

prevent the unwarranted or thoughtless destruction, sale or dispersal of historical papers, by speaking up for archival services under threat from financial cuts and by promoting an understanding and appreciation of the value of historical archives. We are currently undertaking a major study of contemporary risks to the survival of archives that will be summarised in a report to be published in 2011. We hope this report will encourage widespread

discussion, and action, amongst the archival sector and those with responsibility for its funding and organisation.

Further enquiries about the British Records Association and requests for advice with regard to archival matters may be addressed to Ms Gill Disley, British Records Association, Finsbury Library, 245 St John Street, London EC1V 4NB (telephone 020 8833 0428; email brrecass@btconnect.com).

Biography

Dr Anthony Smith is the chair of the Records Preservation Section of the British Records Association.

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Cross Currents: Charting our Future ... The Second Joint ALLA/NZLLA Conference, 2010

Abstract: Rosemary Shakespeare attended the 2nd Joint ALLA/NZLLA Conference. Her interest was primarily in those sessions with a worldwide focus, rather than specifically the Australasia region and this article is about digitisation projects, with particular emphasis on the Law Library Microform Consortium's work.

Keywords: Digitisation; legal research; preservation; legal publishing

Introduction

The 2nd Joint ALLA/NZLLA (Australian Law Librarians Association/New Zealand Law Librarians Association) Conference was held in Melbourne, Australia in September/October 2010. The theme of the conference was *Cross Currents: Charting our Future ...* The name of the Conference was intended to represent the water separating, and at the same time uniting, Australia, New Zealand, the Asia-Pacific region and other countries bordering the Pacific such as the United States of America. The programme included topics of interest to all sizes of law libraries, from emerging technology, to

professional trends, to the development of law publishing – in particular the proliferation of online access to legal sources to the possible detriment of hard copy publishing and, above all, the future of libraries of all sizes, from small firms and Chambers to the Inns of Court libraries, as the difficult economic climate affects library funding.

One of the plenary papers was given by Jerry Dupont, Associate Director for Content Development at the Law Library Microform Consortium (LLMC), a library cooperative that publishes thousands of legal titles in microform and digital-image format. LLMC is a non-profit cooperative of libraries dedicated to its two main goals: preserving United States legal titles and



Figure 1: BIALL Delegates Louisa Suen, Jennifer Findlay and Rosemary Shakespeare at the Conference

government documents, and making this valuable content accessible and searchable worldwide.

Digitisation and library preservation

Digital preservation is used to create digital versions of print-based materials such as books, journals and newspapers, with the aim of preserving their content indefinitely as well as making the digital form accessible to practitioners and students wherever they might be situated. Researchers can search online for titles and review the materials without the need for strain on fragile originals due to physical handling on access to their content. It is also a means of reducing the need for physical storage space at a time when downsizing of libraries has become a feature in many countries.

The LLMC Web Site: a means of preservation and a resource for research


The LLMC offers “a high quality source of digital or film replacement for their older, physically deteriorating books, while ensuring the preservation of the texts in multiple formats. In addition to the digital images captured in our scanning program and backed up on multiple servers, images are “written” to archival-quality Silver-Halide film as a second safe storage medium.”

The original paper blocks of scanned books are preserved in climate-controlled dark-archive space leased by LLMC in salt mines in Kansas.

Access to titles is through a LLMC-Digital online subscription, or titles are available for purchase in microfiche format, whichever is required. Current listings of the thousands of titles available in either format are available on the LLMC website.

Co-operative digitisation projects among the North American Law libraries: a tour of the landscape in 2010

The Law Library Microform Consortium (LMC) was founded in 1976, with 264 member libraries and with the aim of preserving primary legal materials in print and microform (microfiche). Beginning in 2002 it has been digitising legal and other materials and making many of its holdings available through its online service, LLMC Digital. Their mission was inspired by the fact that at the time the publishing industry only provided those items that made money for the publishers, but the microfiche they provided was little used as the publishers charged too much. It was then that LLMC began to provide microfiche versions of books and other documents, charging only a small amount per book, with the result that it took over the market. LLMC stayed with microfiche until digitisation came along. LLMC used the same philosophy as with microfiche, charging only a small amount and having a high turnover.



Annals of Congress, 1789-1824

[Home](#) | [Search Holdings](#) | [Online Service](#) | [Microfiche Program](#) | [About LLMC](#) | [About LIPA](#) | [Newsletters](#) | [Haiti Project](#) | [Help](#)

Search Holdings->U.S. Federal->Legislative->Legislative Journals->Annals of Congress, 1789-1824

Title: Annals of Congress, 1789-1824
Description: 1789-1824, 1st Cong. to 18th Cong., 1st Sess., 42 books, all publ. Cite as Annals of Cong. (Followed by next title.)
Online Holdings: Not yet available
Fiche Notes: Available on 343 24x fiche.
LLMC Title #: 80033

VOLUME	LLMC				PRESERVATION
	Fiche Count	DOF Count	Online	Paper Backup	TBA
Volume 1791 Part 1, 1789-91 1st Cong	7				
Volume 1791 Part 2, 1789-91 1st Cong	7				
Volume 1793, 1791-93 2nd Cong	8				
Volume 1795, 1793-95 3rd Cong	9				
Volume 1796, 1795-96 4th Cong 1st Sess	8				
Volume 1797, 1796-97, 4th Cong 2nd Sess	8				
Volume 1799 Part 1, 5th Cong	7				
Volume 1799 Part 2, 5th Cong	7				
Volume 1816, 1815-16 14th Cong 1st Sess	11				
Volume 1817, 1816-17 14th Cong 2nd Sess	8				
Volume 1818 Part 1, 1817-18 15th Cong 1st Sess	8				
Volume 1818 Part 2, 1817-18 15th Cong 1st Sess	8				
Volume 1819 Part 1, 1818-19 15th Cong 2nd Sess	7				
Volume 1819 Part 2, 1818-19 15th Cong 2nd Sess	8				
Volume 1820 Part 1, 1819-20 16th Cong 1st Sess	8				
Volume 1820 Part 2, 1819-20 16th Cong 1st Sess	8				
Volume 1821, 1820-21 16th Cong 2nd Sess	10				
Volume 1822 Part 1, 1821-22 17th Cong 1st Sess	7				
Volume 1822 Part 2, 1821-22 17th Cong 1st Sess	8				
Volume 1823, 1822-23 17th Cong 2nd Sess	8				
Volume 1824 Part 1, 1823-24 18th Cong 1st Sess	10				
Volume 1824 Part 2, 1823-24 18th Cong 1st Sess	9				

* = LLMC originally combined several volumes into one. The number of fiche for the run of volumes is indicated on the first volume. All subsequent volumes that belong to the set have a * as it's Fiche Count.
 AC = Apparently Copyrighted

LLMC Definitions
Fiche Count: Number of fiche for the given volume. Blank indicates that LLMC does not have this volume on traditional fiche.
LLMC Needs: X indicates that LLMC needs this volume either to scan or provide permanent paper backup. To donate books, please use the Donate option or call LLMC at (808) 235-4446.
Online: Y means that it is currently available online at www.llmc-digital.org. Blank indicates that we have not yet gotten to putting this title online
Paper Backup: LLMC has a preserved hard copy of the volume. Blank indicates that LLMC does not have a copy and is looking for one.

LIPA Holdings Quality Schedule
 S (Satisfactory): Holding library is satisfied with its copy
 I (Imperfect): Holding library would welcome a replacement
 N (None): Library in question has no copy
 Blank: No information available

Figure 2: LLMC Holdings of Annals of Congress, 1789–1824

It wants, in particular, to preserve those things that the commercial market does not see as profitable. It has digitised every court report ever published in the United States. If it is in the public domain, it is now digitised. The aim and purpose is to completely cover whole areas of the law.

LLMC is concerned with preservation and, since it is felt that digitisation alone cannot preserve the materials in the libraries, everything handled is converted to digital and a copy of the paper or book block is preserved in

the salt mines in Kansas. If primary materials are sent to LLMC, the digital is written to archival film. One reason for this acute concern for preservation is that it cannot be assumed that the material will not need to be reformatting in the future.

Since 2003, 27 years of reformatting over 105,000 volumes into microfiche, another 50,000 and more volumes have been scanned and entered on LLMC's online service www.LLMC-Digital.org. Most materials are

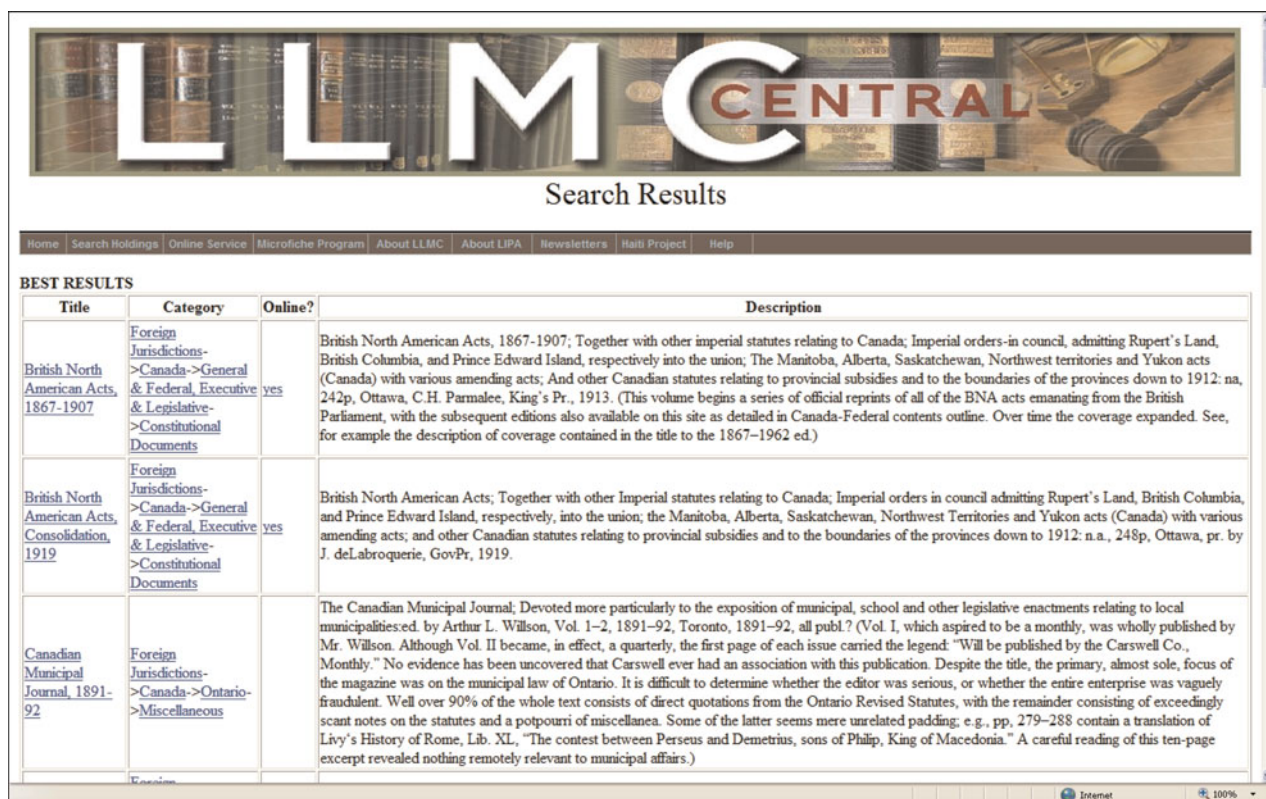


Figure 3: LLMC Search Results

scanned in Hawaii at LLMC's headquarters, but rare and delicate books cannot always be shipped safely. So LLMC began to fund scanning partnerships, installing LLMC equipment in libraries which hold immovable, and precious, collections of law-related material.

In the US, as in other parts of the world, there is a huge drive to downsize the physical presence of libraries. LLMC recognises that space recovery is a consideration, which is why it tries to cover whole fields. LLMC is used frequently for downsizing physical collections.

Defence of the public domain is a key point for LLMC. There is a tendency for publishers to distribute the market amongst themselves, so that there is only one source for a given title which leads to monopoly pricing. If LLMC notices something that should be in the public domain, it will copy that title specifically in order to act as a governor of price. In Mr Dupont's own words, "If we notice the marketing is getting too pricey, we want to show it doesn't cost much to offer a vanilla brand of a given title." Commercial publishers have learned to live with LLMC's approach, although in the early years their attitude was less compliant.

How LLMC works as an organisation

All the original members of LLMC have the right to vote and elect directors and the advisory board. LLMC is legally incorporated in the State of Hawaii and is run by

librarians who guide where it goes as far as collection development is concerned. Great co-operation has been experienced from the academic giants such as Harvard. Special partner law libraries that allow LLMC scanners to operate on their premises are: George Washington University Law Library, where LLMC is scanning Civil Law; Saint Louis University Library, scanning Canon and Civil Law; Los Angeles Law Library, scanning materials from former British colonies.

"LLMC members receive a high quality source of digital or film replacement for their older, physically deteriorating books, while ensuring the preservation of the texts in multiple formats."

LLMC is also partnered with the Center for Research Libraries (CRL), an international consortium of university, college and independent research libraries. CRL's aim has always been to acquire and maintain collections of primary materials that can be shared for original scholarly research.

If an item is in copyright, LLMC will not digitise it. The United States legislature passed an amendment, known as the "Mickey Mouse Amendment" to their copyright law for various reasons, one of which may have been in order that Warner Brothers could keep the copyright to Mickey Mouse. In any event, the law was applied across the board rather than admit it was to maintain the copyright on Mickey Mouse. As a result, LLMC cannot digitise commercially published titles beyond the year 1923 for another 13 years because of this amendment.

LLMC manages two additional cooperative projects. One, at Los Angeles Law Library targets the California

Appellate Court Records and Briefs, amounting to about 75,000 volumes. The other, together with the Center for Research Libraries, targets legislative journals of the US federal and state legislatures, about 15,000 volumes.

LLMC incorporates within its Holdings Database the tracking of paper originals being archived by a group of law libraries, the Legal Information Preservation Alliance (LIPA). From the LIPA website - "LIPA is a non-profit ... organisation of libraries working on projects to preserve print and electronic legal information. It provides the opportunity for libraries to work collaboratively on preservation projects at low cost and to take advantage of the partnerships created by the organisation."

A case study: Middle Temple Library

Mr Dupont mentioned in his paper that a large number of volumes were donated by Middle Temple Library as a contribution to the project, Middle Temple being one of the Inns of Court in London with a library dating back at least 400 years. In 2006 Middle Temple Library was to begin a major reconstruction of the loft to provide an archive and rare book repository and conservation area.

The loft had been used for many years to house materials that were no longer of use to the library, mainly because it was law in subject areas which the Library no longer collected, such as old Commonwealth law reports, or material too out-of-date to be of use. At that time, I was cataloguer at Middle Temple Library and was involved at the start of the project by helping to remove the books from the shelves and list the materials, so I was particularly interested in hearing what had become of them.

The bulk of the books sent from Middle Temple, some 12,000 volumes, were early US and Canadian statutory material, materials on international arbitrations, some early North American legal periodicals and a variety of British Commonwealth early statutory material. The books have mostly now all been scanned and the digital texts added to LLMC's online digital library. The paper blocks from the scanned books (minus their covers which were removed prior to scanning) were shrink-wrapped and sent to LLMC's dark archive facility in 650 ft. deep salt mines near Hutchinson, Kansas, for permanent archival preservation.

With regard to ownership of books and materials scanned by LLMC, they are generally given to LLMC, so technically they are owned by them. However, LLMC has always considered that it holds donors' books in trust; in

the unlikely event that they were ever requested back, they would return them. LLMC digitises 15-25,000 volumes a year and with 1.7m unique volumes held in the world's law libraries, it has a long way to go.

I should like to thank Renae Satterley, Senior Librarian at Middle Temple Library for giving me details of what was sent from Middle Temple to LLMC for digitisation and Jules Winterton, Associate Director and Librarian at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, who gave me more of the background as to the circumstances of how and why the books were sent to LLMC for digitisation. Mr Winterton had heard of Middle Temple's plans, and, as he happened to be on the Board of LLMC at the time, he naturally contacted them.

Conclusion

This two day conference was challenging, absorbing and entertaining. The papers were very varied and provided much food for thought. The topics addressed in the course of the conference included: The Law of the Sea; The Gen Y Librarian and the Future of Library Services; The Law and Practice of Censorship [in New Zealand]; From Legal Pad to iPad: mobile content delivery and the law; Social networking and some of its impacts on the Legal Profession, Legal Scholarship and Law Librarianship; Early English Law Reporting; and the Future of Law Reporting. This interesting and varied programme would have left no one disappointed.

I felt very privileged to be able to attend the 2nd Joint ALLA/NZLLA Conference as one of three recipients of a BIALL Bursary and I know my fellow 'Bursarians' had as enjoyable and stimulating an experience as I did. The Australian and New Zealand Law Librarians were friendly and welcoming to all the overseas delegates. The only sad thing was that the overseas delegates were not given access to the podcasts of the talks, there being no publication of the papers that we could ascertain, unless we joined ALLA. Having already travelled 10,000 miles and paid the full price for the conference, this came as an unwelcome surprise. It would have been helpful to be able to listen again to the papers and this report has had to rely on my notes and research on the LLMC website, followed by the great benefit of having Jerry Dupont review my report to check that it agreed with his own recollection of his talk, given from notes rather than a written paper as he was unable to access the podcasts.

Biography

Rosemary Shakespeare BA (Hons) MSc CELTA is a solo freelance bar librarian from London looking after the libraries of three sets of barristers chambers. She has worked in a wide variety of libraries in England and Australia as a systems librarian, cataloguer and information manager.