Message from the Chair
Jonathan Pratt
University of Texas Law Library

Yesterday is gone, tomorrow has not come.
—Francisco de Quevedo

May you live in interesting times.
—Curse pronounced in ancient China

Note that for the curse to come true, the times do not have to be evil, though some might think there is sufficient evil to go around these days, in any case. Rather, the curse is fulfilled when times are agitated, ambiguous, anxious, clouded, disturbed, doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, incomprehensible, indefinite, in flux, obscured, transitional, turbulent, and unsettled.

Does anyone doubt that today the curse has come to pass? An entire political system has passed from the scene, not to say that it has been consigned to the ash heap of history. The bipolar world has ended; the last remaining superpower is suffering an identity crisis. Out of the turmoil of the last few years several new nations have arisen, phoenix-like. The UN now has 180 members. New nations include: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. Measured only by the number and scope of its peacekeeping actions, the UN suddenly finds itself a major player, instead of a talking shop. The EC meanwhile staggers toward monetary and political union. The observer of the world scene must feel like the hiker who emerges from a forested trail onto a wide vista, only to find that the landscape is shrouded by fog.

For the members of the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law SIS, recent world history takes on a special significance. By joining this SIS all of us have demonstrated

DIANA VINCENT-DAVISS

With extreme sadness we report the sudden and untimely passing of Diana Vincent-Daviss, law librarian and professor of law at Yale Law School, on Sept. 21, 1993. Before coming to Yale, she had held a similar position at New York University School of Law for eight years. Early in her career Diana served as a foreign and international law librarian, and as an administrator she gave strong support to the foreign and international collections at both Yale and NYU. She also maintained a scholarly interest in international human rights. In 1993 she assumed the position of deputy director of the Orville H. Schell Jr. Center for International Human Rights at Yale and was elected to the editorial advisory board for International Legal Materials. Above all, however, we will miss her vivacious personality and her deep concern for the people around her. A memorial service was held at New York University on Oct. 12, and another is scheduled for Yale on Nov. 6.
a commitment to take an active interest in developments beyond the borders of the United States. Events influencing the course of world political and legal development directly affect us in our work. No doubt, every member of the SIS has a special interest in some country or region of the world outside the United States, an interest that may have been sparked in several ways—travel, acquaintances, even through research and reading. In the face of an unstable, rapidly evolving world scene, others may choose to adopt attitudes of withdrawal and isolation in the familiar, the routine, the undisturbing. That option is not open to us. The members of this SIS are obligated to follow and pay close attention to world events, disturbing and "interesting" as they may be.

I will go further than that. Each member of our SIS should act on her commitment to take an interest and pay attention by cultivating contacts with countries, regions, and international research subjects of interest. It is not enough merely to be an informed observer. Members of our SIS should participate actively in the project of increasing knowledge about, expertise in, and access to sources of legal information beyond the borders of the United States. Ultimately, much of this obligation (continued on next page)

FROM THE EDITOR
by Kenneth Rudolf
Yale Law School Library

Sharp-eyed readers may notice several cosmetic changes in this issue—a redesigned banner, bolder headlines, several additional fonts. These are evidence of our change to the Windows environment during the past summer. Learning how the new software works has been both fun and, at times, frustrating, but we hope the end result is a more attractive publication.

More important than appearance, however, is the content of this newsletter. Its purpose, as published in each issue, 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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becomes a matter of individual initiative. No one can order you to travel to the Ukraine, to visit its parliamentary library, to study its new legislation and legal documentation, to explore the possibility of finding sources in English on the Ukrainian legal system. But without members who consider it worthwhile to do precisely this sort of thing, I see little reason for our SIS to exist.

The raison d'être of our SIS is to encourage just the kind of outward-looking attention in its members that I have advocated here. I am pleased to be able to say that the SIS recently has demonstrated some measure of success. It is worth noting that as one of the smaller Special Interest Sections, we are also one of the most productive. By any measure, our SIS has made significant contributions to the success of major AALL initiatives, not the least of which was the decision to make the goal of training a new generation of foreign and international law librarians a central AALL educational objective. The active participation of SIS members in this and similar programs is testimony to the kind of energy and commitment in our members that I have advocated here.

Under the able leadership of Milagros Rush, last year's Chair, the SIS reinvigorated itself. We made substantial progress toward achieving the goals of the SIS, as set out in Mila's message in last year's autumn number of the newsletter: A) "To serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on foreign, comparative, and international law"; B) "To support the goals of the parent organization, AALL"; C) "To work towards greater efficiency within the SIS, to involve more members in the activities of the SIS; to provide a more hospitable environment to our members." I hope to build on Mila's efforts. In doing that in the course of the coming year I look forward to working together with many of our members. The SIS is only as strong as its members choose to make it. I exhort you to let me hear your ideas, your concerns, and your offers to volunteer.

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AALL BOSTON 1993

FOREIGN, COMPARATIVE, AND INTERNATIONAL LAW SIS ANNUAL REPORT 1992/93
by Milagros R. Rush, Chair
University of Minnesota Law Library

The Foreign, Comparative, and International Law Special Interest Section (FCIL SIS) had a very busy and productive 1992/93. Special committees, new working groups, new projects, and assistance in the AALL institutes on training the next generation of foreign, comparative, and international law librarians greatly expanded its regular line-up of activities. Our efforts and activities can be grouped towards the accomplishment of three main goals.

A. To work towards the main objective of this SIS, which is the sharing of ideas and information on foreign, comparative, and international law among its members and with other AALL members.

Thinking of program proposals began early with an article by the SIS Chair on FCIL SIS program planning procedure in the previous year's February issue of the FCIL Newsletter. In San Francisco, formal and informal meetings were held, followed by extensive long-distance
communication to develop and finalize the proposals. The SIS ended up sponsoring and co-sponsoring seven well-attended programs at the 1993 AALL Annual Meeting. Pressure-cooker co-chairs of the Education/Program Committee are Lyonette Louis-Jacques and Jolande Goldberg.

All three issues of the FCIL Newsletter came off the press, thanks to the hardworking editorial staff of Daniel Wade as editor-in-chief, Kenneth Rudolf as layout editor, and Carmen Valero as copy editor. The issues carried not only reports and short news items, but substantial articles on survey results, as well. On a smaller scale, but much more frequently, Jonathan Pratter supplied regular contributions to the SIS Column in the AALL Newsletter.

The newly renamed Clearinghouse for Internships and International Personnel Exchanges, chaired by experienced Margareta Horiba, embarked on a two-pronged survey. The first, the results of which were published in the May issue of the newsletter, surveyed American firm and academic law libraries to identify institutions willing to host interns or visitors in some capacity. The second, which has been sent out but still without sufficient replies, surveys selected foreign law libraries willing to host exchanges or visitors.

The Chair created two issues groups this year: Electronic Issues and Processing Issues. To get some shared handle on the rapid developments in electronic technology as they impact on the work of the SIS, the Electronic Issues Group was formed, with Paul Zarins as facilitator. The Processing Issues Group was created, in part, in response to a member’s suggestion that we have closer relationships with technical services types. The year started with Pamela Deemer as chair; Sandra Beehler later took over and conducted the meeting in Boston.

These two joined the five existing working groups (created in the past by and currently coordinated by Daniel Wade): African Law, facilitated by Daniel Wade; Asian Law, facilitated by William McCloy; Commonwealth of Independent States and East European Law, facilitated early in the year by Amber Smith and later by Radu Popa; Latin American Law, facilitated by Jonathan Pratter; and Teaching Foreign and International Legal Research, facilitated by Kenneth Rudolf. Because of the intensity of the discussions during these groups’ meetings, reporters are by and large solicited—mention should be made of Marylin Raisch, who served as reporter for three of these groups’ meetings in Boston.

The working and issues groups provide great opportunities for focused meetings on specific jurisdictions and issues. Their meetings come up with immeasurably updated and helpful information and ideas. These groups also provide great opportunities for personal networking. Additionally, any of the groups can and do work on projects or surveys. From the Teaching Working Group came the foreign, comparative, and international law teaching survey. The Processing Issues Group conducted a survey on international organizations collections in the member libraries. The results of both these surveys were published in the FCIL Newsletter.

B. To support the goals of the parent organization, the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL). This includes the appointment of three special committees; the involvement in the AALL institutes on the training of the next generation of foreign, comparative, and international law librarians; and, in general, the compliance of requests from various AALL components.

The Special Committee to Develop Means to Coordinate Responses to Third World Libraries’ Requests for American Legal Materials responds to Strategy II.B.7 of the AALL Strategic Plan 1990-94 and its 1992/93 Operating Plan. The Chair had mentioned before how she considers this a noble endeavor and she feels fortunate to have found Susan Van Syckel and to have had her agree to chair this committee. After extensive fact finding
and data gathering, the committee came up with three recommendations, two of which were to join the American Library Association in “promoting and facilitating book donations by U.S. libraries to libraries in developing/emerging countries” and in “developing the requisite resource materials and selection criteria (including guidelines for selection of law books/materials).” The third recommendation is for the special committee to continue for another year to provide the requisite liaison with ALA and continued liaison with AALS, ABA, and the LAWS Project.

The Special Committee to Design a Model Curriculum on Basic Legal and Library Concepts to Help those Assigned Responsibility for Law Library Collections in Developing Countries is working to respond to Strategy II.B.8 of the same AALL plans. Because this charge got moved from 1993/94 (Strategic Plan 1990-94) to 1992/93 (Operating Plan 1992/93) and was unknown to the SIS Chair until after the solicitation for volunteers and the appointment of committees were finished, this committee had a late start. Mary Ann Nelson who chairs this committee expects to make her final report late summer or early fall. She has finished the requirements for the library side of the course study, but needs to do more work on the law, language, and practicum requirements.

Another committee that was formed after San Francisco is the Special Committee on Self-Instructional Materials. It is meant to carry out one of the three action plans forwarded by the National Legal Resources Committee (NLRC) and approved by AALL. Spurred by an idea by Bonnie Koneski-White, who now chairs the committee, and with the agreement of Jonathan Pratter, who will be SIS Chair for 1993/94, the Chair made two-year appointments of the committee chair and most of its current members. Bonnie spent the first year on administrative/procedural matters and on collecting materials.

The SIS’s Clearinghouse for International Placements was renamed the Clearinghouse for Internships and International Personnel Exchanges to incorporate the second NLRC action plan. The role that the SIS and its members are playing in the sequence of five institutes (the first of these action plans and officially under the AALL Education Committee)—as planners, directors, faculty, consultants—further illustrates the intensity of their involvement and commitment to support AALL.

Reports to, and sundry requests by, Headquarters, the SIS Council, and other

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AALL components were complied with unless they were deemed of no direct relevance. Some of these were: mid-year report; SIS biography; list of activities; revisions for SIS Handbook; recommendations on improving SIS accounting (necessitating extensive brain-picking of the Treasurer); and annual report. On behalf of the SIS, the Executive Committee was asked to vote on two issues: location change for Headquarters and name change from “Special Interest Section” to “Section.” On the first we voted unanimously for remaining in Chicago, and evenly split on the second.

C. Looking inwards, to work towards greater efficiency within the SIS, to involve more members in the activities of the SIS, and to provide a more hospitable environment to our members.

The Executive Committee adopted a formula (based on a Dan Wade—suggestion) for the composition of the SIS Nominating Committee to provide for continuity, to increase objectivity, and to simplify the process.

The formula was immediately applied to the selection of this year’s Nominating Committee. With the Chair’s choice of Timothy Kearley as chair, the committee ended up with the distinguished panel of former SIS Chairs (Ellen Schaffer and Amber Smith were the members). As also requested, the committee drew up some selection criteria that can guide future Nominating Committees.

Since there have been some nagging questions about the election process and about other items, the SIS Chair deemed it was time to do a general look-over of the SIS Bylaws. Seeking former SIS Chairs as members to take advantage of their unique experiences and insights, and asking William McCloy to chair it, she formed the Special Committee on Bylaws. It was an opportune time, too, because later at the Leadership Training, Bylaws review was on the agenda of the year’s SIS Council. The proposed amendments are being voted on by the membership early in the coming year.

In an effort to ease the yearly “changing of the guards” so to speak, but also realizing the amount of work that it could entail, the SIS Chair asked the officers, committee chairs, and other key people to at least start (or, in two cases, to update) handbooks or folders of information (responsibilities, charges, policies, rationales, procedures, reports, forms, historical information, tips, perceived problems, etc.) to pass on to their respective successors.

Although it ended up with pretty much the same set of characters, a transition meeting for current and incoming key people was held in Boston—for the same purpose.

While the SIS received an ad hoc windfall (thanks to Ellen Schaffer) in the form of profit from a workshop in San Francisco, financial economy was realized in at least two areas: the SIS Chair ordered Annual Meeting signs that can be used numerous times, and proposed to (and received the agreement of) next year’s Chair that we order at least two years’ worth of the SIS brochure to minimize printing charges (the price per piece is inversely proportional to the number of copies ordered, roughly speaking).

Speaking of the brochure, the SIS Chair and Publications Committee Chair Kurt Adamson extensively revised it this year. Newly appointed Manager of Publications Peter Beck held his end at Headquarters impressively—he was effective (my request for typography size changes in the cover was ultimately positively agreed to), efficient (Kurt and I were kept up to date), gracious, and helpful.

There were several efforts to involve more members and to provide a more hospitable environment for them. Maybe because specific projects were put forward in the solicitation letter, more SIS members responded to the Chair’s invitation for volunteers. That was very good because there were more committees to staff and membership in the existing ones was able to expand. That same solicitation letter also asked for members’ own ideas,
comments, and suggestions; the latter supplied invaluable feedback that was forwarded to the appropriate SIS leaders.

To promote the AALL Mentor Program, help was offered to a member of the program, the program’s materials were published in the FCIL Newsletter, and member participation was urged by the Chair at every occasion possible.

The Chair also created the Adopt-a-Flag project, made FCIL stickers, compiled a fact folder, and put up the FCIL schedule at all the FCIL programs—all for community-building.

There were three group opportunities for socialization: the reception for the international attendees after the business meeting and the FCIL tables at both the opening luncheon and the closing banquet. The FCIL SIS initiated this year the recognition of colleagues coming from abroad to attend the AALL Annual Meeting. So far, all the comments are positive. This was an idea planted by Jonathan Pratter and embraced enthusiastically and worked on (in consultation with Jon and with generous help from Headquarters—Judy Genesen, Phyllis Fahrer, Martha Brown) by the Chair.

We took advantage of two occasions to publicize the SIS that are afforded by AALL. The SIS was represented at the CONELL Marketplace by the Chair. To have the FCIL tables in the Activities Area staffed as much as possible, member volunteers were solicited. Dorothy Clark, Areta Halibey, Marci Hoffman, Haibin Hu, Lyonette Louis-Jacques, Kenneth Rudolf, and Amber Smith generously relieved the Chair many hours manning the tables. The promised fact sheet became a fact folder to provide these volunteers with so much more information about the SIS.

While a great reason for the Adopt-a-Flag project is member involvement, frankly the immediate motivation for it was to brighten and lighten up the newsletter-brochure-exhibit table. The flag collection can, of course, be used for other purposes—a spontaneous one was the head table during the business meeting. Another colorful addition to the exhibit table is an FCIL sign; the incoming Chair thought of this and had it made.

Also for publicity, the Chair brought copies of the brochure to all the FCIL programs and negotiated to have them available at the International Organizations Institute in Cambridge. On the theory that those who picked up the brochure are not current members of the SIS, it is encouraging to note how much interest there probably is out there.

I now want to sincerely thank everyone, named and unnamed, who in one way or another was responsible for making the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law SIS something we can be truly proud of.

This year’s officers were: Milagros R. Rush, Chair; Jonathan Pratter, Vice-Chair/Chair-elect; and William McClory, Secretary/Treasurer. These officers plus Amber Smith, immediate past Chair, comprised the Executive Committee. Former SIS Chair Timothy Kearley was our alert parliamentarian during the business meeting.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE
by Timothy Kearley, Chair
University of Wyoming

The Nominating Committee for 1992/93 consisted of Tim Kearley (chair), Ellen Schaffer, and Amber Smith. We were charged with nominating candidates for the positions of Vice-Chair/Chair-elect and Secretary/Treasurer. We were also asked to articulate some criteria for selecting nominees.

Our two main criteria were the ability to do the work involved in the position and prior service to the SIS. These two factors are related in that the candidates usually will have shown their ability to do the jobs by having successfully accomplished other tasks for the SIS. Engaging in prior service to the SIS also means that the candidates will have gotten to know other SIS members and will be able to call on them for assistance during their terms in office. We also agreed that type-of-library
diversity is desirable and should be taken into consideration. However, we felt that this should be a less important factor.

The candidates nominated were Lyonette Louis-Jacques for Vice-Chair/Chair-elect and Margareta Horiba for Secretary/Treasurer. Each tendered a written acceptance of her nomination, and each was elected.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE REPORT
by Jolande Goldberg, Co-Chair
Library of Congress
and Lyonette Louis-Jacques, Co-Chair
University of Chicago Law Library

The members of the 1992/93 Program/Education Committee were Francisco Avalos, Ralph Gaebler, Mary Cooper Gilliam, Jeanne Korman, Steven Thorpe, and Linda Will. Jolande Goldberg and Lyonette Louis-Jacques served as co-chairs of the committee. At the FCIL SIS Program/Education Committee meeting in San Francisco, the following members were present: Jolande Goldberg, Lyonette Louis-Jacques, and Steven Thorpe. FCIL SIS Chair Mila Rush and John Perkins sat in on the meeting. After discussion at that meeting, solicitation of program ideas from the FCIL SIS membership (at the business meeting, via a letter to the membership by Mila Rush, and on INT-LAW by Lyo), reviewing program ideas sent in to us (thanks, Dan, et al.), and seeking co-sponsorships with other AALL components, the following program proposals were submitted for Boston 1993:

2. EC Update: Current Issues and Online Research.
3. Teaching Transnational, Foreign and Comparative Legal Research to the Next Generation (one-day workshop).
4. Legal Information on the Commonwealth of Independent States and Eastern Europe: How to Approach? Where to Find?
5. Foreign and International Law Collection Development on a Shoestring.
7. Foreign, Comparative, and International Legal Research for the Non-Expert, the Sequel: International Organizations and Their Impact on International Business.
8. Working Trips Abroad for Law Librarians.
9. Antarctica: World Patrimony or Ecologic-Economical War Zone?
10. Classification of Intergovernmental Documentation.
11. Space: The Final Frontier? The Next Junk Yard?

We tried to submit programs that fit the Boston theme, “Law Libraries: The Next Generation,” and that met the needs of a broad cross-section of AALL, not only the FCIL SIS, and also the SIS’s specialized needs. We tried to include some programs that would have substantive law discussions and that would cover topics we rarely deal with, such as comparative law, space law, Antarctica, and classification of international legal materials. We also decided to have the “FCIL for the Non-Expert” programs track the institutes for training foreign and international law librarians (have a few speakers from the institute preceding the Annual Meeting speak at the “non-expert” program), which is why the “sequel” program dealt with international organizations (the Introduction to International Organizations Institute was to be held right before the Boston Annual Meeting). We also wanted programs with practical tips about where to go first, who to go to, etc. We also looked for something about how to deal with hot legal topics, and something on a hot legal topic (such as AIDS, abortion, gays, racism
Germany, or the constitutional crisis in Canada.

We decided to postpone submitting a program on Theocratic Legal Systems until we could tie it into the new law classification schemes, and the same for a program on classification of United Nations materials. We also deferred a proposal for a program on animal rights as human rights.

Of the 13 program proposals we submitted, five were accepted (numbers 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7), including the "EC Update" which became Part 2 of "European Community in the Nineties: Materials and Vendors to Meet Information Needs."

The following programs which co-sponsored with other AALL components were accepted by the AALL Education Committee:

- Part 1 of the "European Community in the Nineties" (with the TS SIS)
- North American Free Trade Agreement: Mexico Enters the Fray (with the PLL SIS)
- The Legal Systems and Trade Laws of Thailand and Vietnam: Facilitating the Next Generation of Trade in Southeast Asia (with the Asian American Law Librarians Caucus)

Based on the experiences of educational program planning in 1992/93, the FCIL SIS Program/Education Committee has the following suggestions:

1. Program proposals submitted should be limited to five or six. This should increase the likelihood that all our programs will be accepted and would avoid discouraging persons who submitted programs that were not accepted by the AALL Education Committee (or reduce the number of discouraged writers of program proposals).

2. Always seek co-sponsorship. We've been doing this all along, but it is still good to remember. If we contact other AALL components, not only do they keep the FCIL SIS in mind if they want to propose a program that's relevant to FCIL, but it's also a way of promoting the FCIL SIS—recruitment, publicity, etc.

3. Improve procedures for assigning rankings to submitted program proposals (or seek to avoid having to rank altogether). AALL program and workshop proposal forms have a box for the AALL component to rank among the proposals submitted so that the AALL Education Committee can tell which programs that component really wants to put on as opposed to those they're not as excited about. After all, if we submit the proposals, we want all of them to be accepted, so why rank? Ranking seems to have more negative than positive effects. The Program/Education Committee chairs feel that if our proposed programs are of high quality and are closely tied to the annual theme, ranking should not be necessary. The AALL Education Committee can perform its function of selecting those proposed programs that it deems fit best in the conceptual frame of the Annual Meeting theme, without receiving rankings from the FCIL SIS Program/Education Committee as to the relative importance of the programs.

4. The FCIL SIS Program/Education Committee should be on the mailing list or pipeline for information about the five-sequenced institutes for "training the next generation of foreign and international law librarians" so that they can coordinate FCIL SIS programming with the institutes and inform the FCIL SIS membership of the institutes. Also, the SIS could offer additional programming to complement the institutes, such as more technical, substantive programs as appropriate.

5. The committee should create a manual including its guidelines for what programs to accept, as requested by Chair Mila Rush, and other information important to the continued effective functioning of the committee. The Program/Education Committee Handbook that Mila has asked us to prepare in order to help our successors would include some of the following information:
• responsibilities, duties, tasks, memos/letters outlining issues charged to the body
• policies and decisions (how made, why)
• procedures
• reports (annual or otherwise)
• forms used
• timetables or calendar
• helpful names and addresses for doing business
• historical information
• inventory of materials sent to AALL Archives (SIS Chair’s responsibility)
• projects
• position holders
• tips
• perceived problems, etc.

6. The committee should work again on a long-range planning document and maintain lists of past programs, workshops, and institutes held by AALL, of educational programming ideas accepted or rejected by the FCIL SIS Program/Education Committee, and of potential speakers for programs. These documents would go into the working manual for the committee and secure the “continuum” or “momentum” of FCIL educational programming.

7. We should coordinate or share program responsibilities with components both within the SIS (such as the Processing or Electronic Issues Working Groups or other committees) and outside (such as other AALL SISes, caucuses, committees, etc.), and communicate FCIL SIS education needs to other AALL groups, so they can create programs that help our membership or include FCIL components in their programs.

8. Do more substantive FCI law programs.

9. Focus more programs on the needs of our clientele/patrons—programs that brief librarians on current political issues and events that have legal ramifications (an FCIL update on legislative and regulatory developments?) or that tell librarians what the end user’s needs are.

10. Continue to fashion programs that fit within the theme of the Annual Meeting.

11. Try to get the AALL Education Committee to change the program evaluation forms so we can identify years of work in law libraries (not just libraries generally) and other FCIL-relevant information.

As for the results of our programming efforts, the summaries of evaluations from the Boston meeting indicate that our programs were very well received and that coordination with other AALL groups does pay off. One notable comment on a jointly sponsored program: “I’ve been very pleased with everything I’ve attended from this SIS—and I’m not a foreign/international librarian. I do get enough reference in this to really appreciate the level of expertise in your speakers.”

The FCIL SIS continues to present programs that meet the education needs of the membership and to seek proposals for future programming. Suggestions for programs for the AALL meeting in Pittsburgh 1995 (we’ve already submitted proposals for Seattle 1994) can be sent to the current co-chairs of the FCIL SIS Program/Education Committee or to current FCIL SIS Chair Jon Pratter.

NEWSLETTER EDITOR’S REPORT
by Dan Wade
Yale Law School Library

I hope you, our readers, have enjoyed the FCIL Newsletter issues this year. I want to thank the contributors, but especially our Chair, Mila Rush, and Janice Selberg, who brought bits of INT-LAW to those of you who are not subscribers, i.e., to our bulletin board, not to the newsletter. Special thanks go to our production editor, Ken Rudolf, and our copy editor, Carmen Valero, a private firm librarian in San Diego, who has proved to be not only an excellent proofreader, but incredibly flexible, and who has been able to respond positively to incredible deadlines.

This is the first year we have worked with the AALL package plan, and while it has not
been problem free, I am confident that over time the difficulties will be worked out. With Issue 7:3 I am resigning my position as editor of the newsletter. Unfortunately, I leave with broken promises, the one most heavy on my heart is not producing a style manual for our readers, and unresolved issues, one being the publishing of paid advertisements which has brought in so much money to some SIses. I want to encourage anyone who wants to get involved in the intimacies of this SIS to take up the banner and volunteer for this position. It is an extremely rewarding experience and a good way to get to work with the leadership of the SIS.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE
by Kurt Adamson, Chair
Underwood Law Library, Southern Methodist University

The FCIL Publications Committee is responsible for coordinating or preparing the publications of the SIS. It assists, when called upon, the editors of the FCIL Newsletter, the FCIL column that appears in the AALL Newsletter, and prepares revisions of the FCIL brochure when needed.

The members of the FCIL Publications Committee and newsletter editors for this year were:

Kurt Adamson, chair
John W. Barker
Madeline Hebert
Jonathan Pratter, AALL Newsletter column
Kenneth Rudolf
Janice Selberg
Carmen Valero
Dan Wade, FCIL Newsletter editor

Both newsletter editors are to be complimented on their hard work in preparing issues and columns which were valuable not only to the membership of the SIS, but to the general membership of AALL.

At the annual Business Meeting in Boston, Dan Wade announced his resignation from the editorship in order to meet other responsibilities. However, he was also able to announce that Ken Rudolf (Yale) has accepted the position of editor-in-chief of the newsletter for 1993/94. Jon, though now responsible as Chair of the SIS, will continue his editorship of the AALL Newsletter column. The newsletter editors ask the membership to please continue submitting articles and information for both of the newsletters.

The committee chair worked with Mila Rush, SIS Chair for 1992/93, and Peter Beck of the AALL Headquarters to prepare the revised text and have copies available in time for the meeting in Boston.

Because the SIS is now responsible for paying the cost of production and duplication of brochures, it was decided that enough brochures should be made to cover a two-year period.

Under the price scale provided by AALL, it was decided that five hundred brochures would be produced. Based upon this decision, the next brochure revision should be planned for the spring of 1995. In order to keep track of the timeliness of our brochures, a date is added to the last page of the brochure.

The other significant change in the brochure is the reversal of the order of the FCIL name and AALL name on the front cover. FCIL SIS now appears at the top of the brochure, instead of at the bottom. This was requested by us and, through the efforts of Peter Beck, this order is to become standard for all brochures done by AALL for the special interest sections.

AFRICAN LAW WORKING GROUP
by Marylin Raisch
Columbia University School of Law Library

Research institutions with significant collections of African legal materials have met annually for the past few years to discuss their
holdings and the challenge of collecting materials from these jurisdictions. The focus of the group is on sub-Saharan jurisdictions. The meeting was chaired by Victor Essien of Fordham University Law School Library, and among the institutions represented were Columbia, the Los Angeles County Law Library, and Yale.

Each institution's representative around the table described the collections at his or her institution. Most law libraries are now collecting the major codes and perhaps the revised statutes, major case reports, and periodicals. Columbia reminded the group that it is relying on the microform archive of sub-Saharan African legal gazettes currently held at the New York Public Library.

Also present were representatives from Foreign Book Service of Falmouth, Mass. They offer legal materials from Zimbabwe, Niger, Namibia, Gambia, Ethiopia, and Ghana. They also obtain materials from some Caribbean jurisdictions, such as Haiti and Jamaica.

At next year's annual meeting, the group hopes to get an African specialist to speak at this working group meeting to guide librarians in selection and identification of the legal materials that exist for some of these jurisdictions.

ELECTRONIC ISSUES WORKING GROUP
by Marylin Raisch
Columbia University School of Law Library

This year's meeting, chaired by Paul Zarins of the Jacob Burns Law Library at George Washington University, represented the more stable status of an informal group which met at the annual meeting last year. Issues appropriate for consideration by this interest group were suggested by the chair and are as follows: 1) ways librarians might best keep each other informed promptly of the appearance of new databases, CD-ROM products, additions to the Lexis and Westlaw services, and efforts of minor vendors and miscellaneous networks; 2) ways to enhance INT-LAW with such special features as the advance tables of contents of American Journal of International Law and International Legal Materials; 3) training issues, such as training on the location and use of Internet sources; and 4) collection development issues, such as handling of special funds for networks that charge for access (such as UNISER) and replacement of print products with an electronic format.

These and other issues were taken up by the group as each institution's representative talked "around the table." Several useful suggestions and new issues were presented. E-mail addresses should be listed and widely shared. Law Librarian of Congress Kathie Price indicated that the Hispanic Law Index and World Law Index are now on the Internet, and the latter now includes references to legal materials from Francophone Africa. She pointed out that obtaining materials via databases through connections to developing countries or from colleagues "connected" there remains difficult because of internal telecommunications problems.

Dan Wade of Yale Law Library would like to see a dividing up of subscriptions to foreign legal databases and bulletin boards among foreign law librarians nationally and a sharing of information from these different services, perhaps via INT-LAW.

Lyonette Louis-Jacques of the University of Chicago raised questions about forms of access to the databases in terms of what lawyers and students actually use. The group might want to exert pressure on Lexis and Westlaw to do more. Lobbying the owners of the intellectual property has become necessary to ask for new products as well as more information about the products that already exist. All agreed that with a proliferation of databases and CD-ROM products with different search logics, more vendor presentations are needed, perhaps sponsored by this group. Searching, updating features, and keeping up with contents present the major challenges.
Finally, the following suggestions were made for keeping up with new electronic products and those under development: the American Library Association has an International Documents Taskforce that gets new product announcements, so these non-law government documents groups could be a fruitful additional source of information. Also, widely sponsored online Internet training opportunities exist. And, lastly, getting more foreign librarians connected around the world will enhance communications about new products, gopher and FTP sites, and other enhancements to the “virtual library” in which we now all increasingly work.

RUSSIAN/CIS/EAST EUROPEAN LAW WORKING GROUP
by Marylin Raisch
Columbia University School of Law Library

The bibliographic landscape is still as unsettled as the geography and the economic systems of the jurisdictions discussed by this working group. The meeting was chaired by Radu Popa of New York University School of Law Library. Four main issues were presented for discussion: 1) availability of English translations of laws; 2) how to obtain and catalog vernacular sources (especially in the former Republics whose vernaculars are not widely known or collected; 3) online and other electronic sources of information; and 4) who is collecting what and how to share it.

Most institutions involved in collecting these materials are collecting the major jurisdictions, with special emphasis on some places favored by faculty research. Columbia is collecting Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus; Penn is collecting Russia, Ukraine, and the Czech Republic. Yale is attempting to collect Croatia.

Present at the meeting was the librarian of the library of the Parliament of Estonia, Úla Jürviste. She indicated that Estonian laws are being translated into English, and she receives many inquiries from members of the parlia-

ment about the laws of the United States and Canada, so it might be possible for an exchange of information to benefit their library and those in the United States.

Law Librarian of Congress Kathie Price indicated that the Library of Congress was collecting laws of Albania and the former Yugoslavia, and a task force had been set up on Central Asia with a specialist in Turkic languages assisting. There is also a grant proposal for a “dictionary on demand” project to create a multilingual dictionary including Eastern European languages such as Romanian, Croatian, etc. LC is maintaining good contacts in Ukraine, Russia, and Eastern Europe in general. It also has a Hungarian legal database, in Hungarian.

Finally, Harvard indicated that the Slavic bibliographer is maintaining some breadth in their collection, in conjunction with some materials at the Widener library. All participants in the working group agreed to meet again next year and continue the work of the group in maintaining collection in these difficult jurisdictions, where the legal systems and publications are difficult to obtain and identify.

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INTERNSHIPS AND INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL EXCHANGES
by Margareta Horiba
Tulane Law Library

The clearinghouse has been served by the following members: Katherine Ewing and Grace Mills, CUNY Law School Library, Suzanne Thorpe, University of Minnesota Law Library, Telle Zoller, University of Wisconsin Law Library, and Margareta Horiba, Tulane Law School Library, chair.

A survey of American law firm and academic law libraries was conducted in April 1993 for the purpose of identifying institutions willing to host interns or visitors in some capacity. The result was reported in detail in
the May 1993 issue of FCIL Newsletter.

A survey of selected foreign law libraries, willing to host exchanges or visitors, was mailed out late April together with the printed brochure of the FCIL SIS. To date, two libraries have returned favorable responses. They are UNIDROIT in Rome, Italy, and Uppsala University Law Library, Sweden.

It is uncertain how these surveys have been received by the targeted institutions. The administration of law libraries naturally varies a great deal among institutions and countries and we must take into account that a law library in many cases is part of a larger organization, e.g., a university library, and may not be in a position to respond independently.

If this survey has had no other purpose, however, I hope that we have succeeded in advertising the FCIL SIS and the interest of our members to get in contact with our counterparts in other parts of the world. Maybe the idea of exchanges and visitors among law libraries and law librarians will take hold and materialize in time. We may have to piggyback on the contacts and experiences of general librarians. A booklet on the Foreign Relations Bureau of the German Library Institute was given to the clearinghouse by Jolande Goldberg of the Library of Congress.

The clearinghouse received a $350 grant from AALL in order to conduct the two surveys. An accounting report will be filed with headquarters.

Some half dozen inquiries from law librarians in this country and from abroad have been forwarded to me during the past year. I do not know whether an actual visit or exchange has taken place as a result of the information supplied.

With the end of this term I submit my resignation as chair of the clearinghouse committee. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to serve and I have truly enjoyed conversing and corresponding with librarians interested in a foreign experience. It is my regret that I may have not had much to offer.

I hope that someone else will have enthusiasm and new ideas in store for the clearinghouse.

PROCESSING ISSUES GROUP
by Sandy Beehler
Cornell Law Library

Before the conference began, I put out a call through INT-LAW for those interested in meeting and for ideas for the agenda. I received answers from six people: Pam Deemer (Emory), Beth Gwynn (U.Miami), Margaret Aycock, Virginia Davis (both U.Houston), Gretchen Wolf (Duke), and Yukino Nakashima (Columbia). I changed the meeting time from Sunday at 1:30 p.m. to Monday at noon during the opening luncheon.

Unfortunately, this meeting time had many drawbacks, and the meeting was not as successful as I had hoped due to the difficulty of holding a discussion in such a noisy and unpredictable setting. The turnout for the meeting was very satisfactory. Of the original seven, four of us attended; others may have been discouraged by the fact that the table we had reserved quickly filled up with attendees I had not expected. The final roster for the meeting was as follows: Sandy Beehler, chair (Cornell), Areta (Ruth) Halibey (U Chicago), Pam Deemer (Emory), Elka Tenner (Loyola Marymount), Wiltmud Harms (UC Berkeley), Lenore Rapkin (McGill), Bill McCloy (U Washington), Margaret Aycock and Virginia Davis (U Houston). Beth Gwynn (U Miami) was turned away for lack of space. Jackie Shieh (Georgia State) also expressed interest in joining the group but was turned away for lack of space.

I began the meeting by explaining the purpose of the group. Pam Deemer gave a summary of our original charge and the project we had completed over the past year. I collected ideas for future projects that could be undertaken by the group. These included: sharing locally established authority records; documents—what to keep and what to throw out; a column in FCIL on technical services
issues useful to foreign law librarians (some kind of liaison with TSLL—I’m on the executive board); and changes in subject headings and main entry headings. In addition, two ideas came from Mila: how European Court of Human Rights cases are cataloged and a scheme for organizing ICL pleadings. I think we can garner still more ideas with a little follow-up work.

Since there were several people at the table who had attended the IGO institute at Harvard before the Annual Meeting, we devoted the remainder of the meeting to a discussion of people’s impressions from the institute. Most thought it was very useful and well organized. The tapes and materials will be available soon.

WORKING GROUP ON TEACHING FOREIGN, COMPARATIVE, AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL RESEARCH: REPORT OF BOSTON MEETING
by Jeanne Rehberg
New York University Law Library

About twenty-five people attended the meeting of the FCIL SIS Working Group on Teaching Foreign, Comparative, and International Legal Research during the Annual Meeting of AALL. Christine Corcos of Case Western Reserve University Law School Library led the group in a discussion of planning a curriculum.

Attendees described the curricula of the courses they teach and voiced the following methods, tips, and issues:

1. Should substantive knowledge of international law be a prerequisite? Don’t assume any when planning a course.
2. The same is true for basic library skills.
3. Keep it simple. Students can only absorb so much new material at once.
4. Class size may limit the use of hands-on exercises and the number of individual exercises you can grade.
5. Use analogies to American legal systems and sources to introduce unfamiliar foreign and international sources.
6. Call upon guest speakers, such as foreign practitioners, for specialized topics.
7. Preparing a subject pathfinder can be a successful exercise for students.
8. Bibliographic/documentary approach versus functional/problem-oriented approach: limited time versus making the course seem relevant to law students. Use current events (newspapers, your own reference questions) for exercises and exams and even when introducing documentary sources.
9. If your library has limited holdings, you can still teach research strategy and techniques for locating documents elsewhere.
10. Teach students how to ask a good question of their librarian.
11. Require students to read some of the documentation after they locate it—this will enhance their attention to the course.
12. Show that a documentary problem can have substantive legal consequences.
13. With adequate time and some background knowledge, students can use a seminar approach. For example, students can present an aspect of UN documentation that they researched in advance, and foreign students can teach the sources of their own country. The foreign legal specialists at the Library of Congress document and present their research problems and strategies to each other.
14. Let the first and last classes be research strategy sessions—ask students to compare their understanding from the first to last class.

Other news from the working group:
Lyonnette Louis-Jacques of the D’Angelo Law Library, University of Chicago, has completed the survey of teachers of FCI law and legal research that was preliminarily reported in the February 1993 FCIL Newsletter.
Ken Rudolf of Yale Law School Library has agreed to maintain the working group’s collection of FCI syllabi, recommended reading lists, and other course materials. The group will try to provide electronic access to the
materials. All readers of the newsletter are invited to send updated or new materials to Ken.

Ken Rudolf is coordinator for this working group. Everyone interested in continuing the discussion of teaching methods and curricula is encouraged to attend the group’s meeting next year during AALL in Seattle, which will probably focus upon a special topic such as teaching international environmental law research.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AALL II.B.8
by Mary Ann Nelson
University of Texas Law Library

The charge of my committee was to design a course of study for foreign law librarians in other countries. I have completed the requirements for the library side of the course of study, but I am still trying to define the law, language, and practicum requirements. I would appreciate any input other members have to contribute. I will have the completed report finished late summer or early fall.

Anyone with ideas regarding the foreign law component is urged to contact Mary Ann Nelson, the chair of this committee, as soon as possible.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AALL II.B.7
by Susan Van Syckel
McGeorge School of Law Library

The special committee was formed in June of 1992 with six members representing law libraries in Texas, Massachusetts, California, Kentucky, and Washington, D.C. The committee understood its charge to be: 1) to advise AALL (through the FCIL SIS) about its potential roles in responding to requests from academic libraries in developing countries for U.S. law books; 2) to recommend (on the basis of fact-finding) which of these roles is most appropriate/realistic. The possibilities (from most to least ambitious/costly) seemed to be:

1. A Clearinghouse. AALL would collect books, coordinate and underwrite the cost of shipping them abroad, and determine the allocation of books (which library gets what).

2. A Resource and Referral Service. AALL matches donor and recipient libraries (referral services); AALL provides donor and recipient libraries with resource materials addressing funding sources, shipping costs/logistics, criteria for selection of books and materials; AALL maintains various directories of foundations and organizations involved in distributing books to libraries abroad for dissemination to interested parties.

3. A Handbook/Guide. AALL provides its membership with a written guide suggesting procedures/resources for individual law libraries in the U.S. wishing to establish linkages with individual libraries abroad.

4. Joint Venture. AALL undertakes any of the above in collaboration with other associations of library/law school professionals.

The committee began fact-finding in November of 1992 with the expectation that its mission would be completed when it submitted its recommendations to the FCIL SIS in July 1993. It would now seem appropriate for the committee to continue its work for an additional year. To justify this suggestion, and to preface formal recommendations, the following background information is offered.

Distribution of Books Abroad:
Current Methods

Currently there is no central clearinghouse, no single organizing body in the U.S. coordinating distribution of donated books to libraries in developing countries. Rather, distribution is undertaken by private, voluntary organizations or by individual U.S. libraries who have established special relationships with libraries abroad. Likewise, there are no uniform guidelines for selection of materials for donation, nor is there a published resource
directory naming the book distributing organizations/participating U.S. libraries.* Recognizing the need for a more coherent response to requests for books from libraries in developing and emerging countries, associations of library professionals in the U.S. addressed the issue in their 1992/93 agendas. At the same time, lawyers' associations were extending assistance to parliaments and law schools in the emerging countries of Central and Eastern Europe—that assistance included "library development."

Professional Organizations

**American Library Association (ALA).** In 1992 the International Relations Committee of ALA appointed a subcommittee to study the issue and report back with recommendations. The subcommittee report was submitted in June of 1992 and considered by the parent committee in June of this year. Briefly, the report recommends that ALA: 1) publicize the need for book donations to developing countries and provide "how-to kits" to institutions wishing to donate books; 2) develop a directory of foundations, corporations and other organizations willing to underwrite shipping costs, and that this be disseminated to interested libraries/publishers; 3) establish guidelines for selection and provision of books to developing countries to be made available to both donor and recipient libraries. (Copy of report is appended.) The International Relations Committee of ALA has endorsed the recommendations of its subcommittee and referred the subcommittee report to its three divisions within ALA—ALCTS, ACRL, RASD—for action.

**Association of College and Research Libraries (ACRL),** a division of ALA. The International Relations Committee of ACRL sponsored a Round Table Discussion, "Book Donations to Third World Academic Libraries: Practical Considerations," at its Sixth National Conference in April of 1992, and distributed a list of book donation organizations and their literature to conference attendees. Given the impetus from ALA, this committee will undoubtedly revisit the issue in 1993/94.

**American Bar Association (ABA).** As part of a comprehensive program to provide training to law faculty in emerging Central and East European countries, the ABA has formed a "working group" to develop a more focused library "development initiative" for participating law schools (part of the CEELI Sister Law School Project).

**Lawyers Alliance for World Security (LAWS).** The LAWS International Law Library Project solicits donations of U.S. law books for distribution to libraries in the former Soviet Union countries. LAWS has already requested assistance from AALL in promoting and underwriting this project.

Individual Libraries/"Twinning"

A number of academic libraries have established individual relationships with libraries abroad—called "twinning." These relationships include staff exchanges, exchange or donation assistance with interlibrary loans, sponsorship of membership in international organizations, joint research/pilot projects. ALA is collecting data about these special connections; UNESCO will be publishing
guidelines on library twinning in late 1993. There is scant data on the number of U.S. law libraries donating books to libraries in developing countries. No formal survey has been done to date. The informal surveys (e-mail)/chapter newsletter ads used by the FCIL special committee members in their local areas failed to generate sufficient information even in these smaller arenas. A formal survey of AALL members (resources permitting) is needed if the FCIL SIS feels the data is important.

Funding/Logistics

There is scant funding for shipment of books abroad. Distribution organizations underwrite most of the cost: there are roughly three dozen major U.S. private, voluntary organizations engaged in acquiring and distributing American donated books abroad. A few ship worldwide; most serve targeted areas, several receive USIA grants. As a rule, these organizations ship only large quantities of books. Books can be held in storage for some time, and it may be several months before books transported by these organizations reach their destination. Often, these organizations ship to dockside only—overland transport must be provided by the recipient library.

The United States Information Agency (USIA), through its Book Programs, provides grants to private book donation foundations and to libraries to underwrite some costs of shipping books to libraries overseas. The USIA reserves the right to "approve" of the intended recipient, however.

Committee Findings/Recommendations

The consensus among special committee members is that it is not reasonable to duplicate the efforts of the International Relations Committee of the ALA. Because ALA already encompasses U.S. academic and research libraries; because they are already coordinating their activities with the other major players in this arena (publishers, book donation organizations, UNESCO); and because they have authorized compilation of source directories/information brochures and articulation of "guidelines" for materials selection, it seems appropriate for AALL to work with ALA in developing these resources so that they would be useful to the community of U.S. law libraries as well. Particularly in the development of selection criteria, AALL members could bring welcome expertise.

Therefore, the Special Committee on AALL II.B.7 respectfully recommends the following to the AALL Special Interest Section on Foreign, Comparative, and International Law:

- that AALL join ALA in promoting and facilitating book donations by U.S. libraries to libraries in developing/emerging countries;
- that AALL join ALA in developing the requisite resource materials and selection criteria (including guidelines for selection of law books/materials);
- that the special committee continue for an additional year to provide the requisite liaison with ALA and continued liaison with AALS, ABA, and the LAWS project.

Appendix

International Relations Committee
Book Donation Subcommittee Report
28 June 1992

The following report was prepared on behalf of the Subcommittee, and represents the thinking, concerns and recommendations of its members. It is based on the three relevant resolutions contained in the original document proposed by the Executive Board and Council.

RESOLVED, That the American Library Association urge its member libraries, publishers, and others to contribute their relevant, unneeded materials to libraries in developing countries.
Recommendation: That communication be initiated through news stories, feature articles, and programs, stressing the needs and concerns expressed in the "whereas" sections of the document and soliciting active cooperation from these groups; and that brochures, how-to kits, and other materials be produced and distributed to facilitate the involvement of such institutions in the book donation field.

RESOLVED, That the ALA request other foundations to join in providing the financial resources to cover the cost of the overseas mailing under this international gift program.

Recommendation: That a directory of foundations, corporations, and other organizations be developed which support the transportation of books and other materials between the United States and developing countries; and that the list be made available by the ALA to these libraries, publishers, and others interested in donation programs.

RESOLVED, That the IRC support the development of an expanded international gift program and promote visibility for it within ALA.

Recommendation: That guidelines be established for the use of donating libraries and receiving libraries participating in book donation programs to insure that the appropriate materials are provided and reach their intended destinations; and that methods be explored by which to foster concern within ALA for those libraries in other countries in need of collection development materials.

In order to accomplish these tasks, consideration should be given to developing a formal, continuing book donation function.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SELF-INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS
by Bonnie Koneski-White
Western New England College School of Law Library

The first year on the Subcommittee on Self-Instructional Materials was partially spent on administrative/procedural matters—getting a subcommittee in place; determining tenure; and setting priorities.

As chair, I have been collecting materials suggested in the AALL National Legal Resources Committee Plan for training foreign and international law librarians: the next generation.

The entire subcommittee will now become involved in compiling the materials, editing them, and deciding on a manner of production.

REPORTS FROM IALL BARCELONA

IALL Course Features Catalanian and Spanish Law
by J. Bridget Reischer
Harvard Law School Library

The Facultat de Dret of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF) in Barcelona, Spain, hosted the International Association of Law Libraries' (IALL) 12th Course on International Law Librarianship, August 17 to 20, 1993. Entitled "Catalonia, Spain, Europe, and Latin America: Regional Legal Systems and their Literature," the course was attended by more than 80 librarians from Europe, North and South America, and Asia, as well as librarians from the European Parliament, Court of Justice of the European Community, and the United Nations. In addition to the series of topical lectures, the staff of the UPF Library organized tours of the library of the Monastery of Montserrat, the Catalanian Parliament, and the library of the Universitat Pompeu Fabra itself.

After the official opening on Wednesday,
at which Prof. Dr. Pau Salvador (General Director of Law of the Catalan Government) described librarians as "guardians of the written culture . . . and the backbone of the research centers", the morning session, moderated by Prof. Dr. Encarna Roca i Trias (University of Barcelona), provided an overview of current issues in Catalanian law. Dr. Oriol Oleart (University of Barcelona) discussed the legal historical perspectives of Catalanian law, and Dr. Miquel Martin (University of Girona) gave an overview of the law and institutions with particular emphasis on family and succession law. Of particular interest was the presentation of a panel of UPF librarians which provided an extensive bibliography on Catalanian law sources.

The afternoon session, moderated by Prof. Dr. Oriol Casanovas (UPF) was a discussion of the federal aspects of Spanish law. Dr. Joan-Lluís Pérez-Francesch (Autonomous University of Barcelona) discussed the constitutional development of Spanish law which allows for the development of the autonomous communities. He was followed by Mr. Victor Ferreras (UPF) who presented an excellent overview of the differences between the Spanish autonomous system and the American federal system. Legal sources in Spain were presented by Ms. Maria-José Eizaguirre (Senate Library, Madrid), while a comparison of Spanish libraries (an outsider's view) was made by Ms. Sabine Zehrer (Freie Universität Berlin).

Following the afternoon session, participants were given tours of the Pompeu Fabra library. The UPF is a new university, founded in June 1990, and the library reflects this. The university teaches law and the humanities and in August 1993 the library had a collection of 102,000 volumes all of which had been acquired in the last 4 years. The library is very automated and has a large number of CD-ROM databases. There is easy access to the Catalanian university system on-line union catalog which encourages the use of other collections. The cataloging backlog is enormous and to facilitate the use of the collections books are added to the catalog with order records and bar-coded as they are checked out. Full cataloging and classification in the Library of Congress system are added later. The main library is quite new and already feeling slightly cramped. On the day of our visit it was very full of students studying for end-of-quarter exams. The space problem will be remedied in the next few years by a move to a newly renovated building near the harbor.

On Thursday, Part Two of the course covered "Spanish Law and Europe" and was moderated by Mr. Carles Gasóliba (Member of the European Parliament). It began with discussions of the relationship between Spanish law and European Community law by Dr. Javier Diez-Hochleitner (Autonomous University of Madrid) and Mr. Lluís Pérez-Salas (UPF). Prof. Claire Germain (Cornell University) followed up with a discussion of NAFTA and its impact on Spain and the EC. Later in the session, Dr. Salvador presented the Spanish law of contracts and Prof. Dr. Joaquim Bisbal (University of Barcelona) discussed the European unification of commercial law.

That afternoon the staff of UPF Library organized a tour of the library of the Monastery of Montserrat. Montserrat, a mountain to the south of Barcelona, is the national symbol of Catalonia. The first recorded religious presence there was in the ninth century. The library was rebuilt after the Napoleonic wars, during which the original collections were destroyed. They now have a research collection of 250,000 volumes including more than 400 incunabula and many more manuscripts. Although the major part of the collection is theology, the reference collection, housed in space that is reminiscent of "The Name of the Rose," reflects an interest in art, heraldry, politics, history, and philosophy. The library has a very close working relationship with the other research libraries of Catalonia.

Part Three on the final day of the course was devoted to Spanish law and Latin America and was moderated by Ms. Roberta Schaffer
(Covington & Burling). Prof. Igor Kavass (Vanderbilt University) gave an overview of Latin American legal systems. Dr. Alberto Aronovitz (Swiss Institute of Comparative Law) discussed the problems faced by Spain and Latin America in their integration into regional organizations. The influence of Spanish law on Latin American legal systems and on United States law was discussed by Dr. Carlos Bueno-Guzmán (United Nations Commission on International Trade Law) and Dr. José Ramón Remacha (University of Valladolid), respectively. The Hispanic Law Index of the Library of Congress was presented by Dr. Rubens Medina (U.S. Library of Congress) as a model for a World Law Index.

The late morning was spent on a tour of the Catalanian Parliament and library which are located in an eighteenth century building in a park near the harbor. The building was originally built as a fort and was used at different periods as stables for the army and later as a gallery. It has been beautifully renovated since it became the seat of the Catalanian Parliament in the mid-1970s.

This tour was followed by a visit to the site of the new UPF library which will be located in the base of an old water reservoir. The idea of designing a library in a building with 6 meters of water on the roof would give most librarians nightmares, but UPF is going to do it. The reservoir will be reduced to a depth of 1 meter and the library stacks, reference areas and meeting rooms will be placed on three levels supported by the approximately 100 brick columns which are 25 meters high and which also support the water. I was told that the added benefit of water on the roof is a reduction in the cost of air conditioning. The roof will be used as a part of a university café terrace with the reservoir as a sort of pond in the middle.

The final part of the course was a panel discussion towards a universal law classification system moderated by Dr. Jürgen Gödán (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law). An introduction to the Library of Congress classification system as an electronic research tool was given by Dr. Jolande Goldberg (U.S. Library of Congress) and was followed by an appraisal of the Swiss Institute’s classification system by Mr. Frank Chapman, (Swiss Institute of Comparative Law). Ms. Vinyet Panyella (National Library of Catalonia) discussed the CDU system and Dr. Holger Knudsen (Max Planck Institute for Foreign and Private International Law), presented the case of Dewey Decimal Classification as used by the European University Institute in Florence. Mr. William Steiner (University of Cambridge) then discussed the law classification system of the European University Institute’s Library as it interacts with the Dewey system. Mr. José M. Gabilondo (Autonomous University of Barcelona) presented a user’s view of the classification of varied legal jurisdictions. The final presentation was by Ms. Montserrat Fernández (UPF Main Library) who discussed the reasons for the adoption (and modification) of the Library of Congress classification system by the Universitat Pompeu Fabra library.

Following the concluding remarks by Prof. Dr. Núria Bouza (Acting Rector, UPF) and Dr. Katalin Balázs-Veredy (President, IALL, Library of the Hungarian Parliament), participants met at an excellent closing dinner at a restaurant in the Olympic Port. The staff of the UPF library did a marvelous job of local arrangements, including providing simultaneous interpretation into Spanish and English.

The proceedings of the course are being published by William S. Hein & Co. and are expected in 1994.

Support Your FCIL SIS

Mark and Return
Your Ballot
Impressions of the IALL Course in Barcelona
by Margareta Horiba
Tulane Law School Library

The International Association of Law Libraries held its 12th Course on International Law Librarianship in Barcelona during a few intensive and memorable days between the 17th and 21st of August 1993. The topic was Catalonia, Spain, Europe and Latin America: Regional Legal Systems and Their Literature. The host and joint organizer was the Universitat Pompeu Fabra through its law school and its library. Faculty, librarians, and staff alike provided efficient and enthusiastic support and guidance throughout the program in an exceptionally warm and pleasant atmosphere.

Universitat Pompeu Fabra, a public university founded in 1990, is named for the reformer of the modern Catalan language. It is a dynamic school with new approaches to education. The statutes, under which it was created, observe that “the library is regarded as important as, if not more important than the Faculties themselves.” This from Les Biblioteques de les Universitats Públiques de Catalunya en els Anys 90, State-Funded University Libraries in Catalonia in the Nineties prepared by university librarians and published by the Generalitat de Catalunya in 1993. Legal literature forms an important part of the General Library at Pompeu Fabra. The collection is classified according to the LC classification system and the library uses the VTLS online system.

The library and law school, along with other social science and humanities departments, are housed provisionally in bright modern facilities on Carrer Balmes in the part of town called the Eixample, denoting the “extension” of the city which took place in the nineteenth century. A few blocks away, along the wide tree-lined streets, is the elegant Passeig Gràcia with the exotic and fanciful apartment buildings by Gaudi, Puig i Cadafalch, and Domènech i Montaner, three big names in Catalan modernist architecture.

A few steps around the corner from the university was the hotel where social gatherings and frequent refreshment breaks took place.

Around eighty participants came from twelve countries: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Japan, Luxembourg, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the United States, with the largest number, naturally, from Spain. A total of twenty-four papers were presented in either English or Spanish with simultaneous translation available. In most cases the full text was handed out beforehand, much appreciated in view of the vast amount of knowledge and information imparted during the course. The librarians of Pompeu Fabra presented a well-documented paper on “Legal Sources and Law Libraries in Catalonia,” part of a forthcoming publication RBJE: Repertorio bibliográfico jurídico del Estado español, which will be advertised when published.

The point of departure for the presentations were the perspectives of Catalonian law, historical and present. Catalonia is an Autonomous Community under the Spanish Constitution of 1978. It represents one of the “historical nationalities” in Spain and as such has even greater autonomy than other regions. In widening circles there were presentations of Spanish sources of law, Spanish libraries, Spain in Europe and in international organizations; the influence of Spanish law in Latin America; legal systems in Latin America and comparisons of integration processes into the EEC and MERCOSUR. A panel “Towards a Universal Law Classification” laid bare interesting perspectives and experiences of different systems, all workable, none perfect.

One afternoon found us climbing in a double-decker bus on winding roads steeply above the dry landscape toward the holy center of Catalonia, the Abbey of Montserrat. At 2400, feet it is hugged by the curious rock
formations that seem to suggest Sagrada Familia, Gaudi’s unfinished cathedral in Barcelona; or is it the other way around? Here thousands of tourists and pilgrims come to see the Black Madonna and to hear the Escolania, the boy singers who study and receive musical training at Montserrat. In store for us was a pleasant lunch and guided tour of the abbey library. Back in Barcelona, the bus took us around to see the famous sites of the city, including the impressive and beautiful Olympic facilities atop Montjuic.

Another excursion went to the Parliament of Catalonia, where we were guided through the ornate halls and the library. The Parliament is located in the Parc de la Ciutadella, one of the few green areas of the city. Close by is the site of the future Pompeu Fabra General Library, which promises to be an altogether grandiose facility. The Edifici de les Aigües, a defunct water reservoir, was designed to support 10,000 tons of water on top of numerous arched brick pillars at a height of more than 50 feet. The water level overhead will be drastically reduced, but not eliminated, and the stacks and reading rooms will be incorporated on two levels around the pillars below. The librarians who guided us through this magnificent cathedral-like structure, where work is just beginning, were understandably excited.

The final banquet was held at a restaurant overlooking the Mediterranean at the Olympic Port, a beautiful stretch of beach, harbor, and arcades below the Olympic Village, a wonderful meal with the cava flowing freely.

This was not only a well-planned and successful course, it was excellent value all around, considering the trips and many meals included in the registration fee. Accommodation at two hotels was subsidized through the University’s arrangements. If there is one thing one could have wished for it was a different season. August is the month when much of Barcelona is closed for business and the residents escape the heat and humidity for the mountains or the sea. Most of the bookstores were closed, shop windows shuttered and dark, and the rows upon rows of café tables stood empty along the Rambla Catalunya. The many cultural offerings and architectural sites demand time and cooler weather. All said and done one must return to Barcelona!

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What’s New on INT-LAW
by Janice Selberg
Wayne State University Law Library

In case you’ve missed messages on the INT-LAW list, or are a non-subscriber, below is a sampling from the past two months. The first message is one posted September 8, 1993, by Lyonette Louis-Jacques as a review to INT-LAW subscribers, and is well worth printing here.

... If you’ve signed on recently, you might be curious as to who’s on the INT-LAW list and what types of questions, comments, etc, are posted. To find out who’s on the list in alphabetical order by last name, send the following message to listserv@uminn1.bitnet:

   review int-law by name

To find out (roughly) what countries subscribers are from, send the following message to listserv@uminn1.bitnet:

   review int-law country

And a fun way to see what messages have been posted and the kind of traffic there is on INT-LAW is to check the archives at the
Cornell Law School gopher. The Cornell site has archived INT-LAW messages since early 1993. To get to Cornell:

    telnet fatty.law.cornell.edu
    login: gopher.

You’ll see a menu. Pick “Discussion and Listserv Archives.” That’ll send you to another menu. You’ll have two choices: “Foreign and International Law Librarians Archives” and “Foreign and International Law Librarians <Text Search>.” If you choose the first one, you’ll be able to browse through the subject headers of messages since about February 1993 (there are about 52 screens so far), and call up the full text of the messages you want to see. Or if you choose “text search,” you can do a word search for archived messages on a particular topic. Note that the Cornell archives are incomplete (INT-LAW was started in 1991), and there are a few other gaps in the 1993 archives, but you’ll get a good idea of the type of information provided on INT-LAW. —Lyo.

Messages on INT-LAW can often involve those uncomplicated, but vexing, problems that another experienced person can solve for us right away. Below are three of these, concerning a source for a microform collection, a topical search for journal articles, and the identification of an international convention.

Official Journal in Microform

Carrie Luttmann, Baker & McKenzie, Sept. 3, 1993: Our library is in the harrowing process of moving. We want to dump our paper copy of the Official Journal and switch to microfiche. My question is this . . . does anyone have any recommendations on a good quality microfiche set?

Margaret Aycock, University of Houston, Sept. 8, 1993: We are receiving the Official Journal on microfiche from UNIPUB, 4611-F Assembly Dr., Lanham, MD 20706-4391. The quality of the fiche is good, although there is a lag between its receipt and that of the paper issues.

Marpole V

June MacLeod, San Diego, Aug. 30, 1993: I am trying to locate a copy of an international convention the title of which is something like marpole mx5 . . . it deals with disposal of waste at sea . . . can someone direct me to this document please?

Randy Snyder, U.S. Department of State, Aug. 31, 1993: MARPOL V is Senate Treaty Doc 100-3. A copy has been faxed to you.

Ellen Schaffer, Georgetown University, Aug. 31, 1993: Marpol is the Protocol Relating to the 1973 International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and was published as an HMSO Command Paper no. 5748 and an addendum in Command Paper 7347. Also it was published in 17 ILM 546 (1987). The V you are referring to is probably the Annex V that entered into force on Dec. 31, 1988, according to 1993 TIF.

George Jacobsen, Louisiana State University, Aug. 31, 1993: Another source is Benedict on Admiralty, vol.6 . . .

European Energy Charter

Paul Myler, Aug. 15, 1993: I am wondering whether anybody out there may know of any good articles, etc., discussing the European Energy Charter; they seem to be very thin on the ground. I am interested in the Charter itself and the progress of the Basic Agreement and various protocols that are currently under negotiation, with particular regard to the protection that may be provided under this document for investors in the Russian oil and gas industries.

Renate Weidinger, Universität Konstanz, Aug. 18, 1993: A quick search in the SCAD
database brought out 16 citations to European Energy Charter. I’ll send it to you by separate mail.

An increasing number of messages on INT-LAW announce new e-lists or other services available on the 'Net. Information about international publications is another area of growth. Lynette Louis-Jacques is now working on her twelfth “News of International Legal Publications” (unfortunately, too lengthy to reprint here).

Below are excerpts from three recent informative announcements of directions to Internet resources.

Electronic Sources for UN Documents

Colin Cavell, University of Massachusetts, Sept. 6, 1993: Am interested in knowing whether there is a telnet, gopher or ftp site through which one can access UN docs, treaty series, etc., and also all other docs, especially historical docs, relating to international law?

Peter Stott, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Sept. 9, 1993: There is no single source for UN documents. What follows are several suggestions, but I am sure that others will have more to add. At least five organizations run gophers:

- The UN Development Programme (host: nywork1.undp.org)
- The World Health Organization (WHO)
  (host :gopher.who.ch)
- International Telecommunications Union (ITU) (host: info.itu.ch)
- UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (host: hqfaus01.unicef.org)
- UN Criminal Justice Information Network (UNCJIN) (host: uacsc2.albany.edu)

The United Nations gopher run by UNDP out of New York includes among its press releases, the Daily Highlights.

The UN Information Center in Melbourne, Australia, posts the Daily Highlights as well as many other types of documents including Security Council resolutions, General Assembly decisions, and Secretary General activities. These are available on the networks of the Association for Progressive Communication (APC) in the conference “unic.news.” There are modest individual and library rates for APC membership. (For more information write: support@igc.apc.org.)

Treaties (FTP sites):
- EcoNet (igc.org.cd /pub/UNCED) = documents from the Rio meeting
- Multilaterals Project (jade.tufts.edu cd /pub/diplomacy) = ongoing project with 70+ multilateral treaties and other instruments. Also available on the Cornell and CIESIN gophers (fatty.law.cornell.edu and infoserver.ciesin.org, respectively).

Multilateral Treaties

Peter Stott, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Aug. 31, 1993: ... The Multilaterals Project is an experimental program begun... to make available to the Internet community the text of a wide variety of multilateral conventions. ... Although to date the primary focus has been on international environmental instruments, conventions dealing with human rights, the laws of war, and other fields are also included ... .

NAFTA

Paul Jones, University of North Carolina, Sept. 7, 1993: The North American Free Trade Agreement is now available on sunsite.unc.edu (152.2.22.81).

For anonymous ftp access, look in: pub/academic/economics/NAFTA-by-section
For gopher access, follow this path on sunsite.unc.edu's gopher:
3. Sunsite Archives
10. US and World Politics
2. International Affairs
NY Transfer News Collective, Sept. 2, 1993: The First International Online Congress regarding NAFTA will take place Nov. 1-7, 1993. This historic seven day electronic conference will offer interactive dialogue from all segments of the North American community via computer and modem...the cost is $25., which includes 3 months access to the sponsoring organization's online system, MexNET, the Mexico Business Network... For information call 801-486-8833.

INT-LAW Internet Hunt

Finally, the questions from the first INT-LAW Internet Hunt (ended Sept. 9, 1993). Author of this hunt was Lyo Louis-Jacques.

1. Has Yoram Dinstein written any articles in Israeli law reviews? If so, on which topic(s)?
2. Find a February 15, 1993 press release of the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) concerning the US-EC bilateral agreement on trade in large civil aircraft (Airbus). Hint: it's "economic."

WITH THIS ISSUE

Two items are being mailed separately with this issue: an index to volume 7 and a ballot for changing the FCIL SIS Bylaws.
1) The index to volume 7 supple- ments the cumulative index to volumes 1 through 6 published in the May 1992 issue of FCIL Newsletter. We are grateful to Madeline Hebert and her staff at Louisiana State University for the work they have put into indexing this newsletter for the past two years.
2) The ballot for changing the FCIL SIS Bylaws is also included in the mailing to SIS members. (It is not being sent to package-plan subscribers.) These changes were discussed at the business meeting in Boston, but could not be voted on then.
4. Who is the U.S. Ambassador to Estonia?
5. What is the current foreign exchange rate for the Norwegian Krone?
6. Find data on the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. When did it enter into force?
7. Where can you find the full text of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait?
8. What is the GATT? Where can I get a description and address for it?
9. Find the text of President Clinton's May 28, 1993 statement on MFN status for China. What does "MFN" stand for?
10. What is the e-mail address of the list-e-conference for members of the European Law Students Association (ELSA)?
11. Find out all you can about John H. Jackson (his e-mail address, where he works, what he's written, etc.) Hint: he's in academia.
12. What's the citation to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service's rule in the Federal Register concerning the necessity of Yugoslav nationals traveling around the U.S. to carry a visa?
13. Find a citation to a New York Times article about the Netherlands' new euthanasia law.
15. Find a discussion of the Norwegian law concerning homosexual marriage.
16. What is the topic covered in Title 6 of the Maastricht Treaty?

And two bonus questions:
1. What's the weather like in Kiel, Germany, this time of year?
2. How can I find the scores of soccer ("football") games for European and Latin American teams?
by Bridget Reischer
Harvard Law School Library

The Harvard Law School Human Rights Program is publishing a Guide to Research in Human Rights which will be available in late 1993. Its purpose is to assist beginners and experienced researchers in doing comprehensive research on human rights topics. Extensive text guides the researcher through the booklet and explains the use of different types of materials. Most references are annotated, with the exception of a few general works.

The materials to which the Guide refers include publications by individual authors, nongovernmental organizations, intergovernmental organizations, and governmental (principally U.S.) agencies. These publications include course books and treatises, monographs and periodicals, bibliographies, catalogs, indices, encyclopedias, statistical sources, and official documents. The Guide describes in detail the growing network of on-line databases on which human rights materials are available. An introductory chapter provides an overview, offers a brief bibliography of frequently consulted works, and notes periodicals which signal developments. The Guide covers primarily English-language materials from a number of countries.

In addition to a general overview, the Guide contains sections organized in terms of institutions and regions—for example: UN treaties; the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization; the Organization of American States; the European human rights system; and the Organization of African Unity. Special topical sections include: economic, social, and cultural rights; non-Western traditions and human rights; human rights and development; human rights and the environment; indigenous peoples’ rights; minority rights; refugees and population movements; women’s rights; children’s rights; rights of sexual minorities; laws of armed conflict; criminal justice and prisons; crimes against humanity; and United States foreign policy and human rights.

The price per copy is expected to be U.S. $15.00 + postage (need-based exceptions will be made). The Guide will be published as a large-format (8 1/2 x 11) paperback with approximately 200 pages. For further information or to place an order, contact:

Human Rights Program
Pound 401
Harvard Law School
Cambridge MA 02138, USA
Fax requests should be sent to 617/495-1110.

Follow-Up Meeting to AALL Foreign Law Institute
by Dan Wade
Yale Law School Library

At the time this issue of FCIL Newsletter is being distributed, the Northeast Foreign Law Librarians’ Cooperative Group is planning a meeting in Washington, D.C., on a weekend in February 1994. One day will be devoted to surveying recent developments in foreign legal literature, and the other will focus on human rights research worldwide. Further details will be posted on INT-LAW. If you are not an INT-LAW subscriber and would like information on the meeting, please contact Liliane McClennen at the Foreign and International Law Library at Yale by phoning 203/432-1615 or faxing 203/432-4604 or sending a her postcard requesting the same to
Festschrift Being Planned for Diana Vincent-Daviss
by Dan Wade
Yale Law School Library

By now you have all heard of the passing away of Diana Vincent-Daviss, director of the Yale Law School Library, on Sept. 21, 1993. Diana was at one time the foreign and international law librarian at New York University and had continuing interest in international law, especially human rights. The Northeast Foreign Law Librarians’ Cooperative Group is planning a festschrift for her. You are invited to submit personal recollections and reminiscences of up to 1000 words for the volume. Please send them to Dan Wade, Associate Librarian for Foreign and International Law, Yale Law School Library, Box 208215, New Haven, CT 06520-8215, by Mar. 1, 1994.

Update for List of Librarians Willing to Help Non-Experts
by Dan Wade
Yale Law School Library

A considerable number of law librarians, especially from the private sector, have thanked me for publishing in the February 1993 issue of this newsletter a list of foreign and international law librarians who have expressed a willingness to help the non-expert. I would like to publish an update in the next issue. Any new foreign and international law librarian or anyone who would like to make changes in the information published in the February 1993 list should contact Liliane McClenning, Yale Law School Library, Box 208215, New Haven, CT 06520-8215, phone 203/432-1615, fax 203/432-4604, to request a form soliciting the pertinent information. Forms should be returned by Feb. 1, 1994.

Thank You for Dining With Us!
by Dan Wade
Yale Law School Library

A big thank you to all those who sat with the Foreign, Comparative, and International Law SIS at the opening luncheon in Boston. The camaraderie and good company was enjoyed by all. We hope you and many others will join us in Seattle. There is heartening news in that a much larger and more visible United Nations flag has been acquired to identify where the SIS is sitting.

Mark and Return Your Ballot on Bylaws Changes