Congress class J, whereas LACLL (Los Angeles) scheme provides for these subjects a separate subclass KJ with complete jurisdictional arrangement and subject

emphasis accompanied by form subdivision and related non legal items.¹⁴

The Library of Parliament K schedule is used in adapted forms by certain Canadian libraries, such as University of Laval, "Ministère de la Justice" of Government of Quebec and University of Ottawa Law Library.

It is a fact that most of the French-speaking universities teach only civil law, and that all the English-speaking law schools - besides their basic Common law program - give in their curriculum considerable emphasis on civil law. Because of this bi-jurisdictional reality in Canada, the Library of Parliament K schedule would best serve Canadian libraries¹⁵, as it classifies the legal materials of both systems, although some changes and improvements are necessary.

Which Way to go?

What would be the possible alternatives for Canadian law libraries in arranging their legal materials?

14 Carleton Kenyon, Op. Cit., p. 379.

15 In its prefatory notes, Miss F.A. Moore expresses her hopes that the Library of Parliament schedule "will be useful to others and specially to Canadian libraries". Canada. Library of Parliament. Classification - Law Class K, Ottawa, 1969.

It has been discussed and seen that there is no perfect classification which would suit and satisfy every library, but there are special schemes devised solely for particular libraries. The problem of the systematic arrangement of legal material, until the completion of Library of Congress, Class K, does not have only one solution.

It would be better, for libraries with small and medium size collection, with no possibility of growing, to continue with their own classification if any. If no classification system is followed, then author, title and subject catalogue will suffice.

For libraries of medium size with the possibility of growth, and large libraries with basic collections of Common Law material, it is suggested that they join the Manitoba - Windsor - York combination, with their fringe benefit of the union catalogue and facilities for interlibrary loan.

The most suitable schedule would be the Library of Parliament, Class K, provided that certain improvements are effected, such as the extension of division numbers from "1-100" to "1-1000". Related subjects with legal aspects should be included in this classification scheme, such as Labour law, Banking law. Less developed subjects such as Family law should be treated more extensively. Also a complete index should be prepared, covering all the legal subjects treated in the scheme.

At the present time Canadian law libraries are classifying their materials according to several systems, such as Los Angeles County Law Library, Cooperative scheme of Manitoba - Windsor - York universities, Library of Parliament, Class K scheme and University of Montreal scheme.

For the sake of uniformity it would be desirable that all Canadian law libraries follow the Library of Parliament system with a more developed scheme for both Civil Law and Common Law materials. Meanwhile the libraries using the Library of Parliament classification should consider applying for the current acquisitions that are available from the Library of Congress classification system. This would be advantageous, especially for those libraries contemplating a total reclassification into the Library of Congress Class K when it is completely available.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The study of different problems involved in classifying legal materials and the approach of a law classification which would satisfy best the needs of a law library was the purpose of this research.

General law classification schemes, in selected systems have been reviewed, followed by the treatment of special classification schemes. Different systems have been compared indicating their advantages and their adaptability by other libraries.

The discussion revealed that each scheme has its own advantages and shortcomings. The facts showed that an ultimate classification system impossible of improvement, has not yet been reached.

From the point of view of readers and legal researchers, it would be desirable if all libraries were similarly arranged. The subject arrangement being identical, one, having mastered the system of a given library, could easily continue his research in all other libraries. Moreover the interlibrary loan system would be greatly facilitated.

Therefore the adoption of a uniform system of classification throughout all libraries in general and law libraries in particular would be a great advantage. The results of comparisons also revealed that problems differ from one library to another, according to the different elements playing their

parts for the choice of a system, such as the size, the nature of a legal collection in a particular library. Consequently the solution of one specific problem could not be generalized to the solution of all the others.

As a uniform system which would satisfy the needs of all law libraries does not exist, it would be advantageous then, to adopt a system of classification which is the most widely used having the following characteristics: to be able to locate legal material on each subject; to demonstrate the most important subject relationships, using the resources of the library to their maximum advantage.

This research does not claim to have solved the problems of all law libraries, rather it is a beginning for more elaborate investigations in this field. Consequently the following suggestions are made: for Canadian law libraries with a bijurisdictional reality, the Library of Parliament - Class K scheme should be developed with the cooperation of the law professors and librarians. For university libraries following LC system, their law libraries may use with advantage the subclass KF for the United States and the subclass KD for British law materials; for other legal systems they may divide according the class K with cutter number awaiting the completion of notation for the remaining subclasses. Libraries with no possibility of growing would use with benefit the Dewey system.

In the United States LC class K is already playing a leading role. However large libraries having their own classification system, do not intend to change their scheme, considering the large amount of expense involved in the conversion from one system to the other. Libraries with no prospect of expansion may use Dewey with advantage.

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A scheme intended to be used as a substitute for Library of Congress Subclass JX.

APPENDIX 1

GLOSSARY

In this glossary are definitions of some of the legal material terms that have been used in the selected classification schemes or in the text of this thesis. For the definitions of bibliographical terms in general see the A.L.A. Glossary of Library Terms (Chicago, American Library Association, 1943).

ABRIDGMENT. Condensation; contraction. Abridgments of the law are brief digests of the law, arranged alphabetically. The term "digest" has now supplanted that of "abridgment". The term was used by early writers to describe a digest of the laws of England.

ACT. A written law, formally passed by legislative power of a state, called in England an "act of parliament", and in the United States an "act of congress", or of the "legislature"; a statute.

AMENDING ACT. An act passed by Parliament to alter another existing act or an enactment.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LAW. The term is used in the United States to mean "common law" as the whole system of law, developed in England; usually it means the whole family of systems based on the English common law.

APPELANT. The party who appeals to a higher tribunal against a judicial decision.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION. The power of a superior court to review the decision of an inferior court.

APPELLEE. The party in a cause against whom an appeal is taken.

ASSENT. The approval given to an Act of Parliament by the reigning sovereign or his representative.

BILL. A draft of an act of the legislature before it becomes a law; a proposed or projected law.

BY-LAWS, or BYE-LAWS. Regulations, ordinances or laws adopted by a corporation for conduct of its affairs. It is also used to designate the local laws or municipal statutes of a city or town.

CANON LAW (JUS CANONICUM). The body of laws made by lawful ecclesiastical authority for the government of the whole church or of some part thereof. The term includes precepts of divine law natural or positive, incorporated in the canonical collections and codes.

CHARTER. An instrument emanating from the sovereign power, in the nature of a grant, either to the whole nation, or to a class or portion of the people, or to a colony or dependency, and assuring to them certain rights, liberties, or powers. Such was the "Great Charter" or "Magna Charta", and such also were the charters granted to certain of the English colonies in America. A charter differs from a constitution, in that the former is granted by the sovereign, while the latter is established by the people themselves.

CIVIL LAW. 1. Body of rules of a particular dealing with the preservation of private and civil rights of its citizens.
2. The system of jurisprudence derived from Roman Law, which forms the basis of the law of European countries as distinguished from the Common law of England.

CIVIL RIGHTS. As distinguished in constitutional law, from natural and political right of a person. They belong to every citizen of the state or country, and are not connected with the organization or administration of government. e.g., rights of property, protection by the laws.

CODE. A collection, compendium or revision of laws. A complete system of positive law, scientifically arranged, and promulgated by legislative authority.

CODE CIVIL. The code which embodies the civil law of France. It was promulgated in 1804. It is often designated "Code Napoléon", by the name of the emperor.

COMMON LAW. A legal system as distinguished from: the Roman law, the modern civil law and other systems.
The common law is that body of law and juristic theory which was originated, developed, and formulated and is administered in England. In the United States "Anglo-American law" is used with the same meaning.

CONDOMINIUM. 1. Separate ownership of individual units in a multiple-unit building.
2. Joint exercise of sovereignty over territory by two or more subjects of international law.

CONSOLIDATING ACT. An Act passed to bring into one Act of Parliament an original Act together with all its subsequent amendments or to bring into one Act provisions previously scattered in various earlier Acts which it repeals.

CONSTITUTION. The organic and fundamental law of a nation or state, establishing the character and conception of its government, laying the basic principles to which its internal life is to be conformed.

CONVEYANCE. 1. Transfer of ownership of real property.
2. Act by which title to property is transferred.

COURT. An organ of the government, belonging to the judicial department, whose function is the application of the laws to controversies brought before it and the public administration of justice. A body organized to administer justice, and including both judge and jury.

COURT RULES. Orders regulating the practice of the different courts, which the judges are empowered to frame and put in force as occasion may require.

DECREE. 1. Order of a court in an equity, admiralty or probate matter. 2. In French law "decrees" mean certain acts of the Legislature or of the Sovereign which have the force of law.

DEED. A conveyance of realty, a writing signed by grantor, whereby title to realty is transferred from one to another.

DEFENDANT. A person against whom an action, information, or other civil proceeding (other than a petition) is brought, or against whom summary proceedings are brought before the magistrate for the recovery of penalties.

DELEGATED LEGISLATION. Law made under the authority of an Act of Parliament.

DIGEST. A collection or compilation, embodying the chief matter of numerous books in one, disposed under proper heads or titles, and usually arranged in alphabetical order. As distinguished from "abridgment" which is a summary of the contents of a single work.

DOCUMENT. An instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evidentially used. In the plural, the deeds, agreements, title-papers, letters, receipts, and other written instruments used to prove a fact.

EASEMENT. A privilege, service, or convenience which one neighbor has of another, by prescription, grant, or necessary implication, and without profit; e.g. a way over his land, a gate-way, water-course, and the like.

FORENSIC MEDECINE or MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. Is "that science which teaches the application of every branch of medical knowledge to the purposes of the law; hence its limits are, on the one hand, the requirements of the law, on the other, the whole range of medicine".

HABEAS CORPUS. Lat. "Have thou the body". A writ requiring the body of a person to be brought before a judge or court. The sole function of the writ is to release from unlawful imprisonment.

INDICTMENT. An accusation in writing found and presented by a grand jury to the court charging that a person therein named has committed a crime.

JURISDICTION. Legal authority; extent of power; declaration of the law. It is the power of a court or judge to entertain an action, petition or other proceeding. It also means the district or geographical limits within which the judgments or orders of a court can be enforced or executed.

JURISPRUDENCE. The philosophy of law, or the science which treats of the principles of positive law and legal relations; which has its function to settle the manner in which new or doubtful cases should be brought under the appropriate rules.

LAW. A rule of action to which citizens are obliged to obey and follow; a command, enforced by some sanction.

LAW REPORTS. The name applied to the published volumes, appearing periodically, containing accounts of the various cases argued and determined in the courts with the decisions thereon.

LEGISLATION. The act of giving or enacting laws; the power to make laws; preparation and enactment of laws.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING. Drafting of statutes and subordinate legislation; the writing of legal instruments.

MARTIAL LAW. A system of law depending on the will of military authority (the commander) and which suspends all existing civil laws. It applies to citizens and soldiers.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE. See Forensic Medecine.

MERCANTILE LAW. An expression equivalent to the law-merchant or commercial law. The system of rules, customs and usages, generally recognized and adopted by merchants and traders.

MILITARY LAW. Body of laws applicable to military establishment and its personnel.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT. Written promise or order to pay specified sum on demand or at determined time, payable to order or to bearer so that ownership may be transferred by delivery or endorsement.

ORDINANCE. A rule established by authority. In a more limited sense, the term is used to designate the enactments of the legislative body of a municipal corporation.

PEACE TREATY. An agreement between belligerent powers, in which they agree to lay down their arms, stipulate the conditions of peace, and regulate the manner in which it is to be restored and supported.

PLAINTIFF. A person who brings an action; the party who complains or sues in a personal action and is so named on the record.

PLEA. In its original sense, "plea" meant any legal proceeding. More particularly, the answer which the defendant in an action at law makes to the plaintiff's complaint.

PRIMARY MATERIAL. Materials which state the law and which are formulated by those constitutionally vested with authority to declare law, such as statutes and constitutions, regulations passed under the authority of statutes, reasons for judgment in decided cases etc.

PRIVATE PROSECUTOR. One who sets in motion the machinery of criminal justice against a person whom he suspects or believes to be guilty of a crime, by laying an accusation before the proper authorities, and who is not himself an officer of justice.

PROSECUTION. A criminal action; a proceeding instituted and carried on by due course of law, before a competent tribunal, for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with crime.

PROSECUTOR. One who prosecutes another for a crime in the name of the government. One who takes charge of a case and performs function of trial lawyer for the people. (See also private prosecutor and public prosecutor).

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR. An officer of government (such as a state's attorney or district attorney) whose function is the prosecution of criminal actions.

QUASI-CONTRACT. An obligation which arises from voluntary and lawful acts of parties in the absence of any agreement.

QUASI-DELICT. A delict not falling under one of the recognized heads of delictual liability in the civil law. In Scotland, it means actionable negligence.

REGULATIONS. Subordinate legislation by government departments under the authority of Acts of Parliament.

RESPONDENT. A person against whom a petition (e.g., a divorce petition) is presented, a summons issued, or an appeal brought, just as a defendant is a person against whom an action is brought.

REVISED STATUTES. A body of statutes which have been revised, collected, arranged in order, and re-enacted as a whole. A republication by government authority of such public general statutes as are still unrepealed, or part of them.

RULE. An established standard, guide, or regulation set up by authority, prescribing or directing action or forbearance. A regulation made by a court of justice or public office with reference to the conduct of business therein.

SECONDARY MATERIAL. All legal books not included in primary material: 1. Aids in finding primary material, and 2. Commentaries on the law. e.g. dictionaries, directories, histories, bibliographies, commentaries, monographs, case-books and periodicals.

STATUTE. An act of legislature, solemnly expressed according to the forms necessary to constitute the law of the state. An Act of Parliament.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS. Most modern Acts of Parliament contain provisions authorising the Crown in Council, a Minister, a local authority, a corporation, or some other body to make rules, orders and regulations on particular subjects.

SUPERIOR COURTS. In English law: The courts of highest and most extensive jurisdiction, that is the court of chancery and the three courts of common law, such as the King's bench, the common pleas, and the exchequer. But these courts are now united in the supreme court of judicature. In American law: Courts of general or extensive jurisdiction, as distinguished from the lower courts.

SUPREME COURT. A court of high powers and extensive jurisdiction, existing in most of the states. In others (such as New York) the supreme court is a court of general original jurisdiction, possessing also (in New York) some appellate jurisdiction, but not the court of last resort.

TREATY. An agreement between the governments of two or more countries.

WRIT. A precept in writing, bearing the name of the kind, president, or state, issuing from a court of justice, sent out for the summoning of a defendant in an action.

APPENDIX 2.

Universal Decimal Classification¹

34 Summary of Jurisprudence. Law. Legislation (being subdivision of Social Sciences)

- 340 Law in General. Comparative Law
- 340.1 Various kinds and forms of law
- 340.5 Comparative legislation
- 340.6 Forensic Medecine and chemistry. Medical jurisprudence.
 Scientific questions
- 340.96 Famous trials. Law suits and actions. "Causes celebres"
- 341 International Law. Law of nations
- 341.1 World organization. Regional unions, etc.
- 341.2 Persons and things in international law
- 341.3 Law and laws of war
- 341.4 International criminal, penal law
- 341.5 Private international law: foreign concerns, aliens
- 341.6 Peaceful settlement of international disputes
- 341.7 Diplomatic law. Ambassadors. Envoys
- 341.8 Consular law. Consuls: Status, duties
- 342 Public law. Constitutional law
- 342.1 State, nation, people. Territory. Authority
- 342.2 The State and its various forms.
- 342.3 Sovereignty. Forms of government
- 342.4 Constitutions: establishment, revision, etc.
- 342.5 Authorities. Powers
- 342.7 Rights, liberties, freedoms and guaranties secured to
 citizens and societies
- 342.8 Electoral law. Electoral systems

¹ British Standard Institution, Universal Decimal Classification, Abridged English Edition, 3d ed. rev., London, 1961, p. 42-49.

- 343 Criminal law. Penal offences. Penology. Criminology
- 343.1 Process of Criminal Justice. Criminal Proceedings
- 343.2 Criminal, Penal Law Reporter. Penalties. Sentences
- 343.3/.7 Penal Offences
- 343.8 Penology. Penitentiary and prison institutions and systems. Crime prevention and deterrents.
- 343.9 Criminology. Criminal anthropology sociology, technology.
- 344 Special Penal, Criminal Law
- 347 Private Law. Civil Law
- 347.1 Rights, Juridical acts and persons in general
- 347.2 Realty laws
- 347.3 Movables in general
- 347.4 Bonds. Contracts. Agreements
- 347.5 Obligations other than contracts. Tort
- 347.6 Family law. Hereditary law
- 347.7 Commercial law. Company law
- 347.8 Air, either broadcasting law
- 347.9 Procedure. Judiciary Personnel, Organization, Courts
- 348 Ecclesiastical and Canonical law
- 348.1/.7 Roman Catholic ecclesiastical, canonical law
- 348.8/.9 Ecclesiastical law of the various religious, churches, etc.

APPENDIX 3.
A Survey Conducted by the University of
California Law Library¹
INSTITUTIONS WHOSE LAW LIBRARIES USE KF WHOLLY OR IN PART

ALABAMA

Alabama Supreme Court
Cumberland School of Law of Samford University
University of Alabama School of Law

ARIZONA

Arizona State University College of Law
Maricopa County
University of Arizona College of Law

CALIFORNIA

Bancroft, Avery & McAlister Law Firm, San Francisco
Golden Gate College School of Law
LaVerne College Law Center
University of California, Davis, School of Law
University of California, Hastings College of the Law
University of California, Los Angeles, School of Law
University of San Diego School of Law
University of San Francisco School of Law
University of Southern California Law Center

CONNECTICUT

University of Connecticut School of Law

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Catholic University of America Columbus School of Law
George Washington University National Law Center
Georgetown University Law Center

FLORIDA

Florida State University College of Law
University of Florida, Spessard L. Holland Law Center

GEORGIA

Mercer University Law School
University of Georgia School of Law

ILLINOIS

Loyola University School of Law
University of Illinois College of Law

INDIANA

Indiana University Indianapolis Law School
Valparaiso University School of Law

¹ Survey conducted by the University of California Law Library, Davis, Calif., in June 1970.

IOWA

Drake University Law School
University of Iowa College of Law

LOUISIANA

Law Library of Louisiana
Louisiana State University Law School
Loyola University School of Law
Tulane University School of Law

MARYLAND

University of Maryland School of Law

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston University School of Law

MICHIGAN

University of Detroit School of Law
Wayne State University Law School

MINNESOTA

William Mitchell College of Law

MISSOURI

St. Louis University School of Law
University of Missouri-Columbia, School of Law

NEW MEXICO

University of New Mexico School of Law

NEW YORK

Cornell Law School
Fordham University School of Law
Hofstra University School of Law
New York Law Institute

OHIO

Salmon P. Chase College of Law
University of Akron School of Law
University of Toledo College of Law

OREGON

Multnomah County

PENNSYLVANIA

Dickinson School of Law
Villanova University School of Law

SOUTH DAKOTA

University of South Dakota School of Law

TEXAS

St. Mary's University of San Antonio School of Law
Southern Methodist University School of Law
Texas Tech University School of Law
University of Houston College of Law
University of Texas School of Law

UTAH

University of Utah College of Law

VIRGINIA

College of William & Mary, Marshall-Wythe School of Law

WASHINGTON

State of Washington
University of Washington School of Law

WISCONSIN

Quarles, Herriott, Clemons, Teschner & Noelke Law Firm,
Milwaukee
University of Wisconsin Law School

CANADA

University of Alberta Faculty of Law
University of Manitoba Faculty of Law
University of New Brunswick Faculty of Law
University of Ottawa Faculty of Law
University of Western Ontario
University of Windsor Faculty of Law
York University, Osgoode Hall Law School

APPENDIX 4.

Classification Class K-Law, Draft Outline

SYNOPSIS¹

- K Generalia: Periodicals. Philosophy of law. Jurisprudence.
Comparative law. International legislation
- KBB Ancient law
- KBD Roman law
- Theocratic legal systems
 - Christian
 - KBG Canon
 - KBH Orthodox
 - KBJ Other Christian
 - KBL Islamic
 - KBM Jewish
 - KBP Other
- KD United Kingdom. Anglo-American law
 - General
 - Including British Commonwealth in general
 - England and Wales
 - Scotland. Scots law
 - Northern Ireland
 - Isle of Man
 - Channel Islands
 - Eire (Ireland)
 - KE Canada
 - KEZ St. Pierre and Miquelon
 - Greenland
 - KF United States
 - Latin America
 - KG General
 - KGC Mexico
 - KGE Central America
 - General
 - British Honduras
 - Guatemala
 - El Salvador
 - Honduras
 - Nicaragua
 - Costa Rica
 - Panama
 - Canal Zone
 - KGG West Indies
 - General. Regional organization
 - Colonial and former colonial jurisdictions
 - British West Indies
 - French West Indies
 - Netherland Antilles
 - Individual islands and jurisdictions
 - South America
 - KH General

¹ Werner B. Ellinger, Classification Class K-Law, Draft Outline, Washington, D.C., Library of Congress, Processing Department, Subject Cataloging Division, 1970, p. v-x.

SYNOPSIS

	South America - Continued
	Colonial jurisdictions
KHA	Argentina
KHB	Bolivia
	Brazil
KHC	Chile
	Colombia
KHE	Ecuador
KHF	French Guiana
KHG	Guyana
KHP	Paraguay
	Peru
KHS	Surinam
KHU	Uruguay
KHV	Venezuela
KHX	South Pacific Islands
	South Atlantic Islands
	Europe
KJ	General
	Cf. K, Comparative law
	Regional federations
	Western Europe
	General
	Regional federations
KJB	Portugal
KJD	Spain
	Andorra
	Gibraltar
	Malta
KJF	Italy
	San Marino
	Vatican City
KJJ	France. The French Community (General)
	Monaco
	The Low Countries. Luxembourg
KJM	General
	Luxembourg
	Belgium
KJN	The Netherlands
	Central Europe
KK	General
KKC	Germany. German Federal Republic
	German Democratic Republic
KKH	Switzerland
	Liechtenstein
KKL	Austria
KKN	Hungary

SYNOPSIS

	Europe
	Central Europe - Continued
KKP	Czechoslovakia
KKR	Poland
	- Southeastern Europe
KL	General
KLC	Yugoslavia
KLE	Albania
KLG	Greece
CLK	Bulgaria
KLM	Rumania
KLP	- Northern Europe. Scandinavia
	General
	Denmark
	Norway
	Sweden
	Finland
	Iceland
KM	Soviet Union
	- Asia
KP	General
	Southwestern Asia. The Near East
KPA	General
	Historic countries
	Cyprus
	Turkey
	Iraq. Mesopotamia
	Lebanon
	Syria
KPD	Israel. Palestine
KPF	Jordan. Transjordan
	Saudi Arabia
	Kuwait
	Persian Gulf States
	General. Federation
	Bahrain. Qatar. Trucial States
	Muscat and Oman
	Yemen
	Southern Yemen
	Iran (Persian)
	Southern Asia
KPK	General
	Afghanistan
KPL	Pakistan
KPN	India
	Nepal
	Sikkim
	Bhutan

SYNOPSIS

Asia

Southern Asia - Continued

Ceylon

Maldiva Islands

Southeastern Asia. The Far East

KQ

General

Southeastern Asia

The Far East

KQB

Burma

Thailand

Malaysia

Singapore

Indochina (1899-1946)

Cambodia

Laos

Vietnam

KQE

Indonesia

KQH

Portuguese Timor

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

Christmas Island

Ashmore and Cartier Islands

Philippines

- KQK

China. People's Republic of China

Taiwan

- KQP

Japan

KQS

Korea

North Korea

South Korea

Africa

- KR

General

Regional organizations

KRB

North Africa

General

Egypt. United Arab Republic

Former Barbary States

Libya

Tunisia

Algeria

Morocco

Spanish West Africa

KRD

Eastern Africa

General

Sudan

Ethiopia

Eritrea

Afar and Issas

Somali Republic

SYNOPSIS

- KRG Africa - Continued
- Western Africa
 - General
 - French West Africa (1854/93-1960)
 - British West Africa (1787/1896-1957/1961)
 - Mauritania
 - Senegal
 - Mali
 - Gambia
 - Portuguese Guinea
 - Guinea
 - Sierra Leone
 - Liberia
 - Ivory Coast
 - Ghana
 - Upper Volta
 - Togo
 - Dahomey
 - Niger
 - Nigeria
 - KRG - Central Africa
 - General
 - French Equatorial Africa (1884-1960)
 - Chad
 - Central African Republic
 - Cameroun
 - Equatorial Guinea
 - Gabon
 - Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville)
 - Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)
 - British East Africa (1890/1920-1962/1964)
 - East African Community
 - Uganda
 - Kenya
 - Rwanda
 - Burundi
 - Tanzania
 - Tanganyika
 - Zanzibar and Pemba
 - Malawi
 - Angola (Portuguese West Africa)
 - Zambia
 - KRL Southern Africa
 - General
 - Mozambique
 - Rhodesia (Southern Rhodesia)
 - Botswana

SYNOPSIS

- Africa
 - Southern Africa - Continued
 - Republic of South Africa
 - South West Africa
- KRQ
 - Swaziland
 - Lesotho
 - Malagasy Republic
 - Islands in the Atlantic
 - Islands in the Indian Ocean
 - Madagascar (Malagasy Republic), see supra
- KTA
 - Australia. New Zealand. Oceania. Antarctica
- KTC
 - New Zealand
- KTF
 - Oceania
 - Melanesia
 - Nauru
 - Micronesia
 - Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
 - Guam
 - Gilbert and Ellice Islands
 - Polynesia
 - French Polynesia
 - American Samoa
 - Western Samoa
- KTJ
 - Antarctica
- (KX)
 - Optional notation for public international law

APPENDIX 5.

OUTLINE OF KF FEDERAL LAW¹

1-8	Bibliography.
16-49	Legislative documents.
50-90	Statutes and administrative regulations.
101-153	Law reports and related materials.
154	Encyclopedias.
156	Law dictionaries. Words and phrases.
159	Legal maxims. Quotations.
165	Uniform state laws.
170	Form books.
(175)	Periodicals.
178	Yearbooks.
180-185	Judicial statistics.
190-195	Directories.
200	Society and bar association journals and yearbooks.
202	Congresses.
209-224	Collections.
209	Monographic series.
210-211	Several authors. Festschriften.
213	Individual authors.
220-224	Criminal trials.
228	Records and briefs of individual civil suits.
240-246	Legal research. Legal bibliography.
250-251	Legal composition and draftsmanship.
255	Law reporting.
260	Cases and materials.
262-292	Legal education.
294	Law societies, A-Z.
297-334	The legal profession.
336-337	Legal aid. Legal aid societies.
338	Lawyer referral services.
350-374	History.
379-382	Jurisprudence and philosophy of American law.
384	Criticism. Legal reform. General administration of justice.
385-391	General and comprehensive works.
394-395	Common law in the United States.
398-400	Equity.
410-418	Conflict of laws.
420	Retroactive law. Intertemporal law.
425-435	General principles and concepts.
445-450	Concepts applying to several branches of law.
465-553	Persons.
465-485	General. Status. Capacity.
501-553	Domestic relations. Family law.

¹ Library of Congress, Processing Department, Subject Cataloging Division, Classification Class K-Subclass KF, Law of the United States, Preliminary Edition, Washington, D.C., 1969, p. vii-xii.

OUTLINE OF KF FEDERAL LAW

560-720	Property.
560-562	General. Ownership.
566-698	Real property. Land law.
701-720	Personal property.
726-745	Trusts and trustees.
746-750	Estate planning.
753-780	Succession upon death.
801-1241	Contracts.
801	General and comprehensive works.
807-839	General principles.
841-869	Government contracts.
871-1241	Particular contracts.
871-890	Comprehensive. Commercial law. Mercantile transactions.
894	Contract of service. Master and servant.
898-905	Contract for work and labor. Independent contractors.
911-935	Sale of goods.
939-951	Contracts involving bailments.
956-962	Negotiable instruments.
966-1032	Banking.
1033	Foreign-exchange brokerage.
1035-1040	Loan of money.
1045	Suretyship. Guaranty.
1046-1062	Secured transactions.
1066-1083	Marketing of securities. Investments. Stock exchange transactions.
1085-1086	Commodity exchanges. Produce exchanges.
1091-1137	Carriers. Carriage of goods and passengers.
1091	General. Liability.
1092	Carriage by land.
1093	Carriage by air.
1096-1114	Carriage by sea. Maritime commercial law. Admiralty.
1121-1132	Maritime labor law.
1135-1137	Marine insurance.
1146-1238	Insurance.
1241	Alimentary contracts.
1244	Restitution. Quasi contracts. Unjust enrichment.
1246-1327	Torts.
1328	Compensation to victims of crime. Reparation.
1341-1348	Agency.
1355-1480	Associations.
1355-1359	General.
1361-1380	Unincorporated associations.
1361-1362	General.
1365-1380	Business associations. Partnership.
1384-1480	Corporations. Juristic persons.
1384-1386	General.
1388-1389	Nonprofit corporations.
1396-1477	Business corporations.
1480	Government-owned corporations and business organizations.
1501-1548	Insolvency and bankruptcy. Creditors' rights.
1600-2040	Regulation of industry, trade, and commerce. Occupational law.
1600	General and comprehensive.

OUTLINE OF KF FEDERAL LAW

	Regulation of industry, trade, and commerce. Occupational law. Continued.
1601-1666	Trade regulation. Control of trade practices.
1601-1611	General. Unfair trade practices.
1614-1617	Advertising.
1619-1620	Labeling.
1624-1625	Restraint of trade.
1626-1629	Price fixing.
1631-1657	Monopolies. Antitrust laws.
1659-1659.1	Small business.
1661	Trade associations.
1663	State jurisdiction. Trade barriers.
1665-1666	Weights and measures. Containers.
1681-1873	Primary production. Extractive industries.
1681-1750	Agriculture. Forestry.
1770-1773	Fishery.
1801-1873	Mining. Quarrying. Oil and gas.
1875-1893	Manufacturing industries.
1900-1944	Food processing industries.
1950	Construction and building industry.
1970-2037	Trade and commerce.
2076-2140	Public utilities.
2161-2849	Transportation and communication.
2901-2940	The professions.
2971-3192	Intellectual property.
2971-2980	General.
2986-3080	Copyright.
3084	Author and publisher. The publishing contract.
3086	Design protection.
3091-3192	Patent law and trademarks.
3195-3198	Unfair competition.
3300-3750	Social legislation.
3300	General.
3301-3580	Labor law.
3600-3686	Social insurance.
3720-3745	Public welfare. Public assistance.
3750	Disaster relief.
3775-3813	Public health. Sanitation.
3821-3829	Medical legislation.
3832	Eugenics. Sterilization.
3835-3838	Veterinary laws. Veterinary hygiene.
3841-3845	Prevention of cruelty to animals.
3861-3894	Food. Drugs. Cosmetics.
3901-3925	Alcohol. Alcoholic beverages. Prohibition.
3941-3977	Public safety.
3941-3942	Weapons. Firearms. Munitions.
3945-3965	Hazardous articles and processes.
3970	Accident control.
3975-3977	Fire prevention and control. Explosives.

OUTLINE OF KF FEDERAL LAW

3985-3995	Control of social activities.
3985	General.
3987	Amusements.
3989	Sports. Prizefighting.
3992	Lotteries.
3995	Other.
4101-4258	Education.
4270-4330	Science and the arts. Research.
4270	General.
4280	Particular branches and subjects, A-Z.
4288-4302	The arts.
4305	Museums and galleries.
4310-4312	Historical buildings and monuments.
4315-4319	Libraries.
4325	Archives. Historical documents.
4330	Educational, scientific, and cultural exchanges.
4501-5130	Constitutional law.
4501-4515	Sources.
4520	Works on legislative history of the Constitution.
4525-4528	Texts of the Constitution.
4530	State constitutions (Collections)
4541-4545	Constitutional history of the United States.
4546-4554	General works (History, theory, and interpretation of constitutional law)
4555	Amending process.
4558	Particular amendments.
4565-4578	Separation of powers. Delegation of powers.
4581-4583	Sources and relationships of law.
4600-4620	Structure of government. Federal and state relations.
4635	Jurisdiction.
4650-4694	National territory. Noncontiguous territories.
4695	Foreign relations.
4700-4856	Public policy. Police power.
4700-4720	Individual and state.
4741-4783	Nationality and citizenship.
4788	Civil and political rights and liberties.
4791-4856	Political parties.
4791	Control of individuals.
4794-4794.5	Identification.
4800-4848	Passports.
4850-4856	Aliens.
4865-4869	Internal security.
4881-5130	Church and state.
4881-4921	Organs of the government.
4930-5005	The people. Election law.
5050-5125	The legislature.
5130	The Executive Branch.
5150	The Judiciary. Judicial power.
5152	National emblem. Flag. Seal. Seat of government. National anthem.
	Patriotic customs and observances.

OUTLINE OF KF FEDERAL LAW

5153-5154	Decorations of honor. Awards.
5155-5156	Commemorative medals.
5300-5332	Local government.
5336-5398	Civil service. Government officials and employees.
5399	Police and power of the police.
5401-5425	Administrative organization and procedure.
5500-5865	Public property. Public restraints on private property.
5500-5501	General.
5505-5508	Conservation of natural resources.
5521-5536	Roads.
5540-5541	Bridges.
5551-5590	Water resources. Watersheds. Rivers. Lakes. Water courses.
5594	Weather control. Meteorology. Weather stations.
5599	Eminent domain.
5601-5646	Public land law.
5660-5662	Indian lands.
5670-5673	Homesteads.
5675-5677	Land grants.
5691-5710	Regional and city planning. Zoning. Building.
5721-5740	Housing. Slum clearance. City redevelopment.
5750-5857	Government property.
5750-5755	Administration. Powers and controls.
5760-5810	Land and real property.
5820-5857	Personal property.
5865	Public works.
5900-6075. 5	Government measures in time of war, national emergency, or economic crisis. Emergency economic legislation.
6200-6795	Public finance.
6200-6200. 5	General.
6201-6219	Money. Currency. Coinage.
6221-6225	Budget. Government expenditures.
6231-6236	Expenditure control. Public auditing and accounting.
6241-6245	Public debts. Loans. Bond issues.
6251-6708	National revenue.
6251-6256	History.
6260	General.
6265-6708	Particular sources of revenue.
6265	Charges.
6271-6645	Taxation.
6651-6708	Tariff. Trade agreements. Customs.
6720-6795	State and local finance.
7201-7755	National defense. Military law.
7201-7225	Comprehensive. General.
7250-7680	The military establishment. Armed Forces.
7250-7298	General.
7305-7479	Particular branches of service.
7485-7488. 7	Auxiliary services during war or emergency.
7590	Military discipline.
7595-7596	Law enforcement. Criminal investigation.
7601-7679	Military criminal law and procedure.

OUTLINE OF KF FEDERAL LAW

- 7680 National defense. Military law.—Continued
- 7683 The military establishment. Armed Forces—Continued
- 7685 Civil status of members of the Armed Forces.
- 7695 Other defense agencies, A-Z.
- 7701-7755 Civil defense.
- 8201-8228 Other topics, A-Z.
- 8700-9075 War veterans.
- 8700-8707 Indians.
- 8711-8807 Courts. Procedure.
- 8810-9075 Administration of justice. Organization of the judiciary.
- 9084 Court organization and procedure.
- 9085 Civil procedure.
- 9201-9461 Negotiated settlement. Compromise.
- 9601-9760 Arbitration and award. Commercial arbitration.
- Criminal law.
- Criminal procedure.

APPENDIX 6.

Moys' Classification Class 340:

Law, Tables E and F¹

Tables

Note: On no account may the zero at the front of numbers in Tables E and F be omitted.

Table I

Primary Materials

<u>E²</u> <u>Class 344</u>	<u>F³</u> <u>Class 349</u>	
01	01	Official gazettes
015	011	Parliamentary publications
		Legislation
02	012	Statutes
021	0121	Revised editions
022	0122	Sessional volumes
023	0123	Indexes
03	013	Subsidiary legislation
04	014	Codes
05	015	Local legislation
06	016	Administrative and executive publications
07	02	Law reports
08	022	Administrative decisions
09	025	Digests, indexes, citations

¹ Elizabeth M. Moys, A Classification Scheme for Law Books, London, Butterworths, 1968, p. 203.

² Table "E" gives nine numbers for arranging common law primary materials.

³ Table "F" distributes the nine numbers with some decimal sub-divisions, over the whole field of primary and secondary materials.

Table II
Subjects of Law

<u>E</u> <u>Class 344</u>	<u>F</u> <u>Class 349</u>	
	03	Legal system
	032	Administration of justice
	035	Legal history
	04	Constitutional law
	045	Administrative law
	05	Criminal law and procedure
	06	Contract, agency
	065	Tort, delict, etc.
	07	Property
	071	Real property
	072	Personal property
	073	Inheritance and succession
	077	Persons and social laws
	079	Equity, trusts
	08	Commercial law
	09	Practice and procedure

APPENDIX 7.

Université de Montréal Classification Scheme

LES COLLECTIONS SONT CLASSEES PAR CATEGORIES GENERALE ET SPECIALES
 LES CATEGORIES SPECIALES SONT CLASSEES PAR CATEGORIES DE MATIERES
 LES CATEGORIES DE MATIERES SONT CLASSEES PAR CATEGORIES DE PAYS
 LES CATEGORIES DE PAYS SONT CLASSEES PAR CATEGORIES DE SOURCES

Table 1 - COLLECTIONS

A - DROIT EN GENERAL	B - THEORIE DU DROIT	C - HISTOIRE DU DROIT	D - DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC	E - DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVE	F - DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL	G - DROIT ADMINISTRATIF	H - DROIT PENAL	I - DROIT COMMERCIAL	J - DROIT CIVIL	K - DROIT JUDICIAIRE PRIVE	L - SCIENCES SOCIALES	M - SCIENCES POLITIQUES	N - SCIENCE ECONOMIQUE	O - DIVERS
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Table 2 - MATIERES

A - (TABLE VARIABLE	B - SUIVANT CHACUNE	C - DES CATEGORIES	D - DE COLLECTIONS)
---------------------	---------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Table 3 - PAYS

A - CANADA	B - QUEBEC	C - PROVINCES	D - COMMONWEALTH	E - ROYAUME-UNI	F - FRANCE	G - ETATS-UNIS	H - EUROPE	I - AFRIQUE	J - DIVERS
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Table 4 - SOURCES

A - REPERTOIRES	B - LEGISLATION	C - JURISPRUDENCE	D - DOCTRINE	E - REVUES	F - ORGANISMES	G - FILMS	H - BROCHURES	I - DIVERS
-----------------	-----------------	-------------------	--------------	------------	----------------	-----------	---------------	------------

LES SERIES SONT SUBSEQUENTEMENT CLASSEES PAR ORDRE
 ALPHABETIQUE DES TITRES ET LES OUVRAGES SONT
 FINALLEMENT CLASSES PAR ORDRE ALPHABETIQUE DES
 AUTEURS.

DROIT EN GENERAL
AA: EN GENERAL

THEORIE DU DROIT

BA: EN GENERAL
BB: ENSEIGNEMENT
BC: PROFESSION
BD: METHODOLOGIE
BE: JURIMETRIE
BX: PHILOSOPHIE
BY: SOCIOLOGIE DU DROIT
BZ: DIVERS

HISTOIRE DU DROIT

CA: EN GENERAL
CB: INSTITUTIONS POLITIQUES
CC: DROIT CRIMINEL
CD: DROIT COMMERCIAL
CE: DROIT PRIVE
CF: PERSONNES ET FAMILLE
CG: BIENS
CH: OBLIGATIONS
CI: CONTRATS
CJ: DONATIONS ET TESTAMENTS
CK: SUCCESSIONS
CL: INSTITUTIONS JUDICIAIRES
CY: INSTITUTIONS RELIGIEUSES
CZ: DIVERS

DROIT INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC

EA: EN GENERAL
DC: TRAITES
DE: RECONNAISSANCE
DF: TERRITOIRE
DI: RESPONSABILITE
DJ: CRIMES
DK: GUERRE ET PAIX
DM: ORGANISATIONS INTERNATIONALES
DN: ORGANISATIONS REGIONALES
DO: DIPLOMATIE
DZ: DIVERS

DROIT INTERNATIONAL PRIVE

EA: EN GENERAL
EB: NATIONAUX ET ETRANGERS
EC: CONFLITS DE LOIS
ED: CONFLITS DE JURIDICTION
EZ: DIVERS

DROIT CONSTITUTIONNEL

FA: EN GENERAL
FB: POUVOIR LEGISLATIF
FC: POUVOIR EXECUTIF
FD: POUVOIR JURIDICTIONNEL
FE: DROITS DE L'HOMME
FY: FEDERALISME
FZ: DIVERS

DROIT ADMINISTRATIF

GA: EN GENERAL
GB: POUVOIR REGLEMENTAIRE
GC: STRUCTURES ADMINISTRATIVES
GD: JUSTICE ADMINISTRATIVE
GE: DOMAINE PUBLIC
GF: FINANCES PUBLIQUES
GG: DROIT FISCAL
GH: DROIT MUNICIPAL
GI: DROIT SCOLAIRE
GJ: DROIT PAROISSIAL
GK: DROIT SOCIAL
GL: DROIT DU TRAVAIL
GM: DROIT PROFESSIONNEL
GN: TELECOMMUNICATIONS
GO: PLANIFICATION ET AMENAGEMENT DU TERRITOIRE
GP: ENERGIE ET RESSOURCES
GZ: DIVERS

DROIT PENAL

HA: EN GENERAL
HB: ACTES CRIMINELS
HC: PROCEDURE
HD: PEINES
HX: MEDECINE LEGALE
HY: CRIMINOLOGIE
HZ: DIVERS

DROIT COMMERCIAL

IA: EN GENERAL
IB: COMPAGNIES
IC: FAILLITE
ID: BANQUES
IE: EFFETS DE COMMERCE
IF: MARQUES DE COMMERCE
IG: DROIT D'AUTEUR
IH: ASSURANCES
II: TRANSPORT
IJ: DROIT MARITIME
IK: DROIT AERIEN
IL: PRATIQUES RESTRICTIVES
IM: VALEURS MOBILIERES
IZ: DIVERS

DROIT CIVIL

JA: EN GENERAL
JB: PERSONNES
JC: MARIAGE ET FAMILLE
JD: BIENS ET PROPRIETE
JE: OBLIGATIONS
JF: RESPONSABILITE
JG: CONTRATS
JH: SURETES
JI: REGIMES MATRIMONIAUX
JJ: DONATIONS ET TESTAMENTS
JK: SUCCESSIONS
JZ: DIVERS

DROIT JUDICIAIRE PRIVE

KA: EN GENERAL
KB: TRIBUNAUX
KC: ACTIONS
KD: PREUVE
KE: JUGEMENTS
KF: PROCEDURE NOTARIALE
KZ: DIVERS

SCIENCES SOCIALES

WA: EN GENERAL
WB: ANTHROPOLOGIE
WC: SOCIOLOGIE
WD: PSYCHOLOGIE
WF: STRUCTURES DE PARENT
WG: CONTROLE SOCIAL
WZ: DIVERS

SCIENCE POLITIQUE

XA: EN GENERAL
XB: THEORIE ET IDEOLOGIE
XC: PARTIS ET REPRESENTA
XD: OPINIONS ET GROUPES
XE: AFFAIRES INTERNATIONA
XF: PERSONNALITES POLITIC
XG: EGLISE ET ETAT
XH: AUTONOMIE ET NATIONAL
XZ: DIVERS

SCIENCE ECONOMIQUE

YA: EN GENERAL
YB: DOCTRINES
YC: PRODUCTION ET ENTREPR
YD: PRIX ET MARCHES
YE: MONNAIE ET CREDIT
YF: REPARTITION
YG: FINANCES PRIVEES
YH: FLUCTUATION ET CROISS
YI: ECHANGES INTERNATIONA
YX: COMPTABILITE
YY: STATISTIQUES
YZ: DIVERS

DIVERS

APPENDIX 8.

Library of Parliament Class K-Law: Subclass KA and KB

Subclass KA¹

LAW - CANADA
DROIT CANADIEN

1-100	CANADA CANADA
101-200	ALBERTA (Prior to 1905 see 1201-1300, N.W.T.) ALBERTA (Années antérieures à 1905 voir KA 1201-1300, Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
201-300	BRITISH COLUMBIA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE
301-400	MANITOBA MANITOBA
401-500	NEW BRUNSWICK NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK
501-600	NEWFOUNDLAND TERRE-NEUVE
601-700	NOVA SCOTIA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE
701-800	ONTARIO ONTARIO
801-900	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD
901-1000	QUEBEC QUEBEC
1001-1100	SASKATCHEWAN (Prior to 1905 see 1201-1300, N.W.T.) SASKATCHEWAN (Années antérieures à 1905 voir KA 1201-1300, Territoires du Nord-Ouest)
1201-1300	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST
1301-1400	YUKON (Prior to 1898 see 1201-1300, N.W.T.) YUKON (Années antérieures à 1898 voir KA 1201-1300, Territoires du Nord-Ouest)

¹ Library of Parliament, Classification Law, Class K,
Ottawa, Canada, 1969, p. 19.

Subclass KB2

LAW - U.S.

BY STATE (cont.)

111-120	ALABAMA	371-380	MONTANA
121-130	ALASKA	381-390	NEBRASKA
131-140	ARIZONA	391-400	NEVADA
141-150	ARKANSAS	401-410	NEW HAMPSHIRE
151-160	CALIFORNIA	411-420	NEW JERSEY
161-170	COLORADO	421-430	NEW MEXICO
171-180	CONNECTICUT	431-440	NEW YORK
181-190	DELAWARE	441-450	NORTH CAROLINA
191-200	D.C.	451-460	NORTH DAKOTA
201-210	FLORIDA	461-470	OHIO
211-220	GEORGIA	471-480	OKLAHOMA
221-230	HAWAII	481-490	OREGON
231-240	IDAHO	491-500	PENNSYLVANIA
241-250	ILLINOIS	511-520	RHODE ISLAND
251-260	INDIANA	521-530	SOUTH CAROLINA
261-270	IOWA	531-540	SOUTH DAKOTA
271-280	KANSAS	541-550	TENNESSEE
281-290	KENTUCKY	551-560	TEXAS
291-300	LOUISIANA	561-570	UTAH
301-310	MAINE	571-580	VERMONT
311-320	MARYLAND	581-590	VIRGINIA
321-330	MASSACHUSETTS	591-600	WASHINGTON
331-340	MICHIGAN	601-610	WEST VIRGINIA
341-350	MINNESOTA	611-620	WISCONSIN
351-360	MISSISSIPPI	621-630	WYOMING
361-370	MISSOURI	641-650	CONFEDERATE STATES

APPENDIX 9.

ABSTRACT OF

A Comparative Treatise of Selected Classification Schemes for Law Materials¹

The purpose of this research was to study the problems related to law libraries in classifying their law materials, and to attempt to find a law classification scheme which would best serve in a systematic arrangement of their collections.

The most popular classification systems have been selected for examination, such as the Dewey Classification, the Universal Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress Classification, and in particular their law schemes have been analyzed and commented upon.

Certain special law schemes have been developed by librarians to suit the needs of their particular libraries; several of such law schemes, because of the feasibility of their adoption by similar kinds of law libraries, have been chosen for examination, such as the Chicago University Law School, the Los Angeles County Law Library.

On account of the inadequacy of the law scheme within the Dewey Decimal Classification, other schemes have been

¹ Ludovic M. Menechian, M.L.S. thesis presented to the Library School of the University of Ottawa, Ontario, 1974, ix-218 p.

developed which were based on the Dewey system, namely the University of Puerto Rico Law Library Classification Scheme, Dannenbring's adaptation and Moys' adaptation.

These systems have been compared, with the view of revealing both their advantages and shortcomings. The examination of facts showed that the problems found in different law libraries vary according to the size or the nature of each library's collection.

The problems of law libraries in Canada and the Canadian classification schemes, such as "Université de Montréal", Manitoba-Windsor-York cooperative scheme and the Library of Parliament - Class K, have been similarly reviewed. Special treatment was given to the Library of Parliament - Class K, because of its bijurisdictional characteristics, and its potential of dealing best with the Canadian reality.

It was shown that the finding of a uniform system which would be equally advantageous for all law libraries was not possible. Therefore suggestions have been made regarding the adoption of a system of classification, which is the most widely used, having in mind the size and the nature of the legal materials found in a particular law library.