BIBLIOGRAPHY: Overview of United Nations Materials Available at Brooklyn Law School Library (United Nations Overview)

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Debra A. Kellman

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INTRODUCTION

The primary purpose of the United Nations Overview is to describe key United Nations documents and publications available at Brooklyn Law School’s Henry L. Ughetta Memorial Library (library) so that library patrons will better understand, and more frequently use, United Nations-related materials. To present a more complete picture, the United Nations Overview also discusses reference works, document collections and other sources published outside of the United Nations system. The United Nations Overview highlights recently published books, a CD-ROM product, online resources and Internet resources accessible within the library. It also includes brief bibliographic information for a few significant forthcoming publications.

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1. A United Nations document is “written material officially issued under a United Nations document symbol ... regardless of the form of reproduction ... Most documents are intended to serve as a basis for discussion at meetings of United Nations bodies.” U.N. DEPT. OF CONF. SERVICES, UNITED NATIONS EDITORIAL MANUAL: A COMPENDIUM OF RULES AND DIRECTIVES ON UNITED NATIONS EDITORIAL STYLE, PUBLICATION POLICIES, PROCEDURES AND PRACTICE at 4, U.N. Doc. ST/DCS/2, U.N. Sales No. E.83.I.16 (1983). A United Nations publication is “any material ... which is issued under an authorization of the Publications Board. Most are offered for sale.” Id. at 8 (footnote omitted). “A ‘publication’ may also be a ‘document.’” Id. at 213 n.3.
publications, and for published works that the library ordered, but did not receive, before the publication of this collection guide. There is no specific section of the United Nations Overview devoted to the United Nations Secretariat because (1) Brooklyn Law School library patrons infrequently ask for information about the Secretariat per se (probably because the Secretariat serves the other United Nations organs), and (2) other reference sources described in this guide discuss the Secretariat.

There are additional useful materials concerning the United Nations in the library’s collection that did not fit within the framework of this basic overview of principal sources. These include works within the United Nations Blue Books Series, published by the United Nations Department of Public Information, such as: The United Nations and Apartheid, 1948-1994; The United Nations and Cambodia, 1991-1995; The United Nations and Nuclear Non-Proliferation; The United Nations and El Salvador, 1990-1995; and The United Nations and Mozambique, 1992-1995. Thus, I invite readers to review the library’s complete holdings through our online catalog, which is available on the Internet through the Telnet site: brkl.brooklaw.edu. One needs to log into the on-line catalog as brkl.

I first saw the need for this project in the Fall of 1994, when Brooklyn Law School student Debra Kellman asked me to help her locate sources for an international human rights law paper on the illegal sale of children’s organs for medical research. Our search of available bibliographic databases yielded few books on this topic. (I did not have access to the Research Libraries Information Network or the Internet at the time, because reconstruction and expansion of the library was occurring.) Our subsequent search of the library’s Newsbank, Inc./Readex CD-ROM Index to United Nations Documents and Publications, however, resulted in citations to, and descriptions of, many relevant United Nations documents. Most of the cited documents were included in the library’s Readex United Nations Documents and Publications Law Library Collection on microfiche. While helping Debra, I realized that many fledgling international human rights law researchers do not know how or where to obtain United Nations documents and publications.

In the Spring of 1994, I assisted an adventurous group of Brooklyn Law School first-year students who had chosen an
international law-oriented moot court problem. I witnessed the students' struggle to research basic public international law principles, applicable treaties and decisions of the International Court of Justice. In January 1995, I selected Debra to be the library's first part-time student research assistant, and she and I began to prepare a guide to the library's key United Nations-related materials. The guide would (1) provide students participating in international law-oriented moot court competitions with information about the United Nations Treaty Series and other law-related United Nations publications, and (2) show all patrons, during the United Nations "Decade of International Law," that the United Nations publishes many reports and other materials to support international law research.

To commemorate National Library Week in April 1995, Debra and I gave a presentation to interested Brooklyn Law School students during which we demonstrated how to use the Newsbank, Inc./Readex CD-ROM Index to United Nations Documents and Publications, distributed a draft of the United Nations Overview, and further explained to legal researchers the relevance of the sources in the United Nations Overview. Based on my productive experience with Debra, I highly recommend the use of part-time student research assistants to aid academic law librarians with the preparation and explanation of annotated collection guides. I plan to repeat the United Nations presentation in the fall of 1995 for newly accepted Brooklyn Journal of International Law staff members.

I further hope that the United Nations Overview assists those who wish to expand their law libraries' collections of United Nations documents and publications. As a starting point, those who wish to develop collections of law-related United Nations materials could review: the most recent United Nations Publications Catalogue (which includes the sales titles pertaining to law available from United Nations Publications) and the bi-monthly "Catalogue Updates;" the bi-monthly Catalog of New Foreign and International Law Titles published by Ward and Associates (particularly the "Hot Sheets" section which lists titles collected by at least twenty-five percent of the contributing institutions); the announcements of new international law publications provided to libraries by vendors such as Blackwell North America, Inc., Gaunt Law Book Publishers, Distributors and Subscription Agents, Midwest Library Service

Additionally, law libraries can benefit from the United Nations system organizations' efforts to make information available through the Internet. Such information includes the text of recent United Nations resolutions and many press releases. I recommend the purchase of The INTERNET: An Introductory Guide for United Nations Organizations because it contains a helpful section regarding publicly accessible United Nations documents and databases.

A few of the sources in the United Nations Overview are not located at the library, but rather at the libraries of the other law schools that are part of the New York Joint International Law Program (JILP). Debra and I list the locations of these materials in the United Nations Overview. JILP is a consortium of three New York City metropolitan area law schools which jointly select and share foreign, comparative and international law materials.2 While Brooklyn Law School is primarily responsible for collecting United Nations materials within the JILP program, the library is not an official depository for United Nations documents and publications. Other JILP libraries thus help to provide needed resources. For example, one of the other libraries in the consortium is principally responsible for collecting trade and development materials, and has purchased a special microfiche segment of the Readex

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2. The schools in the JILP consortium are Brooklyn Law School, City University of New York School of Law at Queens College and New York Law School. For further information regarding the JILP consortium, see Sara Robbins & Gregory E. Koster, The New York Joint International Law Program Experience, 85 LAW LIBR. J. 783 (1993).
United Nations Documents and Publications Law Library Collection regarding this topic. I can refer currently enrolled Brooklyn Law School students to this other library to use the microfiche if necessary trade documents are not included in Brooklyn Law School's basic Readex United Nations Documents and Publications Law Library Collection on microfiche. Sometimes I refer patrons to one of the four United Nations depository libraries in New York City to obtain needed materials. Debra and I include a list of these libraries at the end of the United Nations Overview.

I wish to express my gratitude to George A. Prager, Head of the Cataloging Department at the library, for his assistance with this project, and for encouraging our technical services and public services librarians to share their knowledge in order to improve the quality of each others’ work. I also want to thank Sara Robbins, Law Librarian and Professor of Law at Brooklyn Law School, and Linda Holmes, Associate Director for Public Services at the library, for responding so supportively to my request for a part-time library research assistant. I appreciate the opportunities that Sara and Linda have given me to attend educational programs, such as the excellent international legal research institutes sponsored by the American Association of Law Libraries, and the memorable lecture given by Maureen Ratynski, Reference Coordinator, United Nations Reference, United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library, as part of the Documents Association of New Jersey, Inc.’s 1994 fall conference. Furthermore, Debra and I greatly benefitted from the editorial comments provided by Kenneth R. Davis, Assistant Professor of Legal and Ethical Studies at Fordham Schools of Business Administration, and Jonathan K. Saxon, Associate Professor of Legal Research and Reference/Government Documents Librarian at City University of New York School of Law at Queens College.

Jean M. Jablonski
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I. CURRENT GENERAL INDEXES AND THE MONTHLY BIBLIOGRAPHY

Index to United Nations Documents and Publications [computer file]. New Canaan, Conn.: NewsBank, Inc./Readex, c1990-.
Use in conjunction with:

The library has a CD-ROM program which contains an Index to United Nations Documents and Publications from 1976 to the present. The library receives an updated, cumulative CD-ROM disk each month. This CD-ROM program allows you to search for United Nations documents by author, title, subject, or “keywords.” Many of the materials described in the Index are included in our United Nations Documents and Publications Law Library Collection on microfiche. The library’s microfiche set includes, from 1986, the documents and official records of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and publications of the International Court of Justice. The set also includes documents of subsidiary bodies such as commissions on international law and international trade law. Additionally, the library purchased a special microfiche segment containing human rights materials published by the United Nations. This is a very useful Index and microfiche set, because LEXIS-NEXIS and WESTLAW provide limited access to United Nations publications. Within the JILP consortium, New York Law School has a microfiche segment containing trade and development materials published by the United Nations, and City University of New York School of Law at Queen’s College has a microfiche segment containing disarmament materials published by the United Nations. Since not every document published by the United Nations is included in this library’s collection, occasionally researchers will have to travel to a United Nations depository library to view the text of materials referred to in the Index. A list of New York City United Nations depository libraries appears at the end of this guide.

Note: Newsbank, Inc./Readex recently added to the CD-ROM Index full text resolutions (mastheads) for the General Assembly (coverage: 1981-July 1995), the Security Council (coverage: 1974-July 1995) and the Economic and Social Council (coverage: 1985-94). Newsbank, Inc./Readex will continue to add resolutions to the Index. Thus, researchers now can search the Index and print the text of many resolutions in one step, without having to work with the microfiche set.

UNDOC: Current Index includes references to: important United Nations reports; United Nations resolutions and decisions; and meeting records of key United Nations bodies. UNDOC: Current Index contains references to some International Court of Justice materials, particularly International Court of Justice reports. (The sources described on pp. 584-90 of this guide provide further information about finding International Court of Justice publications.) UNDOC: Current Index does not include references to press releases. Recommendation for beginning researchers: to find references to United Nations documents from 1976 to the present, use the CD-ROM Index described previously, rather than UNDOC: Current Index or UNDEX in hard copy. Compilers of UNDOC: Current Index chose subject terms to assist United Nations personnel. These subject terms often differ from what we would identify as the “keywords” in a concept. In recent years, the United Nations has published four paperback issues (Numbers 1-4) of UNDOC: Current Index per year. Each quarterly paperback issue has two parts. Part I contains a list of documents and publications, a personal/corporate name index, and a title index. Part II contains a subject index. The library binds these quarterly paperback issues to preserve them, but the bound blue volumes on the shelves are not annual cumulative indexes. The United Nations provides such indexes of the quarterly paperback issues only in microfiche format. The library has the annual cumulative issues of UNDOC: Current Index in microfiche, beginning with Volume 6 (1984). Consult the “User’s Guide” at the beginning of Part I of a recent UNDOC: Current Index quarterly issue to determine the type of United Nations documents and publications it covers, and to understand the format of index entries.


—. Monthly Bibliography. Part II, Selected Articles. Geneva:

3. In this guide, references to parts of publications precisely mirror the divisions designated in the actual publications. For example, this guide refers to the parts of the Monthly Bibliography as “Part I” and “Part II” because those designations are used in that source.
United Nations Library, 1978-.

The Monthly Bibliography includes citations to, and descriptive information about, English and foreign language publications that the preparers judge to be of interest to United Nations personnel generally, and to workers in the United Nations Geneva office. (Additionally, the preparers include citations to periodical articles of significance to the "international community.") Thus, the scope of the Monthly Bibliography exceeds United Nations-produced publications. There are no hard copy, annual cumulations of the Monthly Bibliography. The Monthly Bibliography consists of two parts. Part I is a bibliography of books, documents and serials. Part II is a bibliography of selected articles culled from the periodicals indexed at the United Nations libraries in Geneva and New York City. The January issue of the Monthly Bibliography, Part II, lists the periodicals described in the Monthly Bibliography during the previous year. Journals in the Monthly Bibliography, Part II, which have "DHL" call numbers are at the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library in New York City. In issues of the Monthly Bibliography for 1994, citations appeared under categories such as: political and legal affairs; economic affairs; natural resources; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; industry; transport; trade; population; human settlements; health; education; employment; humanitarian aid; social affairs; cultural affairs; science and technology; and general reference works. Both Parts I and II of the Monthly Bibliography contain author, subject and title indexes. If a researcher locates a reference to a useful publication in the author, title or subject index, the researcher should note the number in parentheses (e.g., 000001) at the end of the particular entry. This number is the more complete bibliographic entry provided for the publication in the main body of the Monthly Bibliography. Researchers should read the "Introductory Note" at the beginning of Parts I and II of the Monthly Bibliography. The library has the Monthly Bibliography, Parts I and II, from 1989 to the present.

II. RETROSPECTIVE GENERAL INDEXES (FROM "OLDER" TO "NEWER")

The *Cumulated Index* is an alphabetically arranged, author/subject index. Consult the list of agency abbreviations and the “Preface” at the beginning of volume 1 A-D to determine the types of United Nations documents and publications covered by the *Cumulated Index*, and to understand the format of index entries. The *Cumulated Index* contains references to International Court of Justice documents.


Consult the “Introductory Note” at the beginning of a Series A or Series B volume to determine the types of United Nations documents and publications it covers, and to understand the format of index entries. The Series C index does not describe International Court of Justice publications. The library has the Series A and Series B indexes from 1974-78; only the Series A and Series B volumes for 1977 and 1978 contain annual cumulations. The library has the Series C index from 1974-77. For annual cumulations of the Series C volumes, see the **UNDEX “Series C”** entry below.


The library also has this separately published, four volume, cumulative edition of the *Series C: List of Documents Issued* section of **UNDEX**.

### III. Basic Reference Sources


This introductory guide describes the United Nations’ structure and purposes. It also identifies groups and blocs within the United Nations membership. It includes chapters on United Nations activities concerning peace and security, disarmament and human rights. The authors also set forth,
and respond to, several criticisms of the United Nations. Appendices contain: the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice; a list of United Nations members as of January 1, 1994; and a list of States and territories that are not United Nations members. This work also includes a table of contents, a list of tables, a selected bibliography and an index.


The acquisitions librarian has ordered this publication. Its United Nations publication sales number is: E.95.I.4.


Hajnal's valuable annotated Directory summarizes significant documentary and archival United Nations sources. Hajnal also describes United Nations-related reference and information sources published outside of the United Nations regime. Following his helpful introduction to United Nations system documents, Hajnal divides his annotated bibliographic entries into a “Subjects” section and a “Research Resources” section. Hajnal groups entries under the following subjects: structural and institutional issues; peace and security, disarmament and arms control; economic and social issues; international law; human rights; environment; and other topics and general information. He groups research resources under the following topics: collections of documents; statistics; archival resources; and catalogs, indexes, guides and other bibliographic tools. Researchers should review Hajnal’s descriptions of the six key United Nations organs' official records, located in the Directory under the subject “Structural and Institutional Issues,” as well as the descriptions of these official records in United Nations Documentation: A Brief Guide (described on p. 552 of the United Nations Overview). The directory also contains: a table of contents; a foreword; a

preface; an explanation of typical Directory entries; a list of abbreviations and acronyms; and an author/title index.


The 1994 edition of this excellent annual publication contains information about the organizations within the United Nations. It explains the aims and structure of these organizations, notes the basis for their existence (usually a provision of the Charter of the United Nations, or a resolution of a United Nations organ) and provides, when available, postal addresses, telephone and fax numbers for the organizations. It includes: a list of abbreviations; a list of acronyms; a chart explaining the United Nations system; a copy of the United Nations budget and scale of assessments; and an index.


This one volume encyclopedia contains information about the structure of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. It also provides descriptions of, and bibliographic citations to, several thousand twentieth century international agreements, conventions and treaties, sometimes reproducing the documents in their entirety (e.g., the Charter of the United Nations). This encyclopedia is arranged in alphabetical order and contains a good index.


This important reference work provides an introduction to, and legislative history and interpretations of, each article of the Charter of the United Nations. The Commentary contains numerous footnotes and includes many selected bibliographies on the individual Charter articles, and even contains bibliographies on many sections within Charter articles. The Commentary also includes a list of authors, a list of abbreviations, the text of the Charter of the United Nations, and the text of the Statute of the International Court of Justice. An-
nexes to the Commentary contain the General Assembly’s Rules of Procedure, a table of cases and an index.


*Books in Print of the United Nations System* provides brief bibliographic and acquisitions information about more than 14,000 United Nations publications. The listed publications include annual reports and yearbooks, but do not include non-print materials. By scanning relevant subject headings, researchers can obtain an overview of the books, annual reports and yearbooks produced by United Nations system organizations. *Books in Print of the United Nations System* groups entries under subject categories, and further sub-categories. A helpful list of the categories and sub-categories appears near the front of the book. Within each sub-category, entries appear alphabetically by title. The general subject categories used in this source are: political and legal questions; economic development and finance; natural resources and the environment; agriculture; industry; transport and communications; international trade; population; human settlements; health; education; employment; humanitarian aid and relief; social conditions and equity; culture; science and technology; organizational questions; and reference materials. *Books in Print of the United Nations System* has a table of contents, an introduction and a user’s guide near the front of the work. Title, series, organization and International Standard Book Number indexes follow the main list of entries. This source also provides addresses of United Nations system sales offices and sales agents, as well as addresses of publishers noted in the main list of entries.


The acquisitions librarian has ordered this publication. Its United Nations publication sales number is: GV.E.94.0.14.


The most recent edition (1992) of this publication describes the origin, history and structure of the United Nations. It
chronicles important United Nations activities in the areas of international peace and security, economic and social development, human rights, decolonization and international law. It generally does not provide the full text of, or complete bibliographic citations to, primary sources mentioned in the text. Appendices include admission dates for United Nations member States, addresses of United Nations information centers and a brief list of United Nations publications for further reading.


The United Nations created this guide mainly to assist personnel who maintain United Nations document collections. Additionally, this guide helps other United Nations researchers because it concisely explains the functions of, documents produced by, and document symbols used by, the six key United Nations organs. It also contains some information about the publications produced by, and document symbols used by, other United Nations bodies such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. The short section of this guide which describes electronic sources of United Nations documents is particularly useful to researchers. This guide contains a brief bibliography of additional United Nations reference guides and an index. The United Nations does not sell this publication. One who maintains a United Nations document collection can request a copy of this guide by writing to: The Head Librarian, Dag Hammarskjöld Library, United Nations, New York, NY 10017.


The acquisitions librarian has ordered this work.


The 1994 edition of this helpful publication primarily describes the geography, population, government, economy, communications methods and defense forces of 266 nations, dependent areas and other entities. Additionally, the appendices include a chart explaining the United Nations system, and a descriptive list of international organizations and
groups. The descriptive list sets forth the establishment dates, goals and members of the international organizations and groups. The descriptive list includes many United Nations bodies and organizations. This publication also contains a cross-reference list of geographic names to assist researchers in locating relevant World Factbook entries.

IV. GENERAL CURRENT AWARENESS SOURCES


The New York Times reports on many recent United Nations activities. In this newspaper, researchers are more likely to find descriptions of United Nations activities and publications, rather than the full text of United Nations publications. The library retains New York Times issues only for the past three months. Researchers with access to LEXIS-NEXIS can review the New York Times through the LEXIS-NEXIS library: NEWS, file: NYT (full text coverage of the New York Times from June 1, 1980) and the library: NEWS or TOPNWS, file: NYTNS (coverage of the present day's issue of the New York Times). Researchers with access to WESTLAW also can review the present day's issue of the New York Times through WESTLAW database: NYT. Other major newspapers also provide information about recent United Nations activities.


This source is the United Nations Department of Public Information's quarterly magazine that reports on peacekeeping, disarmament, human rights, social issues, and economic and trade issues worldwide. Many articles provide brief bibliographic citations to United Nations resolutions and reports.

V. GENERAL HISTORICAL SOURCES (FROM THE CREATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO THE PRESENT)

Office of Public Information, 1968.

Part One of this publication describes the origin of the United Nations. Part Two contains sections concerning key political and security issues, economic and social issues, human rights issues, trust and non-self-governing territory issues, and administrative and budgetary issues which the United Nations addressed between 1945-65. This work generally does not provide the full text of, or complete bibliographic citations to, primary sources mentioned in the text. The appendix contains the full text of the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the International Court of Justice and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.


This supplement covers the period 1966-70.


This edition covers forty years of the United Nations’ existence, and focuses on the period 1978-85.


In the most recently published Yearbook (vol. 47 (1993)), information about United Nations activities appears under the following categories: political and security questions; regional questions; economic and social questions; trusteeship and decolonization; legal questions; administrative and budgetary questions; and intergovernmental organizations related to the United Nations. The texts of resolutions adopted by, and substantive decisions taken by, the United Nations General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council and Trusteeship Council are either included or summarized under the aforementioned categories. Generally, the Yearbook contains the full text of substantive resolutions. Dates of adoption, sponsors and voting records appear after the text of
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substantive resolutions. The subject index and index of resolutions and decisions at the end of the Yearbook provide quick access to resolutions and decisions. A brief “References” section concludes each chapter or subchapter of the Yearbook, providing bibliographic citations to related documents (such as United Nations reports). The Yearbook also includes an annual report of the United Nations Secretary-General summarizing the United Nations’ work. The United Nations has not yet published Yearbooks for 1989, 1990 or 1994.


Regarding the activities of the United Nations General Assembly, recent annual volumes of A Global Agenda can “update” the aforementioned Yearbook. The library’s most recent edition of A Global Agenda (1994-95, covering issues before the 49th United Nations General Assembly) contains chapters on: making and keeping the peace; arms control and disarmament; economics and development; global resource management; human rights and social issues; legal issues; and finance and administration. Chapters are subdivided. Chapters, or chapter subdivisions, have individual authors. Authors provide brief bibliographic citations to related documents (such as United Nations resolutions, United Nations reports, law review articles and newspaper articles) in the text. The index at the end of A Global Agenda is a helpful starting point. University Press of America recently published a new edition of A Global Agenda and the library will receive it soon.

VI. SOURCES REGARDING UNITED STATES PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS


This work is a collection of essays by diplomats, scholars and United Nations personnel. The authors previously presented these essays in 1993 at a conference called: “The United Nations: A New Role in a New World Order?” The work includes chapters on: United Nations reform; the United Nations collective security system; issues before the Internation-

Gregg describes early United States expectations about the way the United Nations would function, and the nation's frustration with, and limited support for, the United Nations throughout the Cold War. He also discusses the nation's renewed interest in the United Nations as a global manager following Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait. Gregg argues that the post-Cold War period provides an opportunity for the United States to lead United Nations endeavors. This work has endnotes following each chapter and an index.


The library's most recent annual report (covering 1993) contains parts on: political affairs; disarmament and arms control; economic and development affairs; social and humanitarian issues; human rights and fundamental freedoms; science, technology and research; trusteeship and dependent areas; legal developments; administration and budgetary matters; and specialized agencies. This work provides enough descriptive information to easily locate some United Nations materials mentioned in the text (particularly United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions), but overall provides much less bibliographic citation information and many fewer references to related publications than *A Global Agenda* (previously described on p. 555 of this guide). This work contains an index. Appendices include an address by the United States President to the General Assembly, a list
of key United States representatives to the United Nations and a scale of assessments for budget contributions of United Nations member States. The library has partial bound holdings of the reports covering 1946-75. The library also has bound copies of the reports covering 1989-1991, and microfiche copies of the reports covering 1992 to the present. The United States Department of State, Bureau of International Organization Affairs has published a report covering 1994, but the library has not yet received this report.

VII. SOURCES REGARDING REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS


Imber argues that issues concerning the global environment and security are linked to United Nations reform questions. He believes that (1) understanding international relations requires an appreciation of environmental and United Nations reform issues, and (2) one needs to have an “environmental perspective” to comprehend many international security problems. Imber describes the creation and work of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). He explains the purposes behind, and achievements of, the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. Additionally, he discusses topics such as: increasing Official Development Assistance from Development Assistance Committee members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; purchasing and writing-off a developing country’s debts in exchange for the country’s environmental conservation guaranties; collecting rents for use of common global areas; imposing international carbon taxes; and establishing a system of internationally tradeable permits for carbon dioxide emissions. Imber notes that common area rents and international carbon taxes could fund climate research, could lower the debts of developing countries, or could pay for UNEP and United Nations Development Programme sustainable development projects. This work includes many tables within the text, endnotes, a bibliography and an index. Appendices include: the texts of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, Part II; General Assembly Resolution 43/196 regarding the aforementioned conference; and the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.


Rochester emphasizes the need for a coordinated global approach to solving international security, economic and ecological problems. He explains that current constraints on the United Nations limit its ability to manage these matters. Rochester proposes United Nations reforms which would coordinate programs and resources to achieve world order. This work has four parts. In Parts 1 and 2, Rochester addresses theoretical issues related to international institution-building. He creates a model of the "ideal" world order and discusses the extent to which the world conforms to this model. In Part 3, Rochester proposes measures to reform the United Nations to facilitate global problem-solving, and in Part 4 he argues that an effective international organization is essential in the quest for world order. This work includes endnotes for each chapter, a selected bibliography and an index.


Saksena focuses on reforming the United Nations' economic and social sectors. First, the author reviews how the United Nations organizational structure has evolved. Next, he dis-
cusses management of United Nations financial resources and budgetary decision-making. He concludes with a discussion of reasons behind, and results of demands for, changing the United Nations. Appendices include: the Charter of the United Nations; and a list of United Nations member States and budget appropriations for 1992-93. The work includes a selected bibliography and an index.

VIII. UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SOURCES

A. United Nations Published *Index to Proceedings of the General Assembly*


The latest volume of the *Index to Proceedings* covers the 48th session (1993-94) of the United Nations General Assembly. Part I includes a subject index to General Assembly documents alphabetically arranged by agenda subject. Within each agenda subject, there is the subcategory, "Resolutions," if the General Assembly promulgated resolutions on the subject during the session. Part I also includes a separate list of General Assembly resolutions, and a voting chart for General Assembly resolutions. Part II contains an alphabetically arranged: index to speeches by corporate name or country; index to speeches by speaker's name; and index to speakers by subject. The introduction to Part I or Part II further explains this index's arrangement and describes the citation symbols used for General Assembly documents. The library has the *Index to Proceedings* from the 21st session (1966) to the present.

B. Sources Containing United Nations General Assembly Resolutions and Decisions Prior to Their Publication in the *Official Records*


This bi-monthly publication often is the first source for full text, English translations of current treaties, legislation and court decisions. It also contains the text of some General Assembly resolutions. The library has *International Legal*
Materials from volume 1 (1962) to the present. Researchers with access to LEXIS-NEXIS can review International Legal Materials through the LEXIS-NEXIS library: INTLAW, file: ILM. LEXIS-NEXIS provides coverage of International Legal Materials from 1980 to the present. Researchers with access to WESTLAW can obtain International Legal Materials through WESTLAW database: ILM; WESTLAW provides coverage of International Legal Materials from 1980 to the present.


The library's most recent press release contains the text, adoption dates and voting record information for resolutions and decisions adopted during the first part of the 48th regular session (September 21-December 23, 1993) of the General Assembly. Within this press release, resolutions are grouped according to whether the General Assembly first considered them in plenary or in Main Committee meetings. There is a subject index to resolutions and decisions at the end of the press release. The Department of Public Information recently published a press release covering the 49th regular session of the General Assembly, and the library will receive the press release soon. Note: Press releases are not official records, and whenever possible, researchers should cite to materials in the Official Records.

C. Official Records of the United Nations General Assembly


Representatives of the 185 United Nations member States (as of December 16, 1994) form the General Assembly. Recently, General Assembly records for a regular session have included: 1) General Assembly plenary meeting records; 2) committee meeting records, particularly meeting records of Palau as its 185th member. U.N. Admits Palau as its 185th Member, BALTIMORE SUN, Dec. 16, 1994, at 28A. 6. UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK, supra note 4, at 15-16.


7. Id. at 21-22. Consult the UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK, supra note 4, for additional information about General Assembly “Main,” standing, subsidiary and ad hoc committees. Id. at 22-58.
9. Id. at 6.
10. Id. at 7.
11. Id. at 13.
13. For more detailed information about the documents produced by the General Assembly, see A BRIEF GUIDE, supra note 8, at 2-3, 17-18.
D. *Resolutions and Decisions Adopted by the General Assembly*


In addition to the aforementioned *Official Records*, the library has a microfiche set of the *Resolutions and Decisions Adopted by the General Assembly* from 1946-81.

E. Commercially Published Source of United Nations General Assembly Resolutions


This series reproduces the text of General Assembly resolutions. Each volume (following vol. I) contains a topical index to the volume and a cumulative topical index to the set. Each volume also contains two types of voting records lists for resolutions reproduced in the volume. This series is useful to researchers because they can locate the text of resolutions easily, however, Oceana has ceased publishing the series. The final volume in the series is volume XXIV, covering the General Assembly's 40th session (1985-86).

F. Selected Secondary Sources Regarding the United Nations General Assembly


Peterson has a helpful description of the work flow at a regular General Assembly session in the appendix. Researchers should rely on the *United Nations Handbook*, however, rather than Peterson's appendix, for information about the current structure of General Assembly committees. In the text, Peterson discusses the formation of the General Assembly's agenda, the General Assembly's decision-making process and the effects of General Assembly decisions on world politics. This publication contains a list of "works cited" and an index.

This book will help students determine how to fit General Assembly resolutions into the framework of international law sources of authority. Sloan discusses the legal effects of General Assembly decisions, recommendations and declarations. He argues that the end of the Cold War presents an opportunity to develop international law. Sloan explains how this development could occur partially under the present Charter of the United Nations, more fully under an amended Charter and most effectively under a new, federal world system. The annexes contain the text of many General Assembly declarations and other resolutions. This publication contains extensive endnotes, a selected bibliography and a useful index.

IX. UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL SOURCES

A. Indexes to United Nations Security Council Materials


The latest volume of the *Index to Proceedings* covers the 49th year (1994) of the United Nations Security Council. It includes an alphabetically arranged subject index to Security Council documents. Within each subject, there is the subcategory, “Resolutions,” if the Security Council promulgated resolutions on the subject during the year. The *Index to Proceedings* also includes a separate list of Security Council resolutions and a voting chart for the resolutions. It also contains an alphabetically arranged: index to speeches by corporate name or country; index to speeches by speaker’s name; and index to speakers by subject. The introduction further explains the index’s arrangement and describes the citation symbols for Security Council documents used in the index. The library has the *Index to Proceedings* from 1964 to the present.


This one volume *Index to Resolutions* covers resolutions adopted by the Security Council between 1946 and 1991. Part
One is a checklist of Security Council resolutions which provides bibliographic citations to, and brief descriptive information about, the resolutions. Part Two is an alphabetically arranged subject index to the Security Council resolutions which provides bibliographic citations to the resolutions and references to checklist entries.

B. Source of United Nations Security Council Resolutions Prior to Their Publication in the *Official Records*

*International Legal Materials.*


The five permanent members (China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States) and ten non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council work to sustain "international peace and security."¹⁴ Security Council records for recent years include: meeting records; documents (letters, reports, etc.) in *Supplements to the Official Records and Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council.*¹⁵ The library has partial holdings of the Security Council *Official Records* in bound form from 1969-90, and holdings in microfiche format from 1946-58.


¹⁴. *UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK,* supra note 4, at 59.
¹⁵. For more detailed information about the documents produced by the Security Council, see *A BRIEF GUIDE,* supra note 8, at 5-6, 17-18.
D. Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council


In addition to the aforementioned Official Records, the library has a microfiche set of the Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council from 1946-81.

E. Commercially Published Sources of United Nations Security Council Resolutions


This series reproduces the text of Security Council resolutions and decisions. Each volume (following vol. I) contains a topical index to the volume and a cumulative topical index to the set. Each volume also contains voting records charts for resolutions reproduced in the volume. This set is useful to researchers because they can locate the text of Security Council resolutions easily. However, publication is slow and the most recent volume that the library has received is volume XI, covering 1978-79.


This one volume compilation will greatly assist researchers who want to locate Security Council resolutions and statements on a particular topic. Wellens divides Security Council resolutions and statements into two broad categories: those concerning international peace and security (Part I); and those concerning all other matters (Part II). Within these two categories, Wellens groups resolutions and statements geographically. Within each geographic group, Wellens reproduces resolutions and statements in chronological order by subject. Wellens’ helpful introductory notes precede the text of resolutions. The introduction and analytical table of contents at the beginning of the volume are the best starting points. This work does not have an index. Annexes include: a chrono-
logical list of Security Council resolutions, a list of Security Council member States (1946-92) and a list of matters of which the Security Council was seized as of June 15, 1992. As an example, if students want to examine Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait, they should skim the analytical table of contents in Part I, since this topic concerns international peace and security. Under the geographic heading "Asia" in the analytical table of contents there is a subject heading for "The Situation Between Iraq and Kuwait." Under this subject heading is a list of relevant resolutions and statements, and page references to the text of the resolutions and statements.

F. Selected Secondary Sources Regarding the United Nations Security Council


Bailey provides a complete overview of the Security Council's inner workings. In the text, Bailey discusses the Security Council's role, procedural rules, meeting agenda, membership, parliamentary procedures, voting rights system, and relations with other United Nations organs. Appendices include: extracts from the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice; Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council; decisions and vetoes on matters of which the Security Council was or had been seized on January 1, 1987; and opinions by the United Nations Legal Counsel about relations between the General Assembly and the Security Council. The work contains a selected bibliography, lengthy reference list and an index.


Relying primarily on United Nations documents and publications, Bailey surveys the Security Council's actions concerning human rights from 1946 through December 1993. Bailey discusses the Security Council's actions and role in chapters concerning: self-determination in Africa; electoral assistance; responses to violations of international humanitarian law; and responses to cases of international terrorism. In a chap-
ter entitled "The Case-by-Case Approach," Bailey examines the Security Council's activities regarding specific human rights issues in the Congo (now Zaire), East Timor, El Salvador, Iraq, the former Yugoslavia and Cambodia. In a concluding chapter, Bailey analyzes the past activities of the Security Council concerning human rights, and makes predictions and suggestions about its future conduct. This work includes a table of contents, a list of tables and figures, a list of abbreviations, an introduction, endnotes and an index.


The acquisitions librarian has ordered this work.


This is primarily a collection of papers, some in English and some in French, discussed at a 1992 Hague Academy of International Law workshop regarding the Security Council. The papers concern the development of the Security Council's powers, the evolution of its areas of activity, and its role within the United Nations system. The papers contain footnotes. This collection includes commentary on the papers. Made by the workshop's participants, this commentary is in English and French. This work also contains a list of participants in the workshop, a table of contents, a presentation by Dupuy, an opening statement by an International Court of Justice judge, a message from United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali, an address by an ambassador, and a statement by Dupuy summarizing the conclusions of the workshop. The table of contents is the most useful starting point, because it indicates whether a particular paper appears in English or French.

Ferencz describes his work as a “how to” book on formulating and developing a peaceful world for mankind. He begins by discussing the world’s legal order and explores the positive and negative ways in which world organizations deal with disputes. He proposes that the Security Council should: pass resolutions to require mandatory peaceful settlement of disputes; prohibit and punish crimes against humanity; strengthen the authority of world courts; and establish new executive agencies for peace enforcement. This work contains a bibliography, a subject index and a name index.


Hoffmann states that in recent years the Security Council has broadened the meaning of the term “threat to international peace and security” as expressed in the Charter of the United Nations, to allow Security Council intervention in States’ internal affairs. In this eighty-page monograph, he describes instances when the Security Council expanded the definition of threats to international peace and security to allow actions such as establishing the United Nations Operation in Somalia, the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia and the ad hoc tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. Hoffmann discusses certain United Nations member States’ objections to enlarging the Security Council’s jurisdiction, Columbia’s suggestion of an independent body to ascertain the legality of Security Council actions, and the recommendation of some United Nations member States that the Security Council should create subsidiary bodies. He describes the wishes of some United Nations member States to expand the membership of the Security Council, to restrict or eliminate the veto power of the Security Council’s permanent members, to have the Security Council hold more frequent public meetings and to have the Security Council report more often to the General Assembly. Hoffmann briefly analyzes Security Council reforms proposed by three scholars, including those advocated by Ferencz in the previously described work. Hoffmann then explains his own proposals for reforming and changing the makeup of the Security Council. He concludes by stressing the need for a World Summit on Global Governance. This work includes a preface, a table of contents and endnotes following each chapter. Appendices contain
Hoffmann's proposed amendments to Chapter V of the Charter of the United Nations to reform and restructure the Security Council, and information about the Center for U.N. Reform Education.


Malekian argues that sometimes the United Nations Security Council adopts policies regarding international criminal law which go against the interests of the international legal community. Furthermore, he believes that the Charter of the United Nations fails to promote and maintain international peace and security. Malekian proposes Charter revisions to lessen the political power of the Security Council's permanent members. This work provides a detailed table of contents, a bibliography, an index and footnotes.

X. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL SOURCES

A. Official Records of the United Nations Economic and Social Council


The fifty-four members of the United Nations Economic and Social Council study, report on, make recommendations about, draft conventions concerning and organize conferences on: international economic, social, health, cultural and educational issues. Economic and Social Council records for recent years include: Economic and Social Council plenary meeting summary records; Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council in the first Supplement to the Official Records; and, in additional Supplements to the Official Records, 1) draft resolutions recommended by commissions and committees for the Economic and Social Council's adoption and 2) reports. The library has partial holdings of the Economic and Social Council Official Records in bound

16. UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK, supra note 4, at 77.
17. For more detailed information about the documents produced by the Economic and Social Council, see A BRIEF GUIDE, supra note 8, at 6-7, 17-18.
form from 1946-91.


B. Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council


In addition to the aforementioned Official Records, the library has the Resolutions and Decisions of the Economic and Social Council in bound form from 1949-66, and in microfiche format from 1946-80.

XI. UNITED NATIONS TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL SOURCES


Historically, the Trusteeship Council oversaw the administration of trusteeship territories until they became independent.18 Trusteeship Council records for recent years have included: meeting records; Annexes to the meeting records containing petitions, government communications, and other materials; resolutions adopted by the Trusteeship Council in the first Supplement to the Official Records; and reports to the Trusteeship Council in additional Supplements to the Official Records.19 The library has partial holdings of the Official Records in bound form from 1947-90, and a micro-

18. UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK, supra note 4, at 161.
19. For more detailed information about the documents produced by the Trusteeship Council, see A BRIEF GUIDE, supra note 8, at 11-12, 17-18.

B. Resolutions Adopted by the Trusteeship Council


In addition to the aforementioned Official Records, the library has a microfiche set of the Resolutions Adopted by the Trusteeship Council from 1947-1980.

XII. HUMAN RIGHTS SOURCES

In this section, we focus on selected human rights sources. The research guides that we describe below provide more comprehensive lists of human rights materials published within, and outside, the United Nations system.

A. Research Guides


In this thirteen-page guide, Akumadu describes the United Nations bodies, committees and special rapporteurs concerned with women’s human rights. She discusses United Nations Charter-based human rights bodies, special rapporteurs and working groups that focus on particular topics, and treaty-based committees. The additional fifteen-page appendix includes: committee members’ names, nationalities and term expiration dates; each committee’s 1995 session schedule; information about thematic and country rapporteurs and working groups; procedures for making human rights complaints; and a chart of key United Nations
bodies concerned with human rights.


Hall's concisely written, eighty-two-page guide will help researchers to understand the international human rights system, and to locate primary and secondary human rights sources. In particular, those preparing to research human rights issues for the first time will benefit from reviewing this work. Following a short, helpful introduction, Hall describes and provides citations to materials regarding: the antecedents to contemporary human rights law; the United Nations human rights system (Hall includes an informative footnote that explains the elements of United Nations document series symbols); United Nations-sponsored human rights treaties; regional human rights systems; the customary international law of human rights; international human rights in United States law; and non-governmental human rights organizations. Hall's list of important non-governmental organizations concerned with human rights issues and their key publications is particularly useful. In annexes, Hall briefly discusses, and provides citations to, documents regarding: the sources of international law; the law of treaties; and the relationship between international law and United States federal law. The last two annexes list selected human rights and humanitarian law sources. Hall's guide also includes a glossary of abbreviations and basic sources.


Tobin states that his guide centers on human rights legal issues. It helpfully includes descriptions of human rights research sources from scholarly fields in addition to law. In Chapter One, Tobin introduces researchers to many basic human rights sources, including: indexes to serials; catalogs; publications of the United States government, intergovernmental organizations and nongovernmental organizations; current awareness materials; important scholarly journals; selected treatises and texts; and online (including Internet) research aids. In Chapter Two, he describes many human rights research sources in greater detail. In Chapter Three, Tobin covers human rights materials on intergovernmental
organizations and selected treaties. Chapter Three includes much information about relevant United Nations sources and organizations. Chapter Four concerns selected human rights subjects such as: non-Western traditions and human rights; economic, social and cultural rights (including statistical sources relevant to economic and social rights studies); human rights, development and international trade; human rights and the environment; refugees and population movements; women's rights; children's rights; rights of sexual minorities; criminal justice, prisons and rights of the detained; and international criminal law, war crimes and crimes against humanity. Chapter Five focuses on human rights and United States foreign policy. This work includes a detailed table of contents, a preface and an index (arranged primarily by subject). We hope that Tobin will add a title index to the next edition of his guide.


This guide primarily describes human rights materials published by the United Nations. The guide's nine chapters cover: self determination; economic, social and cultural rights; civil and political rights; equality and non-discrimination; rights of other groups and individuals; other human rights issues; threats and violations of human rights; the United Nations and human rights; and other organizations and human rights. Chapters II-IX contain subject subdivisions. Within Chapter I, or the subdivisions of Chapters II-IX, document titles appear chronologically. When applicable, the author(s), United Nations document series symbol, and United Nations publication sales number appear next to a document's title. This guide contains an introduction, a brief list of acronyms, abbreviations and reference numbers used therein, a table of contents and a subject index.

Note that within the "Human Rights" subject section of Hajnal's *Directory of United Nations Documentary and Archival Sources* (previously described on pp. 549-50 of the United Nations Overview), he discusses important United Nations materials concerning human rights.
B. Sources That Provide a Summary of Human Rights Developments within the United Nations System


This is a summary of the human rights developments which occurred within the United Nations system between 1945 and 1987. Part One describes and summarizes the work of United Nations bodies that deal with human rights issues. Part Two discusses the establishment and implementation of international human rights standards, and the process of developing respect for human rights. Researchers will appreciate the textual references to, and footnotes containing bibliographic citations to, particular United Nations documents and publications regarding human rights. This work includes a preface, a summary of contents, a detailed table of contents and a helpful introduction. The table of contents is the most useful starting point.


The acquisitions librarian has ordered this publication. Its United Nations publication sales number is: E.94.XIV.11.

C. Compilations of International Instruments Regarding Human Rights


The foreword states that this compilation contains “all major” international instruments concerning human rights adopted by United Nations bodies as of December 31, 1982. The instruments appear in order of adoption. This work is a useful historical research tool. It includes a table of contents, a foreword, a chart of acceptances (containing ratification, accession, notification of succession and acceptance or signature information) and an index.


Volume I includes, as of March 31, 1993, international instru-
ments regarding human rights adopted by the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Volume I also includes the four Geneva Conventions (and additional protocols) concerning humanitarian law. The United Nations published Volume I in two parts. In both the First and Second Parts of Volume I, related instruments appear together under a particular subject heading, such as "Rights of Women." Under each subject heading, instruments appear in order of adoption. Both the First and Second Parts of Volume I contain a summary of contents, a table of contents, an introduction, and a list of instruments in order of adoption. At the beginning of the First Part of Volume I, there is a corrigendum.


The acquisitions librarian has ordered Volume I of this publication. Its United Nations publication sales number is: E.94.XIV.1. Volume II (forthcoming) will reproduce the text of selected regional instruments concerning human rights.


D. Sources of Status Information about International Instruments Regarding Human Rights


This work provides basic information about twenty-two international instruments regarding human rights. The information is current as of September 1, 1987. Each chapter covers a different human rights instrument, and includes a list of participants, the dates of their signature (when applicable), and ratification, accession and succession information. Each chapter also includes the text of declarations concerning, and reservations to, the human rights instruments. Helpful end-notes follow most chapters. The table of contents is the main
access point. This work includes a foreword, and a separate chart of ratifications in a pocket at the back of the volume.

Periodically updated by:


The latest chart of ratifications is current as of December 31, 1994.

E. Source That Describes Reservations to International Instruments Regarding Human Rights


In Part I, Lijnzaad discusses the impact of the International Court of Justice’s Genocide Opinion on the making of reservations to human rights treaties and the reservations provisions of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. In Part II, she explains why States might make reservations to human rights treaties, and discusses how the Vienna Convention’s “object and purpose” rule applies to human rights treaties. In Part III, Lijnzaad focuses on four United Nations human rights instruments: the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. For each of these treaties, she discusses: the applicable law regarding reservations; particular reservations made by State Parties; the reaction of other State Parties to the reservations; and the activities of supervisory committees concerning the reservations. In Part IV, Lijnzaad proposes solutions to the problems created by allowing reservations to human rights instruments, and suggests a model reservations clause for inclusion in future human rights treaties. This work includes: a foreword; a summary table of contents; a table of contents; a list of abbreviations; footnotes; a selected bibliography; a list of case law; and a summary in Dutch.


The United Nations published the records and documents of the Human Rights Committee's 1st to 30th sessions in the Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee. The library has the Yearbook of the Human Rights Committee for 1985-86. A title change then occurred. In 1993, the United Nations published Volume I of the Human Rights Committee's Official Records (coverage: 1987-88). Volume I contains summary records of the public meetings of the 31st to 33rd sessions (October 26, 1987-July 29, 1988) and includes corrections and editorial changes. Volume I also includes an introductory note, a table of contents, list of Human Rights Committee members (1987-88) and officers (elected for two-year terms at a March 23, 1987 meeting), the agenda of the 31st to 33rd sessions, and annexes which describe particular documents. Volume II (forthcoming) will contain: State parties' reports submitted pursuant to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; other public documents; the Human Rights Committee's Report to the General Assembly at the General Assembly's 43rd session; and reservations, declarations and other materials regarding the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to this instrument.

Note: To obtain recent Human Rights Committee documents, researchers could review materials in the United Nations Documents and Publications Law Library Collection (previously described on pp. 544-45 of the United Nations Overview), Internet resources and the document collections of United Nations depository libraries.


The most recent Yearbook on Human Rights (1988) has three parts. Part I describes the human rights-related activities of the following United Nations organs: the General Assembly; the Economic and Social Council; the Commission on Human Rights; and the Commission's Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. Part I also

G. Source That Analyzes the Performance of Key United Nations Bodies Concerned with Human Rights Matters


Authors of the essays in this work describe, and evaluate the performance of, key United Nations organs concerned with human rights issues. In the first chapter, Alston discusses how the United Nations organs concerned with human rights topics developed and how these organs relate to one other. He also proposes a framework for evaluating the United Nations human rights program. Other authors then discuss United Nations Charter-based organs concerned with human rights in chapters regarding the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention and Protection of Minorities, the Commission on the Status of Women and the Security Council. Then follow evaluations of United Nations organs that review compliance with treaties in chapters concerning the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Committee Against Torture. The work concludes with a section in which the authors discuss the human rights-related activities of the United Nations Secretariat and the International Labour Organisation, as well as human rights coordination within the United Nations regime. This work does not contain a chapter about the International Court of Justice, because Alston (1) does not regard the International Court of Justice as central to a study of institutional arrangements for safe-
guarding human rights and (2) does not think that one can analyze the International Court of Justice in the same manner as the other United Nations organs evaluated in this work. 20 Alston notes that the information in his book is current through July 1991, except for the chapters concerning the Security Council (coverage: up to mid-1989) and the Human Rights Committee (coverage: up to January 1991). This work includes a preface, notes about the contributors, a list of abbreviations, footnotes, a selected bibliography, a subject index and an author index.

XIII. TREATY SOURCES

A. United Nations Published Indexes to Treaties Deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General

New York: United Nations, 1956-.

Beginning in 1956, the United Nations published four cumulative index volumes, each of which covered one hundred United Nations Treaty Series (U.N.T.S.) volumes. Beginning with volume 401 of U.N.T.S., the United Nations began publishing a cumulative index volume for every fifty volumes of U.N.T.S. Recent Cumulative Index volumes are divided into two sections: a chronological index; and an alphabetical index. Publication of the Cumulative Index lags behind publication of U.N.T.S. volumes. Researchers must rely on the treaty indexes listed below to obtain U.N.T.S. or other citations to recent treaties.

Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General.

The latest edition of this index provides titles of, citations (U.N.T.S. or other) to, and status information about, multilateral treaties deposited with the United Nations Secretary-General through December 31, 1994. This source also lists the States participating in each agreement and the dates

that the States signed, ratified or acceded to each agreement. It also reproduces the declarations and reservations that the States made to each agreement. Part One of this index provides information about United Nations multilateral treaties, and Part Two offers information about League of Nations treaties. The index at the end of this source is the best starting point.

B. Other Indexes to Treaties


This index provides citations to, and status information about, hundreds of multilateral treaties. Whenever possible, the compilers provide citations to both official and unofficial treaty sources. The index also lists States participating in each multilateral treaty. This publication is arranged chronologically. The subject index and word index are useful starting points. Review the "Notes for the Reader" at the beginning of the index. Remember to consult the most recent paperback cumulative supplement to this index for citations to, and status information about, current treaties.


Kavass's multivolume index supplements the United States Department of State's *Treaties in Force* index (described below). Kavass's *Guide* allows researchers to locate treaty information in many more ways than *Treaties in Force* does. Kavass updates the *Guide* when the Department of State publishes a new edition of *Treaties in Force*. The 1994 edition of Kavass's *Guide* has three parts. Part I contains numerical lists of "newly listed," "in force" (as of January 1994) and "previously in force" (as of January 1993) United States bilateral and multilateral treaties and international agreements. These numerical lists provide descriptions of, citations to, and status information about the treaties and agreements. Part II consists of alphabetically arranged subject and country lists of the treaties and agreements. Part III contains a chronological index and a country/international organization index to the treaties and agreements. The introduction in Part I of the *Guide* is a helpful starting point. Also consult
Unlike Kavass's index, this index lists only currently-in-force treaties and other international agreements to which the United States is a party. The most recent edition covers treaties and international agreements in force as of January 1, 1995. Treaties in Force has two parts. Part 1 contains citations to, and information about, bilateral treaties. Part 1 alphabetically lists the States which are parties to treaties or other international agreements with the United States. Under each State name, there is an alphabetical list of subject headings. Within each subject heading, treaty information appears chronologically. Part 2 contains citations to, and information about, multilateral treaties and international agreements. Part 2 has an alphabetical subject arrangement. Within a subject heading, treaty information appears chronologically. Both parts of this index may provide U.N.T.S. (described below) citations. Since the United Nations publishes volumes of U.N.T.S. so slowly, researchers often must use the T.I.A.S. (Treaties and Other International Acts Series) or U.S.T. (United States Treaties and Other International Agreements) citations provided by Treaties in Force to obtain the text of recent treaties.

C. Description of the United Nations Treaty Series

Treaty Series (United Nations). Recueil des Traités (Nations Unies). New York: United Nations, 1947-. Legal scholars and practitioners often refer to this source as the "United Nations Treaty Series" or "U.N.T.S." (The 1994/95 United Nations Publications Catalogue and the fifteenth edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation describe this source as the United Nations Treaty Series, but many libraries have cataloged this series under the title Treaty Series.) U.N.T.S. contains the complete text (with graphs and charts) of bilateral and multilateral treaties and other international agreements registered, or filed and recorded, with the United Nations Secretary-General. In
U.N.T.S., treaties and international agreements are in their official languages. U.N.T.S. also reproduces the treaties and agreements in English and French, if the official languages of the treaties and agreements are not English and French. Unfortunately, the process of reproducing treaties and international agreements in many languages causes the United Nations to be a slow publisher of U.N.T.S. volumes. The most recent volumes of U.N.T.S. contain treaties registered in 1988. Thus, researchers will have to use sources other than U.N.T.S. to locate many current treaties. The library has bound volumes (or paper issues) of U.N.T.S. from volume 724 (treaties registered in 1970) to the present (treaties registered in 1988); a microfilm set of U.N.T.S. covering vols. 1-600 (treaties registered between 1946-67), and a microfiche set of U.N.T.S. from volume 601 (treaties registered between 1967-69) to the present (treaties registered in 1988).

D. Other Sources of Current Treaties

*International Legal Materials.*

*International Legal Materials* (previously described on pp. 559-60 of the United Nations Overview) often is the first source for full text, English translations of recent treaties.

*New York Times.*

The *New York Times* (previously described on p. 553 of the United Nations Overview) often reproduces, in English only, the text of current treaties and other international agreements.

E. Useful Telephone Contacts at the United Nations for Treaty Information

Status information about multilateral treaties filed with the United Nations: .................. (212) 963-7958
Status information about other multilateral treaties: ......
.................................................. (212) 963-2523

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XIV. SOURCES THAT PROVIDE AN OVERVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS LEGAL ACTIVITIES


This source is a monthly newsletter that reports on law-related United Nations activities such as human rights investigations, peace-keeping missions, election monitoring activities, international nuclear facilities inspections and United Nations Commission on International Trade Law activities. A brief description of contents appears at the beginning of each issue. Selected United Nations Security Council resolutions appear in addenda to some issues.


Schachter and Joyner state that the goal of their work is to analyze the contributions of the United Nations system to international law and law-making processes. Schachter begins by describing the United Nations legal order. Following Schachter's introduction are twenty-four chapters, grouped into three parts. The chapter authors are international law scholars and attorneys in the international law field. Part I describes the United Nations system's law-making processes, the United Nations bodies which authoritatively interpret laws, and the ways in which key United Nations bodies try to secure States' compliance with United Nations Charter obligations. Law students participating in international law-oriented moot court competitions should review chapters three (regarding interpreting laws) and four (concerning securing compliance with United Nations Charter obligations) in Part I of this work. Part II focuses on the United Nations' role in the development of laws regarding: force and arms; human rights; self-determination; refugees and migration; women; labor; economic relations and development; education, science, culture and information; the environment; the sea; shipping; outer space; posts and telecommunications; aviation; health; food and agriculture; international crimes; and the international unification of private law. Part III discusses the United Nations system's internal laws concerning the international civil service and financing. This work includes information about the editors and contributing authors, a table of cases, a list of abbreviations, footnotes within
each chapter, a brief bibliography following each chapter and an index.


The most recent *Juridical Yearbook* (1990) includes legislative texts and treaty provisions regarding the legal status of the United Nations and associated intergovernmental organizations. It also includes an annual overview of United Nations legal activities. Bibliographic citations in the notes at the end of the annual overview will guide researchers to related documents. Additionally, the *Juridical Yearbook* reproduces texts of international law treaties concluded under United Nations auspices during the year covered by the *Juridical Yearbook* volume. The *Juridical Yearbook* selectively summarizes decisions of United Nations (or United Nations-related) administrative tribunals, and decisions of international and national courts concerning the United Nations. It is not a comprehensive annual digest of decisions of United Nations administrative tribunals and international courts. Each *Juridical Yearbook* contains a useful legal bibliography of English and foreign language sources published during the year and covered by the *Juridical Yearbook* concerning: international organizations and international law generally; the United Nations; and United Nations-related intergovernmental organizations. The legal bibliography is not limited to United Nations publications. The *Juridical Yearbook* will not help researchers locate information about recent United Nations legal activities. The United Nations has not yet published *Juridical Yearbooks* for 1987-89, or for 1991 to the present.

XV. INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE SOURCES

A. Commercially Published Digests of International Court of Justice Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders


A one volume, English language digest of International Court of Justice judgments, advisory opinions and orders from 1986-90. This *World Court Digest* volume primarily contains excerpts from International Court of Justice judgments, advi-
sory opinions and orders. Descriptive information about the International Court of Justice judgments and advisory opinions appears in separate summaries of International Court of Justice decisions and advisory opinions located near the end of this volume. Researchers should ignore the general index mistakenly included at the end of this volume, and instead rely on the replacement general index inserted at the beginning of the volume. The table of contents, the summaries and the replacement general index are helpful starting points. The *World Court Digest* also includes a list of International Court of Justice judges from 1986-90 and a list of “judges ad hoc.”


A one volume, English and French digest of International Court of Justice judgments, advisory opinions and orders from 1976-85. (This volume also contains introductory material, descriptive headings and a general index in German.) Like the *World Court Digest* volume described above, this Digest volume primarily contains excerpts from International Court of Justice judgments, advisory opinions and orders. Near the end of this Digest volume, there is a list of International Court of Justice judges from 1946-85, a list of “judges ad hoc,” a chronological list of International Court of Justice decisions and advisory opinions (including page references to the passages from the decisions and advisory opinions reproduced in the Digest), summaries of International Court of Justice decisions and advisory opinions and a general index. The table of contents, the chronological list of International Court of Justice decisions and advisory opinions, the summaries and the general index are helpful starting points.

Note: The acquisitions librarian is in the process of obtaining some of the earlier volumes in this series.


B. International Court of Justice Publications


This work contains, in chronological order, summaries of the following International Court of Justice materials: judgments rendered in cases between States; advisory opinions written in answer to requests from international organizations or their organs; and some substantive orders. This work lacks an index. The only starting point is the table of contents.


The materials contained in the most recently published annual volume of the *Reports* (1992) include: orders; declarations; separate opinions by the International Court of Justice judges; and dissenting opinions. The text of the *Reports* appears in English and French, on opposite pages of a volume. The table of contents and index, located at the end of a *Reports* volume, sometimes do not provide sufficient information to guide a researcher to specific points of interest. Currently, the library has bound volumes of the *Reports* from 1947-92, and microfiche sheets of the *Reports* for 1949, 1953 and 1965.

Note: International Court of Justice documents and official records also are available through the *United Nations Documents and Publications Law Library Collection* in microfiche format (1986-94) (previously described on pp. 544-45 of the United Nations Overview). Researchers with access to WESTLAW also can locate International Court of Justice judgments, advisory opinions and orders from 1947 to the present through the WESTLAW database: INT-ICJ. Additionally, the INT-ICJ database contains judgments and orders released by the International Court of Justice which the International Court of Justice has not yet published in its official *Reports*.

*International Court of Justice. Pleadings, Oral Arguments,*
Documents. [The Hague, The Netherlands]: International Court of Justice, [1948?-].

In this series, the International Court of Justice publishes the supporting documentation for particular cases, such as the record filed in an appeal or the advisory opinions, documents and written statements filed in a case. The text of the supporting documentation sometimes appears in English and French, sometimes appears in English only, and sometimes appears in French only. The names of the cases or the issues before the International Court of Justice appear on the cover of the volumes or on the top of the microfiche sheets. The library has partial holdings of the Pleadings in bound or paperback form for 1950-51, 1953-54, 1959-60, 1963, 1970-72 and 1974. (Some of the Pleadings lack a chronological designation. In the absence of a chronological designation, our holdings date for a volume or paperback issue of the Pleadings is the date of the final judgment or opinion rendered.) The library has partial holdings of the Pleadings in microfiche format from 1948-75.

Note: The acquisitions librarian is working on obtaining additional volumes of the Pleadings.


The most recently published International Court of Justice Yearbook (no. 47, 1992-93) includes: a description of the International Court of Justice's organization (including the current members and biographies on the judges); a list of States entitled to appear before the International Court of Justice; written instruments governing the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; a description of the administrative functions and practices of the International Court of Justice; descriptions of "cases before the Court" in 1992-93; a list of International Court of Justice publications; and information about International Court of Justice finances. The table of contents, located at the beginning of an International Court of Justice Yearbook volume, provides a thorough outline to find material in the volume.
C. Selected Secondary Sources Regarding the International Court of Justice


In this seventy-eight-page monograph, MacPherson explains how the International Court of Justice functions, and he suggests measures to expand its role. He discusses international arbitrations, peace conferences and courts which preceded the International Court of Justice's creation. MacPherson describes United States conduct regarding the International Court of Justice, and lists contentious International Court of Justice cases that have involved the United States. He discusses the International Court of Justice's role in settling international disputes. He explains the current process of selecting International Court of Justice judges and recommends improvements. He discusses and makes proposals to enlarge the International Court of Justice's jurisdiction. He also discusses the admissibility of a case before the International Court of Justice, the use of International Court of Justice chambers to hear disputes and the International Court of Justice's power to employ provisional measures to protect parties' interests. MacPherson states that the Statute of the International Court of Justice and its Rules of Court do not contain sufficient provisions for handling complex multilateral disputes, and suggests changes in International Court of Justice practice to improve its handling of such disputes. He also describes actions that the Security Council might take to promote compliance with International Court of Justice judgments, and other means of ensuring enforcement of International Court of Justice judgments. This work includes a table of contents, a preface and footnotes.


Students interested in international jurisprudence will benefit from McWhinney's colorful discussion of the International Court of Justice's: role in settling disputes; judicial independence; jurisdiction; and judicial law-making potential. McWhinney provides endnotes following each chapter, a table
of important cases and an index. Appendices include texts of the following: Covenant of the League of Nations; Charter of the United Nations; Statute of the International Court of Justice; and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 44/23 regarding the United Nations Decade of International Law.


Rosenne describes the development of international adjudication and the predecessors to the International Court of Justice including the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the Permanent Court of International Justice. He discusses the International Court of Justice’s main functions as the United Nations’ key judicial organ, the International Court of Justice’s interaction with United Nations specialized agencies, and the issue of compliance with International Court of Justice decisions. He describes the nomination and election of International Court of Justice judges, and the judges’ roles. Students participating in international law-oriented moot court competitions will benefit from Rosenne’s chapters on: the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; the International Court of Justice trial process; and the work of the International Court of Justice, including a brief survey of cases from 1946 to the present. In the final chapter, Rosenne evaluates the International Court of Justice. This work includes: a table of contents; two forewords; a preface; a note on bibliography; endnotes; an index of cases; a general index; and photographs. Appendices include the Statute of the International Court of Justice, the Rules of Court (adopted in 1978), a description of the members of the International Court of Justice and judicial statistics.


Szafarz begins with a basic explanation of the International Court of Justice’s jurisdiction over consenting States. She then discusses the International Court of Justice’s compulsory jurisdiction which follows directly from treaty provisions,
and the International Court of Justice's compulsory jurisdiction which follows from States' unilateral declarations accepting an "optional obligation" described in Article 36(2) of the International Court of Justice Statute. This author presents material in an easily comprehensible manner. This work contains endnotes, an extensive bibliography, a general index, an index of cases and an index of treaties, all of which will help researchers find related materials.

D. Monograph Regarding Specific International Issues and the Role of the International Court of Justice


Yarnold discusses problems associated with the illegal extradition of fugitives and the impact of extralegal international extradition practices on States' territorial sovereignty. Yarnold believes that the International Court of Justice is under-utilized by the international community, and she proposes that the International Court of Justice should function as an adjudicator of State transnational and international crimes. Yarnold provides an index and a bibliography.

XVI. INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION SOURCES

A. International Law Commission Publication


The thirty-four members of the International Law Commission aid the General Assembly with codifying and developing international law.\(^{22}\) The United Nations has published (and the library has) volume I and volume II, part two of the 1991 International Law Commission *Yearbook* and volume I and volume II, part two of the 1992 International Law Commission *Yearbook*. The most recent, complete International Law Commission *Yearbook* (1990) consists of: summary records of the meetings of the forty-second International Law Commission session in volume I; special rapporteurs' reports and

\(^{22}\) *UNITED NATIONS HANDBOOK*, *supra* note 4, at 26.
other documents discussed during the International Law
Commission session in volume II, part one; and an Interna-
tional Law Commission report to the General Assembly about
the International Law Commission's work during its forty-
second session in volume II, part two. The International Law
Commission report to the General Assembly is particularly
informative. The report contains the text of draft articles on
various subjects, and commentaries upon the draft articles by
special rapporteurs or International Law Commission mem-
bers.

B. Selected Secondary Sources Regarding the International
Law Commission

Sinclair, Ian McTaggart, Sir. The International Law Commis-

This author discusses the International Law Commission's
organization, work program and work methods. Additionally,
Sinclair, who is a former International Law Commission
member, criticizes some of the International Law
Commission's work methods and its process of selecting work
topics. This publication contains footnotes and an index.

The Work of the International Law Commission. 4th ed. New

Part I of this publication briefly reviews attempts made to
codify international law prior to the establishment of the
International Law Commission. Part II describes the Interna-
tional Law Commission's: organization; work program; and
work methods. Part III summarizes, in chronological order by
date of submission to the General Assembly, the Internation-
al Law Commission's final reports. Part III also discusses
topics that the International Law Commission currently is re-
viewing. The appendix contains the Statute of the Interna-
tional Law Commission, a list of present and former Interna-
tional Law Commission members, selected final draft docu-
ments prepared by the International Law Commission, and
multilateral conventions concluded under United Nations
auspices following consideration of the topics by the Interna-
tional Law Commission. This publication contains a selected
bibliography of related United Nations sources.
BROOK. J. INT'L L.  [Vol. XXI:2

XVII. ONLINE COMPUTER LIBRARY CENTER AND RESEARCH LIBRARIES INFORMATION NETWORK RESOURCES

Brooklyn Law School librarians have access to the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). Through OCLC, our librarians can review the shared bibliographic records of over 18,000 libraries, including those of the Library of Congress, the United States Government Printing Office, the National Library of Canada, and the British Library. Through OCLC's interlibrary loan system, our reference librarians can identify other libraries that own particular materials, and can place online interlibrary loan requests for needed materials.

Our librarians also have access to the bibliographic files of the United Nations Bibliographic Information System (UNBIS) through the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN). The UNBIS bibliographic files include (1) citations to United Nations organizations' documents and publications from 1979 to the present, and (2) citations to non-United Nations publications owned by the United Nations libraries in Geneva and New York City from 1980 to the present.23

XVIII. SELECTED INTERNET RESOURCES

The Internet "home page" of the United Nations International Computing Centre lists, and provides access to, many United Nations "gopher" servers and World Wide Web servers. This home page helps a researcher to survey quickly Internet resources available from numerous United Nations organizations.


The address for the United Nations Development Programme’s gopher site is: gopher.undp.org


Brooklyn Law School librarians also access the “RefWorld” gopher site. RefWorld consists of databases of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. RefWorld includes speeches given by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees since February 1992, selected international instruments, selected nations’ laws concerning refugees (some translated into English), and abstracts of selected nations’ court decisions regarding refugee protection. RefWorld also provides bibliographic information about many English and foreign language periodicals which focus on asylum, refugee and human rights issues. Additionally, RefWorld includes the HCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Status Determination (the title of the hard copy work actually is Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status: Under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees), and various background papers and country pa-
pers. The relevant Internet addresses appear below.

The address for the RefWorld gopher site is:
gopher.unicc.org:70/1/unhcrcdr

The Uniform Resource Locator for RefWorld is:
http://www.unicc.org/unhcrcdr

Additionally, our librarians access the “United Nations Scholars’ Workstation at Yale University” World Wide Web site. This site provides information about the United Nations Studies curriculum at Yale University. It also contains descriptions of United Nations-related CD-ROM resources and recent publications. This site includes: a useful bibliography of basic reference works; indexes and sales catalogs regarding the United Nations; and a Concise UN Finding Aid. This site provides links to other United Nations-related Internet resources.

The Uniform Resource Locator for the United Nations Scholars’ Workstation at Yale University is:
http://www.library.yale.edu/un/unhome.htm


This guide provides an overview of the Internet which includes an “international network connectivity” diagram showing States’ abilities to communicate through the Internet, Bitnet or limited electronic mail systems. The diagram also identifies those States that cannot yet communicate through electronic networks. This guide also explains Internet capabilities such as electronic mail, electronic discussion groups, electronic news groups and electronic journals. It briefly describes how to search for a file name in public, electronic archives through the “archie” database and how to search for an Internet gopher menu title through the “veronica” database. Additionally, this guide provides basic Internet search commands and describes United Nations documents, United Nations databases and United Nations information services available through the Internet. The section of this guide that describes publicly accessible United Nations documents and databases is particularly helpful.

Researchers who want to learn in general about international law resources available through the Internet should review ASIL Bulletin no. 4 (revised July 1995), What’s Online
in International Law. This collection contains brief, informative ASIL Newsletter columns written between 1992-Spring 1995 by Paul Zarins, International Law Librarian at the National Law Center of George Washington University. In addition to discussing Internet resources, Zarins describes 1) international legal materials available online through LEXIS-NEXIS, WESTLAW and DIALOG and 2) international legal materials available as CD-ROM products. One can remain up to date regarding these resources by reading Zarins' excellent column in recent issues of the ASIL Newsletter.

The electronic discussion group INT-LAW, established by Milagros Rush, Technical Services Librarian at the University of Minnesota Law Library, and Lyonette Louis-Jacques, Foreign and International Law Librarian and Lecturer in Law at the University of Chicago D'Angelo Law Library, provides invaluable information regarding new Internet sources of international and foreign legal materials, and information concerning other electronic discussion groups focused on international and foreign law issues. There are many knowledgeable, helpful subscribers to INT-LAW who provide detailed answers to most of the difficult international and foreign law reference questions posted on INT-LAW.

In the introduction to her electronically accessible guide, Law Lists, Louis-Jacques explains that an individual can subscribe to INT-LAW by sending the following message:
To: listserv@vm1.spcs.umn.edu
Cc:
Subject: Message: subscribe int-law Your Name

Law Lists itself is an extremely useful resource. It includes references to United Nations-related electronic mailing lists. One can access Law Lists through the Uniform Resource Locators described below.

The Uniform Resource Locator for Law Lists in keyword

Note that an individual needs an electronic mail account with Internet access to subscribe to an electronic mailing list.
searchable form is: http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/law-lists

The Uniform Resource Locator for Law Lists in full text form is: http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/lawlists/info.html

Another helpful resource is Erik J. Heel's The Legal List: Internet Desk Reference: Law-Related Resources on the Internet and Elsewhere. Chapter 5 describes legal resources available through the Internet from non-United States organizations, governments and schools. It contains information about the United Nations Crime and Justice Information Network gopher. Chapter 3 discusses legal resources available through the Internet from United States schools. Heels' reproduction of gopher menus from selected law school gopher sites particularly benefits researchers who are just beginning to use Internet resources. The law schools' menus include references to United Nations resources, as well as foreign law resources, international law resources and human rights resources. One can access The Legal List electronically, or may purchase a paperback copy of this guide.

The Uniform Resource Locator for The Legal List is: http://www.lcp.com/The-Legal-List/TLL-home.html

The bibliographic citation for The Legal List in paperback form is:


XIX. UNITED NATIONS DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Columbia University
Law School Library
435 W. 116 St.
New York, NY 10027
(212) 854-3737

Council on Foreign Relations Library
58 E. 68th St.
New York, NY 10021
(212) 734-0400
If a researcher needs to obtain United Nations publications which are not available at a United Nations depository library, the researcher may send an application requesting access to the United Nations Dag Hammarskjöld Library in New York City. A researcher at Brooklyn Law School may ask a reference librarian for a copy of the application form.