Message from the Chair
by Lyonette Louis-Jacques
University of Chicago Law Library

This will be my last message as Chair of the FCIL SIS. And to think this all started about a year ago! I have learned a lot about how the FCIL SIS fits in the AALL structure in the past year and what makes it work. We are a very special group! The SIS came into existence in 1985 and now, in its tenth year, has 364 members in an AALL organization that has over 5000 members. And since it was started, the FCIL SIS has had strong leaders that put into place certain traditions which I have tried to uphold, as well as meet the requirements of AALL.

Needless to say, this year has been educational and fun as I learned even more about this SIS, of which I have always been proud and happy to be an active participant. As Chair, I received regular mailings from AALL Headquarters informing me on legislative activities, Executive Board meetings, AALL nominations, and, asking me to fill out forms, answer questions, and provide other information. I worked with AALL HQ to get the best schedule I could for the FCIL SIS committee and working group meetings for the AALL annual meeting in Pittsburgh, given the time constraints of the National Conference on Legal Information Issues. Unfortunately, most of the working group meetings were shortened to 45 minutes long this year as requested by AALL HQ in order to accommodate the National Conference on Legal Information’s schedule, but will be back to their normal one-hour length next year—at least one hour is needed to get real work done at the group meetings.

Join Us Monday for Lunch

Join your fellow FCIL SIS members at the President’s Luncheon on Monday! It is a good way to learn what is happening in our respective libraries and to meet new and not-so-new librarians interested in foreign and international law. Significant others are welcome to join us as well. When you enter the banquet hall, look for the United Nations flag that will mark the spot of our reserved tables. It is a symbol of our longstanding tradition to join together at this time during the Annual Meeting.

To reserve your place at the table, please leave a message for Telle Zoller at 608-262-7761, send a fax to 608-262-2775, or post an e-mail message to zoller@macc.wisc.edu by July 5.
The working groups were started by Dan Wade when he was chair and have become one of the most useful activities for SIS members to participate in at the AALL annual meetings. This is where, for one hour, you can consult with colleagues face-to-face about day-to-day, practical problems having to do with collection development, cataloging, publishers, new developments, teaching, etc., related to foreign, comparative, and international legal resources in print and electronic format. You have time to ask questions and share information with other foreign law librarians, meet people in the profession, and put a face to that name you've seen on the Internet or the person you've talked to on the phone. And you get real work done and have information to bring back to your institution.

The original five working groups that Dan Wade pioneered when he was FCIL SIS chair were on African Law, Asian Law, Latin American Law, Soviet Law (which has become CIS & East European Law), and Teaching Foreign and International Law. Mila Rush added the Electronic Issues and Processing Issues working groups when she was chair of the SIS (and several special committees). And I started the International Issues working group, which has an International Organizations/Human Rights sub-group—this group had its first meeting informally in 1994 in Seattle. So now the FCIL SIS benefits from having nine working groups in which to exchange information about publications, vendors, courses, and any new developments, and where we can seek the collective wisdom of colleagues who have experienced similar problems.

In addition to scheduling the working groups, as Chair, I answered questions concerning signs for the FCIL SIS meetings, hors d'oeuvres and beverages for the FCIL SIS Business Meeting and Reception for Attendees From Abroad (quite a challenge since I'm pretty much a fast-food person!), having an FCIL SIS table in the Exhibit Hall and the CONELL (Conference of Newer Law Librarians) Marketplace (both to introduce AALL members to the activities of the SIS and to inform them about the work of foreign and international law librarians), etc. I also attended functions of the American Society of International Law (ASIL) and the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL)—two organizations which are useful for work in foreign law librarianship. And I continued my contributions to the INT-LAW list on listserv@vm1.spcs.umn.edu—a quick, electronic means of exchanging information with foreign law librarians and others worldwide.

Some of the ongoing traditions which have made the SIS so wonderful to be part of include joining other FCIL SIS members at reserved tables at the President's Luncheon on Monday during the Annual Meeting (started by
Dan Wade), the Adopt-a-Flag program (started by Mila Rush)—look for the flags at the FCIL SIS table in the Exhibit Hall—and the reception for attendees from abroad. The reception, started by Jon Pratter, is a great opportunity to welcome and meet librarians from overseas who are attending the Annual Meeting. It is a very special event that I hope all FCIL SIS members at the meeting are able to attend.

These traditions continue, and some new ones are beginning. Thanks to Ken Rudolf, Mark Folmsbee, Washburn University Law School, and others, the *FCIL Newsletter* is now on the World Wide Web! The URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is:

http://www.law.wuacc/fcil/newsl.html

Internet access will broaden the exposure worldwide to the work of our SIS as well as provide ready access to the contents of the *FCIL Newsletter* when the paper copy is not available. In addition to improved access, the *FCIL Newsletter* now has columnists to report on news of our members' professional activities and technical processing issues. Thank you Mila Rush and Aaron Kuperman! Besides publicity for our SIS via our quality *Newsletter*, we also continued to report on FCIL SIS activities in the Special Interest Section News column of the *AALL Newsletter*, thanks to Grace Mills. Contributions to this column are important in order for the FCIL SIS to share information with the general membership of AALL, and to make them aware that the FCIL SIS is a resource for them in their work.

And we continue to have very good educational programs presented at the AALL Annual Meeting. I would like to thank Marci Hoffman and Jolande Goldberg for their work on getting FCIL SIS proposed programs accepted by the AALL Education Committee for the 1995 Pittsburgh meeting. And AALL and Oceana for their continuing support of the five sequenced institutes to train foreign and international law librarians:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Institute</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Duration</th>
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<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Foreign Legal Systems</td>
<td>February 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>International Organizations</td>
<td>July 1993</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Transnational Legal Transactions</td>
<td>July 1994</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>July 1996</td>
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The sequence is almost completed, but luckily for those who missed the previous institutes, papers based on each institute are being published by Oceana!

All in all, a wonderful year and a bright future! I appointed a Nominations Committee comprising Tim Kearley (chair), Dan Wade, and Mila Rush to select a Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect and a Secretary/Treasurer for the FCIL SIS. They selected two members who have contributed greatly to the SIS—Margareta Horiba and Radu Popa. I thank the Nominations Committee for their work. And I look forward to working with Francisco Avalos, 1995-96 FCIL SIS Chair, and the new leadership of the SIS in the future. And I thank everyone else who has worked to make the FCIL SIS such a great SIS!

I look forward to seeing you all at the Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh. This is your chance to become involved and meet everyone in person! Attend the FCIL SIS programs, subcommittee and working group meetings, the business meeting and reception—they are wonderful ways to participate in the SIS (chance meetings in hallways and impromptu lunches and whatnots are pretty fun too!).

Below is the schedule of meetings for the FCIL SIS. See you there! Arrivederci!

See y'all in Pittsburgh!
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pittsburgh Calendar</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday, July 16, 1996</strong></td>
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<td>7:30–8:15 Processing Issues Group</td>
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<td>7:30–9:00 Subcommittees Con-current Meetings</td>
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<td>• Clearinghouse for Internships and Inter-national Personnel Exchanges</td>
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<td>• Education/Program Committee</td>
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<td>• Publications Committee); Newsletter</td>
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<td>• Special Committee on Materials for Third-World Libraries</td>
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<td>• Special Committee on Self-Instructional Materials</td>
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<td>• Special Committee to Design a Model Curriculum for Librarians in Developing Countries</td>
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<td>8:00–8:45 Teaching Foreign and International Legal Research</td>
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<td>9:15–11:15 A-1 Building the Global Law Library</td>
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<td>3:00–3:45 Electronic Issues Group</td>
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<td>3:50–4:35 International Issues Group</td>
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<td>4:40–5:25 CIS &amp; East European Law</td>
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<td>5:30–7:30 FCIL SIS Business Meeting and Reception for Attendees From Abroad</td>
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<td><strong>Tuesday, July 18, 1995</strong></td>
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<td>4:30–5:15 Latin American Law Working Group</td>
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<td>5:15–6:00 African Law Working Group</td>
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<td>6:00–7:00 Asian Law Working Group</td>
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<td>7:30 Asian American Law Librarians Caucus Dinner</td>
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<td>8:30–10:00 International Association of Law Libraries Reception</td>
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<td><strong>Wednesday, July 19</strong></td>
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<td>8:30–10:00 K-4 Jewish and Islamic Law: A Comparative Perspective of Religious Legal Systems (Part 1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:15–11:45 J-4 Jewish and Islamic Law: A Comparative Perspective of Religious Legal Systems (Part 2)</td>
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Nominees for FCIL Offices

by Timothy Kearley
University of Wyoming Law Library

This year's Nominating Committee (Tim Kearley, Mila Rush, and Dan Wade) was pleased to be able to follow in the tradition of its predecessors by finding highly qualified nominees for our SIS offices. The nominee for Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect is out-going Secretary/Treasurer Margareta Horiba of the Tulane Law School, while the nominee to replace her as Secretary/Treasurer is New York University Law School's Radu Popa.

Margareta has been active in the FCIL SIS since its inception. In addition to her recent service as Secretary/Treasurer, Margareta served the SIS as chair of the Nominating Committee in 1987 and of the Clearinghouse for Internships and International Personnel Exchanges from 1990 to 1993. She also has been active in FCIL SIS program planning, most recently moderating and speaking on an SIS-sponsored panel about comparative law at the San Francisco Annual Meeting.

Margareta earned her B.A. from Uppsala University in Sweden and her M.L.S. from the University of Minnesota. She has worked in cataloging or acquisitions at Purdue University, the University of Minnesota and at the Tulane Law School where she has been Head of Acquisitions since 1984. Among Margareta's writings are many book reviews and a chapter on acquiring foreign legal materials in the AALL-sponsored Introduction to Foreign Legal Systems (Oceana, 1994). Margareta's work is greatly facilitated by her mastery of five languages in addition to English.

Radu Popa, our candidate for Secretary/Treasurer, is likewise well qualified for FCIL SIS office. Radu received his M.A. in Romance language and literature from the University of Bucharest and his M.L.S. from Columbia University. He worked as an editor and served as editorial director at the Tribuna României in Bucharest for eleven years before coming to the U.S. His entire career in the U.S. has been spent at the New York University Law School Library where he started as a library assistant and has served in several other positions, including that of international and foreign law librarian. In 1994 he was named associate director for global library services at the NYU Law School.

Radu has written several works of literature in Rumanian, as well as many book reviews, bibliographies, and articles in English on legal and law librarianship topics. In addition, he writes two columns for Tax Notes International and is an associate editor for SEEL: Survey of East European Law. FCIL SIS members also will be familiar with Radu by virtue of his participation in several SIS programs and activities. Among other things, he chaired the CIS and East European Law Working Group; coordinated and spoke at a program on Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union at the 1993 Boston Annual Meeting; and will be a faculty member and speaker at our 1995 Philadelphia Institute on International Business Law.

FCIL People in the News:

Val Bolen Retires

By Mila Rush
University of Minnesota Law Library

Val Bolen, foreign and international law librarian at the Ohio State University College of Law Library, retires at the end of June. Val ends eighteen years at Ohio State, associated with the Department of Slavic Languages for the first eight and with the Law Library for the last ten.

Val does not have definite plans on what to do after June, except to do some traveling with his wife Gilda. They plan to go to Canada soon and later take a trip to Europe. He is looking forward to enjoying his retirement years in Columbus.

Our best wishes to you, Val! We will miss you.
WORKING GROUP MEETINGS

Processing Issues Group
Sunday, June 16, 7:30 a.m.
Sandra Beehler
Cornell University Law Library

The meeting of the Processing Issues Group is set for Sunday, July 16, from 7:30 to 9:00 a.m. The group was formed in 1992 to discuss cataloging and acquisitions issues relating to foreign and international materials. In 1992/93 we completed a survey of libraries with collections of materials from international organizations to assist Jolande Goldberg (Library of Congress) in developing the new class schedules. Last year we heard a report from Jolande about the new cataloger’s desktop and also proposed a new column on technical processing for the FCIL Newsletter. We are a growing interest group with plenty of opportunities for new members to get involved.

Teaching Foreign and International Legal Research Working Group
Sunday, July 16, 8:00 a.m.
Christine A. Corcos
CWRU Law School

This year we will be discussing the addition of course syllabi to the CWRU Law School World Wide Web server and pathfinders to Washburn University Law School’s Web server. We will also be examining the role of the Web in teaching FCIL research, trading war stories and ideas for using these resources, and discussing what other resources we should be putting on the Web next, and who should do it.

We will also be discussing the uses of Internet resources generally in teaching foreign, comparative, and international legal research. Please bring twenty copies of your most recent syllabus or twenty copies of a research exercise using Internet for exchange and questions or comments for discussion of this valuable and popular resource.

Finally, we will be discussing problems in teaching the Internet, such as lack of equipment or outdated equipment, and lack of appropriate classroom space.

International Issues Group
Sunday, July 16, 3:50 p.m.
Ellen Schaffer
Georgetown University Law Library

The International Issues Group will be meeting on Sunday, July 16, 1995, from 3:50 to 4:35 p.m. and would like to encourage interested parties to attend our meeting. Jolande Goldberg of the Library of Congress will make a brief presentation on the draft LC schedules for International Relations and Diplomacy. She would like to encourage our input and discussion regarding materials that are presently slated for inclusion in the International Relations and Diplomacy JZ class, but currently reside in classes D and F (Political History). There will be an opportunity to discuss IGO documentation in the new JZ schedule as well (UN, OAS, and EC).

We hope to see you there.

Asian American Law Librarians Caucus
Tuesday, July 18, 4:30 p.m.
Dan Wade
Yale Law School Library

For those interested in Asian law, theAsian American Law Librarians Caucus (AALLC) has planned a very full day on Tuesday, July 18:
May 1995 FCIL Newsletter

- 10:15–11:45 a.m.: Program “Connected for Justice: Chinese Law—the Past, Present, and Future” with Bob Berring, Paul Fu, and Dorothy Li (see description, p. 9).
- 4:30–5:30 p.m.: AALLC Business Meeting.
- 5:30–6:00 p.m.: a short presentation by Professor Pat Chew, University of Pittsburgh Law School, on recent developments relating to Asian American civil rights.
- 6:00–7:00 p.m.: Asian Law Working Group, an informal discussion of collection development of Asian legal materials and related issues.
- 7:30 p.m.: Fabulous 21-item dinner including crispy honey walnut jelly fish at Mandarin Gourmet Restaurant, 305 Wood St., (ground floor of Downtown YWCA), Pittsburgh. The restaurant is within fifteen minutes walking distance. We’ll leave from the AALL convention message board area at 7:15 p.m. sharp. To secure a reservation, send a check for $20 made payable to Wendy Hu, AALLC Secretary/Treasurer, c/o 277 Sayre Drive, Princeton, NJ 08540. The deadline is June 15, 1995. (If you send your check later, please call Wendy at 212-791-8880.)

**PROGRAMS**

**A-1 Building the Global Law Library**

*Sunday, July 16, 9:15 a.m.*

*Kathie Price, coordinator*

*New York University Law Library*

Building the global electronic law library will require massive resources and cooperation to digitize current collections. Speakers in this program—Win Shin Chiang (Research Libraries Group), Nick Finke (University of Cincinnati Law Library), and Marybeth Peters (Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress)—will discuss the creation of inter-institutional collection development and sharing partnerships, technological requirements, and intellectual property mechanisms required to encourage collection sharing. They will also evaluate the potential of government, NGOs, and individual institutions to coordinate these efforts and survey current projects in the non-commercial sector.

**B-2 International Justice: How Courts Worldwide Disseminate Information**

*Sunday, July 16, 2:45 p.m.*

*Marcia Hoffman, coordinator*

*University of Minnesota Law Library*

Electronic technologies are being utilized by courts worldwide to increase the availability of legal information. This trend is evident in the way national and supranational courts are disseminating, using, and accessing information through the Internet, electronic bulletin boards, databases, CD-ROMs, and other methods.

“International Justice: How Courts Worldwide Disseminate Information,” sponsored by the FCIL SIS, will explore the ways in which courts are making information available to the legal community and to the public in Germany, the European Union, and the United States. The speakers are Renate Weidinger from the University of Konstanz in Germany (well-known to those of you on INT-LAW and EURO-LEX) and Michael Greenwood from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. The speakers will address 1) the kinds of information delivered (opinions and decisions, filing information, court rules, etc.); 2) the ways in which information is disseminated, accessed, and used; 3) the innovative approaches being implemented by each court; 4) the reasons for selecting these approaches; and 5) the problems encountered, such as linguistic and technological constraints. Mr. Greenwood will discuss how these issues are confronted and handled in U.S. federal courts. Ms. Weidinger will address these issues as they relate to what is going on in German and European Union courts. Time will be allotted for questions. Please plan on attending this program and supporting the SIS and our guest speakers.
C-5 Global Lawyers, Global Librarians

Monday, July 17, 8:30-10:00 a.m.
Claire Germain, coordinator
Cornell Law Library

How the global world economy is changing the legal profession, both abroad and in the United States, and the role librarians should play in the development of a worldwide legal profession are topics to be discussed by John Berger of Kluwer Law International, Raul Valdes-Fauli, lawyer and mayor of Coral Gables, Florida, and Renate Weidinger, law librarian at the University of Konstanz, Germany. Guiding principles will be set out, as well as current efforts, successes, and projects to provide access to worldwide legal information sources in print and electronic formats, to provide the needed foreign and international research skills to librarians, and to educate and prepare law students, lawyers, judges, and other legal researchers for a global law practice.

E-3 Global Information Superhighway?: The Open Road, Speed Bumps, and Dangerous Curves

Monday, July 17, 1:45-3:15 p.m.
Lyonette Louis-Jacques, coordinator
University of Chicago Law Library

Information policies and practices in the United States and abroad can have a direct impact on the American legal researcher. This program will examine electronic “information superhighway” proposals in the U.S., the European Union, Canada, Japan, etc., and discuss the ways in which these proposals and established infrastructures might facilitate or hinder access to legal information in electronic format. Obstacles to achieving universal connectivity, impediments to accessing needed information, and issues of censorship, privacy, security, and copyright will be discussed.

What are governments worldwide doing to get everyone connected to the nets? What obstacles exist to achieving universal connectivity—costs, language differences, lack of equipment? And once you’re on the road, what are some possible obstacles or impediments to getting to the information resource you want—inability to send or read non-ASCII texts easily (for example, texts in foreign languages); inability to decode encoded messages or to understand systems or libraries you come across because of lack of uniform interfaces, awkward interfaces, or language limitations; limits in times of operation and number of users; charges for accessing the information; legal restrictions such as encryption and publication bans that might curtail or chill cross-border communications and exchange of legal information via the Internet; fears of breaches of privacy, security, and copyright; or criminal abuses?

In sum, the program will describe what kinds of access to the Internet and other electronic networks people worldwide have (which countries are represented on the nets, which aren’t, why they aren’t, and what initiatives exist to get them on), how access abroad compares to that in the U.S. in terms of costs and the types of information available, and some factors to consider in making sure that the highway to sources of legal information on the nets is clear of speed bumps, traffic jams, and dangerous curves.

The speakers, Bruce McConnell from the U.S. government and Chris Mellor from Commerce Clearing House, will cover government and industry viewpoints on the issues. How local laws, conditions, standards, language skills, etc., can have an impact on ease of access to legal information in electronic format will be covered, followed by questions and comments from the audience.

Support your FCIL SIS in Pittsburgh
Attend FCIL Programs!
J-4/K-4 Jewish and Islamic Law: A Comparative Perspective of Religious Legal Systems
Wed., July 18, 8:30 and 10:15 a.m.
Mark Bernstein, coordinator
Duke Law School Library
Jay Shuman, coordinator
New York University Law Library

The first session of this program on Jewish and Islamic law will provide a survey of comparative law, including a summary of religious legal systems. Experts on Talmudic and Islamic law will provide overviews of these systems. The second session will feature a dialog between specialists in Islamic and Talmudic law. Hypotheticals focusing on specific areas of law will be used to compare and contrast the two legal systems. The program will conclude with a presentation on resources available in Talmudic and Islamic law. Bibliographies will be available for those attending the program.

H-4 Connected for Justice: Chinese Law—The Past, Present, and Future
Tuesday, July 18, 10:15 a.m.
Dan Wade, coordinator
Yale Law School Library
Mon Yin Lung, coordinator
University of Kansas Law Library

Intended as a sequel to the 1994 program in Japanese legal history, this program was originally conceived as a way for Bob Berring to share his course in Chinese law at Berkeley with law librarians, and his presentation with its focus on Chinese legal history will be the main stage. In addition, Paul Fu, Supreme Court of Ohio Law Library, will discuss the current Chinese legal system, basing his remarks on discussions with Chinese Ministry of Justice officials, judges, lawyers, and law professors, some of whom he met personally in 1987 as a member of the U.S. People to People Law Librarians delegation to China. Dorothy Li, John Marshall Law School, will end the program with a brief discussion of her bibliography of written and electronic sources, emphasizing China’s trade laws. Mon Yin Lung, who will moderate the meeting, will also provide a list of internet sites for Chinese law.

This program should be appreciated by all those who enjoy Bob Berring and/or have an interest in China. We hope that many of those who attend the program will be able to join us for a gourmet Chinese dinner in the evening (see pp. 6-7).

**FCIL Flag Collection**
by Mila Rush
University of Minnesota Law Library

The FCIL SIS Flag Collection is the result of the Adopt-a-Flag Project two years ago. The project solicited donors, who for their donations would select a country’s flag (or several) to form the nucleus of the Flag Collection. The appeal was made to the membership of the FCIL SIS, and we went to Boston with thirty-six flags. The collection attracted some attention in Boston and we received offers for more adoptions. The collection stands at forty. No further efforts at solicitation have been made since the initial appeal.

While the visual objective of the collection was to brighten and lighten the SIS’s table at the CONELL Marketplace and the AALL Annual Meeting Activities Area, the project was also another vehicle for membership involvement. Other uses found have been to grace the podium at the SIS Business Meeting and Reception, and the SIS tables during the President’s luncheon. A use that has yet to be exploited is educational: e.g., identifying/naming the countries represented, learning more about those countries.

With from one to five adopted flags each, the Flag Collection donors are: Dorothy Clark, Pam Deemer, Claire Germain, Mary Cooper
IALL Course in Vienna Set for September
by Bridget Reisner, Program Chair
Harvard Law School Library

The International Association of Law Libraries will hold its 14th Annual Course on International Law Librarianship in Vienna, Austria, Sept. 18-21, 1995. Entitled “Current Trends in International Law: A Challenge for Law Librarians,” the course will feature speakers who are practicing attorneys, academics, and law librarians. The preliminary program below will give an idea of the topics to be covered.

Registration fee will be US$225 for members, US$265 for non-members, and $135 for accompanying persons. IALL members will be receiving registration forms directly and other interested persons should contact: Roberta Shaffer, Library Director, Covington & Burling, 1201 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20044. Fax: 202-662-6291.

Preliminary Program

Monday, September 18 (Vienna)
- New Developments in the Law of the European Union: Harmonization and the Austrian Experience
- The OSCE and International Law: Legal Problems in the Reunification of Germany
- Vienna Convention on Sale of Goods
- The UN and International Crime Prevention
- Developments in International Atomic Energy Law
- IALL General Meeting and Welcoming Reception
- IALL Board Meeting (9:00-17:00)

Tuesday, September 19 (Bratislava)
- A Legal History of Czechoslovakia: From Its Creation to a Peaceful Separation
- Developments in Slovakian Law
- Sources of Eastern European Law
- Tour of Slovakian Parliament and Parliamentary Library

Wednesday, September 20 (Vienna)
- Internet Sources for Law Documentation
- European Developments on the Internet
- UN Crime and Justice Information Network
- Internet Demonstrations
- Tours of the Austrian National Library and UN Libraries
- Course Dinner

Thursday, September 21 (Danube Valley)
- Visit to Stift Melk, a recently restored Benedictine Abbey and Library with its collection of rare books and incunabula
- Durnstein (where Richard the Lionheart was imprisoned)
- Talk on Hostage Taking in International Law

Friday, September 22
- IALL Board Meeting (9:00-17:00)

Read FCIL Newsletter on the WWW:
http://law.wuacc.edu/fcil/newsl.html

The topic of the institute was Free Trade, Mexico, and California: Creating a Seamless Border. Approximately one hundred librarians attended this institute to learn about NAFTA and its effects on, not only the trade market, but also the environment.

Topics discussed included NAFTA information sources available on Lexis and Westlaw and the regulation of financial services under NAFTA, presented by Antonio Mendoza, who is an associate professor at the Pepperdine University School of Law.

Boris Kozolchyk, who is president and director of the National Center for Inter-American Free Trade, presented a discussion on NAFTA and how it affects the transportation industry between Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

David Gantz, director of graduate studies at the University of Arizona and associate director of the National Center for Inter-American Free Trade, spoke about trade dispute resolutions under NAFTA.

Patrick Del Duca, who is a partner at Kelley, Dry & Warren, spoke on NAFTA and the environment.

Attendees at the seminar learned of the various online resources available for NAFTA information, as well as fax “hotlines” for trade and NAFTA data. The speakers presented the various aspects of NAFTA, including the type of documents that comprise the North American Free Trade Agreement. This includes the relationship between what constitutes an international agreement as well as a treaty, and what the political aspects of NAFTA, both direct and indirect, have been on all three nations (Canada, the United States, and Mexico). Further discussion included understanding the complexities of the problems in dealing with such diverse cultures. Mr. Del Duca gave an example of the tuna embargo in which the United States is most concerned about dolphin-safe tuna. However, Mexico apparently does not have such strict regulations in fishing for tuna. The end product is the same (tuna in a can) but the regulations by which tuna are caught is so different between the two nations that there is difficulty in agreeing on rules of trade in that product.

According to the speakers, another problem that NAFTA has created is the amount of paperwork involved in the transportation of products between the three countries. The amount of receipts necessary for a shipper to physically move products from Canada to Mexico can become an administrative nightmare. In some cases, truckloads of products must be transferred at the borders on to other trucks so that the shipments can complete their route.

Much of the discussion also centered on what mechanism will be used when there are disagreements between the three nations and lawsuits are filed. One speaker recommended that it would be much easier to take an action to an arbitral commission, instead of federal court, thereby resolving the dispute in a more timely manner. One of the arbitral courts sits in Montreal, Canada, which makes it seem almost ineffective, since many of the disputes arise at the Mexico–U.S. border.

Another consideration is that NAFTA will eventually extend down through many of the Latin American countries. Many of the institute’s speakers believe that Chile may be one of the first Latin American countries to adopt NAFTA.

A wonderful bibliography prepared by two members of SCALL provided the attendees with resources available under the various aspects of NAFTA (legislative history, general
background, copyright and intellectual property

dispute resolutions, and environmental matters),
as well as resources available online and
through the Internet. Law librarians will have
to have knowledge of where to locate

information on the ever-evolving topic of the
North American Free Trade Agreement.

The law librarians who attended this
seminar left with a better understanding of the
issues involving NAFTA.

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Copy Cataloging and Cooperative Cataloging
by Aaron W. Kuperman
Library of Congress

Over 100 years ago, libraries realized that it would be more efficient to copy another library’s cataloging than to catalog a book “originally.” At first, this meant copying a catalog record from a published book catalog, and for most of the 20th century it meant (for an American library) using Library of Congress catalog cards. For the last 20 years, “copy cataloging” has usually involved downloading a record from an online bibliographic utility. The utilities offered both LC records as well as records contributed by other libraries; while non-LC cataloging data might not always be as good as LC data, it might occasionally be better, and it would certainly be available sooner.

There has been close cooperation among Anglo-American libraries in developing descriptive cataloging rules, and since World War II this cooperation has become global. Thus the rules governing the descriptive part of a bibliographic record (describing the physical item and its creators) are virtually identical in the “Anglo-American” cultural area, and very similar in other countries. Law libraries have been influential in drafting international cataloging rules, and they tend to be reasonably good from our perspective.

While the Library of Congress Subject Headings are used by most American law libraries and some non-American law libraries, they are generally not used in non-English speaking countries. Other systems for keyword access with controlled vocabulary are used in many countries. Non-LC subject terms may be very useful to users and subject catalogers, but can’t be integrated into an LCSH database.

Most American research libraries use the LC classification, and most American law libraries use the LC classification for American law. A general library’s copy catalogers, or those in a law library that is primarily collecting American materials (i.e., most of the law libraries in the United States), can expect to find a usable class number when searching for cataloging data. Many (perhaps most) of the very strong foreign law collections do not use LC classification for foreign law, in part because LC was several generations late in publishing its yet to be finished K schedules, and many of the major research libraries developed local classification systems.

“Cooperative cataloging” in its current form became possible once the use of on-line systems allowed libraries to access each other’s bibliographic records. Presumably, libraries with similar cataloging standards and similar collections could cooperate by splitting their cataloging workload and sharing the records. As applied to the Library of Congress, “cooperation” means libraries other than the Library of Congress producing cataloging data which is compatible in terms of quality to that of the Library of Congress, thereby relieving the workload for the Library of Congress and getting more records into the national pool of catalog records from which libraries can base their copy cataloging.

Most non-law libraries traditionally copied Library of Congress cataloging without question. Non-LC catalog records usually required a higher degree of scrutiny, and the
"bottom line" of cooperative cataloging is that a "coop" record can be put into the faster and cheaper track since it can be treated as LC rather than non-LC cataloging.

Law libraries were never able to use LC data as easily as non-law libraries. The lack of LC classification for law required the intervention of a professional cataloger, and still does for a library not using LC's K schedules (or for an area of law not yet covered by K schedules). Many law libraries often make some additional modifications which better serve their users, but reduce the value to an outside library copying their catalog records. These factors affect foreign law materials more than American law.

When the option of copying non-LC cataloging became available, the world got more complicated, especially for law libraries, and particularly for law libraries with strong collections of foreign and international law. All libraries have to deal with the possibility that the record found through a utility will represent less than acceptable cataloging, especially if the cataloging library lacks familiarity with the type of book being cataloged. For law libraries, a law book cataloged by a non-law library has an excellent chance of having serious faults in terms of classification and subject analysis, and a good chance of having serious faults in the descriptive cataloging (especially if the book is other than a simple monographic treatise). Law cataloging is different, and probably more difficult, than general cataloging.

Foreign legal materials are even harder. Just as all law libraries have to be wary of cataloging from non-law libraries, libraries have to be wary of cataloging from libraries whose collections don't afford them substantial experience with a specific language or jurisdiction. For example, expertise in dealing with American law's neat distinction between statutes (legislative enactments) and regulations (administrative acts authorized by statutes) will not prepare a cataloger for a British Order in Council or the equivalent from jurisdictions that were part of the former British Empire (I won't even address non-common law systems, which are even more alien to most American law librarians). Language expertise will rarely translate into law cataloging expertise, so even if a research library has a specialist in Hebraica cataloging, that doesn't mean they can cope with subject cataloging complexities of Israel's hybrid legal system. While most American law libraries have substantial experience in cataloging United States law, only the largest collect enough foreign materials to develop similar expertise for any other jurisdiction (and many of those don't use a "standard" classification system).

If a library has the expertise to deal with foreign law, there is a greater chance that national standards (de facto, LC's practices) will be disregarded. Often this represents a desire to do better than LC, or to meet local needs. Non-law libraries often put books in non-law numbers to better serve local research needs. Many libraries with small collections of foreign legal materials rationaly prefer less than LC style detail in cataloging foreign law (e.g. if you only have one book on Italian law, and are adding an average of one a decade, you don't need LC's KKH schedule with its 5000 number span). These sorts of variations do not suggest incompetence, and in fact represent a praiseworthy sensitivity of the catalog to meet local needs, though they reduce the usability of the record when copied by other libraries.

Cooperative programs in theory result in many records being done up to LC standards, which include full authority control. In one part of the cooperative cataloging program, libraries contribute fully cataloged records which LC accepts as if they had been cataloged in-house, and which outside libraries can copy with the same degree of confidence as if they were fully cataloged LC records. Only one law library currently participates in this program (and while they do excellent work, and have tackled some priceless special collections, they aren't big enough to have a major quantitative impact on the cataloging of
foreign and international legal materials). One factor is that much of LC's recruiting for such programs has focused on the general libraries rather than the fiercely independent law libraries. Another problem is that LC has wanted libraries using national classification numbers, and many of the best law libraries use local systems for foreign law. More law libraries participating in both the name authority and bibliographic record wings of the cooperative programs would help all law libraries, but especially the major research libraries specializing in non-U.S. law (including the Library of Congress).

A remaining problem is that for many materials, no copy is available. It appears that many foreign books are acquired by at most one American law library. Most of these books have been cataloged by libraries in the country of origin, and "out there" are excellent bibliographic records that are very similar to those produced by American libraries. With Internet, it is easy to locate those records, which can contain valuable information as to authorship, series, and subject. For the most part it is impossible to "copy" them without manually retyping the data. In the future it may be possible to directly transfer the data through some form of tape exchange or using the Z39.50 server (which allows different bibliographic systems to exchange data), thereby allowing foreign bibliographic data to be integrated into American cataloging data bases.

Law libraries with a strong interest in foreign and international law may be the biggest winners of increasing cooperation. Our users demand access to foreign materials (unlike some "scholars" who naively believe that anything of importance is published in America or at least in English). Original cataloging is very expensive cataloging, and high quality cataloging (the only type serious users have a need for) is the most expensive sort of cataloging. Therefore, techniques that allow for high quality alternatives to original cataloging are critical to us in keeping cataloging affordable.

This represents the author's opinion, and is not an official statement from the Library of Congress.

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**WHAT'S NEW ON INT-LAW?**

by Janice Selberg
Wayne State University Law Library

I've found it more and more difficult to choose just a few deserving questions, answers and issues for this column. In this issue in particular, there were many items I was hard pressed to delete. For all of you who find INT-LAW an indispensable tool, keep sending those messages!

**Introducing the IANWeb**

Casey Palowitch, IANWeb, 1 March 1995: The International Affairs Network presents the IANWeb, a comprehensive hypertext guide to the worldwide network-accessible resources available to scholars in the study of International Affairs. The IANWeb provides scholars, students and professionals in International Affairs with "one-stop" access to all resources, contacts, and other information relevant to International Affairs and available on the Internet. The IANWeb is part of the Virtual Library project and is itself linked with many other WWW-based information resources worldwide...

... The International Affairs Network Web
is a hypertext resource in support of the mission of the International Affairs Network (IAN) (http://www.pitt.edu/~ian), a project designed to enhance the institutional capacity of schools of International Affairs in East and Central Europe and the Newly Independent States. It is a collaborative venture involving the University of Pittsburgh’s Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA) and its International Management Development Institute (IMDI), the Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs (APSIA), and selected institutions in the region. In addition to Research Resource guides, the IANWeb is also the home of information about the project and partner schools, and project-specific pages on the activities of the International Affairs Network.

These hypertext documents can be viewed using WWW browsing software such as the free Mosaic package for Macintosh, X-Windows, and MSWindows, available from the National Center for Supercomputing Applications, or other browsers such as OmniWeb for NeXTSTEP, and the character-mode browser Lynx.

The International Affairs Network is funded by a grant from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

For further information, contact (in USA): Wolfgang Schloer (ianadmn+@pitt.edu) or Casey Palowitch (iancjdp+@pitt.edu).

International Affairs Network
IMDI/GSPIA, 3J22 Forbes Quad
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260 USA

Web Site for Constitutions

Elliott Chabot, U.S. House of Representatives, 2 March 1995: Copies of the constitutions of several nations, as well as the constitutions of several of the states of the United States, are available on the Internet at http://www.pls.com:8001

Treaty Information #1

Wiltrud Harms, University of California Boalt Hall, 22 March 1995: The following is for those who do not have access to LEXIS and who are novices in multilateral treaty research (and who want alternatives to treaty searching on the Internet):

I find the annual index (always contained in the November issue of the paper version) of the ILM very easy to use. It only takes a minute to be directed to the ILM issue that contains the wanted treaty text (if it was reprinted). If I know the date when an “important” multilateral (sometimes even bilateral) treaty was adopted, then I can assume that the ILM will have the text reprinted usually 2-6 months later. If I have no idea at all in which decade the treaty was adopted, then I usually consult the key word indexes of Multilateral Treaties: Index and Current Status, or the U.N.’s Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General, or the table of contents (Part 2) of the US Department of State’s Treaties in Force. These lead me to treaty entries which supply the needed date (and a source for the text—which helps if the ILM did not reprint the treaty after all).

Treaty Information #2

Fay Henexson, California Department of Justice, 22 March 1995: Maybe someone out there can help verify that the following treaty is still in force and has not been amended.

I have checked my Jan. 1, 1994, edition of Treaties in Force. The attorney has a copy and just wants to make sure that no recent changes have been made. It is a treaty with Mexico: Treaty on the execution of penal sentences; signed 11/25/76; entered into force 11/30/77.

I already tried Lexis and the treaty database has a big hole from the mid-1960’s to the 80’s, so that was no help.

William Walker, Vanderbilt University,
23 March 1995: Probably the easiest and most accurate way to verify that the treaty is still in force and unmodified since the last issue of Treaties in Force is to call the Treaty Office at the State Department, 202-647-2044.

Treaty Information #3

Caren Doyle, Baker & McKenzie (San Francisco), 15 May 1995: I need to find the full text of the 1985 US-Israeli Free Trade Agreement, including annexes and implementing legislation. Most of the treaty appears in ILM but not the full text. I've requested a copy from the Treaty Office, but I may go gray(er) waiting for the document.

Esther Snyder, Bar Ilan University (Israel), 16 May 1995: You might be able to find the agreement on the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs gopher: israel-info.gov.il. If not, it is in the Israel Treaty Series—Kitvei amana; but it's probably faster to find in US materials.

Treaty Information #4

Randall J. Snyder, Department of State: The Office of Treaty Affairs in the Office of the Legal Adviser here at the Department of State publishes the TIAS prints (along with UST and Treaties in Force). They may be contacted at 202-647-2044 and will provide copies. More recent agreements may also be found on Lexis and Westlaw, and it is always worth checking International Legal Materials, the American Society of International Law publication.

The Office of Treaty Affairs is currently working on an electronic BBS, which would contain new agreements and treaty status information. Details to be provided when they are available. Also, I am available to help as well.

INT-LAW FAQs

Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago, 13 May 1995: As you know, I've been maintaining the INT-LAW FAQ (answers to frequently-asked-questions about the INT-LAW list). The most recent version is 15K (about 5-6 pages long) and is dated 22 April 1995. This version answers general questions about INT-LAW including how to unsubscribe and how to subscribe. It is available via the World Wide Web at the following URL: http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/intlawfaq.html

You can get at it if you have a Web browser such as Lynx, Netscape, Mosaic, or Cello. You can also get at it if you have telnet capability (as you can with all resources that have a URL—gopher://, telnet://, ftp://, http://, mailto://, news://). To do so, go to a site that enables public access to its Lynx Web browser such as Cornell, Chicago-Kent, or Indiana law schools:

telnet www.law.cornell.edu, login: www
telnet www.law.indiana.edu, login: www
telnet www.kentlaw.edu, login: www

Once at these sites, you can go to any other Internet address that you have the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) for, by entering g (for "Go to"). This will open a command line that will prompt you to enter the URL you want to go to. In this case, enter:

http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/intlawfaq.html

And you'll be right at the INT-LAW FAQ!

P.S. I can also e-mail a copy of the INT-LAW FAQ to any interested person. Plus, I hope to HTML-ize the FAQ, so that it will have hypertext links, and it would be possible to jump to the sections you're interested in and e-mail or save to a file just that section.

Chinese Human Rights Database

Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago, 13 May 1995: I'm forwarding this
post with permission to INT-LAW . . .

You will need to access via a guest account, using the account name guest and the password guest. So if you web over to http://lawhk.hku.hk, you'll get a message saying access without authorization denied, but it will retry, and say “Enter username for Law-On-Project at lawhk.hku.hk:”. Enter guest. Then it’ll ask for your password. Enter guest. And you’re there!

Chan Chi Ming, University of Hong Kong, 12 May 1995: I am happy to inform you that the Law-On-Line Project of the Faculty of Law of the University of Hong Kong has already set up a database of Chinese laws and regulations. This database contains the full text of Chinese laws and administrative regulations since 1949 and it is updated every month. It contains the full text of each document. However, only the Chinese version (in B5) code is currently available. The English version will be opened in July. All data is provided by the Legislative Affairs Bureau of the State Council of the PRC. Subscription will be required for using this database.

Please feel free to contact me should you have any questions.

Foreign Environmental Law on LEXIS

Sally Kelley, University of Arkansas, 13 May 1995: A few weeks ago there were postings about a new database of Mexican environmental law on Lexis which was not available to educational subscribers. I noticed this morning that this database and others from the ERM Computer Services are now on the Lexis educational subscription menu in the ENVIRN library!

These databases include environmental, health, and safety laws and regulations for eight countries (Brazil, France, European Union, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Spain, and the United Kingdom) and regulations for all fifty states!

According to the guides, these databases contain “full-text translations of pertinent law and regulation governing environmental, occupational health and safety (EHS), and hazardous materials transportation activities for numerous international jurisdictions.

Researched by regional EHS regulatory experts and translated by highly skilled technical translators, this data is a key tool for any industry doing business in another country.” These files are supposed to be updated monthly.

Classics Back in Print

Shotaro Hamamoto, Kyoto University (Japan), 16 May 1995: I heard that The Classics of International Law, originally published by the Carnegie Institution in 1911, had just been reprinted (in 1995). Would you tell me which publisher reprinted The Classics?

The celebrated series of classical works include: Grotius, Vattel, Pufendorf, Belli, Ayala, etc.

Tooru Umeda, Reitaku University (Japan), 17 May 1995: The reprint of The Classics was published by Slatkine Reprints—Henry Duant Institute, Geneva in 1986. It includes the whole works you mentioned. The original was published in 1916, wasn’t it? Hoping to be of help.

United Nations Documentation

Sara Carter, University of Kent (UK), 16 May 1995: In this Library we currently have a subscription to UN Mimeographed Documents class I–IV, which cover General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Security Council and Disarmament Commission, and Trusteeship Council.

These are a nightmare to maintain, as well as to search. I am considering recommending that we discontinue our subscription in favour
of using online access via the UN server.

I have found it difficult navigating my way through the UN documents on the Internet, and wonder whether the UNBIS CD-ROM would help me.

Does anyone have any advice or comments?

J.P. Grant, University of Glasgow (UK), 17 May 1995: I received a trial version of UNBIS CD-ROM last month. I and a group of senior International Law students conducted an evaluation and concluded that the information available was all available elsewhere, that the system was not user-friendly (being DOS based) and that it was too expensive for what it is. We have decided not to take it.

Wiltrud Harms, University of California Boalt Hall, 23 May 1995: Several days ago, Sarah Carter mentioned the nightmare to maintain UN mimeographed documents and asked whether one could use UN documents made available on the UNDP gopher server as an alternative - and whether the new UNBIS Plus CD-ROM could serve as a navigating tool.

Much could be said about the difficulties of maintaining UN working documents but I only have the time to make the following comment in this regard: if a library is subscribing to UN mimeos, then it also must be prepared to allocate considerable time to library assistants and reference staff to maintain these thousands of documents received annually - and to familiarize themselves with the UN organization and its documents system.

Both are interesting but very complex and, I think, even the smartest person needs quite some time to gain a thorough understanding of both. The few UN bibliographic and reference tools, especially the UN Yearbook and UNDOC: Current Index are great tools but, again, it takes time to learn to really utilize all their special features and those of the other tools such as Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly/ Security Council, etc. . . . If there is not enough manpower available, then libraries will probably have no other alternative than subscribing to UN documents on fiche (although I personally hate to do research with fiche) and also acquire indexes on CD-ROMs that provide access to the fiche.

I am afraid that the UNDP gopher server is in no way an alternative at the present time for a UN documents collection in paper or on fiche. The UNDP gopher provides great current information through all its press releases but its selection of documents is extremely limited (with the exception of conference documents and resolution texts of the main organs). Also, the documents are often very difficult to locate and the arrangement and organization leaves much to be desired. The gopher server is not at all intended to replace documents collections but it is a unique source for current information on UN activities and in general an extra tool to find a few selected “hot” documents earlier than the paper copy would appear.

In regards to UNBIS Plus, the new UN CD-ROM which offers all of its bibliographic tools online: I experimented with it last Friday for an hour at another library and liked it very much. I am used to searching for UN documents in UNDOC: Current Index and in the RLIN database and found the UNBIS Plus comparatively easy to use. It will not enable you to find UN documents posted on the UN gopher but it should greatly facilitate access to UN documents collections. I am sure that sometime soon more list members (myself included) will comment in detail on UNBIS Plus.

South American Free Trade

Laura Kinkle, Dewey Ballantine (Washington, DC), 16 May 1995: In December 1991, the Act of Barahona was signed by the presidents of the Andean Pact nations. This act provided for the establishment
of a free trade area between Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru and Ecuador. I need to find a copy of this act.

Marylin Raisch, Columbia University, 16 May 1995: The Acta de Barahona can be found in a journal we have here at Columbia called Integración Latinoamericana in vol. 17 at p. 62, the issue for January/February 1992, Spanish only.

Intellectual Property

Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago, 17 May 1995: A short note that beginning with January 1995, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has merges its two monthly reviews, Copyright and Industrial Property, into one journal: Industrial Property and Copyright. I've used the two journals in the past to get really current texts (they're monthly) in English or English translation of foreign statutes and international agreements related to patents, trademarks, copyrights (including the protection of computer software/programs), trade secrets, etc.

May 17, 1995: I'm posting this for a colleague not on this list. He's looking for a site on the net where intellectual property laws from outside the US are available in English. It would be great to find a site that has many (or several), but if there are sites with individual countries’ laws, he'll be delighted to know about them as well.

Elliot Chabot, U.S. House of Representatives, 18 May 1995: I would start with material at:
http://www.pls.com:8001/-his/105.htm
which includes material on the laws of Canada and several other countries.

Information on the copyright law of Norway can be found at:
http://www.oslonet.no/home/kopinor/KOPINOR.html

Material on Russia's copyright law can be found at:
http://www.spb.su/rulesreg/3-/ind_intl.html
The Canadian Copyright Licensing Agency can be reached at: http://cancopy.com

European Damage Awards

David Selden, Orr & Reno (Concord, NH), 24 May 1995: I am trying to locate information about versions of European law that require one litigant to lose some portion of its fee award if its damages turn out to be less than its demand. I have seen mention of Swiss Law or rule that has this effect. Could you tell me where I can find such information?

Margaret Aycock, University of Houston, 24 May 1995: For a general discussion you could consult the International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law, Vol. XI Torts, “The Apportionment of Damages” at pages 121-126. For a discussion of Swiss law where damages may be reduced because facts for which the party is responsible have contributed to create or increase the damage or to aggravate the position of the debtor, read page 134. Perhaps you might find some law review articles concerning the award of damages in the Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals.

Preparing Defense in Human Rights Cases

Alan Edwards, University of Otago (New Zealand), 25 May 1995: I wish to identify cases on Article 14(3)(b) of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (or the equivalent Article 6(3)(b) of the European Convention on Human Rights or equivalents in national legislation) in which the point at issue was NOT access to counsel or adequate time to prepare a defense, but any other aspects of having access to facilities for preparing a defence.
Andrew Byrnes, University of Hong Kong, 25 May 1995: There have been a number of cases on art 11(2)(b) of Hong Kong's Bill of Rights, which is in identical terms to art 14(3)(b) of the ICCPR (and is expressly intended to enact that provision). They touch on matters such as disclosure of unused material, access to a computer to analyze records and other matters.

They are all noted in our Bill of Rights Bulletin and reported in the Hong Kong Public Law Reports (HKU Press). I am happy to send you further details if this would help.

REFWORLD

Elisa Mason, UNCHR, 30 May 1995: Recently, there have been a number of requests posted for electronic copies of various multilateral treaties and/or UN declarations. While a number of people have already responded to these requests, and have in fact already pointed researchers to REFWORLD (“http://www.unicc.org/unhcrcdr” for Web browsers or go to “gopher.unicc.org” and select RefWorld from the menu), I wanted to take a few minutes of your time to let you know what conventions you can expect to find once in the UNHCR/CDR gopher.

From the main menu of the gopher, select “Legal Information.” Then select REFINT (international instruments). You'll be presented with a list of titles that are available. REFINT includes the full-text of conventions and treaties that relate to refugee and human rights issues. Reservations and lists of states parties are also included where relevant. Moreover, the texts are available in both French and English...

One thing to keep in mind is that REFINT tends to include conventions, or multilateral treaties that enter into force upon receipt of the requisite number of signatures. Some exceptions are made with the inclusion of "non-binding" declarations (e.g., the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) . . .

We have been experiencing technical difficulties uploading files to the gopher. We are painfully aware of the lack of currency in REFWORLD, but as soon as these problems are ironed out, we hope to maintain a regular update schedule. Please bear with us!

ASIL NEWSLETTER Available on Subscription

The ASIL Newsletter is now available on a subscription basis for $20 a year in the U.S. A year’s subscription consists of five issues and includes ASIL Insights, with the latest one being a piece by Arvonne S. Fraser on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women). The ASIL Newsletter really covers a lot of information of interest to FCIL SIS members. Orders may be placed by e-mail to:

cray@asil.mhs.compuserve.com.

FCIL Election Results

A record fifty ballots were returned in the recent FCIL SIS election. The nominees for Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect and Secretary/Treasurer were both elected without dissenting votes. (See biographies of the two nominees on p. 5.)

The Executive Committee for 1995/96 consists of:

Chair: Francisco Avalos, University of Arizona
Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect: Margareta Horiba, Tulane University
Secretary/Treasurer: Radu Popa, New York University
Immediate Past Chair: Lyonette Louis-Jacques, University of Chicago