Minutes of the 1995 Business Meeting
by Margareta Horiba, Secretary/Treasurer 1993-95
Tulane University Law Library

The annual business meeting of the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries was convened at 4:45 p.m. by the outgoing Chair, Lyonette Louis-Jacques. Approximately fifty members and visitors were in attendance.

Lyo announced the tenth anniversary of the SIS and had made arrangements to mark the event in a fitting manner after taking care of business.

She reported that it would not be advantageous to the SIS to go with a publications package plan, as discussed by AALL Headquarters, and that the SIS would stick with individual subscriptions.

She regretted that the regular Sunday meeting schedule had been disrupted by the National Conference on Legal Information. Under normal circumstances the working groups meet for one hour. They provide, she said, an important opportunity to get involved in the FCIL SIS.

The reading of the minutes from the Seattle meeting was dispensed with and approved as published in the October 1994 issue of the newsletter.

Margareta gave the treasury report, with the balance as of that day being $169.23, inclusive of known and estimated expenditure.

Lyo gave the election results and introduced Margareta Horiba, the new Vice Chair/Chair-Elect, and Radu Popa, the new Secretary/Treasurer. Radu Popa was not in attendance.

Under reports from subcommittees and working groups Jolande Goldberg gave the report for the Education Committee (published separately in the newsletter).

Kenneth Rudolf, editor of FCIL Newsletter, acknowledged the considerable contribution to the newsletter by Janice Selberg and Carmen Valero. He said that INT-LAW has taken over the role of small notices. A column on professional activities of members is edited by Mila Rush and a column on processing issues by Aaron Kuperman. Ken announced that the Newsletter is now available on Internet via the World Wide Web. Lyo extended special thanks to Ken for his work on the newsletter.

Lyo drew attention to a new working group on International Issues, which she had conceived of and to which she had appointed Ellen Schaffer chair. The group has recently been renamed Working Group on International and Intergovernmental Issues.

Other agenda items included a suggestion that the FCIL brochure be updated. It was most recently updated in 1993. There was also a question by Lyo on how FCIL can influence
and support electronic databases, e.g., how to put full text of treaties and treaty indexing online. Lyo suggested that the FCIL establish more liaisons with other organizations and make an effort to find sources for interlibrary loans overseas. She expressed concern for new foreign law librarians. Does the FCIL meet their needs? Should we look into instruction in foreign languages? What would be the optimal way of scheduling Sundays during the annual meeting? There was no discussion of these questions.

Lyo welcomed the attendees from abroad. Introducing themselves were librarians from Australia, Canada, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

Lyo introduced the incoming Chair, Francisco Avalos, and turned over her duties to him. Francisco extended thanks to Lyo and to Ken, whom he assigned another year as editor of the newsletter.

Under new business, Ellen Schaffer announced the Beth McWilliams Scholarship Fund in Law Librarianship at the University of Michigan School of Information and Library Studies. It is a fund set up in memory of Beth McWilliams, the international law librarian at the University of Michigan Law Library who died at a young age in 1994. A brochure about Beth McWilliams and the fund was available at the door.

Telle Zoller, in charge of the opening lunch table reservation, mentioned that three tables had been reserved for FCIL. Larry Wenger invited participants to the IALL reception Tuesday evening where the program on the upcoming course in Vienna would be available. Francisco recommended participants to join the IALL. Kathy Price invited participants to the African Law Initiative librarians meeting on Tuesday morning, for discussion on the recently initiated ABA law school sister program.

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the FCIL began with Lyo’s thanking everyone who had contributed, including Sandy Beehler for ordering the commemorative pens. Claire Germain gave a brief history of the SIS from its beginnings as a committee of AALL to its development as a large group that has stimulated great interest over the years. Claire considers it the best group within the organization, a microcosm of the world community.

The meeting adjourned at 6:20 and was followed by a reception in honor of the international attendees and the tenth FCIL anniversary. A large cake and Caribbean music were featured.

**FCIL Newsletter** is published three times a year (Autumn, Winter, and Spring) 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.”

**Editor:** Kenneth Rudolf
Yale Law School Library
Box 208215
127 Wall Street
New Haven, CT 06520

Tel. (203) 432-1259
Fax. (203) 432-4604
Internet kenneth.rudolf@yale.edu

**Copy Editor:** Carmen Valero

Deadline for next issue: Jan. 22, 1996

Remember that you can read the **FCIL Newsletter** on the Worldwide Web. The URL is http://law.wuacc.edu/fcil/news1
COMMITTEES AND WORKING GROUPS

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Programs Approved for 1996
Marci Hoffman, co-chair
University of Minnesota Law Library

Here is a summary of the programs requested and approved for the 1996 AALL Annual Meeting.

The FCIL SIS submitted five original program requests to the Education Committee in August. The programs were:
1. Human Rights Worldwide: When the Message is Hard to Deliver—Refugees, Women, and Sexual Minorities (a three-part program);
2. Doing Business in Africa;
3. New Developments in French Law;
4. Filtering the Net; and
5. Fashion/Style and the Law.

Two of the five were accepted: Human Rights Worldwide—Refugees, and Filtering the Net.

The Education Committee had fewer open slots this year, since each SIS had been given two automatic program slots. So, all in all, we did pretty well this year.

We co-sponsored three programs, and all of the co-sponsored programs were selected:
1. The Global Harmonization of Copyright Laws (with Copyright Committee);
2. Solving Foreign and International Requests with Sources in Your Library (with Reader Services SIS); and
3. Hong Kong 1997 (with Asian/American Law Librarians Caucus).

We are proposing two programs for the "SIS-Selected Programs": Human Rights Worldwide—Women, and Doing Business in Africa.

Since the three-part human rights program was co-sponsored by Social Responsibilities SIS, we asked them to submit the last part of this program on sexual minorities as one of their SIS-selected programs. They agreed to do so.

Therefore, barring any unforeseen circumstances (or a veto from the Education Committee), we will be sponsoring all three parts of the human rights worldwide program (with the co-sponsorship of the Social Responsibilities and Diversity Committee).

We will have a total of four programs and three co-sponsored programs at the 1996 annual meeting.

Some Observations on Practice and Issues in Program Development
by Jolande Goldberg, co-chair
Library of Congress

For the 1995 convention in Pittsburgh, we had quite a number of good ideas collected—some during the convention, some phoned or faxed in. This time around, we had worked out a format or formula for preparing the programs more fully for acceptance to avoid the disappointments of the two previous years, when we had offered very good program proposals which in some instances were not accepted because they lacked full development. This had been emphasized by the AALL program chair in Seattle and should be observed under all circumstances. Several points should be restated here:

a. Objectives have to be stated clearly by the program’s proposing party. It is quite a lot of work for the co-chairs to supplement, or "massage," information into the shape, intellectual and otherwise, needed to make a program succeed. Observing the given dateline and deadlines is a must and is an obligation not only of the co-chairs, but also of the proposing party. It was again very difficult to get the programs all cleaned up and faxed in time to Headquarters.
b. The ranking process was again under fire. We had a clear ranking established, but it was not followed through at the 1994/95 final program selection by the AALL Education Committee.

c. Merle Slyhoff’s 1995 newly introduced device that all SISes have automatically two slots, has raised the following questions:
  • How do we want to work the evaluation?
  • Are there new procedures needed?
  • Do we want to continue with the old ranking process?
  • How do we deal with proposals above the two?

d. Program planning should be started earlier. We have to bring program ideas to the convention. I have found that it is necessary to get on speakers’ calendars early, particularly if a top gun is wanted (e.g., the Director of Oceans at the State Department has a one year calendar; this means that, according to our dateline, he would have to be contacted in May the year before the Annual Meeting of the following year!). This will take very inventive maneuvering, given the way AALL is operating at present. We should explore whether the “new way” of two fixed slots per SIS gives us the flexibility to work on at least one long-range program.

e. The 1995 final official AALL program did not identifying the proposing SIS or the sponsoring SIS. We have to insist that AALL return to its previous practice. This would help us establish a list of accepted or only proposed programs for future reference.

I would like to disseminate some other good news: the establishment, or rather re-institution, of the FCIL SIS International and Intergovernmental Documents Issues Working Group under the stewardship of Ellen Schaffer as chair. It is intended as a forum for discussion and cooperation by international documents specialists, especially on IGO documents. I am hoping that this committee will attract our IGO documents experts, since its advice would be of great importance for the final, still missing component of the new schedules KZ (Law of Nations) and JZ (International Relations): a proper treatment for the document sets of major International Organizations, such as the UN System, OAS, EC, and other regional organizations.

TEACHING FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH
by Christine Corcos
Case Western Reserve Law School Library

The FCIL Working Group on Teaching Foreign and International Legal Research met during the Pittsburgh conference to discuss two issues: 1) foreign, international, and comparative legal materials available through the Internet and their use in classroom teaching; and 2) the librarian exchange program.

Discussion of the use of the Internet centered on the shift from gophers to the World Wide Web and the necessity for adequate equipment and congenial surroundings for introducing this resource. Many law schools still do not have electronic classrooms, so teaching about the Internet and demonstrations of the WWW are often one on one. We talked about ways to convert the faculty to use of the Internet, and thus to convince them that more equipment is needed in libraries and classrooms. We agreed that one of the best ways is to find electronic resources of interest in various faculties and give them demonstrations and assistance in using those resources. Faculty members convinced of the usefulness of electronic resources can be powerful allies.

We discussed materials that can easily be recommended to students, such as the lists of electronic resources put together by Erik Heels, Mary Jensen, and Lyonette Louis-Jacques, and the possibility of loading pathfinders and other materials on various web servers. The syllabi of foreign, international, and comparative legal research courses submitted to Ken Rudolf some years ago, have been prepared for loading and will be loaded on the CWRU Law School webserver.
Telle Zoller (University of Wisconsin) reviewed the librarian exchange program and discussed the necessity for publicizing it. She handed out promotional materials and urged everyone attending to mention it to interested librarians, students, and faculty visiting our law schools as well as our own faculty, librarians, and students. She is happy to forward copies of the materials to any interested person.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION ISSUES
by Ellen Schaffer
Georgetown Law Center Library

The FCIL Working Group on International Issues met on Sunday, July 16, 1995, from 3:50 to 4:35 p.m. at the Pittsburgh Convention Center. The agenda for the meeting had been announced in advance and was well attended. Jolande Goldberg of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office at the Library of Congress presented an overview on the status of the KZ and JZ classification schedules that will be implemented in the coming months. She was particularly interested in feedback from the audience, and encouraged people to contact her with suggestions and comments. After some discussion, it was agreed that an appropriate name for the working group would be the International and Intergovernmental Organization Issues Working Group.

ASIAN LAW
by Haibin Hu
College of William and Mary Law Library

The Asian Law Working Group meeting took place at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, July 18, 1995, at the Crawford Room, Pittsburgh Vista Hotel. Bill McCloy, University of Washington, Seattle, chaired the meeting. Present were: Dan Wade (Yale University), Joan Liu (New York University), Clement Lau (University of Baltimore), Mila Rush (University of Minnesota), Telle Zoller (University of Wisconsin-Madison), Jonathan Franklin (University of Michigan), Dennis Sears (Brigham Young University), Lyonette Louis-Jacques (University of Chicago), Wei Luo (Southern Illinois University), Heija B. Ryoo (Southern Illinois University), Mon Yin Lung (University of Kansas), and Rebecca Jane Rungsang (Tilleke & Gibbins, Thailand). The meeting began with the participants introducing themselves and commenting on the Asian law collections at their respective libraries.

To proceed with business, Bill McCloy gave a brief report on recent activities regarding the Council on East Asian Libraries (CEAL) and the Committee on Research Materials for Southeast Asia (CORMOSEA). Bill serves as an executive member of CEAL, and attended a meeting of CEAL in April 1995. Bill expressed an willingness to share this information with anyone interested.

After Bill’s remarks, the participants gave regional/country reports on their library’s collections, activities, and concerns, which involved materials on South Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Asia, and East Asia. During such reports, Dan Wade mentioned that the Library of Congress had closed down its journal office for information collection in Islamabad, Pakistan. Jonathan Franklin stated that the University of Michigan Law Library was considering starting a collection of Indonesian law. Joan Liu related that the NYU Law Library might begin to collect Chinese law. Clement Lau said that the University of Baltimore Law Library might develop some Asian law collection. Rebecca Rungsang reported that her firm had opened up an office in Cambodia and that she would be happy to help law librarians with questions on Cambodian legal sources. Bill McCloy pointed out that the University of Washington Law Library had published the Index to Japanese Laws, and that his library was planing to set up a home page for Asia laws (Korea, China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong) on the Internet.

The working group meeting was concluded around 7 p.m.
What I Learned on My Trip to Philly
by Jonathan Franklin
University of Michigan Law Library

The 1995 Summer Institute in Philadelphia, "International Business Law: Legal Transactions in a Global Economy," was the fourth in the five-part foreign and international law institute series. From July 11 through 14, sixty attendees and fifteen speakers immersed themselves in the foreign national and international aspects of business law. Here it goes.

July 12

University of Pennsylvania Law School’s classrooms are freezing in July.

The regulatory structure of international economic and trade law can be attacked by starting with the basic written sources, looking at national treatments, and finally considering how general commercial trends and goals can be applied to the international arena.

Philly soft pretzels are not like the ones you get off the rack at the Detroit airport.

A bibliographic instruction session can be entertaining when based on how you would solve sample reference questions on the topic.

In discussing import and export issues, import tariffs are determined by answering three questions: 1) What is the good? 2) What is its country of origin? 3) How much is it worth? Then plug these into the Harmonized Tariff Schedule (26 U.S.C. sec. 40).


One of the best sources in this area is Trade Policy Review: United States, published biennially by GATT.

Beware of upscale Philly cheesesteak sandwiches; they are not real unless they use Velveeta.

The largest problems in transnational joint ventures are motivation (why do we want to do business with each other), communication (how will we jointly run the venture), negotiation (how will we finalize the details before we kill each other).

The key documents in a transnational joint venture (or any other one for that matter) are the Business Plan, the Confidentiality Agreement, the Memorandum of Understanding, and the Final Agreement.

Doing Business-type books have their place in an academic law library (and of course in a firm law library), but the quality is so variable between different publishers using identical titles that selection is tricky.

With Dutch Treat Dine-Arounds, the key is not the restaurant, but to go with a great group. I am sure no one was disappointed given how friendly everyone was.

July 13

U.S.-E.U. competition (a.k.a. antitrust) issues include extraterritoriality, merger control (September 1990 E.U. merger regs), and distribution and licensing agreements (block exemptions).


The Fordham Corporate Law Institute’s Annual Proceedings are an important resource for this whole area.

Tastie-Kakes (forgive the spelling, Merle) are tasty cakes.

Transfer pricing is not how much public transit will charge for you to change buses to get where you are going. It is an astoundingly complex issue dealing with how companies are taxed for sales of goods to subsidiaries or related business entities.

International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation publications are good ways to get a grasp
of international tax issues for a particular geographic region (albeit at a high cost).

Scrapple is a Philly breakfast food. It is “a seasoned mixture of ground meat (such as pork) and cornmeal set in a mold and served sliced and fried.” Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary (1984).

The reunification of Germany, along with immigration, has radically affected the German labor pool, especially for those from the east who were used to employment subsidized by the government.

Those fiendish folks at Kluwer are excerpting parts of Blanpain’s fine International Encyclopedia for Labour Law and Industrial Relations and selling them as monographs. Get one or the other, but not both!

The reading room of the Biddle Law Library makes a splendid dining room.

One of the first American law textbooks focusing on Japanese business law is out. It is Law and Investment in Japan: Cases and Materials by Yukio Yanagida et al. (Harvard University Press: 1994).

July 14

Law firms are willing to use Concordes to get documents across the Atlantic.

For some firms, fax machines are more important than dusty volumes on the shelves for primary sources. Collection development by FedEx.

Even when the weather is hot and humid, the Liberty Bell is a popular spot. Wow!

Academic law libraries would do well to collect broadly, but focus on specific regions or topics to maintain a comprehensive collection of something.

Many practice-oriented materials are the most up-to-date sources, even for academics.

The Biddle Law Library has its own foreign and international law reference collection and CD-ROM system with all sorts of exciting international CDs.

Foreign law problem sets are easier to draft than they are to solve. At least they were very hard to solve.

A great and hearty thanks for Gitelle Seer and Maria Smolka-Day for their exceptional work in co-directing the institute, and to Merle Slyhoff and the Local Arrangements Group for their exhaustive efforts to expose us to Philadelphia. Onward to Bloomington!

NEWS OF OUR COLLEAGUES

by Mila Rush
University of Minnesota Law Library

For this issue, we have news about two of our members: Kent McKeever and Paul Zarins. Kent McKeever, Columbia University Law Library, was in Kazakhstan for two weeks during the summer of 1994. When the newly independent state of Kazakhstan needed help from a law librarian in analyzing its user needs and in drafting a workplan for establishing a legal information center, Kent was that law librarian. Read about Kent’s work for US/AID in Kazakhstan in the following article.

Our second personality is Paul Zarins, who will have “moved on” by the time you read this. Paul is making giant leaps, geographically and professionally, this summer, moving from the District of Columbia to California. At the end of August he completed over five years of service as International/Foreign Law Librarian at the Jacob Burns Law Library, George Washington University, to become the social sciences bibliographer at the Cecil H. Green Library, Stanford University.

We will miss Paul in the law library community, and more so in the FCIL sub-community. Among his contributions to the FCIL SIS, I will especially remember Paul’s immediate willingness to help launch the Electronic Issues Group by agreeing to be its first coordinator. Thanks to Paul’s (and his successors’) imaginative, informative, invigorating agendas, the Electronic Issues Working Group is now among the SIS’s very well-attended meetings.
Excursion to Kazakhstan
by Kent McKeever
Columbia University Law School Library

Over the last couple of years one of the key US/AID programs in the old Soviet Union has been the “Rule of Law” (ROL) program. This is a multipronged program which aims to help strengthen democratic institutions in the “newly independent states.” In Central Asia the umbrella organization to implement this program has been the American Legal Consortium (ALC), with the Washington-based Chemonics, Inc., as the lead contractor. They have established a field office in Almaty, Kazakhstan, to implement the various parts of the program. This is a central office to support programs in all of the Central Asian countries, including Kazakhstan, Kirghizstan, Tadjikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan.

The ROL/ALC program has five components. They are parliamentary support, judicial support, intragovernmental communications support, assistance in creating nongovernmental organizations, and information resources development. The last item has been subcontracted to MetaMetrics, Inc., another Washington-based firm which has specialized in domestic and foreign public administration improvement projects. They needed a law librarian to help analyze potential user needs and to help draft a workplan for what has come to be known as the pilot “Law and Democracy Resource Center” (LDRC). So for two weeks in June and July of 1994 I found myself in Almaty, formerly Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan.

My work involved interviewing law-related workers ranging from the minister of justice to law students. They all agreed they needed a lot of help. At the same time it became clear that whatever was created had to be created by the people of Kazakhstan, not the United States. This has meant that things are developing slowly, but once an institution is created, it will have a more secure base than if it had been plunked down in Almaty as a U.S. operation.

The main function of the LDRC will be to act as a modern information center, providing materials and services to support research in law and the democratic processes. To provide these services, a local library collection will be developed, access to the electronic communications systems such as the Internet will be established, and, in the long run, access to international online database services will also be established. To run this, staff will be hired and trained to provide high quality access to the local collection and to collections throughout the world via interlibrary loan of photocopied materials. The users are expected to be a wide range of people, from law students to judges, and from NGO activists to government officials. Providing information services is the primary purpose of the LDRC, and the fulfillment of this purpose will take precedence over any other function, especially during the start-up period.

The library and information services would also act as a base of support for the various other programs of the Rule of Law Program. In the first six months of the ROL program, this has involved programs of election observation, electoral analysis, judicial education, NGO development and cooperation, and attorney training and organization. The gathering of materials in support of future operations of this sort will be much easier once the LDRC is in place.

The LDRC will be open to everyone. Many US/AID programs other than the ROL program will also find support for the legal aspects of their work. Other NGOs will be able to work on the legal parts of their agendas as well. Many of the local NGOs have as their objectives the improvement of specific sectors of government activity. It is also clear that government workers themselves will be able to find useful materials in the LDRC. The
judiciary will be able to interpret laws with a firmer sense that they are working within modern norms.

Since the LDRC intends to build comprehensive collections of U.S. and Kazakhstani statutory materials, commercial lawyers will also benefit. It will be an important function of the Center's management to insure that all of these interests are balanced.

Although libraries are often perceived as passive operations, the LDRC will be structured so as to be able to develop educational programs in a number of areas relevant to its functions. These might include legal research, communications technology for NGOs, modern library techniques (including the basics of the Internet), and the basics of a modern legal vocabulary, to assist the translator community. Although the LDRC may not have the expertise on its own to lead all of these, or any others which might come up, it will be in a position to broker mini-courses by learning what is needed, and finding who is able to fulfill that need.

The ALC will supervise coordination of LDRC operations with other institutions in Almaty and in the oblasts. Primary partners would include the USIS operations in Almaty, the National Library, the parliamentary information center, the university libraries, the libraries at the Adilet Law School, the Judicial Institute, and any other agencies that maintain collections related to law and democracy. User coordination will also be essential, and will be facilitated to a large degree through representation on the board of directors.

Since my visit, a full-time law librarian, Joseph Luke, has been hired to help establish the Center. The first one actually opened in Dushanbe, the capital of Tadjikistan. It is set up as a unit within the National Library. I will be returning to Almaty in November to help with a seminar for the Kazakhstanis who would be interested in developing the center, or in developing similar libraries for their own institutions or in other cities.

---

**AALL CALL FOR PAPERS**

by Peter Schanck

*University of Kansas Law Library*

The AALL Call for Papers Committee seeks submission of papers for its annual competition. The objectives of the contest are threefold: 1) to promote scholarship among practicing law librarians in areas of interest to the profession; 2) to provide a creative outlet for law librarians and a forum for their scholarly activities; and 3) to recognize the scholarly efforts of established members, new members, and potential members of AALL.

The winners of the competition will be recognized during award ceremonies at the closing banquet of the Annual Meeting. Co-authors of winning papers will share the award. Winners are given the opportunity to present the paper at the Annual Meeting of the Association. The paper will be forwarded to the editor of *Law Library Journal* for publication consideration.

**Eligibility**

Open Division: Current AALL members who have been members for five or more years.

New Members Division: Current AALL members who have been members of AALL for fewer than five years.

Student Division: Currently enrolled in library or a law school. Students do not need to be members of AALL.

No paper which has been published or accepted for publication will be eligible for consideration.
Substantive Requirements

Papers must be original works. Papers submitted for courses are acceptable provided they otherwise comply with the requirements of this contest. The papers may address any subject relevant to law librarianship. The papers may be scholarly or practical in substance and tone; the subject should be explored in depth with appropriate reference to sources and documentation of assertions. Submissions for the Student Division should also include a supporting letter from an instructor at the institution at which the student is enrolled (preferably the supervising faculty members for the paper).

Submissions will only be accepted in one division. To encourage wider participation, authors may win only twice in the same division (different years).

Form Requirements

The papers must be double spaced with 1½-inch margins. Citation and style must conform to the requirements outlined in the author's guide for *Law Library Journal*.

Each submission must be accompanied by triplicate copies of a cover letter describing the purpose of the paper and research methodologies, a short abstract, and a completed application form. Papers, applications, cover letters, abstracts (and instructor’s letters) must be submitted in triplicate to the name and address noted on the application form.

Judging Criteria

Significance, originality, usefulness to law librarians, analysis, depth of discussion, and comprehensiveness of treatment: 50 percent.

Organization, manner of presentation, writing, and readability: 30 percent.

Grammar, punctuation, citation form, satisfaction of submission requirements (i.e., triplicate copies of abstract, cover letter, supporting letter, paper, etc.): 20 percent.

Procedure

To be eligible for an award, submitted papers, together with all required supporting documents, must be postmarked by April 15, 1996, and received by April 22, 1996. All decisions of the committee regarding eligibility will be final.

Papers will be reviewed by the Call for Papers Committee: Peter Schanck, University of Kansas Law Library (chair); Edward Benefiel, Phelps Dunbar; Katharine Ewing, CUNY Law School Library.

Winning papers will be selected by April 30, 1996. A maximum of three awards may be given in one division or a combination of divisions. Preference will be given to awarding one prize in each division.

A copy of the application form is included in the mailing with this issue.

FREE MONEY!
AALL SCHOLARSHIPS

Type I: LIBRARY DEGREE FOR LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES. Awarded to a graduate of a law school who is a degree candidate in library school.

TYPE II: LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES ATTENDING LAW SCHOOL. Awarded to a library school graduate working toward a law degree.

TYPE III: LIBRARY DEGREE FOR NON-LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES. Awarded to a college graduate who is a degree candidate in an accredited library school.

TYPE IV: SPECIAL COURSE IN LAW LIBRARIANSHIP. Awarded to Librarians for courses related to law librarianship.

THE GEORGE A. STRAIT MINORITY STIPEND. Awarded to a member of a minority group who is a degree candidate in either library or law school.

For more information, please write:

Scholarships
American Association of Law Libraries
53 W. Jackson Boulevard, Suite 940
Chicago, IL 60604
Countries change names, boundaries, and legal systems. Separate jurisdictions may unite, and unified jurisdictions can split. While such changes are rare in the United States, they are common when working with non-United States materials. To varying degrees, cataloging systems used by law libraries tolerably reflect such changes. Usually these tools work in ways that are acceptable to law librarians, though in the case of the evolving supranational, not-quite-yet a jurisdiction in Europe, the system isn’t working well, and probably couldn’t work well without the benefit of hindsight.

Descriptive Cataloging

Descriptive cataloging rules, largely codified in AACR2, focus on the work in hand. If the title page says it was issued by a specific named agency, that is usually the determinative factor from a descriptive cataloging perspective. Thus, changes in names of countries or agencies that are reflected in the published works get reflected in the descriptive portions of the cataloging records. The evolution of an agency or jurisdiction is usually reflected in the name authority records.

A descriptive cataloger will not usually attempt to distinguish between “Zimbabwe” or “Rhodesia” other than on the basis of what the book in hand says. Descriptive rules somewhat distinguish between a “jurisdiction” and a “corporate body.” In oversimplified terms, a jurisdiction is a geographic area that issues laws, whereas a corporate body is a group of people that is capable of authorship.

From the perspective of the Library of Congress (as of the summer of 1995), the European Union is not a jurisdiction (yet). The Library of Congress is going to be very reluctant to recognize the European Union as the government of Europe before the Europeans (or at least the United States government) reach that conclusion.

Neither the European Union nor the European Communities are considered to be corporate bodies. From a descriptive cataloging perspective, so far, they are seen almost as amorphous collections of organizations and projects. Thus works by the European Union are entered under an organization that is part of the EU (e.g., the European Economic Community) or by specific bureaucracies (e.g., the European Parliament). The practical descriptive difference is that LC has a name heading for “European Parliament,” Rather than “European Union Parliament.”

The Maastricht Treaty is entered as “Treaty of European Union (1992)” rather than as an author-title heading under the name of the union. An interesting, and anachronistic analogy, is that LC enters the United States’s Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation as works authored by the “United States” (even though those documents created the United States), rather than as international agreements of 13 sovereign states or as the work of the “Continental Congress.” Presumably, if at some point the European Union evolves into a jurisdiction, the headings for the Maastricht Treaty will be anachronistically (but rationally) entered under European Union.

Subject Cataloging

Subject cataloging rules have a strict policy of entering countries under the current name. When a country changes its name, LC subject policy dictates changing all the records to the current form. A collection of statutes from Southern Rhodesia will have a descriptive heading based on the name when the book was published, but the subject heading will be “Zimbabwe.” If boundary changes have been
minor, and the change of name was not accompanied by more radical changes, this works out well, even if it sounds anachronistic.

Where there have been radical changes, however, problems can result. In some cases, LC has recognized some jurisdictions as being "extinct," so that one finds headings for the Byzantine Empire or the ancient Roman Empire. However, the Ottoman Empire is not distinguished from the modern republic of Turkey, the Austro-Hungarian Empire is Austria, and the medieval Venetian republic (a widespread empire) is not easily distinguished from the modern Italian city.

A book on the legal status of Jews in Jerusalem in the sixteenth century gets the same subject heading as a book on the legal status of Jews in modern Turkey (though the class and total array of headings will distinguish the books). Until recently, the (late) Soviet Union was not distinguished from Czarist Russia resulting in such headings as "Soviet Union—Commerce—Byzantine Empire" and "Soviet Union—Kings and rulers." In part due to lobbying by catalogers (and others) working with materials from parts of the world with historically unstable boundaries, and in part since LC really hates to be ridiculous, there appears to be a growing trend to regard changed countries as creating new entities and treating the predecessor as being an extinct jurisdiction. Thus LC now distinguishes in subject treatment between Czarist Russia, the Soviet Union, and the contemporary Russian state.

Since the descriptive rules don't recognize (as of the summer of 1995) the "European Union" or the "European Communities" as either jurisdictions or corporate bodies, the subject catalogers have established them as topical (concept) rather than geographic headings, and have been using "European Union countries" or "European Economic Community countries" when a geographic heading or subdivision is needed. This posed few problems prior to 1992.

Under one theory, the EU replaced the EC, and therefore the headings for "European Union" (in various forms) should have replaced all the "European Economic Community" or "European Community" headings in the subject authority file. One problem with this theory is that the European Economic Community still exists and is still publishing (to a cataloger, the best evidence of continued existence). At this time, membership in the European Union requires membership in the European Economic Community.

The Library of Congress subject authority records tell catalogers to use "European Union countries" for works on such countries after 1992, and to use "European Economic Community countries" for works on 1958-1992. However, no instruction is given for works on one group of countries in a different time period (e.g., a book on the antitrust law of the EU countries in the nineteenth century), or what to do with a book on European Communities written after 1992. For a book on "community law" written in 1995, most law subject catalogers would probably use a "community" heading reflecting the author's usage, though most non-law catalogers would probably use a "union" heading for a book on the non-legal aspects of the EC today. If authors shift to using "union" rather than "title," this problem will become moot.

An added twist is what to do if a book is discussing the law of several EU countries, but the author doesn't say so explicitly. Many authors are limiting their books to the countries of the EU regardless of the subject. A comparative study of the law of murder in England, Netherlands, Spain, Italy, and Greece has nothing to do with EU law at this time (murder for hire not being governed by community law), but the selection of countries is irrational unless EU membership is considered. In many cases, the author chooses a list of countries to survey that is identical with the list of EU members. In such situations the rules are unclear whether to use "Europe" or the narrower term for the EU countries. A competing theory is that if the area of law is as yet unaffected by EU law, the heading "Europe" should be used regardless of the list of
countries surveyed unless the book specifically says it is limited to EU countries.

Classification

Classification is a bit trickier. Changing online headings is increasingly easy, but reclassing a large number of books is prohibitive since it involves moving and relabeling the books. Once a schedule is made, it is in many ways fixed. A (fortunately rejected) draft of the “K” schedule from the mid-20th century would have arranged third world countries by the colonial power (thus Vietnam, Senegal, and Algeria would have been together, while Nigeria, India, and Hong Kong would have been kept together). The Dewey Decimal schedules still reflect the world as it was in the late nineteenth century. The final “K” schedule arranges most countries by continent (whose boundaries are fixed—unless we get a book on the law of Gondwanaland). For most countries subarrangement is alphabetical by English spelling (which is irrational but easy for most users and doesn’t insult anyone). A cross reference can handle most changes (e.g., Southern Rhodesia, see Zimbabwe). Newly extinct jurisdictions (e.g., East Germany) and older extinct jurisdictions (e.g., The Republic of Venice) are no problem. Even the breakup of the Soviet Union wasn’t too much of a problem.

Europe is a problem. As issued, KJC was for the comparative or uniform law of Europe, and a range of numbers in KJE was to be for the law of the European Communities. The original instructions for KJE said that works on “legislative cooperation . . . and harmonization” of the law of members states went to KJE as well as supranational community law. The rule was probably easy to apply when the “community” was very limited in numbers of members and scope of activities.

Over time, KJE de facto grew to include works that were in any way studying or tied to the Community or Union. As the European Communities grew in importance, KJC might have shrunk to the point when it would only get books discussing non-EU members (e.g., in practice a cataloger looks for a reference to non-EU country, otherwise putting the book in KJE). Increasingly, all books on law of EU countries discuss the impact of the EU. In English (at least), “European law” now usually means EU law.

Another theory is that KJE should only get materials on areas governed by community law, so that a study of criminal law in EU countries should go to KJC, unless the book was clearly a study aimed at extending the reach of community law to the area studies. This latter theory would result in books on a subject (e.g., European law not preempted by community law) staying together (a goal of classification), but requires catalogers to know what is governed by community law. Also, it might not work in the long run since EU influence is increasing.

Perhaps the best analogy would be to the United States in the 1780s under the Articles of Confederation. Any librarian in 1785 trying to write a classification schedule for American law would have found it similarly frustrating. Past practice would dictate treating each state as independent, and “Congressional” law as a very limited, localized form of public international law. But the mood of the country (or rather of the thirteen member states) would suggest that the “United States” was rapidly evolving into a jurisdiction and “Virginia” law would soon merely be a subset of American law. Fortunately the Continental Congress did not aspire to own the world’s leading library, though if they had commissioned a classification of law in 1785, based on LC’s experience, it probably wouldn’t have been finished before the civil war, so the issue would have been moot (suggesting that for catalogers, patience is the prudent approach in times of political change).

[This is an expression of the author’s opinion and not an expression of Library of Congress policy.]
What’s New on INT-LAW

Janice Selberg, Assistant Director,
Wayne State University Law Library

The Fall brings more messages on a variety of international law topics, from new Web sites to old Scottish trespass law.

New Trade Journal for International Attorneys: Call for Papers

Eric V. Blanchard, Editor-in-Chief, 8 June 1995: Currents: International Trade Law Journal, which is published at South Texas College of Law, targets international attorneys and business executives with international concerns. It is a practical and scholarly reference source on legal issues underlying the global expansion of trade.

We are always seeking quality articles for publication and would appreciate any insightful paper you would care to submit. Our article format is unique to the academic professional because we use endnotes rather than footnotes. This allows our readers to proceed uninterrupted in their perusal of an article and only check sources where they find need or interest. The normal double-spaced length of our articles is between thirty to forty pages.

Our unique format allows coverage of a wide range of topics within a single issue. . . . We respect submissions and limit our editing to technical, not stylistic or substantive, matters. Our editorial board is small but very competent. . . . If we can be of any assistance, please feel free to contact us at (713) 646-1768 or by mail or e-mail.

United Nations Scholars’ Workstation

Martha L. Brogan, Yale University Library, 15 June 1995: The United Nations Scholars’ Workstation at Yale University has been established as a web site at http://www.library.yale.edu/un/unhome.htm

Developed by the Yale University Library, the Social Science Statistical Laboratory, and United Nations Studies, the site is a collection of digitized texts, finding aids, data sets, maps, and pointers to print and electronic information. Subject coverage includes disarmament, economic and social development, environment, human rights, international relations, international trade, peacekeeping, and population and demography. The site is organized into three main sections:


(2) “Research Tools to Locate UN Information” includes guides to the use of Yale’s UN depository collection, how to find UN materials in Yale’s online public catalog, how to search Nexis/Lexis for UN information, access to key UN web sites, descriptions of UN-related compact disks, a bibliography of recently acquired UN documentation and secondary literature, and information about numeric data sets pertinent to international relations research.

(3) “Research Approaches to UN Information” offers access to other sites on the Internet, re-organized so that it’s possible to search by the UN organizational structure, by research topic, by geographic area, or for biographical information.

Statement of Principles on Nuclear Nonproliferation


Release series posted on the UNDP gopher server coded DC/- (labelled “Disarmament Commission,” but actually broader in its scope and also reporting on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons), has information on your wanted statement. According to UN Press Release DC/2510 of 11 May 1995, it is actually a “declaration on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament”. From the April and May postings, I printed out DC/2491 and DC/2510 for our patrons here at Boalt because they provide helpful background and the final outcome of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

I could not find a documentary reference to the text of the declaration, but looking at other references we can expect to find the declaration (or perhaps the text of the draft which was adopted without a vote) in the document series NPT/CONF.1995/-. There is a reference to a draft decision (not to be confused with the declaration) on the principles . . . as being contained in document NPT/CONF.1995/L.5. Probably this document contains a documentary reference to the declaration.

The UN does not offer the series NPT/- for sale but UN depository libraries should receive it. Since you know that the document was issued in May, I would assume that UN depositories should have gotten it by now. I am not sure whether READEX publishes this series on microfiche.

Ellen Schaffer, Georgetown Law Library, 24 Aug. 1995: The Statement of Principles is coming out in the July issue of ILM that is supposedly in the mail. We don’t have it yet.

I have the NPT document you refer to (L.5) and it is the draft text of the Principles and Objectives . . . issued on May 9, 1995.

Peter Van Leeuwen, Readex, 28 Aug. 1995: Further to Wiltrud’s posted reply of 8/24/95 regarding the UN’s NPT/- series . . .

Yes, Readex does provide the NPT/- series in our UN microfiche product offerings.

Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia

Gabriele Gatti, University of Siena, 7 Sept. 1995: Can anybody suggest an Internet site for news and documents from the Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia? UN sites don’t seem to contain any useful information on this subject. (W. Harms has recently informed us int-lawyers that the first Annual Report of the Tribunal is contained in UN Doc. A/49/342, S/1994/1007, but I couldn’t find this doc in the net.)

John Carey, 7 Sept. 1995: I understand the Tribunal is in the process of setting up an Internet site.

Japanese Commercial Code


Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago Law Library, 7 Sept. 1995: I don’t know whether the Japanese Commercial Code is on the Internet offhand, but you can check at http://www.pls.com:8001/ or gopher://lawnext.uchicago.edu/hh/web/intl.html. As for hardcopy/print, codes of laws are sometimes separately published and cataloged, so you can do a search by title in OCLC or RLIN, by subject (Commercial Law—Japan), and limit by language (don’t know if you’re looking for English translation or Japanese text). Both OCLC and RLIN have user-friendly interfaces (WorldCat and Eureka, respectively). Individual online library catalogs can also be searched, including the University of Washington below.

Otherwise, translations are included in the EHS Law Bulletin Series and Doing Business in Japan (a red looseleaf set). Reynolds and Flores’ Foreign Law looseleaf will provide cites to sources of the Commercial Code in Japanese and in English translation. And guides to researching Japanese law will also refer to sources of the Commercial Code.

Lastly, the University of Washington Gallagher Law Library has an East Asian Law
Department (formerly Comparative Law Department) which focuses on reference and collection development work on Japan, China, Hong Kong, Korea, Macau, and Taiwan. They have one of the strongest collections of Japanese law in the U.S., and are great contacts if you’re having difficulty finding current Japanese laws. I don’t remember the telnet address for their online catalog offhand, but if you need it, I can dig it up from my files—though there should be a link to it via gopher://lawnext.uchicago.edu/hh/.web/misc.html

Jeanette Sidon, 15 Sept. 1995: If it is not available anywhere else, try contacting Eibun-Horei-Sha (Codes Translation Institute, Inc.) in Tokyo: 4-7 Hirakawacho 2, Chome Chiyoda, Ku, Tokyo Japan; telephone 03-5276-5955; fax 03-5276-5572.

**Russian Copyright**

David Grainger, SCALE, Canberra, Australia, 8 Sept. 1995: I would appreciate any assistance that you may be able to provide in urgently locating any Internet sites or Australian library locations for Russian legislation on intellectual property.


Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago Law Library, 8 Sept. 1995: Some approaches to getting hardcopy/paper texts of the legislation are: look in library catalogs under World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), as they publish a set of English translations of laws on intellectual property worldwide; look for looseleaf sets on international intellectual property or intellectual property in Eastern Europe or in Russia specifically; look for general compilations of Russian laws (there are sets with names such as Collected Legislation of Russia, Russia and the Republics). Igor Kavass has written several books and articles on Russian law resources—look under his name or under Thomas Reynolds in catalogs and periodical indexes. Looseleaf sets on business or investment tend to include intellectual property laws also. A good place to start to identify the titles of relevant sources besides doing searches in catalogs and indexes is Reynolds and Flores’ *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World* (for each country it has a list by subject of laws in English translation, and references to sources of the texts of laws in the vernacular).

Alan Edwards, University of Otago, New Zealand, 11 Sept. 1995: Further to Lyo’s note that “the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) . . . publish a set of English translations of laws on intellectual property worldwide . . .” WIPO (as updates to the original set?) publishes national laws and international legal instruments (in English) on ‘Copyright and Neighbouring Rights’ and on ‘Industrial Property’ as supplements to its journal *Industrial Property and Copyright* (from 1995). (Until 1994 these supplements were published with the WIPO journals *Copyright* and *Industrial Property*, respectively.)

This material is designed to be separated from the journal and filed as independent collections, so locating a library which holds the journal(s) may be only the first step in finding the material.

(The Cumulative Index in the Copyright translations of January 1995 notes Russian or Soviet copyright-related legislation in the issues of *Copyright*: 1983, nos. 7-8; 1993, no. 5; 1994, nos. 1 & 4. See also issue 4 of 1995 in *Industrial Property and Copyright*).

(The Cumulative Index in the Industrial Property translations of January 1995 notes Russian or Soviet copyright-related legislation in the issues of *Industrial Property*: 1977, no. 2; 1983, no 6; 1986, no 9; 1991, no 9; 1990, no. 5; 1993, nos. 3 & 4; 1994, no 4. See also the May and June 1995 issues of *Industrial Property and Copyright*).
Volunteer Law Librarians Wanted to Help Non-Experts

It is time, or perhaps past time, to update the list of "Foreign and International Law Librarians Willing to Help Non-Experts," which appeared in the February 1992 issue of this newsletter and as an appendix to Danner and Bernal's *Introduction to Foreign Legal Systems*, the proceedings volume of AALL's first institute on foreign law. We hope to republish this list as a supplement to the newsletter and perhaps make it available on the internet. Please complete the following questionnaire and return to Dan Wade, Associate Librarian for Foreign and International Law, Yale Law School Library, Box 208215, New Haven, CT 06520-8215, by Feb. 1, 1996.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR FOREIGN AND INTERNATIONAL LAW LIBRARIANS WILLING TO HELP NON-EXPERTS**

| Name: |  
| Position: |  
| Institution: |  
| Address: |  

____ Use information as it appeared in the last list. ____ I am a subscriber to INT-LAW.

**Jurisdictional Expertise:**

**Subject Expertise:**

**Electronic Foreign and International Law Resources, e.g. CD-Rom databases, that you use:**

**Languages:**

**Interests (No Expertise Claimed):**
Application Form
AALL Call for Papers

Name/s

Address

Telephone ( ) ________________ Fax ( ) ________________

Title of Paper

Division

Open

New Member

Student

Papers must be postmarked by Monday, April 15, 1996, and must be received by Monday, April 22, 1996. Submit this application with three copies of your paper, abstract, cover letter (and instructor's letter) to:

Peter C. Schanck
University of Kansas School of Law Library
Green Hall
Lawrence, Kansas 66045

For further information about Call for Papers Competition, call 913/864-9261.

Submission of papers constitutes a copyright license to the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) to publish and/or reprint the winning papers should AALL choose to do so. By submitting the paper, the entrants represent that they have the right to grant the license. By submitting the paper, the entrants certify that they are either a currently practicing law librarian and an AALL member or pursuing a master of library science degree or equivalent at an ALA-accredited library school or that they are pursuing a juris doctoral degree at an ABA-accredited law school. AALL reserves the right to confirm that the entrants are qualified to enter the competition.
Registration of Pesticides

Pat Gudas, BALTO, 12 Sept. 1995: I am looking for laws or regs on the registration of pesticides/fungicides in South Africa and New Zealand. Must the registrant be a person or company incorporated in the country? All ideas appreciated!

Alan Edwards, University of Otago, New Zealand, 18 Sept. 1995: The relevant New Zealand act is the Pesticides Act 1979. It talks in terms of the ‘proprietor’ of a pesticide, i.e., the manufacturer (if the pesticide is made in NZ) or the importer (if the pesticide is imported). There does not seem to be any requirement for the registrant to be incorporated in NZ.

For a pesticide which is to be imported, the ‘proprietor’ can seek registration if the pesticide is registered in, and is to be imported from, a ‘specified country.’ (The Minister has power to ‘specify a country’ if it has a pesticide registration scheme in accordance with, or not less onerous than, the scheme set out in the FAO Guidelines for the Regulation and Control of Pesticides.)

Australian Law on the Terminally Ill

Suzanne Thorpe, University of Minnesota Law Library, 13 Sept. 1995: I would like to learn the status of a recent bill passed on May 25th, 1995 by the Legislative Assembly of the Northern Territory of Australia.

I checked an Australian website which contained the text of the original bill, the proof copy of the bill, transcripts of debates, and some other information. This site has not been updated since July. It stated that as of that date the bill had not yet been enacted.

I would like to obtain a copy of the law as enacted (if this has happened in the intervening months). Also, a faculty member here believes that there may be some case law related to it. If so, I would appreciate information about the case as well.

Kathy Kane, University of Tulsa, 15 Sept. 1995: One of our students in a law and medicine seminar needs a copy of the “Rights of the Terminally Ill” bill as passed by the Australian Northern Territory Legislative Assembly on May 25, 1995. All she has been able to find on the Internet so far has been the proposed legislation, without changes. She would also like any legislative history available on this same bill. Could any of you Australian librarians help us find this for her?

Susan Downing, Australia, 15 Sept. 1995: The Rights of the Terminally Ill Act 1995 was assented to on 16 June 1995 and will come into operation after the Administrator places a notice in the Gazette. As I understand it, no such notice has been placed in the Gazette and therefore the Act has not yet entered into force.

There have been reports in the press about flaws in the Act which may explain the above delay. One flaw seems to be that the qualifications required of the second medical practitioner (i.e., a diploma of psychological medicine) on one interpretation may not exist and on a wider interpretation may only include a very small number of practitioners in the Northern Territory.

I think that there is also a problem with the existing criminal code in the Northern Territory. I believe that there may still be a criminal offence of assisting a suicide, although I have not checked.

Electronic Newsstand for International Publications

how to order print copies of these resources, and has links to selected Internet sites for nations and international organizations.

International Documents

Irene Berkey, Northwestern University Law Library, 14 Sept. 1995: I have been asked to locate electronic versions of the full text of the following documents.

- European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950) 213 UNTS 221; ETS 5

I have tried LEXIS and WESTLAW, echo.lu, and the Fletcher Multilateral web site, but might have missed something. (For the European Convention, Fletcher indicates that the document is available from the Amnesty International gopher, io.org, but I have been unable to connect.)


David Swarbrick, Solicitor, UK, 15 Sept. 1995: We have this on the BBS. If you want to try a 50k e-mail message I can post it. Just Mooting UK Law BBS +44 (0)1484 401139. Free.

Energy Charter Treaty

Tracy Angel, TransCanada Pipelines Ltd., 14 Sept. 1995: I am urgently trying to find a copy of the Energy Charter Treaty which was signed in Lisbon in December, 1994. This is a wide-ranging multilateral agreement which aims at fostering energy cooperation and energy trade between most OECD member states, former Soviet republics, Central and East European countries. I have tried various treaty and legal web sites but to no avail.


Fleet Street Reports of Patent Cases

Huntington, 14 Sept. 1995: I’ve been asked to locate a case—Union Carbide Corp. v Naturin Ltd. [1987] F.S.R. 538—(Fleet Street Reports of Patent Cases). I was wondering if anyone was aware of any sites where English Patent Cases are online.

S.H. Carter, 15 Sept. 1995: The Lexis ENNGEN library CASES file includes cases reported in FSR.

UNDP Gopher?

Antje Mays, Citadel, 15 Sept. 1995: Does anyone remember the address for the UNDP gopher? Is there a WWW site of similar scope?


Debra Guzman, 15 Sept. 1995: The UNDP gopher is gopher://gopher.undp.org

Scottish Trespass Law

Kip Augustine Adams, Brigham Young University Law Library, 15 Sept. 1995: I teach a first year torts course. When we discussed trespass to land, a student newly arrived from Scotland said that, traditionally, Scotland had no rule prohibiting what we would call trespass to land. Does anyone know anything about this rule, or where I might be able to gather more information?

Sanwar Ali, UK, 16 Sept. 1995: I expect that Scotland’s laws on trespass are similar to those south of the border. In England trespass does not constitute an offence. However armed trespass carries something like seven
years.

David Swarbrick, Solicitor, UK, 17 Sept. 1995: I am certainly not a Scots lawyer, but I seem to remember the Scots law on trespass being different to our own.

Also, whilst trespass to land simpliciter may not be an offence, it is getting more and more difficult to trespass without committing one of the many related offences which now exist.

Alan Edwards, University of Otago, New Zealand, 18 Sept. 1995: In 18 (para 180-190) of The Laws of Scotland: Stair Memorial Encyclopaedia (Edinburgh, 1993) indicates that trespass by persons, animals, and things does indeed exist in Scottish law.

Para 182 says “trespass may also be a criminal offence, but there is no general rule by which trespass is a crime, and its criminality depends on a series of statutes dealing with particular kinds of intrusion. The most important of these are the Trespass (Scotland) Act 1865, which makes it an offence to lodge or encamp on private land, and the Game (Scotland) Act 1832 and the Night Poaching Act 1828, which deal with trespass in pursuit of game-poaching, in other words.”

Bermuda Arbitration Law

18 Sept. 1995: Could anyone send me some information about how to locate a 1993 Bermuda statute on Arbitration. I was told that this is the most recent Bermuda statute. Any help would be greatly appreciated


Summit of the Americas

Randall J. Snyder, U.S. Department of State, 18 Sept. 1995: Is anyone aware of an Internet source for documents from the Summit of the Americas last year?

Linda Thompson, World Bank, 18 Sept. 1995: Summit of the Americas agreements are available through its home page: http://summit.fiu.edu/

Margaret Aycock, University of Houston Law Library, 18 Sept. 1995: Florida International University’s Latin American and Caribbean Center established a gopher for the Summit of the Americas. The gopher presently contains the texts of documents and resolutions of the summit as well as news accounts and other related items. The Summit Gopher can be accessed at: gopher://summit.fiu.edu/

European Communities Competition Law

Currents: International Trade Law

Apparently, this document is distributed by the Office of Publication of the European Communities in Luxembourg, L-2985(?), and designated COM (95) 359 final.

Ken Grabach, Miami University of Ohio, 18 Sept. 1995: If the other respondents to this list knew where Currents@starbase was physically located, or had a fax number for you, you might get a printed copy of the document. The European Documentation Centres (EDCs) and Depository Libraries (DEPs) of the European Union, in Europe and North America have COM documents, many receiving them in microfiche. I know this because my library has just become an EDC. I have not yet received our first COM document, yet, but I am sure other libraries have. [Note: See first message Currents.]
World Bank Data

Reuben Cleetus, 18 Sept. 1995: I’m sorry if this message is not posted correctly, but could someone please help me in locating any World Bank data.

I’m searching for a site or anything else on the Net where I can access World Bank Data, plus any good reference books that would help me do the same.

Linda Thompson, World Bank, 18 Sept. 1995: The World Bank has a public server with information about projects, publications, the Inspection Panel, etc. URL: http://www.worldbank.org/

Olga Shargorodska, 19 Sept. 1995: The Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) and the World Bank are pleased to announce experimental Internet access to two major World Bank datasets:


For further information contact: CIESIN User Services, 2250 Pierce Road, University Center, MI 48710; telephone 517-797-2727; fax 517-797-2622; email: ciesin.info@ciesin.org

Free Burma Act

A. Henderson and J. Lange, International Commission of Jurists, 18 Sept. 1995: Can anyone provide a copy, (snail mail or otherwise) of the Free Burma Bill 1995 which is currently being debated in the US Senate, sponsored by Senator Mitch McConnell?


European Trademarks

Stephanie Dueck, 20 Sept. 1995: I am trying to locate copies of the European Community’s trademark rules, regulations, procedures, and forms. Does anyone know if this information is available on the Internet or through another electronic media?

Olga Shargorodska, 21 Sept. 1995:

UN Negotiation Game

Pel Wrangle, Stockholm University, 21 Sept. 1995: Students at ELSA (European Law Students Association) here in Stockholm are organizing a UN day in October. They would like to include a negotiation game of some sort on the UN. Does anyone know of a ready made game of this type, and where to get it? Any hints are appreciated.

Don Buckingham, University of Saskatchewan Law, 21 Sept. 1995: While not specially a UN game, the Christian Aid Society of the United Kingdom has put out a very interesting game called “The Trading Game” which propels students to trade in manufactured shapes. Each group of students represents a country or group of states and is given a resource pack consisting of different mixes of natural resources, capital and technology. The game is supervised by the Secretary General of the United Nations, although I have most recently substituted the Director General of the WTO for the SG.

Peter Rohn, University of Washington, 21 Sept. 1995: You asked about a ready-made UN-related negotiating game. Although not “ready-made” in the sense of a packaged commodity on the shelf, it has been made and used many times and can easily be adapted to various local conditions: see 1984 Proceedings, American Society of International Law, page 205. If potential users/developers need further details beyond the published info, they should feel free to ask me directly.