

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
1981 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Canadian Association of Law Libraries will take place at the Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, on May 19-22, 1981. The tentative program includes presentations on "Satisfaction and Stress in the Law Librarian's Occupation", "Labor—Current Trends and Bibliography", "International Organizations—Their Structure and Documents", and "Library Automation", as well as meetings of various interest groups. The annual meeting will be preceded by a workshop on the use of United States legal materials.

For more information contact: Irene Bessette, Queen's University, Law Library, Union Street, Kinston, Ontario K7L 3N6, CANADA.

DOCUMENTS IN MICROFICHE

In the course of its broader program to make important out-of-print United States documents available to researchers, Princeton Datafilm, Inc., has reproduced in microfiche the *Collected Publications of the United States Advisory Commission on Inter-Governmental Relations*. This collection includes the Commission's "A" series policy reports, the "M" series information reports and staff analyses, "S" series public opinion surveys, and other publications. The documents cover almost twenty years of the Commission's activities from 1961 to 1979 on a variety of topics relative to the cooperation between federal and state government agencies and the distribution of federal funds for such purposes.

The microfiche collection consists of some 425 good quality silver halide microfiche with negative polarity conforming to the 98-image NMA standard of 105mm x 148mm with a reduction ratio of 20 to 24:1. The microfiche headers contain full bibliographic citations on easily recognizable color stripes.

In order to make the materials more easily retrievable Princeton Datafilm, Inc., has also compiled a detailed index to the documents. Published in hard copy and consisting of twenty-two finely printed pages the index provides subject and keyword access to the documents, as well as an alternative reference to their official titles. The index represents a salutary advancement in the improvement of editorial techniques to enhance and facilitate the use of micromaterials.

For further information contact: Princeton Datafilm, Inc., Box 2231, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, U.S.A.

NEW SOVIET FUNDAMENTALS FOR THE
JUDICIAL SYSTEM

On June 25, 1980, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR promulgated a new text of the *Fundamentals of Legislation on the Judicial System of*

the USSR and the Union Republics. It includes amendments and revision to bring the text, originally introduced on December 25, 1958, in line with the new USSR Constitution. The revised text is published in the Russian language in *Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR*, July 2, 1980.

On the same date the Supreme Soviet of the USSR promulgated a new text of the *Statute on Military Tribunals*, originally enacted on December 25, 1958. The new text, containing amendments required of the USSR Constitution of 1977, is also published in the Russian language in *Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR*, July 2, 1980.

USSR SOCIALIST PROPERTY

A useful description of socialist property appears in the analysis of the "juridical person" within the framework of article 11 of the Fundamentals of Civil Code in a recent book on the *Fundamentals of Soviet Law*, prepared by a collective of authors and published in the Russian language in 1979. It says (pp. 37-40 and 61-70):

- (1) Property may *belong* to an organization on the basis of *ownership*, e.g., kolхозes, and other cooperative organizations, or *attached* (given) to it for the purpose of performing prescribed social (economic) functions. Thus, state organizations (enterprises, amalgamations, institutions), not being owners of property, nevertheless have state property attached to them, which they use to fulfill obligations imposed on them by the state. The indications of their proprietary autonomy is indicated by the recognition of their separate fixed and circulating capital and their own budget.
- (2) There is a variety of juridical persons in the U.S.S.R. They include state, enterprises, amalgamations of such enterprises, institutions, kolхозes, other cooperatives, and social organizations.
- (3) There is an indication of an ultra vires principle in that such juridical persons may have property relating only to their legally defined functions. Having property outside the scope of their respective purposes is illegal.
- (4) A juridical person ceases to exist in the event of amalgamation or liquidation. In the event of amalgamation the property passes to the new juridical person. Upon liquidation the property is transferred to other organizations in accordance with the order of the liquidating commission or reverts to the appropriate state organ.