



UNC
SCHOOL OF LAW

NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Volume 9 | Number 2

Article 7

Spring 1984

Research Sources in International and Commercial Law

Keith Mervin Dunn

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/ncilj>



Part of the [Commercial Law Commons](#), and the [International Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Keith M. Dunn, *Research Sources in International and Commercial Law*, 9 N.C. J. INT'L L. 319 (1983).
Available at: <https://scholarship.law.unc.edu/ncilj/vol9/iss2/7>

This Comments is brought to you for free and open access by Carolina Law Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in North Carolina Journal of International Law by an authorized editor of Carolina Law Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact law_repository@unc.edu.

Research Sources in International and Commercial Law

I. Introduction

The researching of international law is, in the minds of many, a confusing maze. Factors contributing to this view undoubtedly include lack of instruction in the use of international sources in many law programs and legal research texts, and the wide variety of materials that encompass the literature of international law. Quite simply, however, there are only two steps to researching any question. The first is framing the question and the second is going to the appropriate source for the answer. This paper concentrates on assisting the researcher in finding the appropriate sources.¹

II. Primary Sources

A. Foreign Law

Most foreign nations, including common law jurisdictions, publish only a fraction of the number of judicial decisions that are published in the United States. Thus, it should come as no surprise that the primary sources of foreign law are constitutions and statutes.

1. Constitutions

The major source for constitutions is *Constitutions of the Countries of the World*,² and its companion *Constitutions of Dependencies and Special Sovereignities*.³ *Constitutions of the Countries* consists of fifteen volumes and a supplement and contains the constitutions of over 160 countries. In addition to the text of the constitutions, the series contains an annotated bibliography and chronology of events leading to the adoption of each constitution. *Constitutions of Dependencies* is a newer work which is intended to eventually contain the constitutions of all associated states, dependent states and special sovereignties. As these become independent states, their constitutions are transferred to *Constitutions of the Countries*. Both sets

¹ For assistance in answering the first question see Williams, *Research Tips in International Law*, 15 J. INT'L L. & ECON. 1 (1981) [In order to provide complete bibliographic descriptions of the works discussed, footnotes may vary from standard citation form].

² A. BLAUSTEIN & G. FLANZ, *CONSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1971.

³ A. BLAUSTEIN & E. BLAUSTEIN, *CONSTITUTIONS OF DEPENDENCIES AND SPECIAL SOVEREIGNITIES*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1975.

are updated several times a year, making them the best source for current information.

The only other attempt at a comprehensive collection of constitutions is *Constitutions of Nations*.⁴ This work has the same general features as *Constitutions of the Countries* but has the serious disadvantage of being issued in hardback. Updating is done only infrequently through the issuing of revised volumes.

In addition to comprehensive collections, a number of regional collections, such as *Constitutions of African States*,⁵ are available. These have the advantage of being more complete than the works mentioned above, but tend to be released infrequently and in hardcover. Thus, they can go out of date rather quickly, making them of little value for current research purposes.

Finally, researchers should be aware that every major state has published at least one treatise or history of its own constitution.⁶ These sources are most useful for historical research and, as is true of regional collections, they tend to be released in such a way as to make them not useful for current research.

2. Foreign Statutes

Foreign statutes can be found either by using the official or commercially produced code of a given nation, or by turning to one of many subject compilations of various types. Most often, researchers will be forced to turn to the latter alternative. While most foreign statutory codes are available in English translations, only the largest libraries hold a very complete selection of foreign statutes. One interesting type of service is commercially produced abridgements of foreign codes, such as *Collected Legislation of the USSR and Constituent Union Republics*.⁷ This looseleaf multivolume work includes a collection of legislative, executive, departmental and local governmental materials, translated from the original Russian text. It is arranged in a subject matter format and is updated frequently. A similar compilation is *French Law*,⁸ an abridgement of the constitution and selected statutes of France.

Subject compilations of foreign statutes are appealing for several

⁴ A. PEASLEE, (revised 4th ed. by D. XYDIS), *CONSTITUTIONS OF NATIONS*. The Hague, the Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff, 1974.

⁵ SECRETARIAT OF THE ASIAN AFRICAN LEGAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE, *CONSTITUTIONS OF AFRICAN STATES*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1972. See also H. DAVIS, *CONSTITUTIONS, ELECTORAL LAWS, AND TREATIES OF STATES OF THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST*. Durham, North Carolina: Duke University Press, 1947; E. GOERNER, *THE CONSTITUTIONS OF EUROPE*. Chicago: H. Regnery Co., 1967.

⁶ Current bibliographies of these materials appear at the end of the section on each nation in *CONSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD*, *supra* note 2.

⁷ W. BUTLER, *COLLECTED LEGISLATION OF THE USSR AND CONSTITUENT UNION REPUBLICS*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1979.

⁸ H. DeVRIES, N. GALSTON & R. LOENING, *FRENCH LAW*. New York: Matthew Bender, 1982.

reasons. Researchers can choose almost any topic and be confident that there will be a compilation that covers it. Most of these compilations are issued as looseleaf services and will usually be kept current. Finally, it is usually much easier to find a specific statute in a narrow subject compilation than in a large set of volumes comprising the entire statutory code of a nation.

The major source for commercial laws is *Commercial Laws of the World*,⁹ a looseleaf service which provides comprehensive materials on the commercial laws of over sixty nations. This series includes materials which are otherwise unavailable, including the law of labor contracts, agency, powers of attorney, and limited partnerships. Another major source is *Commercial, Business and Trade Laws*,¹⁰ a set of looseleaf volumes covering sixty-four nations. This service, parts of which are still in preparation, covers in depth the commercial laws of every important commercial country in the world. Each nation is dealt with in a single volume, allowing the researcher to subscribe only to those volumes covering nations in which the researcher is interested. Another popular source is the *Digest of Commercial Laws of the World*,¹¹ which consists only of abstracts of commercial laws and does not deal with import and export regulation, exchange rates, taxes and other related matters.

Many works are also available for highly specific subject areas. *Investment Laws of the World*,¹² a result of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, contains the legislative, regulatory and treaty material for over fifty developing nations. Other subject compilations include *Multinational Corporations Law*,¹³ *Transport Laws of the World*,¹⁴ and *World Shipping Laws*.¹⁵

Several journals provide continual review of foreign legislation. These are most valuable for obtaining current information on specific legal problems which are generating discussion. Major titles include *Journal of African Law*,¹⁶ *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*,¹⁷ and *Amer-*

⁹ COMMERCIAL LAWS OF THE WORLD, published for members of the Foreign Tax Law Association, *infra* note 119.

¹⁰ COMMERCIAL, BUSINESS AND TRADE LAWS (K. Simmonds ed.). Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications.

¹¹ G. KOHLIK, DIGEST OF COMMERCIAL LAWS OF THE WORLD. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1966.

¹² INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES, INVESTMENT LAWS OF THE WORLD: THE DEVELOPING NATIONS. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1972.

¹³ K. SIMMONDS, MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS LAW. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1979.

¹⁴ D. HILL & M. EVANS, TRANSPORT LAWS OF THE WORLD. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1977.

¹⁵ D. JACKSON, WORLD SHIPPING LAWS. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1979.

¹⁶ JOURNAL OF AFRICAN LAW. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London (quarterly).

¹⁷ INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW QUARTERLY. London: British Institute of International and Comparative Law (quarterly).

ican *Journal of Comparative Law*.¹⁸ A few journals are devoted entirely to translations of foreign law sources. Included in this category are *Chinese Law and Government*,¹⁹ *Soviet Law and Government*,²⁰ and *Soviet Statutes and Decisions*.²¹

B. International Law

1. Treaties

Searching treaties can be a frustrating task; in fact, one writer has gone so far as to call the field a jungle.²² Researchers can make the task somewhat easier, however, by asking two questions in relation to the treaty being searched: 1) Is the United States a signatory, and 2) Is it a current or retrospective treaty?

The best place to look for United States retrospective treaties is Bevins' *Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949*²³ (hereinafter cited as Bevins). Arranged chronologically by date of signature, the first four volumes of the thirteen volume set contain multilateral treaties, volumes five through twelve contain bilateral treaties arranged by country, and volume thirteen is an index to the entire set. All treaties prior to 1950 were officially published in *Statutes at Large*. An index to all treaties and international agreements appearing in *Statutes at Large* can be found in part three of volume sixty-four. Researchers should be aware that while *Statutes at Large* is the official source for pre-1950 treaties, Bevins is actually more complete, and thus is preferable as a searching source.²⁴

Beginning in 1950, treaties and international agreements have been published in *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements*.²⁵ For each treaty the full text, chronology, and translation into each official language is given. Each volume is indexed by subject and country. The advance sheets to this series are published as *Treaties and Other International*

¹⁸ AMERICAN JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE LAW. Berkeley, California: American Association for the Comparative Study of Law, Inc., Boalt Hall, University of California, Berkeley.

¹⁹ CHINESE LAW AND GOVERNMENT. Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc. (quarterly).

²⁰ SOVIET LAW AND GOVERNMENT. Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc. (quarterly).

²¹ SOVIET STATUTES AND DECISIONS. Armonk, New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc. (quarterly).

²² Sprudz, *Problems with Sources of Information in International Law and Relations: The Case of the World-Wide Treaty Jungle*, 9 INT'L J. L. LIBRS. 195 (1981). For an excellent discussion of treaty research see A. SPRUDZ, TREATY SOURCES IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL RESEARCH: TOOLS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROBLEMS, THE CONVENTIONAL AND THE NEW. Tucson, Arizona: University of Arizona Press, 1971.

²³ C. BEVINS, TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1776-1949. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

²⁴ Bevins replaces two earlier standard sources: W. MALLOY, TREATIES, CONVENTIONS, INTERNATIONAL ACTS, PROTOCOLS, AND AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER POWERS, 1910-1938; D. MILLER, TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 1931-1948.

²⁵ U.S. TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State, 1950- —.

Acts (TIAS).²⁶ The cumulated volumes are arranged according to TIAS number.

Before they are available elsewhere, treaties usually show up in the *Department of State Bulletin*.²⁷ Issued monthly, this official publication of the Department of State contains a "Treaty" section which gives information on the current status of treaties, and occasionally gives the full text of a treaty before it is available in TIAS form. *International Legal Materials*²⁸ will also sometimes publish the text of treaties before they are available elsewhere.

The most comprehensive indexing of United States treaties is in *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements Cumulative Index, 1776-1949*,²⁹ a four volume set compiled by Igor Kavass which indexes treaties by number, date of signature, country and subject. Included in the first volume is an index of Postal Agreements from 1844 to 1949 and a bibliography of relevant treaty collections and indexes. The series has also been published in cumulations for 1950 to 1970 and 1971 to 1975, and includes a current supplement for later treaties.³⁰

To determine whether a treaty of the United States is still in force, consult *Treaties in Force: A List of Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States*.³¹ This annual publication is produced by the Department of State and is the official source for determining which treaties remain in effect. The *Digest of United States Practice in International Law*³² can be turned to for official interpretations of treaties.

*Unperfected Treaties of the United States of America*³³ is a collection of the texts of all treaties since 1776 which have not gone into force. The set currently goes up to the year 1919.

For retrospective treaties to which the United States was not a party consult *The Consolidated Treaty Series*.³⁴ This series begins with the Peace of Westphalia and will eventually include everything up to the beginning of the League of Nations. It attempts to reprint the original text and

²⁶ TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ACT SERIES, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State.

²⁷ DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

²⁸ INTERNATIONAL LEGAL MATERIALS. Washington, D.C.: American Society of International Law, 1962- —

²⁹ I. KAVASS & M. MICHAEL, UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS CUMULATIVE INDEX, 1776-1949. Buffalo, New York: William S. Hein, 1975.

³⁰ I. KAVASS & A. SPRUDZ, U.S.T. CUMULATIVE INDEX, 1950-1970; U.S.T. CUMULATIVE INDEX 1971-1975. Buffalo, New York: William S. Hein.

³¹ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, TREATIES IN FORCE: A LIST OF TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1929- —

³² U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIGEST OF U.S. PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

³³ C. WIKTOR, UNPERFECTED TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1976.

³⁴ C. PERRY, CONSOLIDATED TREATY SERIES. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1969.

official translations of all international agreements signed since 1648. An index to the set is being written and currently extends to 1808. For treaties signed after 1920 see *The League of Nations Treaty Series: Treaties and International Engagements Registered with the Secretariat of the League*.³⁵ This series includes all treaties entered into to which a League member was a party, and includes translations in French and English. A nine volume general index covers the entire 205 volume series, which extends from 1920 to 1944.

Beginning in 1946, the United Nations started publishing the *United Nations Treaty Series: Treaties and International Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations*.³⁶ This series does not succeed in its expressed purpose of providing access to all treaties entered into by UN member nations, but is as complete as any set is ever likely to be. It is indexed by country and very broad subject headings.

The best index to all treaties is the *World Treaty Index*,³⁷ which provides access to League of Nations and United Nations treaty series, as well as to several thousand other treaties in national collections. Currently, the set covers treaties from 1920 to 1972, with supplements being planned.

To determine whether a foreign treaty is in force, consult *Multinational Treaties in Respect of which the Secretary-General Performs Depository Functions: List of Signators, Ratifications, Accessions, Etc.*³⁸ This source closely resembles *Treaties in Force*. It is arranged in twenty-four broad subject categories as well as by date of signature, and includes signatories as well as accompanying declarations or reservations. This work is supplemented by *Statement of Treaties & International Agreements Registered or Filed with the Secretariat of the United Nations*,³⁹ which has no index.

In addition to the collections discussed above, there are many regional and national treaty collections.⁴⁰ It is beyond the scope of this paper to discuss these sources at length.

³⁵ THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS TREATY SERIES: TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE LEAGUE. Printed for the League of Nations by Imprimeries Reunies S.A., Lausanne (Switzerland).

³⁶ UNITED NATIONS TREATY SERIES: TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS REGISTERED OR FILED AND RECORDED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. New York: United Nations.

³⁷ P. ROHN, WORLD TREATY INDEX. Santa Barbara, California: American Bibliographical Center-Clio Press, 1974.

³⁸ MULTINATIONAL TREATIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PERFORMS DEPOSITORY FUNCTIONS: LIST OF SIGNATORS, RATIFICATIONS, ACCESSIONS, ETC. New York: United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.

³⁹ STATEMENT OF TREATIES & INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS REGISTERED OR FILED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS. New York: United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.

⁴⁰ For a good bibliography of these, see Williams, *supra* note 1, at 51.

2. *International Tribunal Decisions*⁴¹

The first major international court was the Permanent Court of International Justice. While it was in existence, its documentation was published in six series. Series A, which contains judgments, and Series B, which contains advisory opinions, were consolidated into one series in 1931. Series C contains pleadings, oral statements and documents; Series D contains rules and regulations; Series E served as the annual report of the Court; and Series F is an index to Series A, B, and C. The index is based primarily on names (of individuals, countries and so forth) and nomenclatures (judgments, opinions and treaties), with a few broad subject headings. *World Court Reports*⁴² is a four volume set which includes the decisions of the Permanent Court of International Justice. This series' biggest drawback is its lack of an index.

The International Court of Justice has published *Reports of Judgments, Advisory Opinions and Orders*⁴³ since 1947. This series is indexed by volume and is available in English and French. Since 1949, the Court has also published *Pleadings, Oral Arguments & Documents*, which contains materials similar to briefs used in the United States courts.

*Case Law of the International Court*⁴⁴ is similar to a digest for decisions of the International Court of Justice. Arranged by subject, it contains extracts from the decisions along with references to the decisions. *A Digest of Decisions of the International Court*⁴⁵ is in two volumes. The first is composed of summaries of cases brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the second performs the same function for the International Court of Justice.

*International Law Reports*⁴⁶ covers international law as dealt with in national courts worldwide. This series also contains decisions of several of the international courts.

The decisions of American federal and state courts involving public international law are collected in *American International Law Cases*.⁴⁷ To date, this series extends from 1793 to 1978.

The Court of Justice of the European Communities officially publishes its decisions in seven languages. Since Great Britain joined the European Communities this series has been officially published in Eng-

⁴¹ A discussion of tribunals not mentioned here appears in Vuyst & Thompson, *International Administrative Tribunals: A Basic Introduction and Bibliography*, 9 INT'L J. L. LIBRS. 6 (1981).

⁴² M. HUDSON, *WORLD COURT REPORTS*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1922-1942.

⁴³ *REPORTS OF JUDGMENTS, ADVISORY OPINIONS AND ORDERS*. The Hague, the Netherlands: International Court of Justice, 1947- —.

⁴⁴ E. HAMBRO & A. ROVINE, *THE CASE LAW OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT*. Leyden: AW Sijthoff.

⁴⁵ K. MAREK, *DIGEST OF DECISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT*. Geneva: Graduate Institute of International Studies.

⁴⁶ H. LAUTERPACHT, *INTERNATIONAL LAW REPORTS*. London: Butterworths, 1919- —.

⁴⁷ F. DEAK (vols. 1-20) & F. RUDDY (vols. 21-24), *AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL LAW CASES*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications.

lish as *Reports of Cases before the Court*.⁴⁸ Several commercial firms also publish these reports⁴⁹ and they are also available online through LEXIS.⁵⁰

No comprehensive set of arbitration awards has ever been published. In 1948 the United Nations began publishing *Reports of International Arbitration Awards*,⁵¹ but this series is limited to cases which involve states as parties. This area is one in which researchers simply must spend a lot of time searching a wide variety of sources.⁵²

III. Secondary Sources

A. Sources for International Agencies

1. League of Nations

The League of Nations published several price lists and bibliographies of materials available for sale, but many researchers found these materials bulky and somewhat difficult to use. After the demise of the League, these price lists were combined into a single *Consolidated Catalog of League of Nations Publications Offered for Sale*,⁵³ which arranges all material made available by the League into subject categories, and chronologically. The index to these materials is far superior to the indexing of the original price lists. *A Repertoire of League of Nations Serial Documents, 1919-1947*⁵⁴ does not list individual publications; rather, it is a listing of all known series of League of Nations documents. The introduction to the work provides an explanation of the classification system of the documents and the rest of the volume is arranged by subject. For each series, the classification symbol is given along with the title of the series, the period of time during which it was published and the number of documents in that series.

Research Publications has produced a microform collection of the documents of the League of Nations and, to accompany this collection, has produced a subject index entitled *League of Nations Documents, 1919-1946*.⁵⁵ This index can be of value apart from the microform collection

⁴⁸ REPORTS OF CASES BEFORE THE COURT. Luxembourg: Court of Justice of the European Communities, 1973- —.

⁴⁹ See *infra* notes 68 & 69 and accompanying text.

⁵⁰ LEXIS is an online database system composed of "libraries" of federal, state, international, and specialized materials. The European Communities "library" contains cases decided from 1954 to the present and decisions of the European Commission on Competition Policy from 1972 to the present. LEXIS is owned and operated by Mead Data Central, Dayton, Ohio.

⁵¹ UNITED NATIONS, REPORTS OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AWARDS. New York: United Nations.

⁵² A starting point is M. COHEN & R. BERRING, HOW TO FIND THE LAW (8th ed. 1983) at 661.

⁵³ M. BIRCHFIELD, CONSOLIDATED CATALOG OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUBLICATIONS OFFERED FOR SALE. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications.

⁵⁴ V. YVES & C. GHEBALI, A REPERTOIRE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS SERIAL DOCUMENTS, 1919-1947. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1973.

⁵⁵ E. RENO, LEAGUE OF NATIONS DOCUMENTS, 1919-1946. New Haven, Connecticut: Research Publications, 1973.

in locating a specific League document.

2. *United Nations*

The documentation of the United Nations has never enjoyed great bibliographic control; consequently, it can be very frustrating to research.⁵⁶ Researchers can benefit greatly, however, from several UN series, especially the major yearbooks. The *United Nations Statistical Yearbook*⁵⁷ contains comparative international data on population, social statistics, construction, manufacturing, and so forth. The *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*⁵⁸ provides annual data for value of imports and exports, trade in gold, currency conversion factors and other trade data. The *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*⁵⁹ keeps up to date economic developments for over seventy subjects by country.

The United Nations has gone through a series of attempts to produce a suitable index to its documentation, beginning with the *Checklist of United Nations Documents, 1946-1949*.⁶⁰ This work was divided by organ and then arranged by UN symbol. A fairly good subject index provided the only access to the material if the UN symbol was not known. This series was replaced by the *United Nations Documents Index (UNDI)*,⁶¹ which lasted from 1950 to 1973. *UNDI* was issued monthly in two parts. Part One was a subject index, while Part Two was a checklist by symbol. *UNDI* was cumulated annually, and in 1962 the *Cumulated Index to United Nations Documents Index, 1950-1962*,⁶² collected these annual cumulations into one author and subject sequence. In 1970, *UNDI* was replaced by the computer-produced *UNDEX*.⁶³ This index was arranged in three series: *Series A* by subject; *Series B* by country; and *Series C*, a checklist of documents arranged by UN symbol number.

The latest UN index is *UNDOC: Current Index*,⁶⁴ which began in 1979. This is issued ten times per year and is cumulated annually. It provides access by author, subject and title, and is the finest UN index to date. Unfortunately, none of these indexes have ever been cumulated,

⁵⁶ A full explanation of UN documentation appears in P. HAJNAL, *GUIDE TO UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION, DOCUMENTATION & PUBLISHING*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications (1978).

⁵⁷ UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL AFFAIRS, *UNITED NATIONS STATISTICAL YEARBOOK*. New York: United Nations.

⁵⁸ UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL AFFAIRS, *YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS*. New York: United Nations.

⁵⁹ UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC & SOCIAL AFFAIRS, *MONTHLY BULLETIN OF STATISTICS*. New York: United Nations.

⁶⁰ UNITED NATIONS SECRETARIAT, *DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, CHECKLIST OF UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS, 1946-1949*. Lake Success, New York: United Nations.

⁶¹ *UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS INDEX*. New York: United Nations.

⁶² *CUMULATED INDEX TO UNITED NATIONS DOCUMENTS INDEX, 1950-1962*. New York: Kraus-Thomson Organization, Ltd., 1974.

⁶³ *UNDEX*. New York: United Nations. *See also* *UNDEX SERIES "C" CUMULATIVE EDITION, 1974-1977*. White Plains, New York: UNIFO Publishers, 1979.

⁶⁴ *DAG HAMMERSKJOLD LIBRARY, UNITED NATIONS BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM, UNDOC: CURRENT INDEX*. New York: United Nations.

nor has the superior *UNDOC* index been published retroactively. Therefore, researchers dealing with UN documentation must go through several indexes in order to be sure they have everything on the topic in question.

3. *European Communities*⁶⁵

Special problems are associated with European Communities publications, stemming in part from the fact that the European Communities is composed of several different organs, each of which is engaged in extensive publishing on its own. Major publications of the European Communities include the *Official Journal*,⁶⁶ which is divided into two parts. The first part is "Legislation," which contains both Acts which are, and Acts which are not, mandated by the treaties establishing the European Communities. The second part of the *Journal* is "Information and Notices," which contains the minutes of the meetings of the European Parliament, and includes as an annex the full text of the debates of the Parliament. The *Official Journal* is indexed monthly and cumulated annually.

In addition to their publication in the European Communities' official reporters⁶⁷ European Communities decisions can be found in a number of unofficial reporters. *Common Market Law Reports*⁶⁸ contains selected decisions of the Commissioner, selected Community Legislation, and decisions of the national courts. The *Common Market Reporter*⁶⁹ includes English translations of the Communities' treaties, selected regulations, court decisions and bibliographies. Volume three of this set is a summary of national legislation of European countries in business related matters.

The *Encyclopedia of European Community Law*⁷⁰ is a multivolume work divided into three sections. Section one deals with United Kingdom Sources, section two contains European Community Treaties, and section three contains Community secondary legislation. The purpose of this set is to broadly present the legislative bases of the European Communities. Judicial decisions are noted only to the extent that they are important to statutory interpretation.

Journals which deal with the European Communities include *Common Market Law Review*⁷¹ and *Commercial Laws of Europe*.⁷² The latter

⁶⁵ For an in-depth study of European Communities documentation, see J. JEFFRIES, *A GUIDE TO THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES* (2d ed. 1981).

⁶⁶ *EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES, OFFICIAL JOURNAL*. Luxembourg: European Communities.

⁶⁷ See *supra* note 48 and accompanying text.

⁶⁸ *COMMON MARKET LAW REPORTS*. London: European Law Centre, Ltd.

⁶⁹ *COMMON MARKET REPORTER*. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House.

⁷⁰ K. SIMMONDS, *ENCYCLOPEDIA OF EUROPEAN COMMUNITY LAW*. London: Sweet & Maxwell; New York: Matthew Bender.

⁷¹ *COMMON MARKET LAW REVIEW*. Alphen aan den Rijn, the Netherlands: Sijthoff Noordhoff (quarterly).

⁷² *COMMERCIAL LAWS OF EUROPE*. London: European Law Centre, Ltd.

source deals with commercial law in Europe both in terms of national law, such as French and German law, and in terms of international law, such as the law of the EEC or GATT.

B. General Finding Aids

1. Bibliographies

Bibliographies are the pride of many in the information business; consequently, there is no lack of bibliographies in the field of international law. These helpful guides range from one page introductions to materials in a journal to multivolume works published by a university or government. While space does not permit even a cursory survey of this area, three sources deserve mention. *The Catalogue of International Law and Relations*⁷³ is a multivolume author, title, and subject bibliography which contains over 80,000 international books and documents located within the law library of Harvard Law School. This catalog is considered one of the most complete international bibliographies available. *International Bibliography*⁷⁴ is a quarterly publication which contains the publications of international organizations arranged by broad subject headings, with a title and subject index. This bibliography includes complete ordering information for the documents which it lists. Finally, researchers should be aware of the *Subject Bibliography*⁷⁵ series published by the United States Government Printing Office (GPO). This series is a collection of bibliographies which lists only United States public documents produced by GPO in over 200 subject areas, many of which are of interest to international researchers.⁷⁶ Each item listed on the *Subject Bibliography* is available for sale from GPO, and an order form is included with the *Bibliography* to facilitate ordering.

2. Indexes

The *Monthly Catalog of United States Publications*⁷⁷ is the primary source for searching United States government publications. This publication began as a mere checklist of publications produced for the benefit of GPO and has become one of the more elaborate indexes available in any field. Each *Monthly Catalog* lists, by agency, all publications received by GPO during that month, and provides complete bibliographic de-

⁷³ HARVARD UNIVERSITY, LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY, CATALOGUE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University, 1967.

⁷⁴ UNIPUB, INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY. New York: United Nations Publications (quarterly).

⁷⁵ SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁷⁶ *See, e.g.*, SB-123, FOREIGN TRADE AND TARIFF; SB-185, DIGEST OF UNITED STATES PRACTICE IN INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIGEST OF INTERNATIONAL LAW; SB-275, FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

⁷⁷ SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, MONTHLY CATALOG OF UNITED STATES PUBLICATIONS. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

scriptions, including the Superintendent of Documents classification number (SUDOCS number) for each item. These bibliographic entries are made accessible by an author, title, subject, classification and series number index. These indexes are cumulated semiannually and annually. Before 1976, however, none of this elaborate indexing existed. Therefore, when searching pre-1976 documents, the researcher must resort to one of several commercially produced indexes to gain easy access to United States documents.⁷⁸

Congressional publications can also be accessed through *Congressional Information Service Index*.⁷⁹ This index, published by Congressional Information Service, Inc. (CIS), abstracts and indexes all Congressional hearings, committee prints, and other publications of Congress. The first index was produced in 1970, but a massive retrospective project has resulted in the indexing of all Congressional papers (with the exception of the *Congressional Record*) from the earliest available records to the present. In addition to indexing Congressional documents, CIS also makes these documents available in a microfiche collection which is arranged according to CIS accession number. CIS also produces *American Statistical Index*,⁸⁰ which indexes all statistical publications printed by GPO, and makes them available on microfiche. *Statistical Reference Index*⁸¹ indexes statistical publications produced by private and state organizations. The *Index to International Statistics*,⁸² which is arranged by international agency, indexes statistical publications which have, up until now, been fairly inaccessible because of the poor bibliographic control of most international documentation. Though this index has only been published for a little over a year, it promises to be outstanding. The latest venture of CIS is the *CIS Federal Register Index*.⁸³ This weekly service indexes the Federal Register by subject, names, Code of Federal Regulations section numbers, and federal agency docket number. As with the other indexes CIS produces, all items indexed are made available in a microfiche format. These microfiche may be bought as a complete set, or may be ordered individually.

Standard indexes for current periodicals and books include the *Index*

⁷⁸ The two most heavily used of these indexes are D. LESTER, S. FAULL & L. LESTER, CUMULATIVE TITLE INDEX TO UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, 1789-1976. Arlington, Virginia: U.S. Historical Documents Institute; and W. BUCHANAN & E. KANELY, CUMULATIVE SUBJECT INDEX TO THE MONTHLY CATALOG OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS, 1900-1971. Washington, D.C.: Carrollton Press.

⁷⁹ CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE INDEX. Bethesda, Maryland: Congressional Information Service, Inc.

⁸⁰ AMERICAN STATISTICAL INDEX. Bethesda, Maryland: Congressional Information Service, Inc.

⁸¹ STATISTICAL REFERENCE INDEX. Bethesda, Maryland: Congressional Information Service, Inc..

⁸² INDEX TO INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS. Bethesda, Maryland: Congressional Information Service, Inc.

⁸³ CIS FEDERAL REGISTER INDEX. Bethesda, Maryland: Congressional Information Service, Inc.

to *Legal Periodicals*⁸⁴ and *Current Law Index*.⁸⁵ The latter source is available online in an expanded version, as *Legal Resources Index*.⁸⁶ Indexes which deal specifically with foreign materials are *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*⁸⁷ and *Index to Canadian Legal Periodical Literature*.⁸⁸

3. Journals

The literature of law librarianship can be quite valuable to any legal researcher. The *Law Library Journal*⁸⁹ is one of the better sources for bibliographies, articles on searching techniques and current developments in legal literature. *International Journal of Legal Information*⁹⁰ concentrates solely on international and foreign documentation and literature, and is the first place to look for information that is not readily available in the standard United States legal literature. *Government Publications Review*⁹¹ also occasionally deals with valuable topics that are left untouched by other journals.

C. Subject Approaches

Instead of using the primary-secondary approach to legal sources, many writers use a subject oriented approach. This approach has some advantages, since researchers will generally be dealing in one subject area and may only be interested in a guide to that area. The biggest disadvantage is the difficulty of defining any given subject area. With that warning, consider some of the following sources of information used in three areas of everyday international business law:

1. Commercial Opportunities and Regulations⁹²

The International Trade Administration, a division of the Department of Commerce, is a central source of information for international business.⁹³ *Overseas Business Reports*⁹⁴ is published about sixty times a year. Each issue covers a particular country and deals with such matters

⁸⁴ INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS. Bronx, New York: H.W. Wilson (monthly).

⁸⁵ CURRENT LAW INDEX. Menlo Park, California: Information Access Co., in conjunction with the American Association of Law Libraries.

⁸⁶ Legal Resources Index is available online through DIALOG, Lockheed Information Services, Palo Alto, Ca.

⁸⁷ INDEX TO FOREIGN LEGAL PERIODICALS. London: Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London.

⁸⁸ INDEX TO CANADIAN LEGAL PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Montreal: Index to Canadian Legal Periodical Literature.

⁸⁹ LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. Chicago: American Association of Law Libraries.

⁹⁰ INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LEGAL INFORMATION. Nashville, Tennessee: Institute for International Legal Information.

⁹¹ GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS REVIEW. Elmsford, New York: SEBD Publications.

⁹² For a complete discussion of these sources see C. RYANS, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS REFERENCE SOURCES. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books (1983).

⁹³ A good discussion of ITA sources appears in *International Business Ventures: An Overview of Information Sources for the Practitioner*, 6 N.C.J. INT'L L. & COM. REG. 181 (1981).

⁹⁴ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OVERSEAS BUSINESS REPORTS. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

as foreign trade outlook, investment and trade regulations and tax information. *Foreign Economic Trends and Their Implications for the United States*⁹⁵ is a similarly arranged series which is produced annually for many countries. This series concentrates on the economic conditions of the countries covered and their effect on United States trade in that country. To determine the market for a specific industry in a given country, the exporter may turn to *Global Market Surveys*⁹⁶ or to *Country Market Surveys*.⁹⁷

To identify foreign customers, consult *Trade Opportunities Program*,⁹⁸ which lists foreign buyers and the products they wish to purchase. A producer with a new product available for sale may register that product with the New Product Information Service which, for a nominal fee, will list the new product in *Commercial News USA*,⁹⁹ and will carry announcements of the product on the Voice of America radio broadcast.

In addition to these basic sources, the ITA publishes a number of monographs and booklets which cover a variety of problems encountered by international businesspersons.¹⁰⁰ These may be kept up with by means of *Commerce Publications Update*,¹⁰¹ a bi-weekly listing of new publications by the Department of Commerce.

Other important government publications include the weekly *Customs Bulletin*,¹⁰² which contains regulations, rulings and decisions on customs and related matters; *Customs Regulations of the United States*,¹⁰³ a looseleaf service provided by the Customs Service which contains the current text of regulations for carrying out customs laws; and *Tariff Schedules of the U.S.*,¹⁰⁴ which contains the legal text of United States tariff schedules.

Of all the commercially produced sources for country information, the best known is Price Waterhouse's *Information Guides for Doing Business*

⁹⁵ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, FOREIGN ECONOMIC TRENDS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR THE UNITED STATES. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁹⁶ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, GLOBAL MARKET SURVEYS. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁹⁷ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COUNTRY MARKET SURVEYS. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁹⁸ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, TRADE OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

⁹⁹ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMERCIAL NEWS USA. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

¹⁰⁰ See, e.g., A GUIDE TO DOING BUSINESS IN THE ASEAN REGION (1981); AN INTRODUCTION TO CONTRACT PROCEDURES IN THE NEAR EAST & NORTH AFRICA (2d ed. 1980); COUNTERTRADE PRACTICES IN EAST EUROPE, THE SOVIET UNION AND CHINA: AN INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO BUSINESS (1980).

¹⁰¹ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, COMMERCE PUBLICATIONS UPDATE. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

¹⁰² U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS BULLETIN. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

¹⁰³ U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, CUSTOMS REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

¹⁰⁴ U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION, TARIFF SCHEDULES OF THE U.S.. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

in (country).¹⁰⁵ This series focuses on the legal aspects of doing business in the country under discussion. The *International Marketing Handbook*¹⁰⁶ gives marketing information on 138 countries and includes information on doing business with eastern bloc countries.

In addition to the various statutory compilations,¹⁰⁷ several compilations of commercial regulations are very useful to businesspersons. *Competition Law in Western Europe and the USA*¹⁰⁸ brings together legislation, case law, and commentaries on competition law in major industrial nations. *International Capital Markets and Securities Regulation*¹⁰⁹ sets forth and interprets securities laws and regulations of major nations. *Doing Business in Mexico*¹¹⁰ is a practical guide to regulations and procedures in that country. Similarly, *Doing Business in Japan*¹¹¹ provides extensive information to the businessperson active in that nation.

Journals which concentrate on international commercial law include the *International Business Lawyer*,¹¹² the *Journal of Maritime Law and Commerce*,¹¹³ and the *North Carolina Journal of International Law and Commercial Regulation*.¹¹⁴

2. Tax

The majority of international tax matters are handled by treaty or statute. Many of the treaties can be found in *International Tax Agreements*,¹¹⁵ which contains comprehensive information on the status of all international tax agreements for avoiding double taxation or fiscal evasion. The information in this work is arranged chronologically by country. *CCH Tax Treaties*¹¹⁶ is a two volume looseleaf service that lists, by

¹⁰⁵ INFORMATION GUIDE FOR DOING BUSINESS IN (COUNTRY). New York: Price Waterhouse.

¹⁰⁶ F. BAIR, INTERNATIONAL MARKETING HANDBOOK. Detroit: Gale Research, 1981.

¹⁰⁷ See *supra* notes 7-15 and accompanying text.

¹⁰⁸ D. GIJLSTRA, COMPETITION LAW IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THE USA. Deventer, The Netherlands: Kluwer; Littleton, Colorado: Fred B. Rothman & Co.

¹⁰⁹ H. BLOOMENTHAL, INTERNATIONAL CAPITAL MARKETS AND SECURITIES REGULATION. New York: Clark Boardman Co., Ltd.

¹¹⁰ S. LEFLER, DOING BUSINESS IN MEXICO. New York: Matthew Bender.

¹¹¹ Z. KITAGAWA, DOING BUSINESS IN JAPAN. New York: Matthew Bender.

¹¹² INTERNATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION, SECTION ON BUSINESS, INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAWYER. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

¹¹³ JOURNAL OF MARITIME LAW AND COMMERCE. Cincinnati, Ohio: Jefferson Law Book Co.

¹¹⁴ NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND COMMERCIAL REGULATION. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina School of Law. See also FORDHAM INTERNATIONAL LAW JOURNAL. New York: Fordham University School of Law; INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW JOURNAL. Baltimore, Maryland: University of Maryland School of Law; JOURNAL OF WORLD TRADE LAW, Twickenham, England: Journal of World Trade Law, Inc.; LAW AND POLICY IN INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Law Center; SYRACUSE JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND COMMERCE. Syracuse, New York: Syracuse University School of Law.

¹¹⁵ UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS, INTERNATIONAL TAX AGREEMENTS. New York: United Nations.

¹¹⁶ CCH TAX TREATIES. New York: Commerce Clearing House.

country, all tax treaties into which the United States has entered. One of the most comprehensive collections of tax treaties is *International Tax Treaties of All Nations*.¹¹⁷ This multivolume set provides English translations of all tax treaties in force as of July 1, 1975, and includes both treaties which are and which are not published by the United Nations.

Of particular interest to businesspersons is *Tax Havens of the World*,¹¹⁸ which surveys over forty of the finest tax havens and provides basic comparative data. One of the best sources of tax information is the Foreign Tax Law Association.¹¹⁹ This organization publishes a variety of services in the areas of commercial and tax law which provide researchers with comprehensive information on foreign tax codes, tax forms, and related regulatory materials. These services are updated irregularly, but are considered to be among the finest available.

3. Patents¹²⁰

The most complete service available in this area is the *Patent Law and Practice Series*.¹²¹ Within this series the researcher can find application and licensing procedures of over twenty-five nations, and translations of statutes and regulations of over eighty nations. This source is sufficient to meet most needs, but for those few times when additional information is needed, a variety of regional services is available.¹²²

While the mechanics of searching patent documents is fairly straightforward,¹²³ inexperienced researchers who want to locate United States patent documents are best served by going to one of the patent depository libraries located throughout the country, where trained personnel can assist in performing the search.¹²⁴ For searching international

¹¹⁷ W. DIAMOND & D. DIAMOND, *INTERNATIONAL TAX TREATIES OF ALL NATIONS*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications.

¹¹⁸ W. DIAMOND & D. DIAMOND. *TAX HAVENS OF THE WORLD*. New York: Matthew Bender.

¹¹⁹ Foreign Tax Law Association, P.O. Box 340, Alachua, Florida, 32615.

¹²⁰ A fairly good guide to patent documentation is F. CARR, *SEARCHING PATENT DOCUMENTS FOR PATENTABILITY AND INFORMATION*. Chapel Hill, North Carolina: Patent Information, Inc. (1982).

¹²¹ *PATENT LAW AND PRACTICE SERIES*. New York: Matthew Bender. The volumes in this series are divided as follows: 1-1A, *PATENT LICENSING TRANSACTIONS*; 2-2A, *WORLD PATENT LAW AND PRACTICE*; 2B-2I, *WORLD PATENT LAW AND PRACTICE: PATENT STATUTES, REGULATIONS AND TREATIES*; 3, *PATENT LITIGATION: PROCEDURE & TACTICS*; 4-4A, *COURT REVIEW OF PATENT OFFICE DECISIONS: COURT OF CUSTOMS & APPEALS*.

¹²² See F. CARR, *supra* note 120, at 105. See also F. KASE, *FOREIGN PATENTS: A GUIDE TO OFFICIAL PATENT LITERATURE*. Dobbs Ferry, New York: Oceana Publications, 1972.

¹²³ See Ollerenshaw, *How to Perform a Patent Search: A Step by Step Guide for the Inventor*, 73 *LAW LIB. J.* 1 (1980).

¹²⁴ Currently, Patent Depository Libraries are located at:

Alabama	Birmingham Public Library.
California	Los Angeles Public Library Sacramento: California State Library Sunnyvale Patent Library
Colorado	Denver Public Library

patent documents, Derwent Patent Information Services is probably the best source of information.¹²⁵ Researchers experienced in searching patent documents may do so online through a number of vendors, including IFI/Plenum Data Company, Pergamon International Information Company and LEXIS.¹²⁶

IV. Conclusion

This is by no means a comprehensive survey of the materials available to the researcher in international law. Rather, it is a guide to the sources which are most commonly used by those dealing in the areas which have been discussed. The continual growth of transnational and international business has made a basic knowledge of international law almost essential to those who practice in the area of commercial law.

Georgia	Atlanta: Price Gilbert Memorial Library Georgia Institute of Technology
Illinois	Chicago Public Library
Massachusetts	Boston Public Library
Michigan	Detroit Public Library
Missouri	Kansas City: Linda Hall Library St. Louis Public Library
Nebraska	Lincoln: Love Library, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
New Jersey	Newark Public Library
New York	Albany: New York State Library Buffalo and Erie County State Library New York Public Library
North Carolina	Raleigh: D.H. Hill Library, North Carolina State University
Ohio	Cincinnati & Hamilton County Public Library Cleveland Public Library Columbus: Ohio State University Libraries Toledo/Lucas County Public Library
Oklahoma	Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Library
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia: Franklin Institute Library Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh University Park: The Pennsylvania State Libraries
Rhode Island	Providence Public Library
Tennessee	Memphis & Shelby County Public Library and Information Center
Texas	Dallas Public Library Houston: The Fondren Library, Rice University
Washington	Seattle: Engineering Library, University of Washington
Wisconsin	Madison: Kurt F. Wendt Engineering Library, University of Wisconsin Milwaukee Public Library

¹²⁵ The Derwent Patent Information Services American Office is located at 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 605, Arlington, Virginia, 22202.

¹²⁶ IFI/Plenum Data Company, 302 Swann Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, 22301; Pergamon International Information Corporation, 1340 Old Chain Bridge Road, McLean, Virginia, 22101; LEXIS, Mead Data Central, Dayton, Ohio.

Using the materials discussed in this paper, practitioners should be able to locate the information they need in order to attain that knowledge.

—KEITH MERVIN DUNN