

**TS SIS Metadata Management Standing Committee Report**  
**Jolande E. Goldberg**  
**Library of Congress/Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs**  
**July 1, 2022**

Colleagues and Friends,

This is – if things go as planned – my final report: I plan to retire finally by end of July 2022. Thus. I will give you an account of the *State of the Art* at this point in time: where we are and what you need to be aware of.

You may have heard it: **Libby Dechman** has retired as well, which left for our Law cataloging community a big hole in the Web of Law Classification and LCSH concerning her contributions and sound critique. Both systems, as we know, follow ideally evolving legal fields and subjects, and they remain only relevant if methodically kept up to date.

At the end, I also urge all of you who are newer to this group of front line law catalogers and cataloging specialists to read my definitive article: [Development of a Universal Law Classification: Retrospective on LC Class K, in: Historical Aspects of Cataloging & Classification \(Martin D. Joachim, Ed.; The Haworth Press \(2002\); co-published in Cataloging & Classification Quarterly, vol. 35, Numbers 1 and 2, and vol. 35, Numbers 3 and 4 \(2002\)\)](#). It is based on the LOC records of the so called *Class K Project*, that was for many years a contentious enterprise. The story follows closely evolving policies that dictate what we do, how we do it, and why we are where we are!

***I. Latest Original and Authoritative Law Classification  
Developments KI-KIX: Law of Indigenous Peoples***

The design of these classes is based predominantly on Web resources and on authentic documentation in original terminology (both, in Spanish or English). Original terminology of sources/organizations, concepts and tropes unique to people were incorporated into the captions of the schedules. Use of provided authentic terminology for Web searches will thus deliver quick results.

All schedules relating to Latin America are in core areas bi-lingual.

**(1) Classes in *ClassWeb* and Updates (to June 2022)**

**a. *KI Law of Indigenous peoples (General and global)***

Substantially expanded by new topics and by advocacy/development organizations and NGOs.  
Current **Circumpolar developments** are recognized.

**b. *KIA-KIK Law of Indigenous Peoples: The Americas. North America. Canada and USA (Regional and jurisdictional)***

Substantially expanded by new topics and organizations.

***I. Latest Original and Authoritative Law Classification  
Developments KI-KIX: Law of Indigenous Peoples***

**(1) Classes in *ClassWeb* and Updates (to June 2022) - Continued**

**c. *KIM-KIQ Law of Indigenous Peoples: Latin America (Regional and general).***

Including full topical developments.

- ***KIM1-100 Indigenous law: Central and South America (Regional and general).***  
Substantially expanded and revised
- ***KIM101-200 Indigenous law: Central America (Regional and general).***  
Substantially expanded and revised.

**❖ *Central American Countries***

All updated/revised.

- ***KIM1-1000 Indigenous Law: Belize.  
British Honduras***
- ***KIM3101-6000 Indigenous Law: Costa  
Rica***
- ***KIN1-4000 Indigenous Law: Guatemala***
- ***KIN4101-6000 Indigenous Law:  
Honduras***
- ***KIP1-3000 Indigenous Law: Nicaragua***
- ***KIP4101--6000 Indigenous Law: Panama***  
Redesigned together with revisions and  
expansions of Class KFG (Law of Panama)  
due to recent constitutional changes  
(autonomous provinces –comarcas- created  
for indigenous populations of Panama).  
Conversion to *ClassWeb* currently finalized.
- ***KIP7001-9000 Indigenous Law: El  
Salvador***

***I. Latest Original and Authoritative Law Classification  
Developments KI-KIX: Law of Indigenous Peoples***

**(1) Classes in *ClassWeb* and Updates (to June 2022) – Continued**

***d. KIQ1-300 Indigenous law: South America  
(Regional and general).***

Substantially expanded; new input in *ClassWeb*.

**❖ *South American Countries***

***The Andean Tradition Country Group***

**(Geographically aligned with the territory of the  
historic Inca Empire (*Suyu*))**

***(Appendix I: Map showing extent of the Empire)***

- ***KIQ6001-9999 Indigenous Law: Bolivia***  
Redesigned/expanded earlier version  
*In ClassWeb*
- ***KIR1-7000 Indigenous Law: Brazil***  
*In ClassWeb*
- ***KIS1001-5000 Indigenes Law: Argentina***  
Research completed.  
Classification in draft stage.  
Expected in *ClassWeb* by end of year
- ***KIS6001-9999 Indigenous Law: Colombia***  
Expected in *ClassWeb* by end of year
- ***KIT1-6000 Indigenous Law: Ecuador***  
Expected in *ClassWeb* by end of year
- ***KIV5001-9000 Indigenous Law: Peru***  
Redesigned/expanded earlier version.  
Expected in *ClassWeb* by end of year

***I. Latest Original and Authoritative Law Classification  
Developments KI-KIX: Law of Indigenous Peoples – Continued***

**(2) Supporting Activities: Name authority work. Research Internships. Mentoring**

**a. Authority work** for all Indigenous Law Classes KI-KIX, a massive professional undertaking, was and still is executed mostly by an outside volunteer force of two:

- **Richard C. Amelung**, Professor Emeritus of Legal Research, *Saint Louis University School of Law Library*, Chair of LLMC-Digital Board of Directors;
- **George Prager**, Head of Technical Services *New York University School of Law Library*.

At LOC, the main contributors to this effort were:

- **Ana Cristán**, Cataloging Policy Specialist (retired), *Policy, Training and Cooperative Programs Division/LOC*;
- **Phil George**, Senior Law Cataloger (retired) *ABA/USPRL/Law Section/LOC*.

**b. Research Assistance**, i.e., relevant research by area specialists fluent in history and languages (predominantly in Spanish and Portuguese), was secured either by temporary hires of college graduates, or Junior Fellows and Interns through the *LOC/IFP Internship and Fellowship Program* or *HACU/LOC/HINP*. Solid mentorship added substantially to the success of the development of Indigenous Peoples Law in the Western Hemisphere. For their enthusiasm (for topic and for the Indigenous Law Portal), I need to recognize a few of them:

**i.** Through the *Northeastern University Cooperative Work/Study Program*, **Noah Lapidus** came to work from January to August 2015 (part time for Senator E. Warren) with one repeat under the same program.

Today, after admission to the American Bar, Noah works as lawyer for *Ancestry.com*.

**ii.** **Carla Davis-Castro**, with outstanding research skills, came after her internship at the *National Museum of the American Indian* as temporary hire for my project to LOC (December 2015 to June 2016), and was again hired and re-assigned to me by the Law Library of Congress (continuing to September 2017).

Today, Carla holds the position of Senior Research Librarian for South America at the *Congressional Research Service/LOC*.

**(2) Supporting Activities: Name authority work. Research Internships. Mentoring**  
**b. Research Assistance – Continued**

- iii. **Rosa Maldonado**, Intern of the *HACU/ Library of Congress/Internship and Fellowship Program (LOC/HINP*; Spring 2019). brought a combination of skills, experiences and deep insight into Native and Latino community affairs. To complete her research task, she reached out to curators of our anthropological collections (e.g., Jay I. Kislak Collection of Mesoamerica - Anthropology and Early American History). She entered in 2020 the PhD Program at *USC/American Studies and Ethnicity*.
- iv. **Azani Creeks**, Summer Junior Fellow (2019), of the *Library of Congress/Internship and Fellowship Program (LOC/IFP)*, a gifted young scholar on the African diaspora in the Americas, with focus on comparative African/Brazilian native religious studies, and with academic experiences in both countries, Spain and Brazil. Today, after finishing at *Harvard Divinity School* a degree in Comparative Religious Studies, she pursues a law degree.

***(Appendix V: Outline of Classes K-KIX)***

**II. *Indigenous Law Portal (ILP): Intelligent Access to Information***

***Only a few Words.*** The *Indigenous Law Portal* - originally a cooperative project between *Library of Congress /Acquisitions & Bibliographic Access (LC/ABA)* and the *Law Library of Congress (LLC)* – was designed by LLC staff Tina Gheen, and Jolande Goldberg as a php page, searchable on the Law Library’s Web site ***Guide to Law Online***. In the larger frame of re-scoping its *Guide* (exposing primarily LLC’s own digital legal resources), the Law Library eventually transferred the ILP to *LLMC-Digital*, a well- positioned host for the *Indigenous Law Portal*, an open access Web resource with focus on Indigenous Peoples in the Western Hemisphere:

<http://www.llmcdigital.org>

So far, content on North America, Central America, South America (General/Regional) and the first jurisdiction Brazil are searchable. The set of interactive maps for countries of South America, already on the Portal, is impressive and inviting. It is expected, that by end of the calendar year South American jurisdictions (see above) can be added to the Portal. Both tools, law classification and Portal, benefitted at once from the harvested rich research data. Thus, content of the Portal matches to date the classification schedule KI-KIX. It proved to be imperative that the congruence of classification and ILP was maintained in all instances.

## ***II. Indigenous Law Portal (ILP): Intelligent Access to Information - Continued***

In its current form, the Portal is “one stop access” to a massive amount of information. In particular useful is information presented by this new and exciting set of schedules on the “Andean, Cosmos based tradition” jurisdictions for users conducting comparative research on the law of Andean jurisdictions (e.g., Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru):

- Researching data for the post-colonial reorganization of local government by the indigenous communities; identify and corroborate broader information on customary vs. modern political community structures and government - some from the pre-colonial roots up, others assimilating, disappearing into present day community forms.
- Results may have been lifted from layers of the grey literature zone (when original sources have disappeared and peoples have relocated), exposing the un-noticed restructuring of indigenous communities-
- In many instances supported by strong advocacy organizations for restoration (delimitation, land titling, and registration) of ancestral territories of the Indigenous, and for their access to resources.
- Of course, indigenous data and access to information (Data sovereignty) evolved recently as a big issue as well.

## ***III. Reclassification of Bibliographic Records from Class JX to Classes K, KZ, JZ, and Jurisdictional classes-***

Was carried forward by **Senior Law Cataloger Linda Pachoca** throughout the Pandemic and continues to date.

## ***IV. Foreign Law Enhancement of Metadata in Law Classifications and Subject Headings (FLEM) in view of Linked Data: A review***

AALL/TS SIS Standing Committee on Cataloging and Classification (now: Metadata Management Standing Committee) made in Summer 2017 the proposal to

- 1. Identify problematic and aging content/patterns in the LC Law Classification:***
  - *Revise/update LC Classification patterns and hierarchies in Classes K-KZ*
  - *Harmonize patterns and hierarchies in both Common and Civil law schedules*
- 2. Identify problematic and outdated areas and law subject headings***
- 3. The FLEM committee continuing with the same cast:***
  - *Keiko Okuhara, Law School/ University of Hawaii, Chair*
  - *Tania Diaz-Marrero (Law Team), Task Force Leader*
  - *Jolande Goldberg, Senior Law Classification Specialist/Project Leader*
  - *A list of volunteers by expertise (continually established and kept updated)*

#### ***IV. Foreign Law Enhancement of Metadata in Law Classifications and Subject Headings (FLEM) in view of Linked Data: A Review - Continued***

##### **4. Updates**

- (a) During 2019, Tania Diaz-Marrero and Gorge Prager took the lead, with input by LOC cataloging specialists, to target **Environmental law**, first for uniform reconstruction/harmonization of schedule **KF: Law of the United States** (now searchable in *ClassWeb*).
- (b) Currently, Heather Kiger, Law Cataloger, ABA/USPRL/Law Section/LOC, works on expansion of the subject-tables **KDZ - KH 1** and **KDZ-KH2 (Latin American Classification schedule)** for Environmental law.  
Next in line will be the expansion of the common law schedules **KD (Law of the UK)**, and **KE (Law of Canada)** for the subject Environmental law, as well as the Common law tables relating to the Classification schedule **KL-KWX**.
- (c) Another effort is directed at updating the **KDZ – KH 1 and KDZ-KH 2** Subject Tables of the Latin American law classification schedule **KDZ, KG-KH**. Both subject tables still show a KF "like" design for the arrangement of indigenous law under the rubrik "Indians," clearly a very rudimentary and little researched general pattern applied for indigenous law development in a number of classes at that time.

#### ***V. Development of Webinars – a Tool for Revisions***

1. The above mentioned situation and other similar "spots" across several non-law classifications, certainly provided "material" for the spreading current notion that a number of LOC collections and classifications are "colonial" in character. I took the occasion of an invited panel discussion *Researching Current Indigenous Law: LLMC's Indigenous Law Portal* (sponsored by the **AALL/Law Repositories Caucus**) to investigate in my presentation: how to create *Access to Indigenous Law*, and how to synthesize established LOC classification principles/techniques and the "otherness" or uniqueness of indigenous law? We cannot undo legacy collections with their inherent justification "of collection history," or dismantle large arrangements of sources, but we can apply justice forward by designing for historic and new native concepts (e.g., *Pachamama*, Mother Earth and the evolving New Earth Science, *cosmovisión*, and broad environmental legislation, as well as new human rights developments) by appropriate structures to be incorporated in the existing frame.

**(Appendix II: Access to Indigenous Law)**

## ***V. Development of Webinars – a Tool for Revisions - Continued***

2. A second Webinar should be re-examined by all who are interested in upgrading aging classifications: “*Information & data: Information Society and personal Rights and Interests,*” by the ***USPRL/Law Cataloging Forum***, facilitated by Lindsay Braddy and Heather Kiger, *USPRL/Law Section*. The center question in the light of contemporary duality of legal systems (that poses for multiethnic countries major problems) is for LOC Classification: Can it provide for the post-colonial aspects of Cultural and Information justice?

The extensive ppt. slide set with very explicit text and terminology is the blueprint for updates/expansions across K classifications and at once for subject heading revisions and for creation of new appropriate subject headings.

This is the enormous reach of indigenous law: it drives new philosophical-legal think models.

### **(Appendix III: Information & Data)**

3. A third Webinar, sponsored by ***USPRL/Law Cataloging Forum*** and facilitated by Heather Kiger, *USPRL/Law Section*, must be mentioned here: *Terrorism: The color of its Face*. The large ppt. slide set together with extensive classification documentation is the guide for revisions/expansions of the law classification schedules K-KZA; JZ (International relations/Scope of International Relations); HV6430 (Social pathology/Crimes and offenses), and Class UA (Military science/Armies).

The Terminology/subject development and revisions are based on definitions of the UN; State Department; FBI, and the US Code of Federal regulations (28 C.F.R. Section 0.85)

### **(Appendix IV: Terrorism)**

All Web presentations have been recorded and posted on the USPRL Staff website as “staff training videos.” They were also posted at the AALL/TS SIS Community Website for the larger Law cataloging community.

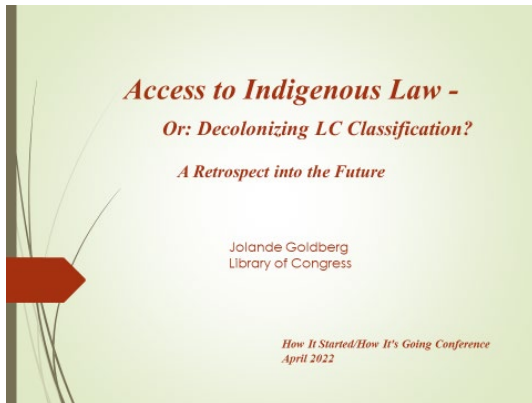


## Appendices:

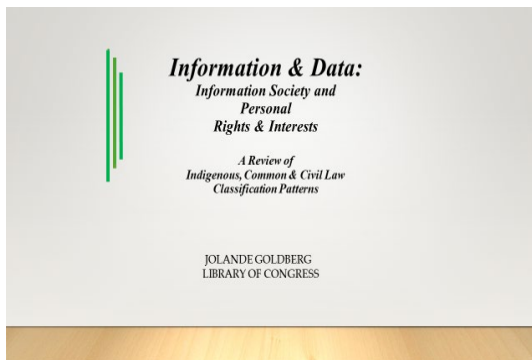


### Appendix I: Suyu (Historic Inca Empire)

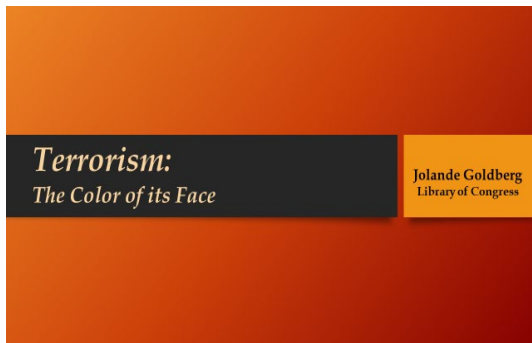
## Appendices:



## Appendix II: Access to Indigenous Law



## Appendix III: Information & Data



## Appendix IV: Terrorism

## Appendix V: Outline of Classes KI-KIX (July 2, 2022)

### Outline for Indigenous Jurisdictions (General and Hemispheric)

KI	Law of Indigenous Peoples (Global. Comparative)	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KI510+	Circumpolar regions and sub-regions	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIA-KIX	Law of Indigenous Peoples in the Americas	
KIA-KIL	Indigenous law: North America	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIA	Arctic & sub-Arctic region	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
	Northern Canada	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
	Alaska	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIB-KID	Canada	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIE-KIK	United States	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIL	Mexico	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM-KIX	Indigenous law: Central & South America	
KIM1-30	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM31-100	Subject Table	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM-KIP	Indigenous law: Central America	
KIM101-130	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM131-200	Subject Table	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM201-3000	Belize. British Honduras	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM201-230	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
KIM3101-6000	Costa Rica	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM3101-3130	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
KIM7101-9000	El Salvador	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIM7101-7130	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
KIN1-5000	Guatemala	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIN1-30	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
KIN5101-7000	Honduras	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIN5101-5130	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
KIP1-4000	Nicaragua	<i>(in ClassWeb)</i>
KIP1-30	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
KIP4101-6000	Panama	<i>(currently converted to ClassWeb)</i>
KIP4101-4130	General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)	
<i>KIP6001-8000</i>	<i>West Indies</i>	

## Outline for Indigenous Jurisdictions (General and Hemispheric) 7/8/22

<b>KIM-KIX</b>	<b>Indigenous law: Central &amp; South America – Continued</b>
<b>KIQ1-300</b>	<b>Indigenous law: South America</b> ( <i>in ClassWeb/currently updated</i> )
<b>KIQ1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIQ32-300</b>	<b>Subject Table</b>
<b>KIQ1001-5000</b>	<b>Argentina</b> ( <i>draft stage</i> )
<b>KIQ1001-1030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIQ6001-9999</b>	<b>Bolivia</b> ( <i>in ClasWeb</i> )
<b>KIQ6001-6030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIR1-6000</b>	<b>Brazil</b> ( <i>in ClassWeb</i> )
<b>KIR1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIS1-5000</b>	<b>Chile</b> ( <i>research completed</i> )
<b>KIS1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIS5001-9000</b>	<b>Colombia</b> ( <i>draft for conversion</i> )
<b>KIS5001-5030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIT1-5000</b>	<b>Ecuador</b> ( <i>draft for conversion</i> )
<b>KIT1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIT6001-8000</b>	<b>Falkland Islands</b>
<b>KIT6001-6030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIU1-5000</b>	<b>French Guiana</b>
<b>KIU1-39</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIU5001-8000</b>	<b>Guyana</b>
<b>KIU5001-5030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIV1-5000</b>	<b>Paraguay</b>
<b>KIV1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIV5001-9000</b>	<b>Peru</b> ( <i>draft for conversion</i> )
<b>KIV5001-5030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIW1-5000</b>	<b>South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands</b>
<b>KIW1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIW5001-8000</b>	<b>Surinam</b>
<b>KIW5001-5030</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIX1-5000</b>	<b>Uruguay</b>
<b>KIX1-30</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>
<b>KIX6101-9999</b>	<b>Venezuela</b>
<b>KIX6101-610</b>	<b>General Table KIA-KIX3 (30 nos.)</b>

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Positions **KIY** and **KIZ** are at this point open

