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FCIL *Newsletter*

Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section / American Association of Law Libraries

Volume 9

February 1995

Number 2

Message from the Chair

by Lyonette Louis-Jacques
University of Chicago Law Library

Life offline, what is it like? Nowadays when we think of networks, we think of the Internet, databases, any electronic means of transmitting information. It wasn't that long ago when "networks" meant personal connections—and to some people, the first meaning still is person-to-person interactions with colleagues. Lately, I've been thinking about offline networking and why it persists. The main reason I can think of is that nothing replaces talking to people on the phone or face-to-face. You establish your strongest friendships—and encounter your most valuable colleagues—when you meet people in person.

There are many opportunities to get to know other FCIL SIS members. One of them is through participation in the working groups and committees of the SIS—by attending meetings and working on projects together, you get to meet others who are interested in being part of the present and future of the SIS. There's also the annual business meeting with the wonderful reception at the end for visitors from abroad and SIS members. Then there are the impromptu meetings outside of programs: in hallways and at breakfasts, lunches, and dinners at the Annual Meeting. And writing articles for the *FCIL Newsletter*. Being active in the FCIL SIS is a good way of getting to know other foreign and international law librarians and for them to get to know you.

Besides FCIL SIS activities in AALL, there are also opportunities to network via other related organizations—for instance, the International Association of Law Libraries, the American Society of International Law, the

American Library Association, and law library associations in Canada, the U.K., etc. There is an expanded world of people interested in foreign, comparative, and international legal resources, and it is always a joy to meet them and work with them. While it is not always possible to be an active member of every organization that is important to the work of a foreign law librarian, these entities publish newsletters and other publications that inform about their work and their members, as we do via the *FCIL Newsletter*. A new welcome feature of the *FCIL Newsletter* is a column by former Chair Mila Rush containing news of FCIL SIS members. It will enable us to better keep in touch and to improve the personal networks that enrich our professional lives.

There is a place for electronic networks such as INT-LAW and EURO-LEX and LIS-LAW and CALL-L and LAW-LIB and They do make our work easier as we can ask questions and get answers and needed documents much faster than our off-line colleagues can or could have in the past. And we can

INSIDE

- AALL Award Nominations ... p. 2
- Report from Seattle Institute ... p. 19
- New LC Law Schedules ... p. 4
- Schedule for IALL in Vienna ... p. 5
- Cataloging Religious Law ... p. 6
- INT-LAW Update ... p. 8
- ASIL/NVIR Conference ... p. 11
- European Constitutional Law... p. 12

establish strong working relationships with virtual colleagues. But not all questions can be answered online. Not all needed documents are accessible online. Not all our colleagues are online. I think in our work, we need to maintain our online and offline networks. There are personal and professional rewards to both. Nothing beats being able to help a colleague—you gain from questions asked of you as well as from getting answers to questions. And communicating offline as well as online makes the work of being a foreign law librarian even more pleasurable. So we need to consider the benefits of communicating offline as opposed to online. When should you pick up a phone and call a colleague instead of sending e-mail? Happy networking!

FCIL Newsletter is published in October, February, and May by the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. The main goal of this Section is "to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on foreign, comparative, and international law, and to represent its members' interests and concerns within AALL."

The *Newsletter* is sent free to members of the FCIL SIS. It is available for that "exchange of ideas and information."

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AALL Awards Committee Seeks Nominations

by Bettie Scott
 CUNY Law Library

The AALL Awards Committee is seeking nominations for the Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award and the Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award. These awards are judged according to the criteria listed below. Any AALL member may make nominations. **The deadline for nominations for all awards has been changed for this year only and will be May 1.** Send all nominations to Bettie Scott, Chair, AALL Awards Committee, 65-21 Main St., Flushing, NY 11367.

The **Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award** recognizes a significant contribution to legal bibliographical literature. Bibliographies published in 1994 are eligible for consideration. The bibliography may be a book, a pamphlet, a periodical contribution, or a publication in some other form. To nominate a bibliography, please provide as complete a description as possible. It is not necessary to submit a copy of the work, and the award is not limited to works by law librarians or AALL members.

The **Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award** is presented to an individual for outstanding, extended, and sustained service to law librarianship and to AALL. The award is presented to an AALL member nearing or following completion of an active professional career. Honorees may be recognized for achievement in a particular area of law librarianship, for service to the Association, or for outstanding contributions to professional literature.

The Law Library Publication Award has been discontinued, and a **Law Library Public Relations Award** has been established in its place. Nominations for this award should be forwarded to the Public Relations Advisory Committee, which will be responsible for publishing criteria for the award.

Seattle Institute Focuses on International Legal Transactions

by Kris Gilliland
Columbia University Law Library

I must confess: although I had looked forward for months to the AALL Institute on Transnational Legal Transactions in Seattle, the amazing sight of normally reclusive Mt. Rainier and the sparkling weather made me think, fleetingly, Do I dare "cut class"? I'm glad I resisted the temptation!

Graciously hosted by Penny Hazelton and her staff at the University of Washington's Gallagher Law Library and ably led by Marylin Raisch and Roberta Shaffer, the four-day event (the third in the Plan for Training International and Foreign Law Librarians) offered lively and informative presentations to introduce the subject of transnational legal transactions, including procedural issues in transnational litigation (service of process abroad, recognition and enforcement of private judgments, discovery); substantive issues in private international law (conflict of laws, *lex mercatoria*, unification of law, model and uniform laws); and international commercial arbitration (history, institutions, rules, and trends). Equally helpful, especially for this novice FCIL librarian, were the bibliographic sessions and "break-out" groups (intellectual property and environmental law) that followed. (In the months since the Institute, I've turned to the course materials often enough to find them alone worth the attendance. Happily, the Institute's text, edited by Marylin and Roberta, will be published by Oceana Publishing Co. later this year.)

With almost seventy-five participants, drawn from over twenty states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Europe, the networking possibilities were rich. Perhaps the best part of these events is the opportunity to see old friends, make new ones, and, for those like me, to put some faces to names after months or years of "lurking" on INT-LAW!

The scheduled social events nicely facilitated the process: an opening reception at the University Faculty Club with its stunning views of the Cascade Mountains off in the distance and Lake Union dotted by sailboats; a Washington wine and Oregon cheese tasting in the Gallagher Law Library's reading room; and the highlight—a sunset cruise across Puget Sound's Elliot Bay (mountains, evergreens, city skyline) to historic Kiana Lodge for a salmon bake and an evening of traditional Native American storytelling.

The conference concluded on a high note with the closing luncheon speaker, David Blachman, a corporate attorney for Microsoft Corporation. His description of Microsoft's pursuit of software pirates in Asia was not only entertaining, but also a fascinating glimpse of "transnational legal transactions" in the "real world." As I listened to him speak, I thought with relief, *Now* I know how to help—with some confidence—those law students and lawyers, like Mr. Blachman, who approach the reference desk with a question like, "Hmm . . . Any problem if one serves interrogatories on a party in Switzerland?"

No News Is Bad News

One of the goals this year for the *Newsletter* is to report on our members' professional activities. Unfortunately, we have no news to share in this issue. Mila Rush is eager to write up your news for her column, but she needs to hear from you. So, please let her know when you or a colleague is involved in a project of interest to other members. And don't hesitate to pass on leads about your colleagues—we won't print anything without their permission.

New LC Schedules for International Law

by Mila Rush

University of Minnesota Law Library

The major revision project on the Library of Congress classification scheme JX that now covers "International law and relations" is nearly completed. The new schedules JZ and KZ, which are replacing JX, have been distributed to the members of the Advisory Committee in LC Law Classification. After thorough discussion during the annual meeting this month, the Advisory Committee adopted them in concept and principle.

It will be recalled that "International law" was covered in LC subclass JX within the Political Science or J class. This was before any of the Law or K classes were developed. With all of the jurisdictional K classes completed, attention has returned to general or extra-jurisdictional legal topics, primarily international law.

Back in the 1980s a decision was made to abolish the old JX schedule and replace it with two parallel schemes: JZ for "International relations" and KZ for "Law of Nations." Moving to a two-pronged approach responds to the wishes of some libraries (mainly law) that want to classify legal materials in K, and materials pertaining to international relations and diplomacy in J, as well as to the needs of libraries that own JX materials and wish to continue classing them in the J class. These two schedules are designed to be very flexible to also allow easier wholesale reclassification, as wanted.

The design which attempts to be responsive to two fields (international law and international relations) resulted in two schedules that maximize interchangeability. Thus the number structure of the general work areas are identical in the two schedules. Subject specific areas, on the other hand, are separated as appropriate between JZ and KZ; however, blocks of numbers are left open in either schedule to allow migration of materials from one schedule to the other, depending on

the library's choice at any one time. (One may imagine a cut-and-paste operation on one's PC. Still glassy-eyed? Come to the meeting then and let Jolande explain.)

This concept of a parallel development of JZ and KZ has led the Advisory Committee to also agree that the law and regimes that govern international commons, i.e., outer space, the moon and other celestial bodies, the high seas are brought together in the sequel schedule KZA (developed similar to KWX, Antarctica). This is so because there is no parallel for this topic in JZ.

The brains behind all these is our own FCIL member Jolande Goldberg, law classification specialist at the Library of Congress. For the last three years, Dr. Goldberg has co-chaired our Education/Program Committee, has been an invigorating source of fantastic information for our Processing Issues Working Group, and has been, maybe unknowingly, an informal FCIL SIS publicity officer. (Having the fresh-off-the-press draft KL-KWZ schedules on display at the FCIL SIS exhibit in Boston attracted technical services types who may not otherwise have come around.)

The discussion of JZ/KZ, aided by handouts and overhead examples, will take place during the Head Catalogers' Roundtable meeting in Pittsburgh, scheduled for 7:30-8:30 a.m., Monday, July 17. Yes, you can attend this particular roundtable meeting, cataloger of noncataloger, head or foot, whatever. Remember: Classification is not just for classifiers; it can be a powerful reference tool. Be familiar with it and you'll see. Processing Issues Working Group attendees may wish to make extra efforts to come—Jolande does not anticipate this being on the agenda of our meeting.

Two other items on the Roundtable's agenda are demonstrations of 1) a wonderful

new CD-ROM database that contains both the LC classification schedules and the LC subject headings, and which links each subject heading to the pertinent class number; and 2) the Cataloger's Desktop. Both these products use the Windows-based FolioView search interface and retrieval software.

Please mark this date and time in your Pittsburgh calendar.

New Columnist

We welcome Aaron Kuperman, law subject cataloger at the Library of Congress, as a new columnist in this issue. His column is sponsored by the Processing Issues Group, but it should appeal to the broad spectrum of foreign and international law librarians. His topic in this issue is cataloging religious law.

IALL COURSE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW LIBRARIANSHIP

Current Trends in International Law: A Challenge for Law Librarians

Program Chair: J. Bridget Reischer
IALL Board Course Liaison: Raimund-
Ekkehard Walter
Local Arrangements: Ingrid Steuer (IAEA)
Host Institution: University of Vienna

- Excursion to Bratislava, Slovakia, and Tour of Parliament
- Developments in Slovakian Law
- Legal Issues on the Separation of Slovakia and the Czech Republic

Preliminary Program

Wednesday, September 20

Monday, September 18

- New Developments in the Law of the European Union: Harmonization and the Austrian Experience
- Vienna Convention on the Sale of Goods
- The UN and International Crime Prevention
- UN Criminal Justice Information Network
- Developments in International Atomic Energy

- Internet Sources for Law Documentation
- European Developments on the Internet
- Internet Demonstrations
- Tours of the Austrian National Library and the UN Library

Thursday, September 21

- Excursion along the Danube with tours of Melk Abbey and Library and Durnstein Castle (site of Richard the Lionheart's imprisonment)

Tuesday, September 19

- New Developments in Central and Eastern European Law
- Sources of Eastern European Law
- Legal Problems in the Reunification of Germany

For more information, contact the IALL secretary:

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Library Director
Covington & Burling
1201 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, DC 20044
202-662-6152; Fax 202-662-6291

Cataloging Religious Law

by Aaron W. Kuperman

Library of Congress

"Religious law" is a square peg that doesn't fit well in the round hole of American law. Perhaps reflecting the almost "sacred" doctrine of separation of church and state, American lawyers intuitively feel that if something is "religious" it therefore can't be law. The idea that individuals differentiated by race, religion, or ethnicity should therefore be subject to different laws is profoundly alien to American notions of civil rights. American law cataloging practices evolved reflecting the perspectives of the Anglo-American legal system. For the Library of Congress classification, the result is an almost total bias in favor of arrangement by jurisdiction, since from a Western perspective, laws are issued only by jurisdictions, not by religions or ethnic groups.

The Library of Congress classification has numbers for the established church in England (KD8600+) and the legal status of religious marriage ceremonies (e.g. KF514), and a host of newly created numbers for books on the involvement of civil courts in religious divorces (e.g. KE572). There is an ill-defined place in the schedules for "theocratic" and "canon" law (the yet to be written KB). The Library of Congress subject headings (LCSH) have a place for laws governing religious institutions ("Ecclesiastical law"), headings for the laws on separation of "Church and state," and a wide range of headings for canon and theocratic legal systems (such as Jewish and Islamic law).

Thirty years ago our subject cataloging tools had no problem with "religious law." In Western jurisdictions, religious courts were largely irrelevant to most civil litigation, and it was unheard of for anyone to try to manipulate the civil legal system to preserve a theocratic domestic relations regime. It was widely assumed that "modern," "secular" law would replace ethnic, religious, and customary law

throughout Africa and Asia, so that "religious" law would increasingly be a subject for specialized studies, not legal practitioners.

Since the LC law schedules are based on jurisdiction, when religious law addresses commercial and domestic relations matters of a specific jurisdiction, the book is classed as the law of the jurisdiction, rather than as "religious law" (in what will soon be the "KB" schedules). A book on how to write an Islamic will that is enforceable under American law classes in KF under the number for wills, though a book limited to the Islamic requirements for writing wills classes in KB. Especially for books on civil courts being asked to require religious divorces, it has been necessary to create new numbers in several jurisdictions.

The Afro-Asian schedules (KL-KWX) are more sensitive to the existence of religious law as the "real" law affecting persons; however, the rule of classification by jurisdiction and then by subject remains in almost all cases. Thus books on divorces for Hindus and Muslims in India are classed in the same number, though they are substantially different under Indian law. Since the "religious divorce" is the only divorce, no special number would be created for the interaction of civil and religious divorces.

In the foreseeable future, a schedule for "theocratic" legal systems will exist (KB), but that will provide a place only for theoretical books, and perhaps books not tied to a single country. A book on Islamic-based criminal laws implemented in Pakistan classes in KPL since that is the actual law in force in Pakistan, whereas a theoretical work on Islamic criminal law will class in KB. In many cases a cataloger will have to look for signs that the book is aimed at a specific country in order to decide if the book is KB or law of a jurisdiction. For example, if a book on Jewish marriage law

also discusses how to get the marriage registered with the Israeli government, it is probably Israeli law rather than Jewish law. Hindu law is less complicated since in most cases Hindu law is treated as the customary law of India and classed in KNS (though a book on the legal status of Hindus outside of India would class with the country where they live). The system benefits a researcher looking for the law of a country, but works to the detriment of someone wanting all Islamic related law in one place (i.e., the person studying Pakistani law wins, the person studying Islamic law loses).

Subject headings fill the gap. Due to LC's policy of requiring the first subject heading to match the class number, combined with the strong jurisdictional bias in LC's law cataloging, the first subject heading will reflect the "secular topic" and subsequent subject headings can bring out the ethnic or religious aspects. Users interested in how religious or ethnic law is applied across the jurisdictional or subject lines that determine classification, can search under the "religious" heading. For example (using RLIN commands), "Find sw Islamic law" will find everything on Islamic law regardless of country, and "Find sw Islamic law India" will find anything on Islamic law being applied in India (though an added search will be needed to pick up books on non-Islamic laws being applied especially to Muslims, as discussed below).

If the book discusses the theocratic background of a secular law, a religious law heading is appropriate as a "not first" subject heading. Thus a book on the implementation of Islamic criminal law in Pakistan will get a first heading for "Criminal law—Pakistan" and a second heading for "Criminal law (Islamic law)." In some cases the second subject heading will reflect the ethnic or religious group to whom the laws apply, with a heading for the "[Name of group]—Legal status, laws, etc.—[Jurisdiction]."

One needs to avoid confusing laws applicable to a group with the customary laws of the group. For example, the Indian divorce

laws applicable to Hindus are based on Anglo-American law rather than traditional Hindu law, and are considered quite objectionable by many Hindus. All books on the law of divorce in India, regardless of which group it is applicable to, get a first heading for the "secular" subject ("Divorce—Law and legislation—India". If a book on laws is applicable to a single group, then a second heading will be used for the group, e.g., "Hindus—Legal status, laws, etc.—India." Only if the classical premodern law is discussed will there be a religious heading, e.g., "Divorce (Hindu law)".

The treatment of religious customary law is evolving, and many questions will have to be answered as the KB schedules evolve. Does one distinguish between customary legal systems based on religions that are worldwide in scope (Jewish and Islamic law), and customary religious systems limited to one group that may reflect quasi-religious beliefs of members of the group (customary law of countless tribes and ethnic groups of the third world)?

At what point does religious customary law become so assimilated into the law of the country that no "religious" law is necessary? If Pakistan declares that Islamic law is the law of the land and all other laws are repealed, would all Pakistani law be considered Islamic law? Would there be a need for subject headings to reflect Islamic law at all? In the case of the United States, the domestic relations law is for all purposes the canon law of the Church of England, but it has been modified so extensively since its reception 200 years ago that only a legal historian would notice the connection, and it would be absurd to routinely include a "canon law" heading for works on American marriage law. In many third world countries, pieces of customary law (religious or otherwise) are evolving into the law of general application. At what point does customary law become law of general application whose origins lie in customary or religious law?

Should all groups be treated the same? Should books on a Roman Catholic annulment

class as canon law, while books on Orthodox Jews using civil courts to coerce the issuance of a traditional Jewish divorce class as law of the place? We have, or can establish, numbers and subject headings for religious courts functioning as part of the nation's legal system, but where do we put a book on a religious court operating as a de facto arbitration tribunal in a country where such courts have no legal recognition? What if a religious group starts to develop its own judicial tradition for the first time (suggested in a recent book from an American fundamentalist perspective)? Current cataloging practices treat books on church governance as law of the country in countries where churches are regulated closely or established, as canon law for the Roman Catholic and similar churches, and as religion in class "B" for most others; should we try to treat books on, for example, assignment of clergy the same whether they are on the

Church of England (KD), Roman Catholics (the future KB), or Baptists (B)?

Perhaps American law librarians once comfortably thought they lived in a world of well established exclusively secular law. Today we are in a world with much greater diversity, where in many countries "reception" is a problem for politicians rather than historians. Many ethnic and religious group, including some in Western countries are using religious jurisprudence as a vehicle for asserting ethnic autonomy. Users of law cataloging tools (catalogers and reference librarians) need to be sensitive to these developments to utilize the inherent flexibility of our cataloging tools to maintain access to the fluid world of religious law.

[This is a private statement and not an official statement of the Library of Congress.]

What's New on INT-LAW

by Janice Selberg

Wayne State University Law Library

First of all, a message from Kenneth Rudolf, editor of the *FCIL Newsletter*, posted Jan.17, 1995: *FCIL Newsletter* . . . is now available in an experimental version on the WWW. If you have access to a WWW browser, you can find the most recent issue at the following address:

<http://law.wuacc.edu/fcil/fci94oct.html>

Please address any comments or suggestions to the editor at his address: kenneth.rudolf@yale.edu

Many thanks to Mark Folmsbee and Washburn Law Library for making this site available to the FCIL SIS.

Announcements

From Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago Law Library, posted Nov. 14,

1994: The first book from the series of five rotating Institutes sponsored by the AALL to train the next/future generation of foreign law librarians is out!

Introduction to Foreign Legal Systems (Richard A. Danner & Marie-Louise H. Bernal, eds., New York; London; Rome: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1994) 456p. ISBN: 0-379-21350-8.

From John Downey, Oceana Publications, posted Jan. 19, 1995: Oceana now resides on the NET! Please feel free to correspond with us via e-mail—oceana@panix.com . . . please be sure to include the name of the individual/department you are corresponding with in a greeting line. I will ensure that your messages are distributed within 24 hours.

From Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago Law Library posted Jan. 12, 1995: . . . Thomas Reynolds & Arturo Flores' *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World* has now been expanded to *five* volumes. And based on subscriber suggestions, they've reorganized volume III so that the first binder has African countries in alphabetical order . . . also looks like some new subjects have been added? Anyway, this is one of *the* main guides to foreign law in English translation and well-nigh indispensable.

'Entraide judiciaire'

From William L. Hayward, posted Jan. 24, 1995: Can anyone direct me to an English version of the French legal phrase *entraide judiciaire*?

From Jonathan Pratter, University of Texas Law Library, posted Jan. 24, 1995: "Judicial assistance" would be a good possibility. The Oxford-Hachette French Dictionary (1994) gives "international judicial assistance." Note there is an "e" at the end of *entraide*.

From Margaret Aycock, University of Houston Law Library, posted Jan. 25, 1995: William, the term is *entraide judiciaire* and means judicial assistance. . . . I hope that you'll receive a more authoritative definition, perhaps from a Canadian reader of this list.

From Antje, posted Jan. 26, 1995: It seems that this term is in Canadian rather than "Parisian" French and has thus led us to a similar linguistic quagmire as some terminology differences between American and British English.

From Panarello Rosalia, Universite Laval, Canada, posted Jan. 27, 1995: In good French Canadian terms, *entraide judiciaire* signifies international judicial

cooperation. For example cooperation between the Canadian police force and the American police force to track down a criminal in either country.

An International Criminal Code

From Bill Martin, Carleton College, posted Jan. 14, 1995: Can anyone provide me with information regarding an international criminal code fostered by the United Nations? Although the UN does not have any such formal code for crimes such as the Tokyo and Nuremberg Trials, the Legal Committee has conducted several tribunals for war crimes since WWII.

From Dorean M. Koenig, Thomas Cooley Law School, posted Jan. 18, 1995: There are two statutes enacted by the General Assembly of the United Nations which are currently in effect. The first is the statute for war crimes committed in the former Yugoslavia, contained in S/25704 of 3 May 1993. Several indictments have been brought by prosecutors and the court judges have been appointed, so that trials should begin soon.

The second statute is for crimes committed in Rwanda. The UN document is S/1994/1168.

At the same time, there has been ongoing discussion of an International Criminal Court from 2 May–22 July 1994 as well as the Report of the International Law Commission. The working papers are at A/CN/L.491, but I do not have the ILC report here before me. There was a previous criminal code proposal, The Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind (1991) which has been the subject of much commentary. The 1994 work is not the same form as the ILC Draft Code.

Foreign Affairs Network

From Stewart Unwin, posted Jan. 19, 1995: Can anyone assist me in gaining the address for the U.S. Department of State? I

need to locate information on Dept. of State congressional reports and dispatches.

From Dale M. Benedict, University of Pittsburgh, posted Jan. 21, 1995: Department of State and University of Illinois-Chicago have introduced the Foreign Affairs Network (DOSFAN). To access on gopher:

`dosfan.lib.uic.edu` port 70

URL for service is:

`gopher://dosfan.lib.uic.edu/`

GATT

From Harriet R. Freeman, Nova University, posted Jan. 17, 1995: . . . Do you know where I can find a list of countries who have signed the Uruguay round of GATT? . . . Do you know where I can find a list of countries who have enacted legislation to implement GATT, TRIPS?

From E. Chabot, posted Jan. 23, 1995: As to who has signed and who has implemented, you might try contacting the InfoCentre at Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade at 1-800-267-8376 or 613-944-4000 or fax 613-991-9709.

From Marilyn J. Raisch, Columbia Law School Library, posted Jan. 25, 1995: The GATT/WTO newsletter of Jan 6, 1995, has a list of accessions to the GATT which will probably be updated. It's a very useful newsletter.

Kobe Earthquake Relief

From Neil B. Tanner, University of Pittsburgh, posted Jan. 23, 1995: The Japan-America Society of Pennsylvania (JASP) and Pittsburgh's Brother's Brother Foundation has announced a cooperative program to provide rehabilitation assistance to some of the hundreds of thousands of surviving victims of the January 17, earthquake in Japan. . . . Allocations will be made jointly by the JASP

and the BB Foundation. Assistance will be given in the areas of health and the homeless. Donations can be mailed to:

The Brother's Brother Foundation/Japan
1501 Reedsdale Street, Suite 305
Pittsburgh, PA 15233-3325
or call Luke Hingson 412-321-3160.

From Tom Simon, somewhere in Japan, posted Jan. 23, 1995: People who want to participate in volunteer relief activities, such as transporting goods, treating injured people or cooking and delivering food, may telephone the Kobe Shiyakusho Saigai Taisaku Honbu (earthquake task force) at 078-322-6001. . . . Donors may send money to the Japanese Red Cross Society's postal transfer account 0001-70-6-1026.

International Donations (in U.S. dollars) should be sent to: Kansai Relief Fund Regular Account Number: 93274874, Citibank, N.A., Shinsaibashi Branch, Midousuji Diamond Bldg., 2-1-2 Nishi-Shinsaibashi, Chuo Ward, Osaka 542 Japan. . . .

From Erin Williams, University of Washington, posted Jan. 24, 1995: Kobe earthquake relief fund of the Red Cross at 1-800-842-2200 or your local Japan-America Society. . . . The people of Kobe still need a lot of help and money donations are the best way we in America can help.

FCIL Newsletter on theWWW

The FCIL Newsletter has a home on the World-Wide Web, thanks to Mark Folmsbee and Washburn University Law School, who have graciously made space available on their computer. The URL for current and back issues is:
<ftp://www.law.wuacc/fcil/news.html>

ASIL/NVIR Plan Third Joint Conference

by Jan de Jongh

The American Society of International Law and the Nederlandse Vereniging voor Internationaal Recht are pleased to announce their Third Joint Conference to be held at the Steigenberger Kurhaus Hotel in The Hague on July 13–15, 1995.

The theme of the conference is Contemporary International Law Issues: Conflicts and Convergence. It is organized with the support of the T.M.C. Asser Instituut for International and European Law, The Hague. The event is co-sponsored by the American, British, Finnish, French, German and Hungarian branches of the International Law Association.

Discussion panels have been formed that will be convened over the three-day period, covering topics in the following areas of public and private international law:

- A. The Contribution of the UN to the Harmonization of Arbitration. Chair: Judith A. Freedberg, T.M.C. Asser Instituut.
- B. International Law and the Information Age. Chair: Prof. John King Gamble, Pennsylvania State University.
- C. Strengthening the Implementation of Universal Human Rights Standards: Institutional and Procedural Developments. Chair: Prof. Richard Lillich, University of Virginia.
- D. State Immunity and Sovereignty in Relation to Arbitration: Issues Related to the Execution of Awards. Chair: Prof. Dr. Karl-Heinz Böckstiegel, University of Köln.
- E. The Participation of Non-State Actors in the Promotion of Sustainable Development. Chair: Prof. Edith Brown Weiss, Georgetown University Law Center.
- F. Cultural Identity: Between Cultural Diversity and Human Rights. Chair: Prof. Joan Fitzpatrick, University of Washington, School of Law.
- G. Bankruptcies and Money Judgments: The Practice Under the Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters. Chair: Prof. Dr. Maurice V. Polak, University of Leiden.
- H. The Contemporary Role of Customary International Law. Chair: Prof. A.H.A. Soons, Utrecht University.
- I. Interpretation of International Law. Chair: Judge Abdul Koroma, International Court of Justice.
- J. Accession of New Members to the European Union: Institutional Issues. Chair: Prof. R.J. Goebel, Fordham University School of Law.
- K. Balancing Free Trade and Intervention. Chair: Prof. D. Esty, Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy.
- L. Humanitarian Law in Civil War and the Right to Humanitarian Assistance. Chair: William J. Fenrick, Senior Legal Advisor, International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.
- M. The Role of the European Court of Justice under the "Three Pillars." Chair: Prof. Dr. Walter van Gerven, Catholic University, Leuven, Belgium.
- N. The World Trade Organization Enlarged Competence: From Standard Setting to Implementation. Chair: Giorgio Sacerdoti, University of Milan.
- O. The Judging of War Criminals: Individual Responsibility and Jurisdiction. Chair: Prof. Ruth Wedgwood, Yale Law School.
- P. European Union Citizenship. Chair: Pieter van Dijk, Council of State, The Hague.
- Q. Providing for European Collective Security. Chair: Prof. Michael Bothe, University of Frankfurt.
- R. Law of the Sea: Momentous Change and its Aftermath. Chair: Prof. Barbara Kwiatkowska, Utrecht University Faculty of Law.
- S. Migration: Current Issues. Chair: Prof. Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, Carlton University.
- T. Action by the Security Council: Evolving Practice Beyond Traditional Peacekeeping.

- Chair: Prof. Alan James, Keele University.
- U. The New Role for International Financial Institutions and Export Credit Agencies in Infrastructure and Project Finance. Chair: Mark Kantor, Milbank Tweed Hadley & McCloy, Washington, D.C.
- V. Emerging Capital Markets and the Role of Private Financial Entities. Chair: Daniel A. Braverman, Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton, London.
- W. The Legal Status of UN Peacekeepers in the Field: Security, Safety, Criminal and Disciplinary. Chair: Horst Fischer, University of Bochum.
- X. Review of the Effectiveness and of the Utility of the Bretton Woods Institutions and Their Alternatives. Chair: Peter E. Trooboff, Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C.

The many panelists are leading figures in diverse backgrounds, from academia, public international institutions, government agencies, law firms, multinational corporations and other non-governmental organizations.

The schedule of registration fees, which include a copy of the proceedings (retail value DF 135), is as follows:

	Before May 31	After May 31
Members:	DF 350	DF 400
Non-members:	DF 450	DF 500
Students* :	DF 150	DF 175
Chairpersons:	DF 100	
Panelists:	DF 100	

* students must enclose valid student identification

For further information on the themes of the conference, or to acquire the preliminary program and the registration form, please contact:

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Seminar on Constitutional Law in Central and East Europe

by Gabor Palasti
Jozsef Attila University

Changes in constitutional law in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe is the topic of a conference to be held this summer in Kecskemet, Hungary. The conference will begin on June 14 and last one week. About 30 lecturers will come from Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Yugoslavia, Rumania, and Bulgaria. The common theme is what constitutional changes these countries have undergone since the collapse of the former "Soviet bloc." The languages of the conference will be English and French. The proceedings will be published later in book form.

Besides the lectures, the conference program includes a tour of the city, attending the opera, and visiting "Bugac," where our guests will have the opportunity to see traditional folk customs in the middle of the Great Hungarian Plain. Transportation from Budapest (airport or train station) to Kecskemet, hotel accommodations, and meals will be arranged. For more information contact:

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