

Contents:

- 1- CRL partnership renewal -p.1
- 2- Progress on Pacific island nations titles -p.1-2
- 3- New pacific studies collection -p.2
- 4- Environmentally-related Pacific titles -p.2-3
- 5- LLMC's microfiche sales -p.3-4
- 6- Visiting LLMC's salt mines archive -p.4

CRL Partnership Renewal

The partnership between LLMC and the Center for Research Libraries has now run its initial two-year term.¹ It has been a most productive relationship, with the expectation of fruitful synergy between the two organizations being richly realized. Encouraged by those results CRL and LLMC have concluded a new contract which will guide the partnership through another two years.

During the initial two years LLMC has digitized over 6,000 volumes of law and law-related materials of mutual interest to the two consortia. The bulk of the titles scanned came from CRL's own collections. These were the source for some 730 legal treatises (ca. 833 vols.), 40 Canadian legislative-journal titles (ca. 2,700 vols.), and the house and senate journals for 17 of the U.S. states (ca. 2,800 vols.).²

¹ The original agreement with CRL was featured, along with a background article on CRL, in the 12 May 2010 issue of this newsletter. See archive copy on www.llmc.com.

² Completed to date are 39 separate journal titles from 17 states: AK, AZ, CO, HI, ID, KS, MT, ND, NM, NV, OH, OR, SD, TX, UT, WA & WY. Going forward, both because LLMC will be splitting its attention among several CRL-preferred target areas, but also because the total corpus numbers ca. 12-15,000 volumes, it is anticipated that the scanning of the journal titles for the remaining states will take two to three more years. Member libraries holding any of this class of material should be aware that CRL's legislative journal holdings, while very substantial, are not always complete. There are gaps in most of the runs now appearing on *LLMC-Digital*. Help in completing these runs is earnestly solicited. A background article by Jerry Dupont on the usefulness of the legislative journal materials to scholars in multiple disciplines appeared recently in the CRL journal *Focus on Global Resources*, pp. 12-13. See <http://www.crl.edu/focus/fall-2012>

In the initial contract period, CRL also contributed from its collections to the enhancement of our nearing-completion Haiti Collection. Finally, CRL has recently provided some 13 very significant legislative and executive titles (ca.110 vols.) for our emerging Cuba Collection.

It is anticipated that much of the energy of the CRL/LLMC partnership in the next two years will be directed toward enriching LLMC's online Foreign, Comparative and International Law (FCIL) holdings. The responsibility for advising on mutual scanning targets is entrusted to a joint consultative body called the **Global Resources Law Steering Committee**. LLMC-appointed members of this body are: **Judith A. Gaskell**, (Dir.Ret.), U.S. Supreme Ct. Lib.; **Paul George**, Asso. Dean & Dir., Univ. of Penn. Law Lib.; **Anne C. Matthewman**, Chief Law Libn., Dalhousie Univ. Law Lib.; and **Judith Wright**, Asso. Dean for Libs. & Info., Univ. of Chicago Law Lib. These folks, all of them longtime colleagues, would genuinely welcome any input that you would like to give on desirable directions for building our FCIL collections. Some of the subject areas currently being considered by the Steering Committee are primary legal materials from pre-Soviet Russia, Chinese legal titles, and primary materials from all African jurisdictions. But that list could grow with your input. The Committee would also welcome offers from libraries holding unique materials to have their titles scanned and made universally accessible.

Progress on Pacific Island Nations Front

It has been almost two years since we announced the installation of an on-site scanner in the Pacific Collection of the University of Hawaii Law Library.³ The prognosis for that installation was highly hopeful, since the University of Hawaii Library system has one of the best acquisition programs for this class of material in the world.⁴ The fruits of that

³ See archived 9 Feb. 2010 issue of this newsletter on www.llmc.com.

⁴ Experienced acquisitions librarians are no doubt well aware of how difficult it is to acquire materials from many of the Pacific jurisdictions. "Out

scanning have been appearing on our site all through this year. There are now 250 titles (ca. 350 vols.) of mostly primary material, already up on *LLMC-Digital* or coming through the pipeline.

The scope of materials scanned to date is broad,⁵ including titles from 11 independent islands nations, 5 U.S. territories, and early materials from the Dutch, French, and German colonial possessions. The good news is that, given the richness of the U.H. Pacific collections, we have just begun to scratch the surface in mining these resources. There are thousands of valuable volumes still needing scanning. In that regard, we again ask interested users of these materials to communicate their special interests to us at llmc@llmc.com. We've got years to go before we will have fully exploited this marvelous treasure trove. So, all things being equal, we might as well be prioritizing jurisdictions, or even specific titles, of particular interest you.

New Pacific Studies Collection

Regular users of LLMC-Digital are aware that we offer a number of subject-focused collections; e.g. our Native American and Military Law collections. One of the best received of these, especially by our CRL non-law-school-library members, has been our British Empire Studies Collection.

there" budgets are typically skimpy and print runs small. Often the only practical way to collect materials reliably is to send a personal representative on regular field trips. To its great credit the Univ. of Hawaii Library has been doing just that in a program dating back some 75 years. It has thus built holdings in this area that are probably superior to those of most other major libraries in the world. We can all be grateful for the Library's generous willingness to share its bounty.

⁵ Among the present and historical jurisdictions already included are: American Samoa, Australia, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Gilbert & Ellice Islands, Guam, Nauru, Netherlands New Guinea, New Hebrides, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Is., Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Is., Samoa (W.), Solomon Islands, Tonga, Trust Terr. of the Pacific, and the British Imperial Western Pacific High Commission.

Building upon the British Empire Studies model, we have now launched a new focused-subject collection called Pacific Studies. This is a natural development given our access to the richness of the U.H. Pacific Collection. In addition to its holdings of materials specific to given jurisdictions, the collection also holds a wealth of multi-jurisdiction titles. Over the next several years we will be digitizing a very large number of them. As with the British Empire Studies Collection, much of the focus will be centered on the influence of the colonial era in the formation of modern governing institutions in Oceania.

Environmentally-related Pacific titles

One sub-section of the new Pacific Studies Collection will be devoted to environmentally-related titles. This would be natural enough in due course, but the impetus for starting up that sub-collection right now arises from a remarkable opportunity.

We have been approached by the Dept. of Botany, University of Hawaii, with a request that we cooperate with them on an exciting project being sponsored by the Consortium of Pacific Herbaria (CPH), of which the Dept. is a lead member. Current collaborating institutions in the CPH network include: the Bishop Museum, Honolulu; the National Tropical Botanical Garden, Kauai; the University of Guam, Agana; the South Pacific Regional Herbarium, Fiji; the U.S. National Park Service, Guam/Hawaii/American Samoa; the National University of Samoa ("Western Samoa"); NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service; and the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry, Tonga. It is also expected that the partners roster will soon include: the Consortium of California Herbaria, Berkeley; the University of French Polynesia, Tahiti; the Institute of Research for Development, New Caledonia; the ORSTOM Herbarium, Vanuatu; and the University of Papua New Guinea.

The work of CPH is modestly funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation, the U.S. National Park Service, and British Research Council funds. While these grants facilitate collaboration efforts, most of the actual pro-

duct is generated from within the internal budgets of the participants.

What the Dept. of Botany at U.H. (in the name of CPH) is requesting from us in the way of cooperation is the free scanning and image hosting for an estimated 200 classic botanical titles covering Pacific flora, and a scattering of similar modern titles where the authors have donated the copyrights. The goal is to create a common library of classic and modern print materials that will serve as the intellectual core for their principal project, which “supports the enhancement of research cyberinfrastructure in the Pacific basin for implementing shared specimen data hosting of plant specimens.” It is envisaged that more than 600,000 regional specimen records of collaborating herbaria will be imaged, data-based, and integrated into a common regional database.

While the Department of Botany plans to mount the images of textual material scanned by LLMC on its own servers, it believes that parallel hosting by LLMC will help guarantee greater visibility for the project in the North American research community. Examples of the types of public-domain (or copyright-released) books that we are being asked to scan are: *Flora of Southeastern Polynesia*, by Forest Brown, 1931; *Botanical Bibliography of the Islands of the Pacific*, by Elmer D. Walker, 1947; *Ethnobotany of the Gilbert Islands*, by Katherine Luomala, 1953; *Flora of Rarotonga*, by Gerrit Wilder, 1931; *Tongan Place Names*, by Edward Gifford, 1923; *The Flora of Guam*, by B.C. Stone, 1970; *Hawaii Ferns and Fern Allies*, by Daniel D. Palmer, 2003, and *Ferns and Orchids of the Mariana Islands*, by L. Raulerson & A. Rinehart, 1992. Most of the books have illustrations in black and white. A few of the more recent titles have color photographs.

One of the stated reasons for the National Park Service’s involvement with the CPH is its never-ending need to evaluate environmental impact statements. A big part of the research resource for such evaluations are those texts which help to establish the historical baselines from which environmental changes have evolved. We are happy to be

joining in our little way with the Park Service, the N.S.F. and the CPH by helping to facilitate the creation of this baseline research collection.⁶

LLMC Microfiche Sales

Microfiche sales, which were once LLMC’s bread and butter, have now dwindled to a mere trickle. However, LLMC recognizes that not all of the titles we once offered in film format have yet migrated online. The need still arises occasionally for some scholar to obtain access to an item that is still only available in film format. So we remain committed to providing microfiche copies of not-yet-digitized titles, and will continue to do so for as long as that is feasible. However, we have long since lost the capacity to fill fiche orders internally, and the number of outside contractors who can do the work for us shrinks annually. Our current contractor has warned us that it will be only a matter of a year or so before he will no longer be able to help us. So potential users should be aware that our commitment to provide copies of fiche is time limited.

In the meantime, because the market is so small, prices of the raw materials keep going up. It seems inevitable that we will be forced to regularly raise our fiche prices just to cover the costs of the service. But we ask our remaining buyers to please be understanding. We do give our commitment that we will continue to treat microfiche sales as a “public

⁶ There is another very special reason why we welcome the opportunity to demonstrate our collegiality with our host, the University of Hawaii. Some LLMC-Digital users may not be aware that, in addition to loaning a large quantity of valuable titles for filming/scanning purposes over the years, the University is also our benevolent landlord; exceedingly benevolent in the sense that it has provided LLMC free space for its operations for the past 36 years. Without this significant subsidy, it is unlikely that we would still be operating. Even putting aside that latter fact, the monies freed up by having free rent have contributed mightily to a much increased production over the years. In this Thanksgiving season, as we compose our list of “things to be grateful for,” we could appropriately include our generous benefactor, the University of Hawaii.

service,” and will set our prices at the “breakeven” level accordingly.

Visiting LLMC’s Salt Mine Archive

Ever since LLMC established its dark archive in salt mines in Hutchinson, Kansas, librarian colleagues have been volunteering to take on the task of inspecting the facility for us. Heretofore this has only amounted to bright cocktail-party chatter. The mines folk have been notoriously security conscious, and only the anointed (read “real customers”) were permitted to tour the facility. Now however, we can announce that anybody can visit the facility under controlled circumstances.

Last month the Underground Vaults and Storage Co., our subterranean landlord, opened a facility that will provide the general public a controlled tour-of-the-mines experience. This is a first for the United States, since none of the 14 other salt mines in the country are accessible to tourists; although two European cities, Wieliczka, Poland, and Salzburg, Austria, have salt mine attractions.

The new Hutchinson facility has been dubbed the Kansas Underground Salt Museum. It shares the old, slow, creaky elevator that serves the storage side of the business.⁷ Tourists are taken 650 feet (198 meters) below the earth to a maze of 42 acres of caverns carved out of the salt layer laid down by a great inland sea some 274 million years ago. Once down below, they are ferried around on golf carts to see various sights, some admittedly hokey. But the tour does pass by some of the sixteen foot high, football-field-sized, commercial storage bays. So it’s just possible that you will spot some of the thousands of LLMC book boxes. Something else that the guides are more likely to point out are the tens of thousands of flat, round, film cans in which the major Hollywood firms are storing the bulk of their film archives. For a preview of the experience, Google “Underground Vaults and Storage, Inc.” and click on “Underground Salt Museum.”

As an added bonus, a visit to Hutchinson could add up to a “twofer.” Not only does the new Salt Museum rank as one of the “Eight Wonders of Kansas,”

⁷ For those who can’t get to Hutchinson this year there is some armchair audio gratification on offer. National Public Radio did a “Back to the Salt Mines, in sound” feature for its “Soundclips Series.” Go to <<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=5595503>> where listener Cris Eden takes one on a ride where “the elevator shakes and shimmies” as it slowly drops 650 feet over 3.11 minutes.

but the town also hosts yet another of the state’s “Eight Wonders.” This second “must see” is the Kansas Cosmosphere and Space Center, an ambitious museum housing the 2nd largest collection of U.S. space memorabilia anywhere, and also the largest collection of Soviet space artifacts outside the borders of the former Soviet Union.

Happy trails!