
Introduction to Class S

Law

- 1 This schedule is the result of a rigorous and detailed analysis of the the vocabulary of law, using the techniques of facet analysis. As such, it represents a radical revision and expansion of Class S in the first edition of the Bibliographic Classification (BC1)¹. The general reasons for making the revision so radical a one are given in the Introduction and Auxiliary schedules². The particular changes in this class are considered in Section 15 below.
- 2 The Outline on page 1 (after the preliminary pages) is designed to give a clear view of the basic structure. If it is remembered that the schedule is an inverted one (see Section 8) the outline will be seen to show not only the general sequence of facets (categories) and their classes but also the basic operational rule in applying the classification. This is the rule that compound classes (those reflecting the intersection of two or more simpler classes) are located under the class appearing later (lower down) in the schedule. For example, Contract law is SBE; English law is SN; so the compound class English law of contract goes under English law (at SNE) and not under Contract. Similarly, Evidence is S8T; Criminal law is SBW; so the compound class Evidence in criminal law goes under Criminal law (at SBW 8T) and not under Evidence.
- 3 **Scope of Class S and its place in BC2**
 - 3.1 The law considered in Class S may be defined briefly as the enforceable body of rules that governs any society. This excludes such constructs as the “laws of nature” and purely moral rules of conduct such as “love thy neighbour”. However, moral rules are relevant. Jurisprudence, the theoretical study of the law, examines inter alia exactly what ends the law seeks to achieve, in the sense of what kinds of behaviour should be deemed legally unacceptable in the society concerned. This also raises the question of

¹Bliss, Henry Evelyn. A Bibliographic classification. New York, The H.W.Wilson Company, 1940/1953.

²Bliss bibliographic classification. 2nd ed. by J.Mills and Vanda Broughton. London, Butterworths, 1977- in progress.

what forms of behaviour it is practically feasible to enforce. Another definition (that of Kantorowicz) emphasizes this: a body of social rules prescribing external conduct and considered justiciable.

- 3.2** The term society in the first definition nearly always means the nation state, or the analogous political aggregates implied by supranational and international law. An enforceable law implies some sort of authoritative source and in the case of the nation state this is the State itself and the political institutions which sustain it. The laws themselves are usually initiated and passed by an executive and legislature and then interpreted and implemented by a judiciary, consisting of judges and other lawyers and the courts within which they operate.
- 3.3** The location of law in BC2, immediately following politics, reflects the close relationship of the two classes and the fact that most law is ultimately the product of the political process.
- 3.4** The other main type of society producing a large body of rules prescribing behaviour is that formed by the members of a religion. Insofar as religious law is internal, relating only to its own members, it belongs properly to Class P Religion. But there is often a close connection between the law of a particular religion and that of a country in which that religion is dominant. In the case of established religions, some of the ecclesiastical law is actually part of the national law. Provision is made in Class S for religious jurisdictions.

4 Structure of Class S in BC2

- 4.1** All classes in BC2 are designed consistently according to a basic pattern which reflects the six fundamental features of a modern documentary classification. In the design operation, these six features are taken in an invariant order, in which each step depends on the preceding ones having first been decided. The steps are, in order: (i) organizing the terms into broad facets; (ii) organizing the terms in each facet into specific arrays; (iii) deciding citation order (between facets and between arrays); (iv) deciding filing order (of facets, of arrays); (v) adding notation; (vi) adding an alphabetical index.
- 4.2** The theory underlying these features is explained in detail in the Introduction to BC2 (chapters 5 and 6). The application of the features, as they apply to the classification of law, is now considered in some detail in Sections 5/11.

5 Facet structure of law

- 5.1** The main feature of the schedule is a strict adherence to the principles of facet analysis. A facet consists of all the classes produced when the vocabulary of a subject is divided by one broad principle of division. So the terms making up the vocabulary of law are initially organized into ('divided into') broad facets. Terms representing concepts which stand in the same broad relationship to the containing class are placed in the

same facet; e.g. all the terms representing the notion of a jurisdiction (e.g. France, USA, European Union, Islam) are brought together to form a Jurisdictions facet; all the terms representing a particular subject in substantive law (e.g. Persons, Contract, Torts) are brought together to form a Subjects of law facet — and so on.

5.2 Facets in Class S Law

The facets identified by this analysis are summarized below; their scope and relations are considered in more detail under citation order, in Section 7.2.

- [1] Jurisdictions — with terms like English law, French law, European Union law, International law, Islamic law...
- [2] Substantive law, subjects of law — with terms like marriage law, contract law, property law, criminal law, constitutional law...
- [3] Practice and procedure — with terms like courts, hearings, defence, prosecution, evidence, judgement, remedies...
- [4] Attributes and principles of law, jurisprudence — with terms like sources of law, philosophical jurisprudence, justice...
- [5] Common subdivisions — with terms like persons and organizations in the law, bibliographic form, primary materials...

6 Arrays within facets

- 6.1 Most facets contain terms which reflect more than one specific principle of division. For example, within the Jurisdictions facet, division may be by political authority (giving English law, European Union law, etc.) or by religious authority (giving Hindu law, Christian law, Islamic law, etc.). Or, within the Substantive law facet, division may be by the type of person affected, the contractual basis of relationships, the nature of the legal interest involved, the particular social activity within which a problem arises (e.g. financial, transport, public administration, etc.). This process may be continued at every level of the classification. For example, within the law of persons, division may be based on age, sex, religion, marital status, ethnicity, etc.
- 6.2 The terms resulting from division by one specific principle form an array ('subfacet').
- 6.3 Terms in an array are mutually exclusive; so there is no problem of compounding between them — there can be no class of Christian Islamic law, for example. So the crucial problem of citation order (see Section 7) no longer arises within arrays — only between them.

7 Citation order (combination order)

7.1 This refers to the order in which the elements of a compound class (one consisting of more than one element, whether derived from different facets or from different arrays) are combined ('cited') in a heading. Note that the string of terms making up a heading is called a chain — an important concept in faceted classification. Each term in a chain represents a narrowing of the class defined by the preceding term or terms.

7.11 For example, the subject of a document on women and equal rights in English law could be represented by the chain

English law — Equal rights — Women

However, it could be represented equally meaningfully by five other chains — the total number of combinations of three elements being $3 \times 2 \times 1$; e.g. other chains would be

English law — Women — Equal rights

Equal rights — Women — English law

Citation order decides which of the various possibilities will be followed in the classification.

7.12 Combination order reflects the order of application of the principles of division and determines which concepts are subordinated to others. For example, in the first two headings above, substantive law is subordinated to the jurisdiction and to that extent the literature on any given subject of law would be scattered. But the third heading implies that the literature on a given jurisdiction would be scattered by its subordination to different subjects in substantive law.

7.13 The result of applying a consistent citation order is that the scattering of some subjects because of their subordination to others (a major and inevitable feature of bibliographic classification) is strictly controlled and the location of quite complex classes (reflecting several facets or arrays at the same time) is always predictable. Citation order is the most important feature of a classification system. But clear and consistent rules for it can only be expressed in terms of the facets and arrays involved — hence the prior need to organize terms into facets and arrays.

7.14 Even if the order of the file itself were relatively random as to the subjects of documents, as in an accession-order computer file, say, or in an alphabetically arranged file (where the vagaries of the natural language and the unpredictability of the syntactic forms taken by the different words of a subject description make it a relatively random order) a system of connective references is needed for adequate retrieval. A comprehensive picture of the relations to be accounted for can only be established by a faceted organization of the vocabulary and the application of a controlled citation order.

7.2 Citation order between facets

7.21 In all its classes BC2 seeks to observe as far as possible the ‘standard’ citation order. For each subject, it seeks to determine the primary (the first-cited) facet by looking for the overall systems in the subject, which systems embody the parts, processes, attributes, etc. peculiar to the subject, on the principle that the whole integrates its parts and gives them meaningful relations. Such systems represent the ultimate object of enquiry in the subject and in many subjects are said to represent the end-product in that subject.

7.22 With the primary facet established, the rest of the standard citation order usually falls into place fairly readily. Each class in the primary facet is divided successively into its types, parts or subsystems, processes, operations (actions on it), agents (of processes or operations). Properties of anything are subordinated to it, whatever category it reflects (type, part, process, etc.). Common facets (history, persons and organizations in the subject, bibliographical forms, etc.) are cited last.

7.23 Citation order of facets in law

7.231 The Jurisdictions facet is cited first. This decision follows directly from the definitions of law given in Section 3 and from a consideration of the legal system as the ultimate object of enquiry in law — i.e. what is the legal position (a propos anything) in a particular jurisdiction?

7.232 The Substantive law facet is cited second. A subject of law in this facet represents that area of activity and behaviour in a society regarding which rules have been established. Such subjects reflect the relationship of subsystem or part of the whole legal system; they are often referred to as branches of the law.

7.233 The Practice and procedures facet is cited third. Procedural law (the term favoured in America) clearly reflects the processes whereby the substantive law is interpreted and judgements made. An important part of the vocabulary of this facet reflects the relationship of agent in these processes, in the form of courts, judges, etc. They are not distinguished as a separate facet since they constitute a ‘dependent’ facet in relation to the processes.

7.234 The Jurisprudence facet is cited fourth. All the classes of the preceding facets may be examined analytically and theoretically as to their fundamental nature, purpose, origins, etc. The resulting classes combine intellectual operations with consideration of the various attributes of the law. The operations may develop into more concrete ones, as in the case of unification of laws. The term Jurisprudence provides a reasonably accurate and inclusive label for these combined operations and attributes.

7.235 The Common subdivisions of Auxiliary Schedule 1 are cited last (as is usual). The common facets of Time and Place play an important role in defining jurisdictions and in that role are cited first rather than last. However, Time and Place are still

needed as common facets (e.g. in specifying local courts). The bibliographical form facet is important; not only does the massive production of official documents call for a special facet to be developed, but it has traditionally been helpful to make a distinction between primary materials (works of law, such as statutes) and secondary materials (works about the law).

7.3 Citation order between arrays

7.31 There are no general principles as yet available for deciding this which are comparable with the standard citation order for citation between facets. Decisions are largely empirical, based on consideration of where a given compound would most helpfully go. For example, in the arrays characterizing types of offences in SBW EQ/SBW WY, the array defined by procedural factors (SBW EQ/EX) reflects a less stable characteristic of division than the others and is therefore cited after them.

7.32 The principles operating in the standard citation order are still applicable to a limited extent; e.g. within Environmental law SBS the array characterizing pollution by location (SBS T/V) is cited before the array by source (SBS RR/ST) since location itself reflects a type of environment whereas the source reflects an agent.

7.33 The number of different arrays is so large that it is out of the question to list them in citation order as is done for facets in Section 7.2. However, the order in which they should be cited is shown clearly by the inverted filing order (see Section 8): an array filing later (further down) in the schedule should be cited before one filing earlier. An example of this is shown in Section 10.51 below for Accessory void contracts (SBE XWC).

8 Filing order

8.1 This is the order in which the individual classes, simple or compound, file one after the other, whether in the schedule, on the shelves or in a catalogue or bibliography. It has two quite separate components — facet filing order and order in array.

8.2 Facet filing order

8.21 This is the order in which the individual facets (each one containing a block of different classes) file one after the other.

8.22 The schedule is an inverted one — i.e. the facets file in an order which is the reverse of the order in which they are cited when compounding terms to form compound classes. So the primary facet (Jurisdictions) files last, the second-cited facet (Substantive law) files next to last, and so on.

8.23 The reason for this (explained more fully in the Introduction to BC2, Section 5.742) is solely to preserve a consistent general-before-special sequence of classes. For example:

S6	Practice & procedure
S9V B	Substantive law
SBW	Criminal law
SBW 6	Practice & procedure

The first class in the above sequence represents Practice & procedure in general. The last class represents Practice & procedure in criminal law; it is a compound class, formed by the intersection of the two ‘elementary’ classes Practice & procedure and Criminal law; it is a subclass of both these, but is subordinated to Criminal law rather than to Practice & procedure because the citation order rules that the former is cited before the latter. But in filing order, the subclass files after both its ‘parents’ — the general class in both cases files before the special (the subclass). This is because the filing order of facets is the reverse of their citation order; if it were not so, the following filing order would result:

Substantive law
 Criminal law
 Practice & procedure
 Practice & procedure (general)

and general-before-special would not be maintained.

8.24 Similarly, within each facet the arrays are inverted — the first-cited array files last, the second-cited array files next to last, and so on. The two arrays in Environmental law referred to in Section 7.32 above demonstrate this.

8.3 Order in array

8.31 The classes in an array are mutually exclusive and cannot normally be compounded; so their filing order is in no way determined by citation order. Where there is an obviously helpful principle to observe, this is used; e.g. a chronological order is used in S5A 6A (Historical jurisprudence) and SJ/SK (Ancient, medieval and modern law) and (more approximately) in S8L/S9F (Trial proceedings).

9 Alternative treatments and arrangements

9.1 Alternative locations and/or treatments are provided for in a number of cases; i.e. the notation has been designed specifically to allow alterations to be made to the preferred arrangement. In all cases, the preferred arrangement is stated clearly. The general pros and cons of alternatives are explained in the Introduction to BC2 (Sections 5.744, 6.22 and 6.344).

9.2 Alternatives often reflect an underlying theoretical dispute as to where a class is

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best collocated (e.g. whether constitutional law should be collocated with constitution making in Class R Politics or with public law in Class S). A number of such problematical cases are considered in Section 12.

9.3 The main alternatives in Class S are as follows:

- SA/SC Substantive law: two major problems are provided for:
- (1) A distinction can be made between traditional branches of law, such as Persons, Contract, Torts, etc. and the law of other special subjects covering most of the general classification, from scientific research to technology and the arts. The preferred arrangement is to locate all substantive law in class S in a general library; but in a library concerned primarily with a particular subject (e.g. social welfare) its law would be subordinated to that subject.
 - (2) A major cluster of alternatives arises when the citation order between different classes in substantive law is considered (e.g. Contract law — Marriage, or Marriage — Contract law). This question is discussed in Section 12.
- SA Conflict of laws (international private law); an alternative (not recommended) is provided under International law, at SDA.
- SBS Environmental law; an alternative (not recommended) is provided at SBJ X, where it would be collocated with Planning & development law.
- SC Constitutional law; an alternative (not recommended) is provided in Politics, at RF.
- SI/SV National jurisdictions; two alternatives (neither recommended) are provided:
- (1) Cite the jurisdiction last, not first. The notation of the whole class would then be that of Auxiliary Schedule S1, but each class in S5/SY would be qualified by jurisdiction, using the place facet at S4 (which would take the general works on jurisdictions). For examples, see SHY.
 - (2) Treat all works other than those explicitly dealing with another jurisdiction as though they related solely or mainly to the law of the jurisdiction in which the library finds itself (the ‘home country’). So no distinction is drawn between a truly general work on a subject and one on that subject in the jurisdiction of the home country; e.g. in an English library, SE would be used both for general works on contract and works on the English law of contract (further examples are given at SHY. All the law relating specifically to foreign countries would go with those countries.

- SL Common law systems (general); an alternative (not recommended) is provided whereby the common law is treated as a single jurisdiction, in which the national jurisdictions (UK, USA, Australia, etc.) are treated as subclasses and cited after the substantive law within the common law system.
- SWF/SYB Law of particular religious systems; this is an alternative (not recommended) to locating in Class P Religion.

10 Notation

10.1 This consists of a base of thirty-five characters — numbers 1/9 followed by letters A/Z. In practice, number one is never used and letter Z only very rarely. Every class represented by one of these characters can be ‘divided’ by repeating this base indefinitely; e.g. S6 can be divided into S62/S69, S6A/S6Z; then S6N (say) can be divided into S6N 2/S6NZ — and so on.

10.2 The notation is purely ‘ordinal’ — i.e. it makes no attempt to express hierarchical relations by adding another letter or number to symbolize each step of division. Such an attempt must always fail sooner or later. So BC2 notation concentrates on the primary function of notation, which is simply to maintain the order of classes already determined completely by the theoretical rules governing order (citation order and filing order). By doing this, it secures classmarks which are as brief and as simple as possible. For example:

S6	Practice & procedure
S6E	Courts & court procedure
S8	Actions, lawsuits
S8S	Court actions narrowly, trials, hearings
S8S T	Trial procedure
S9D	Judicial decisions
S9G	Remedies
S9G Y	Administrative remedies
S9H	Appeal, Appellate proceedings

Only four of the classmarks in the above chain of nine classes are ‘hierarchical’ in that they add characters to the classmark of the preceding containing class — S6E, S8S, S8ST, S9GV. On the other hand, the classmarks are shorter than they would have been otherwise; e.g. the last class would need a classmark ten characters long if the notation were hierarchical.

10.3 The notation is fully faceted and synthetic. Compound classes are given classmarks which are built (‘synthesized’) from their simpler constituent classes according to strict rules. These are explained fully in the Introduction to BC2 (Section 7.4) but the essential ones are repeated here, with examples from law, for convenience.

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10.4 The chief method of synthesis is by direct retroactive notation. ‘Retroactive’ refers to the fact that compounds are formed by ‘adding’ classes which file earlier — we go ‘back’ to get them. As a general rule, for any given class in the schedule, all those preceding classes belonging to different facets or arrays (and which are therefore potentially combinable with the class) are available to qualify it by adding the earlier classmark minus its initial letter (in this class, S) directly to the classmark concerned. For example:

S5C	Sources of law
S6	Practice & procedure
S9F	Judgements, awards
SA	Conflict of laws
	(Special concepts in conflict of laws)
SAB	Jurisdiction
	* First enumerated subclass under conflict of laws.

The fact that the first division special to SA (called its First enumerated subclass, or FES) is given the classmark SAB (and not, say, SA2) means that all the classes preceding SA can be added directly (minus the initial S) without clashing with the enumerated classes:

SA	Conflict of laws
SA5C	Sources
SA6	Practice & procedure
SA9F	Judgements, awards
SAB	Jurisdiction

Another example:

SBD	Obligation
SBG	Torts
SBG6	Practice & procedure
SBG8Q	Defence
SBGD	Obligation
SBGDG	Liability
SBGDH	Public liability
	<i>Kinds of torts</i>
SBGK	Negligence
SBGKL	Voluntary assumption of risk
	* First enumerated subclass of SBGK.

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The fact that SBG KL is the first enumerated subclass under SBG K Negligence means that all earlier classes can be added directly to SBG K; e.g. SBG K8Q Defence in negligence; SBG KGH Public liability in negligence. In the last case, the initial SB is dropped before adding, not just the initial S. This is explained in 10.61 below.

- 10.5** Clearly, direct retroactive synthesis requires that all the letters introducing facets and arrays earlier than the class being qualified must be ‘reserved’ under the latter; so the first subclass special to it (its first enumerated subclass) must be given a number or letter later in filing order than all those preceding the class. As classes begin with later and later letters of the alphabet, so the number of earlier letters to be reserved increases and the letters available for enumerating the subclasses special to them decreases.
- 10.51** This presents no problem to a purely ordinal notation, because the next notational array is drawn into service to accommodate these further special subclasses; e.g.

SBE	Contract law
	<i>Types of contracts</i>
SBEWC	Accessory contracts
SBEX	Void contracts
SBEXWC	Accessory void contracts
	* Example of compounding between arrays; see Section 10.6.
SBEYB	Contracts against public policy

Under SBE X, only X/Y are available for enumerated subclasses, since retroactive synthesis uses the letters up to W (as in the example). To gain more notational space for enumerated subclasses, SBE YB, SBE YC, etc. are drawn into use, although hierarchically they do not ‘look’ like divisions of SBE X.

10.6 Adding classmarks from preceding arrays

- 10.61** In some cases, two classmarks being linked share the same two initial letters. As a rule, both these letters may be dropped when adding earlier classes; e.g. ‘SB’ is dropped under SBP Transport law:

SBE	Contract law
SBG	Tort
SBGG	Liability
SBP	Transport law
SBPE	Contract law
SBPGG	Tort liability

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This is very common in Class SB which consists entirely of substantive law, making the SB common to all its subclasses.

10.62 Not infrequently it is quite feasible to drop the initial three letters when adding arrays:

SBW	Criminal law
SBWC	Crimes
	<i>Elements in crimes</i>
SBWCE	Commission or omission of offence
SBWCG	Criminal responsibility
SBWD	Criminals, offenders
SBWDM	Mentally ill offenders
	<i>Forms of offence</i>
SBWFP	Petty offences
SBWFPDM	<i>By mentally ill offenders</i>

Here three letters are dropped when qualifying a particular crime by classes SBW A/E. From SBW F onwards, the likelihood of compounding is very much less (by legal definition, most of the types of offences are mutually exclusive). So an intercalator 'F' (see 10.8) is used to introduce all the remaining offences should they be needed as qualifiers or specifiers. For example, Offences against public order (SBW R) can be qualified by Rural crime (SBW GA) to give SBW RFG A. A useful result of this is that the first enumerated subclass under every specific form of offence can begin as early as G, which makes for shorter classmarks. See 10.8 for an explanation of intercalators.

10.7 Forward synthesis

In a very limited number of cases, nearly all within SB Substantive law, it may be necessary to build classmarks forwards rather than retroactively. Such an eventuality is always noted in the schedule and a special Add instruction provided; for an example, see Section 12.46 below.

10.8 Intercalators (facet indicators)

10.81 Another method of synthesis used extensively in Class S is to use a particular letter (or, sometimes, a number) to 'introduce' or indicate a set of classes taken from elsewhere in the classification; these classes are inserted at a required point in the schedule. The selected letter(s) or number(s) at that point are called intercalators. The chief situations where this occurs are:

10.82 Amplification of a class by an auxiliary schedule.

10.821 The most prominent example of this is Auxiliary Schedule S1. This auxiliary reflects a feature of the legal literature which is important in assigning notation. Most of

this literature relates to particular jurisdictions and by far the greater part of it will fall within the last (Jurisdictions) facet. Relatively little will be found on the general subjects of (say) torts, or high courts. So optimum brevity of notation has been served by enumerating the detailed vocabulary of practice and procedure and of substantive law in S6/9, SA/SC. All this detail is then available for the qualifying of any jurisdiction, large or small; but instead of squeezing it all into divisions 6/9, A/C of the jurisdiction, the notation has been spread out over the whole base in Auxiliary Schedule S1. The order of classes is quite unaffected.

- 10.83** Amplification by another class in S outside normal synthesis.
- 10.831** One example of this is SBW HK Criminal torts, which is divided like SBG K/V Types of torts. It occurs also when normal synthesis is interrupted in order to secure briefer notation when a particular class is expanded in a special context. For example, SBJ is qualified retroactively by SBI. At SBJ IS (from SBI S) normal synthesis is interrupted (to allow a large expansion of rights and interests in property) and is resumed at SBJ O. So ‘O’ now acts as an intercalator, introducing the remaining classes of SBI — e.g. SBJ OT (from SBI T).
- 10.84** Amplification by a class taken from outside Class S.
- 10.841** A major example of this is SBN Economic and commercial law, the entire contents of which are taken from Class T Economics and Management. Compounding of economic and management concepts follows the rules for retroactive synthesis found in Class T. This would clash with the rules for retroactive synthesis within Class S, were the latter applied without adjustment; e.g. International trade is SBN OI (from TOI); Trade agreements is SBN OI AHW (from TOI AHW, taken in turn from TAH W); but this classmark SBN OI AHW would, by the rules for Class S, be something from Conflict of laws in international trade (SAH is a subclass of Choice of laws). So an intercalator (9X) is used throughout SBN to introduce letters taken from Class S.
- 10.842** Other prominent examples of amplification by outside classes are found in International law (SD), where extensive use is made of classes from Class R Politics, and in SAP/SBC Law of persons, where extensive use is made of classes from Class K Society.
- 10.85** Enumeration of compounds in schedules
- 10.851** In principle, a faceted classification consists simply of facets and arrays of relatively elementary terms; all compounds are formed by the classifier assigning classmarks to them by means of synthesis, observing strict rules of citation order. Consequently, the exact location of all potential compounds is fully predictable and compound classes are not usually to be found enumerated in the schedules.
- 10.852** This principle is modified in BC2 in a number of cases. The most obviously necessary one is where a general concept, on being used to qualify a particular context (in Class S this is usually a particular jurisdiction) generates a special term, peculiar to that

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context. For example:

SYB	Islamic law
SYB 5C	Sources
	Jurists as sources
SYB 5TF	Shurut

Other obvious examples are the enumeration under English law (SN) of Parliamentary debates in order to accommodate the well-used term ‘Hansard’ and of High courts to accommodate special terms, like Chancery Division, peculiar to that context.

- 10.853** Another reason for enumeration of some classes is to assist the indexer to follow the structure of the class. The concepts given under the various facets represent fundamental notions in law; this is demonstrated by the fact that they have been used successfully over and over again to represent those concepts in quite different types of jurisdictions. Nevertheless, each jurisdiction may generate local variations at some points which demand recognition. A prominent example of this is seen under Islamic law (SYB) where the enumerated classes display not only special terminology but in some cases reflect some adjustment to the definition or scope of the general classes used to arrive at them.

In such cases (of a few enumerated compound classes appearing in the schedules) it should not be thought that the detail in that part is limited to the subclasses thus enumerated. When assessing the specificity of the vocabulary in a given class it should always be remembered that the class may be qualified by all earlier facets and arrays, whether this is hinted at by a limited enumeration or not.

The different ways of building classmarks described above may give an impression of daunting complexity at first reading. But so would the simplest action if described in terms of its basic operational steps. The detailed sequence of instructions we need to give a computer for it to process the simplest operation demonstrates this. Applying notation is a practical operation. The steps involved are basically simple and quickly become familiar after a little practice. Detailed explanations and examples are given in the Introduction to BC2 (Section 7.4) and a simple flowchart covering all possibilities appeared in the Bliss Classification Bulletin, January 1978.

11 Alphabetical subject index

- 11.1** The function of the alphabetical index in a classified indexing system is considered in the Introduction to BC2; Section 6.5 gives general principles and Section 7.5 gives practical guidance to a library making its own alphabetical index to its own stock.
- 11.2** The main points to be remembered for efficient use of the printed index to the schedules of this class will be found on the page preceding the alphabetical index.
- 11.3** The basic rules are those of chain indexing. If an entry is qualified at all, it is by a

superordinate class (a containing class helping to define it). An entry term is never qualified (followed by) a term representing one of its own subclasses in the schedule; e.g.

Contract law SBE
but not
 Contracts, Joint SBF CJ

The latter class will have its own entry under Joint contracts; but in the form given above it would simply duplicate the work done in the classified schedule — i.e. displaying the subclasses of contract law.

11.4 The alphabetical index to Class S has been produced largely by automatic selection of terms from the schedules, using a computer program written to this end. The program includes, for example, rules for deleting anti-chain entries such as Contracts, Joint. Entry words are qualified only when the same entry word leads to more than one classmark and it is necessary to distinguish the different contexts involved.

12 Special problems in Class S

12.1 So far as is feasible, problems of definition and analysis and the practical decisions taken to meet them are noted in the schedules at the point of application. Others are implicit to some extent in the provision of alternatives. But a number of theoretical problems seem to call for more extended consideration and these are given below.

12.2 International law as a jurisdiction

12.21 Although the international community does not have as yet machinery for implementing international law comparable with that wielded by nation states in municipal law or by religious jurisdictions in canonical law, the relationship is essentially the same. It constitutes a body of rules purporting to regulate the behaviour of a community of persons — in this case, of corporate persons in the form of nation states.

12.3 Supranational jurisdictions

12.31 The scale on which the European Union has developed in the past few decades demonstrates the need to recognize this array in the jurisdictions facet. The jurisdictional status of many other supranational organizations is less clear. But it seems helpful to locate them all in the same array

12.32 The constitutional structure of the EU is sufficiently different to warrant a special modification of the provisions made for national jurisdictions. It is hoped that this will proved an adequate model for the classification of other supranational jurisdictions.

12.4 Substantive law

- 12.41** This was decidedly the most difficult facet to schedule. It is divided traditionally into two large classes, private law and public law. Within private law, a fair amount of compounding is possible, which means that several different arrays are present. But it has proved remarkably difficult to name them.
- 12.42** Bliss named the contents of substantive law the “special subjects” of law. But some would appear to be more special than others. At least, it appears that a number of them, representing mostly well-established branches of law, reflect common and ubiquitous legal relationships; these may be defined by the type of persons involved (e.g. minors), the type of formally legal relationship established (e.g. agreements and contracts), other relationships which the law perforce regulates (e.g. torts) and so on. They are often referred to as the branches of law.
- 12.43** If the above branches demonstrate common special subjects, others may be thought of as special special subjects. These embrace all kinds of activities — in fact, all human activities susceptible to legal regulation other than those represented by the common special subjects. They range from specialized economic and business activities such as investment, marketing and accounting to social welfare measures, questions of the environment and pollution and cultural matters such as scientific research or archeological enquiry.
- 12.44** The rough distinction made above (between common and special “special subjects of law”) clearly suggests a broad citation order — i.e. special special subjects should be cited before the common (traditional) special subjects. But this still leaves the problem of fairly frequent compounding within the group of traditional subjects of law without, any clear rules for citation order. For example, a prominent class of property relations consists of those established by marriage; in classificatory terms, the product is a type of property and this suggests a citation order: Property — Marriage. The general class Marriage is located under Family — the most fundamental of the groups making up the class Persons. A subclass of Marriage is the process of termination or divorce, and another compound is formed by the question of division of property on divorce. Most of the catalogues and bibliographies consulted in the course of designing class S tended to locate this last subject under divorce law. But this would be inconsistent with the citation order suggested earlier.
- 12.45** The solution (if it can be called this) to the problem of citation order between the subjects of substantive law was the following filing order under Private law (to be interpreted in the usual BC2 way as the reverse of citation order):
- 12.451** Persons (as being the enduring common factor in all the relationships regulated).
- 12.452** Four traditional special subjects, reflecting recurrent legal relationships: Obligation, Contract, Tort, Property.
- 12.453** A greatly expanded class, covering economic and business relations, to give a systematic context to some further traditional branches such as mercantile law, sale of

goods, maritime law, etc.

12.454 All other special subjects, in an order approximating the whole classification.

12.46 But the vagaries of relationships in law have meant that the citation order rules are not quite as strict as is normally the case in BC2. To provide for the extra flexibility implied, all classes in substantive law can be divided by the rest of the class if the relationship demands it. So a few classmarks may be built forwards rather than backwards (retroactively). This will often be the result of the ‘pull’ of a sub-disciplinary specialization; e.g. SBN H Insurance — Marine (rather than the retroactive Maritime law — Insurance in SBQ A)

12.47 The general rule remains: always cite retroactively unless there is a very strong reason for not doing so.

12.5 Law as a disciplinary class

12.51 The discussion above (Section 12.4) has assumed a substantive law facet which includes all special subjects of law. But the general rule in BC2 is to subordinate social aspects (law, economics, etc.) of a subject with that subject. This rule reflects a dilution of the principle of the ‘disciplinary’ general classification. In such a classification, the literature on each given form of knowledge (philosophy, history, social science, etc.) is kept together, regardless of its ‘subject’ or ‘phenomenon’.

12.52 BC2 has followed Bliss in rejecting this extreme interpretation of the principle and is more accurately described as a basically discipline oriented scheme (see Introduction to BC2, Section 5.5).

12.53 The problem is posed quite sharply in law. The subordination of law, or any other social science, to a subject reflects the basic indexing relationship of Patient — Action — Agent; e.g. a public library provides a service to the community and the social conditions attaching to that service closely affect that service; these conditions include the law regulating the service. However, that law, although it may sound special to and dependent on the concept of public library, is in many ways even more dependent on the general body of law containing it. For example, most of the relations between the library and its users and staff will be governed by the general law relating to contract, tort, property, etc.; its provision of copying facilities, say, involve copyright law; any levying of charges, say, will involve local government law. Moreover, the primary materials relevant to the subject (statutes, law reports, etc.) will most likely be found in the law class itself.

12.54 The factors just indicated constitute a strong argument for keeping all the law literature together (e.g. locating public library law in S rather than with librarianship). Hence the decision, noted in Section 9.2, to provide for alternative treatments of substantive law (which is the facet largely concerned).

12.6 A particular example of the above problem is constitutional law. In BC1, Bliss argued

strongly that it should be subordinated to politics and the penultimate draft of class S in BC2 agreed. However, to the lawyer, constitutional law is the major part of public law (ill-defined as this is in common law systems). It is typically specialized in its legal terminology and inextricably bound up with other branches of law and with the whole apparatus of primary materials in law. Some of its classes (e.g. taxation law in public administration) would seem quite out of place in politics. For these reasons, it was decided to enumerate the class in S rather than in R, although an alternative is provided in R, of course. But the making of constitutions is so crucial a part of the political process that it is still preferred in class R.

12.7 Practice and procedure

12.71 The broad order in this facet is chronological, from the initiation of legal proceedings to the judgements which end them.

12.72 Strict application of facet analysis and indexing rules resolved a number of theoretical problems. Two prominent examples are the recognition of courts as being agents of the legal process rather than systems within which the process wholly goes on, and of forensic science and technology as being an agent of the specific process of establishing the status of evidence.

12.73 The problem of a universally valid vocabulary is particularly acute in this facet. Many terms have a decidedly English flavour, although they include plenty of examples of dog Latin, which tends to the universal. But it is worth emphasising that the schedules are not based on terminology but on conceptual analysis. It is assumed that the minutiae of procedures, from cautioning to questioning to arresting to charging etc. (in the case of criminal procedure, for example) are fundamental to all jurisdictions, whatever the special terminology by which they are locally known.

12.8 Primary materials in law

12.81 This proved a depressingly time-consuming facet to produce. The analytical power of facet analysis which is so effective in organizing special subjects of all kinds (and which is the major factor making possible the production of BC2 with such restricted resources) was only of limited assistance. This is because it is an area in which literary warrant is a powerful determinant in organizing the vocabulary. Bliss's own words prefacing the section of his introduction relating to law (Ref.1) proved very apposite:

[Law]... does not seem one of the most difficult of the many problems of classification. A system proposed, however, for a general bibliographic classification may not be altogether satisfactory to the legal profession, which needs not only a rational scheme for the literature... [but also] an adequate organization of the resources of the profession in 'practice'... the traditional 'sources', and the bodies of codified and statutory law,

and the Reports of cases and of decisions in the Courts... The records are innumerable, complicated, elaborate, and widely distributed, and the literature is immense... The problem for bibliographic classification is how to systemize this vast maze of resources.

12.82 Nevertheless, examination of this facet in schedules for numerous jurisdictions (for most of which we have the Library of Congress to thank) revealed a substantial core of common forms of materials. From this core two auxiliary schedules (S2 and S3) were developed — one for national jurisdictions and one for supranational jurisdictions. The latter reflected some of the particular characteristics of international law primary materials (which have been given their own enumerated schedule). Religious jurisdictions have also been given a special schedule for this facet.

13 Practical classification in Class S

13.1 The general rules for classifying by BC2 are considered in the Introduction to BC2 (Section 7) and only a summary of the main points as they apply to Class S appears here.

13.11 Decide first which alternatives are to be used (if any) and delete clearly from the schedules those which are rejected. Once this is done it is done for good and henceforth the alternatives are irrelevant to the library concerned. It also results in a significant simplification of the schedule.

13.111 If several alternatives are adopted, try to be consistent in the decisions taken. If many modifications are made to the standard citation order, the overall predictability in the location of classes is eroded and it becomes less easy to explain the system to library users. The regularity of pattern resulting from the consistent application of a few, simply explained rules makes BC2 much easier to explain than the inconsistent arrangements usually found in older systems (and some newer ones).

13.2 For each document, three distinct operations are necessary:

13.21 Concept analysis

13.211 This means examining the document to decide which concepts are required for a statement of the document's subject. Such a statement should describe what the document is about, using the classifier's own words or words taken from the document. It need not be restricted to the vocabulary of the indexing language. The statement should aim to summarize the overall subject of the document (as distinct from any subsidiary subjects referred to in the document).

13.212 In formulating the concept analysis statement, it is helpful to ask certain questions to ensure that all essential concepts are incorporated. These questions are best posed in the order of the facet structure of the class. The facets themselves are a guide to the kinds of questions to ask. For example, is the document restricted to a particular

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jurisdiction? To a particular subject in substantive law? To a particular process, etc. in practice and procedure? To a particular concept in jurisprudence? To a particular form of presentation?

13.213 The answers to these questions are then best set out (using the terms of the title, subtitle, etc. so far as appropriate) in a line; e.g. a title "Appealing against the liquor laws [in Maryland]" would be set out as Maryland (USA) — Liquor laws — Appeals. This would imply the following sequence of questions and answers: Any particular jurisdiction? Yes: Maryland, USA. Any particular subject of law? Yes: Liquor (regulation of sale, etc.). Any particular process? Yes: Appeal... In the examples following 13.32 below this sequence for each title is given in abbreviated form, so that the title above would appear as:

[Jurisdiction?] Maryland (USA) / [Substantive law?] Liquor laws / [Practice & procedure?] Appeal...

This approach to concept analysis helps ensure that no significant concept is missed. It also goes a long way to completing the second step — deciding the citation order.

13.22 Deciding citation order

13.221 The second operation is to decide the detailed citation order according to the rules given in Section 7. The string of terms produced in 13.213 is amended, if necessary, to produce a chain — a string of terms in which each term represents a class subordinate to the term preceding it. In the examples below, we give after each term in the citation chain the classmark for that term as it first appears in the schedule — i.e., representing the concept in general, on its own, uncompounded. Normally, these classmarks will be seen to reflect the inverted filing order — i.e. concepts appearing earlier in the chain will have classmarks filing later in the schedule. Apparent exceptions to this are explained in the comments on Title 1 in 13.3.

13.23 Translating the chain into notation

13.231 The third operation is to translate the chain above into a classmark, observing the rules summarized in Section 10.

13.3 Examples of practical classification

13.31 13.31 The following examples are chosen primarily to demonstrate problems of relations between constituent concepts in compound classes and the accompanying problems of synthesis. Most of them reflect relatively specific subjects and as the number of constituent elements gets larger, the classmarks get longer, naturally. It should be remembered that a great deal of the literature, particularly at the book level, does not call for such extensive compounding. For all literature, BC2 notation, because

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of its purely ordinal nature and because of its large base of thirty-five characters, is generally shorter than equivalent classmarks in other general systems.

- 13.32** Two presentations of the classmark are given as the last step under each example. The first version breaks it into regular blocs of three characters; this is easier to follow when scanning books on a shelf or entries in a classified catalogue and is the recommended form for stating BC2 classmarks on documents, on entries in catalogues or bibliographies, and so on. The second version breaks it into its constituent elements in order to show clearly how the bits are added together.

[1] **Title:** *Patent infringement litigation costs*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] nil / [Substantive law?] Patents / Infringement / [Practice & procedure?] / Litigation / Award of costs / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: Patent law (SBM) — Torts (SBG) — Special to a context — Infringement (special to intellectual & industrial property) (SBGV) — Practice & procedure (S6) — Actions (S8) — Award of costs (S9FR)

Classmark: SBM GV9 FR (Constituents: SBM GV 9FR)

Comments:

1. A note in Section 13.221 states that the ‘general’ classmarks given in the chain will reflect inverted filing order — i.e. those appearing earlier in the chain usually file (in the schedule) after those appearing later. This rule appears to be broken in this example; but it is not. Torts special to a context (SBGV) is dependant on SBG Torts, its general containing class and will always follow it. There is no question of SBGV being ‘qualified’ by SBG because the latter files before it. SBG is implicit in SBGV.
2. Similarly, Award of costs (S9FR) is a subclass of Actions (S8) which in turn is a subclass of Practice & procedure (S6). Both S6 and S8 are implicit in S9FR and are therefore omitted from the final classmark.

[2] **Title:** *Agency agreements in the export trade*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] Nil / [Substantive law?] / Agency / Agreements / Export / Trade / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: Commercial law (SBN) — Overseas economic relations (SBNO) — International trade (SBN OI) — Exports (SBN OO) — Agency (SBFW) — Agreements (SBDJ)

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Classmark: SBN OO9 XFW DJ (Constituents: SBN OO 9X FW DJ)

Comments:

1. Although this work has English law primarily in mind, exports inevitably involve the law of other jurisdictions, so the general class has been preferred.
2. Class SBN is taken entirely from Class T Economics and Management and retroactive synthesis within it follows the rules of Class T, not Class S. So a special intercalator (facet indicator) is needed to distinguish qualification of an economic concept by another economic concept from qualification by a Class S concept. The symbol 9X serves this need and maintains the desired filing order (whereby the special economic subclasses file after the legal ones, since they are cited before them).
3. At SBN 9X an instruction appears to add letters A/Y in Auxiliary Schedule S1 — i.e. synthesis now follows Class S. Letters B/W in Auxiliary Schedule S1 are taken from SBB/SBW; so the initial SB in the classmarks for Agency and Agreements is dropped and FW and DJ are added directly (and retroactively) in the normal way.

[3] **Title:** *Arbitration in international investment agreements*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] International law / [Sustantive law?] Investment / Agreements / [Practiced & procedure?] Arbitration / [Jurisprudence?] Nil
[Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: International law (SD) — International economic relations (SBNO) — Investment (SBN GL) — Agreement (SBDJ) — Arbitration S9R

Classmark: SDB NOG L9X DJ9 R (Constituents: SD BNO GL 9X DJ 9R)

Comments:

1. Unlike national jurisdictions, substantive law in international law occupies 9VB/B (from S9VB/SB) rather than 9VB/W. This is in order to provide for a large vocabulary of special subjects in international law (taken largely from Class R Politics). So only the initial S is dropped from SBNO when adding it to SD.
2. Retroactive synthesis within SBN follows the rules in Class T. In Class T, the initial T is dropped; here, the equivalent SBN is dropped — so GL is added directly to SDB NO.

[4] **Title:** *Space law in the United Nations*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] International law / [Substantive law?] Space / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] International organizations / UN

Chain: International law (SD) — Space law (SBQG) — International organizations (SD5LS) — United Nations (SD5N)

Classmark: SDB QG5 N (Constituents: SD BQG 5N)

Comments:

1. See comment 1 under title 3 above.
2. SD5 LS is implicit in its subclass SD5N and so is not added.
3. Both 5LS and 5N are taken from SD, not from S5 as would normally be the case. This is because the classes at S5 are significantly modified in SD in order to accommodate a number of concepts special to international law.

[5] **Title:** *International law and aboriginal rights*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] International law / [Substantive law?] Aborig-
inals / Human rights / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil
[Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: International law (SD) — Collectivities, groups (SDDL) — Indigenous peo-
ples (SDD OO) — Human rights (SDCW)

Classmark: SDD OOC W (Constituents: SD DOO CW)

Comments:

1. The class States as international persons (SDEM/SDKU) is an enumerated special subject in international law. But at SDDL Collectivities and groups it draws on Political science (R) for other types of collectivities; the classes SDDL/SDDU are now used by special instruction, to give SDD OO.
2. SDCW Human rights is also an enumerated special subject in international law (although one drawn from Class R Politics). It is therefore added directly to SDD OO, dropping the initial SD which is common to both.

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[6] **Title:** *The waters around the British Isles*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] International law / [Substantive law?] Coastal waters / British Isles / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: International law (SD) — National territory (SDK) — Coastal waters (SDK OL) — British Isles (S4E)

Classmark: SDK OL4 E (Constituents: SDKOL 4 E)

Comments:

1. SDK is implicit in SDK OL and is omitted in synthesis.
2. The common subdivision for place consists of 4 followed by letters from Auxiliary Schedule 2 (Place). It is not often used in Class S (where place normally defines a jurisdiction) — but this is one such occasion.

[7] **Title:** *Nuclear weapons, the peace movement and the law*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] International law / [Substantive law?] Nuclear weapons / Peace Movement / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: International law (SD) — National security (SDOA) — Weapons systems (SDOQ) — Nuclear weapons (SDO R) — Peace movement (SDNQ)

Classmark: SDO RNQ (Constituents: SDOR NQ)

Comments:

1. SDOA and SDOQ are implicit in SDOR and are omitted from synthesis.
2. SDNQ is added directly to SDOR, dropping the initial SD which is common to both,

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[8] **Title:** *Law for accountancy students*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Nil / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] / For particular kind of reader / Accountants

Chain: English law (SN) — In special form of presentation S33 — For a particular kind of reader (S33C) — By subject interest — Accountancy (TO)

Classmark: SN3 3CT O (Constituents: SN 3 3C TO)

Comments:

1. Special note at S3 instructs addition of 2/3 to get classes 2/3 from Auxiliary Schedule 1 (Common form subdivisions). So 3C is added to S3 to get law books for special readers. The resulting S33C is then added directly to SN, but dropping the initial S (now redundant).
2. In Auxiliary Schedule 1, a special note at 3C instructs addition of numbers and letters from the whole classification to indicate special subject interest. So TO (from the Management class TQ/TY) is added to show Accountants.

[9] **Title:** *Glamorgan Court of Quarter Sessions*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Nil / [Practice & procedure?] Court of Quarter Sessions / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Place / Glamorgan H

Chain: English law (SN) — Courts (S7) — Higher courts (S7R) a— Special to English law — Quarter Sessions (S7RV) — (By place) (S4) — England & Wales — Glamorgan (ERN)

Classmark: SN7 RV4 RN (Constituents: SN 7RV 4 RN)

Comments:

1. Quarter Sessions is not enumerated at S7RV, but at SN7 RV, since it is special to English law.
2. The common subdivision for Place is used here to indicate local division. Since the concept of the containing country (England & Wales) is already implicit in SN, the initial E of ERN (in Auxiliary Schedule 2 for Place) is dropped.

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[10] **Title:** *Damages for personal injury*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Tort / Personal injuries / [Practice & procedure?] Actions / Damages / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: English law (SN) — Tort (SBG) — Trespass to person (SBGQ) — Real injuries (SBG QR) — Actions (S8) — Damages (S9M)

Classmark: SNG QR9 M (Constituents: SN GQR 9M)

Comments:

1. Example of simple retroactive synthesis, following Auxiliary Schedule S1.
2. SBG is implicit in SBG Q and SBG Q is implicit in SBG QR. Similarly, S8 is implicit in S9M. Implicit containing classes are always omitted from the classmark.

[11] **Title:** *Court of Protection and property interests*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Insane persons / Property interests / [Practice & procedure?] Court of Protection / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: English law (SN) — Property (SBH) — Persons (SAP) — Insane (SAYE) — Special courts (S7UF) — Court of protection (special to insane persons) (S7UG)

Classmark: SNH AYE 7UG (Constituents: SN H AYE 7UG)

Comments:

1. Simple retroactive synthesis, following Auxiliary Schedule S1.
2. SAP is implicit in SAYE and is omitted in synthesis.
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[12] **Title:** *Liability of banks under letters of credit*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Liability / Banks / Letters of credit / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: English law (SN) — Economic & commercial law (SBN) — Letters of credit (SBN GJV H) — Banks (SBN FG) — Liability (SBDG)

Classmark: SNN GJV HFG 9XD G (Constituents: SN NGJVH FG 9X DG)

Comments:

1. See note under Example 2 re use of 9X.
2. This example demonstrates nicely an old indexing criterion for a good chain: can it be read back in the natural language? For example, Liability [of] Banks [for] Letters of credit [in] Commercial law [in] English law.

[13] **Title:** *Women and harrassment at work*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Women / Har-rassment / Work / [Practice & procedure?] aNil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] nil

Chain: English law (SN) / Employment, work (SBNL) / Employees (SBN LVE) / Women employees (SBN LWM) / Torts against persons (SBGN) / Harrassment (SBG NS)

Classmark: SNN LWM 9XG NS (Constituents: SN NLWM 9X GNS)

Comments:

1. See note under Example 2 re use of 9X.
2. The classmark for Women employees is enumerated in SBN L (taken from TL), so the general classmark for Women in the law of persons (SAX W) is not used. A general rule in BC2 is that enumerated classes are always preferred to synthetic ones if both provisions occur.

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[14] **Title:** *Tanker voyage charter parties*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Maritime law / Oil tankers / Charter parties / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: English law (SN) — Maritime law (SBQA) — Carriage of goods (SBPU) — Oil (SBPUYOI) — Special vehicles (SBPSN) — Contract law (SBE) — Special to a context (SBFE/K) — Charter parties (special to maritime law) (SBFJ)

Classmark: SNQ AUY OIS NFJ (Constituents: SN QA UY OI SN FJ)

Comments:

1. Each form of transport, including sea transport, is divided like SBP Transport law in general. Simple retroactive synthesis operates throughout SBP, so letters following SBP (UYOI and SN above) are added directly to SBQA.

[15] **Title:** *Crown court practice: sentencing*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Criminal law / [Practice & procedure?] Crown courts / Sentencing / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: English law (SN) — Criminal law (SBW) — Sentencing (S9PL) — High courts (S7R) — Special to a context (e.g. Crown courts in English law) (S7RW)

Classmark: SNW 9PL 7RW (Constituents: SN W 9PL 7RW)

Comments:

1. The title belongs to a series on crown court practice. The relation between the different aspects of crown court practice would be brought out by a series entry and/or chain index entries (see Section 11) in a catalogue or bibliography.
2. The citation order which cites sentencing before the court reflects a basic indexing principle in BC2; the court is regarded as an agent in effecting the act of sentencing (after trial) of convicted persons.

[16] **Title:** *Impact of Community law on VAT in the United Kingdom*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] English law / [Substantive law?] Taxation / VAT / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Sources / European Union (Community) law / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: English law (SN) — Central administration law (SCL) — Taxation (SCL MJ) — VAT (SCL MPH) — Sources (S5C) — Supranational jurisdictions (European Union) (S5S)

Classmark: SNX LMP H5S (Constituents: SN X LMPH 5S)

Comments:

1. Citation order observes the basic indexing rule of citing the thing influenced before the influencing factor. But the specific nature of the influence — that of a source of law — is preferred to the vaguer general influence intercalator at S58.
2. Applying Auxiliary Schedule S1, X is used to introduce the divisions of SC.

[17] **Title:** *Mareva injunction*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] Australian law / [Substantive law?] Nil / [Practice & procedure?] Actions / Mareva injunction / [Jurisprudence?] Nil / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: Australian law (SOS) — Actions (S8) — Remedies (S9G) Injunctions (S9N) — Mareva (S9NV)

Classmark: SOS 9NV (Constituents: SOS 9NV)

Comments:

1. Simple retroactive synthesis.
2. S8, S9G and S9N are all implicit in S9NV, and are therefore omitted.

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[18] **Title:** *Aboriginal land rights in Australia*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] Australian law / [Substantive law?] Aboriginals / Land tenure / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: Australian law (SOS) — Real property (SBJ) — Property ownership & possession (SBHJ) — Persons (SAP) — Aboriginals (SBBO)

Classmark: SOS JHJ BO (Constituents: SOS J HJ BO)

Comments:

1. Note at SBH Property law explicitly instructs the addition of A/IS in Auxiliary Schedule S1 directly to the whole class — which means all its subclasses as well as the general class.
2. The general facet for persons is used to represent aboriginals; were the latter to be given a degree of autonomy akin to that of individual states, a place would have to be found for them under the constitutional law of Australia (SOS X) — at SOS XTV, say. In this case Aboriginals would be cited before property or any other branch of substantive law.

[19] **Title:** *Islamic law in Sudan*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] Sudan / [Substantive law?] / Nil / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Sources / Islamic law / [Common subdivision?] Nil

Chain: Sudanese law (SVV AS) — Sources (S5C) — Religious law (S5F) — Islamic (SYB)

Classmark: SVV AS5 FYB (Constituents: SVVAS 5F YB)

Comments:

1. Although religious jurisdictions file after political ones, they are cited after the latter when compounds arise. This minor theoretical inconsistency in Class S is due to historical reasons.
2. An alternative allows all Islamic law to be kept together, with division by country at SYE.
3. A note at S5F instructs the addition of specific religions from SW/SY.

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[20] **Title:** *Casebook on Kenyan customary law*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] Kenyan law / [Substantive law?] Nil / [Practice & procedure?] Nil / [Jurisprudence?] Sources / Customary law / [Common subdivision?] Casestudies

Chain: Kenyan law (SVVUK) — Sources (S5C) — Customary law (S5D) — Casestudies (S33U)

Classmark: SVV UK5 D33 U (Constituents: SVVUK 5D 33U)

Comments:

1. Simple retroactive synthesis.
2. The common form division Casebook is distinguished here from the special form of cases (law reports).

[21] **Title:** *Succession in the Muslim family*

Concept analysis: [Jurisdiction?] Islamic law / [Substantive law?] Succession / Family / [Practice & procedure?] Nil

Chain: Islamic law (SYB) — Succession (property law) (SBI) — Family (SBCF)

Classmark: SYB BIC F (Constituents: SYB BI CF)

Comments:

1. Unlike national jurisdictions, religious jurisdictions need the intercalators B/C to introduce general subjects (e.g. succession) from substantive law. This is necessary in order to make room for the large number of special subjects regulated by religious law.
2. An instruction at SBH Property law instructs explicitly the direct addition of classes A/I in Auxiliary Schedule S1 (taken from SA/SC). So CF (from SBCF) is added directly to SYB BI.

14 Multiple entry in the classified catalogue or bibliography

14.1 This means providing as many entries in the classified file as there are different facets and/or arrays in the summarization. In a single-entry system, only the first-cited element has all its literature (represented by entries) collected together. Those elements which are cited second, third, etc. have their literature scattered to an increasing

degree. In a multiple entry system each element is systematically brought to the front of a separate entry, thereby collecting together the literature on that particular element.

- 14.2** The procedure is described fully in the Introduction to BC2 (Section 7.62). Only the bare essentials of notational practice are given here.
- 14.3** The simplest procedure is to construct a basic classmark consisting of the classmarks of the elementary concepts in the summarization linked together by hyphens. That is, the retroactive synthesis achieved by the dropping of various initial characters is not used. The order of these elementary concepts is then varied by ‘rotating’ (as though the separate elements were on a wheel) to bring each element to the front in turn.
- 14.31** Taking Title 10 in Section 13 above, this would be given the following classmarks:
 SN — SBGQR — S9M (English law — Personal injuries — Damages)
 SBGQR — S9M — SN (Personal injuries — Damages — English law)
 S9M — SN — SBGQR (Damages — English law — Personal injuries)
- 14.32** A practice favoured by some libraries is to use the normal classmark, reflecting the economies of retroactive notation, for the document physically (i.e. putting the relatively brief classmark, broken into groups of three characters, on the back of the book, etc.) and to use the longer, articulated forms to secure multiple entry in the catalogue. The classmark used to locate the document on the shelf must be clearly marked on each catalogue entry.

15 Class S in BC2 compared with BC1

- 15.1** The reasons for the radical nature of the revision are considered in detail in the Introduction to BC2. Four main features of Class S are compared here: the scope of the class, the order of classes, the notation, and the size of the vocabulary.
- 15.2** Scope of Class S Jurisprudence and law in BC1 This is very similar to BC2; there are three main points of difference:
- 15.21** There is no provision for a general class Religious law as a special form of jurisdiction in BC1; the only provision for religious jurisdictions is for Jewish, Islamic law and Hindu law, all subordinated to S3 History of law.
- 15.22** The alternatives provided for International law, Constitutional law, Public administration law and Military law are preferred in Class R Politics, whereas BC2 prefers them in S. Also, BC1 prefers Medical jurisprudence in Class H Medicine, whereas BC2 does not even refer to an alternative in H (although any special subject may be qualified by its law, using the common subdivisions).
- 15.23** There is minimal provision in BC1 for the special subjects of substantive law other than the traditional ones like contract, tort, property, etc. In BC2, Substantive law is a major facet.



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15.24 A fourth point of difference results from the re-notating of the class (see Section 15.4 below). In BC1, the enumeration of the detailed facets for Substantive law and for Practice and procedure under English and American law (SE), and the assigning to these of a large share of the notation (SE/SQ) gives the appearance of a law class geared primarily to English and American law. In BC2, Auxiliary Schedule S1 provides for the qualification of all jurisdictions equally, including English and American. As a result, BC2 can fairly claim to be an international system in its law class as it is in its other classes.

15.3 Order of classes in BC1

15.31 The overall structure of BC1 is most clearly shown by an outline hierarchy:

S1/9	Common subdivisions
S3	History of law & jurisprudence
S3A	Ancient
	* A mixture of national and religious systems — e.g. Jewish, Roman, Islamic, Chinese, Hindu.
S3B	Medieval...
SA	Jurisprudence
SB/SD	International, Constitutional, Administrative law
	* Alternatives (not recommended) to Class R.
SE	English & American law
SF	USA law (as distinct from English law)
SH	Common law of England & America
SI	Equity, English & American remedial justice
SJ	Civil law, English & American
SJH	Contract... Carriers... Torts... Procedure...
SK	Municipal law
	* Interpreted narrowly as law of towns.
SL	Commercial law, Business law
SM	Property... Persons... Criminal law...
SP	Practice & procedure... Judiciary, Courts
SR/SS	Military law... Medical jurisprudence...
	* Alternatives (not recommended) to Classes R and H.
ST/SY	Law of other countries

15.32 Facets and arrays in BC1

15.321 As is usual in classifications designed before Ranganathan's revolution, characteristics of division are not applied consistently or rigorously. There is no recognition, for

example, of the fact that classes in S3A and SB above are the product of division by jurisdiction.

- 15.322** Again, Bliss recognized the separate class constituted by practice and procedure, and the fact that it was best subordinated to the jurisdiction or special subject of law. But he failed to apply this characteristic to the general class Law. Consequently, BC1 does not possess a general class for this facet; presumably, general works would simply be treated as though they referred only to English and American practice and procedure.
- 15.323** The same thing occurs in the case of special subjects of law (as Bliss referred to substantive law, a term he did not use). Consequently, there is no general class for substantive law and general works on particular subjects like trusts, contract, property, etc. have to go under English and American law, in SI/SQ.
- 15.324** BC1 treats as quasi-facets a number of historical concepts whose definitions are now ambiguous and whose application is variable — e.g. common law and equity, civil law, public and private law. In BC2 all these are accommodated as general concepts but without any attempt to subordinate to them their now doubtful progeny. In BC1, an attempt is made to group under them a number of classes historically associated with them; but this is at the expense often of separating them unhelpfully from their own subclasses; e.g. torts in general are located under Jurisprudence (at SAT), under Common law (at SHT) and special types of torts under Civil law (at SJT) and so on.

15.33 Citation order in BC1

- 15.331** Bliss frequently acknowledged the problem of citation order in his numerous references to ‘cross-classification’ in the Introduction (Vol. III, p.49/52). But there is no clear statement of a general rule for it in Class S. However, the major decision (what is the primary facet) is made clearly and sensibly; this is shown in the subordination of both substantive law and practice and procedure to the jurisdiction in SE/SQ. It is seen also in the Systematic Schedule 19, providing for specification under national and other systems of law of the jurisprudence, substantive law and practice and procedure of that system.
- 15.332** BC1 also acknowledges, in numerous enumerated examples, the citation order Subjects of law — Practice & procedure. But it is nowhere stated as an explicit principle.

15.34 Filing order in BC1

- 15.341** Without an explicit, overall citation order, and with no awareness of the principle of inversion, BC1 inevitably fails to maintain a fully consistent general-before-special order. As we have seen, it does not even keep together all the arrays and classes belonging to each facet. Its failure to invert consistently is seen, e.g. in the filing of practice and procedure (SP/SQ) after the subjects which it might qualify (SH/SO).

15.342 Nevertheless, the broad filing sequence does reflect inversion, in that the primary facet occupies the whole latter part of the schedule, from SE to SY. Each national jurisdiction is then qualified by its jurisprudence, its subjects of law and its practice and procedure — by enumeration in the case of English and American law SE/SQ and by applying Auxiliary Schedule 19 in the case of the others.

15.35 Alternative arrangements in BC1

15.351 BC1 provides for most of the major alternatives found in BC2, although these do not always agree on the recommended location. But BC2 provides a number of alternatives not found in BC1. For example, Bliss's linking of English and American (USA) law at SE and then enumerating classes SG/SQ as subclasses of the joint class is, in fact, treating Common law systems as one jurisdiction. However, there is no mention of other nations which would form part of such a system (e.g. Canada, Australia). In BC2, the alternative is fully and explicitly worked out.

15.4 Notation

15.41 BC1 provides for only limited synthesis; Systematic Schedule 19 allows qualification of a jurisdiction by some 24 classes; some 10 of these have the same initial letter as the equivalent class in English and American law (e.g. N Persons, where SN is Persons in English law) and in such cases all the detail in the enumerated class (here, SN) may be added if desired. In BC2 any jurisdiction may be qualified by the complete vocabulary of Class S if necessary.

15.42 Replacement of the partial synthesis provided in BC1 by the comprehensive synthesis in BC2 would have by itself resulted in substantial changes in notation. But in addition to this, the changes in order resulting from the imposition of comprehensive rules for citation order and their reinforcement by the inverted filing order have meant a large scale reorganization of Class S. This is despite the fact that the basic groundplan (jurisdictions divided by special subjects divided by practice and procedure divided by jurisprudence) has not been changed.

15.43 This reorganization has been accompanied by a very large expansion of vocabulary and these combined factors together have resulted inevitably in an almost complete re-notating of the class.

15.44 One particular feature of the re-notating has been the decision to treat English and American law on the same footing as that of other national jurisdictions. All jurisdictions may now be qualified by the full vocabulary of the other facets.

15.5 Vocabulary size

15.51 It is very difficult, if not impossible, to give a definite figure for the number of different classes provided by a fully synthetic classification. The number of compound classes

which can be synthesized and added to the number of basic classes represented by the ‘elementary’ terms in their facets is enormous. Also, many of these compound classes bring distinctive terms of their own to add to the corpus of elementary terms.

- 15.52** If we consider only those terms enumerated in the schedule, with a specific classmark, BC1 had some 300 elementary terms. To this should be added the full vocabulary of nations and states (provinces) in Auxiliary Schedule 2 which is used to form the national jurisdictions facet at ST/SY — say 500. Another 170 terms could be added for the five main alternatives already noted. A certain number of common form classes could also legitimately be added — e.g. those for the legal profession.
- 15.53** BC2, on the other hand, enumerates some six thousand terms, excluding many hundreds of enumerated compound classes inserted to help make clear the structure of the schedule at various points (e.g. SBQ AUE Maritime law — Carriage of goods by sea — Contracts). Some of these terms represent only a selection from much larger vocabularies, all the terms of which can be drawn into Class S if needed. Major examples are at SBN Economic and commercial law (drawing on Class T), SAV/SBC Law of persons (drawing on Class K), SC Constitutional law and SD International law (drawing on Class R). To these must be added all those countries in Auxiliary Schedule 2 not enumerated at SN/SV to give several hundred national jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction may be qualified by all other facets (i.e. the total vocabulary less the jurisdictions). These other facets include the Auxiliary Schedules S2 and S3 for primary materials, each with roughly 100 terms apiece. The full potential vocabulary thus amounts to many hundreds of thousands of named classes.

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