

SOME BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

by Maxwell Cohen*

Scholarship and practical lawyership in the field of public international law always have faced a rather paradoxical situation in the matter of source materials. On the one hand there is a richness of texts, monographs and journals, the large increase in the availability of evidence concerning state practice and all of this in at least five or six major languages that have long been concerned with publication of international legal materials — English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and, more recently, Russian. On the other hand, there is the difficulty of collecting a major library under modern conditions due to the vast proliferation of textual and journal publications, to the out-of-print status of many important early and even recent works and, finally, to the linguistic problems faced by scholars and practitioners with respect not only to some of the major languages but also because of the increasing number of useful works and articles to be found among the minor.

Moreover, viewed from another aspect, public international law may be considered to be as broad a field as the totality of juridical relations arising in the international order or in municipal law as reflecting that order; or, it may be regarded by way of contrast, as a doctrinally limited area of legal studies both on its substantive and procedural side. Indeed, when any pretensions are made by international lawyers, there is often the criticism of the doctrinal shallowness of their field evidenced by the fact that it seems possible to encompass the whole of their subject matter within the covers of a single volume, or at the most, two, if there is to be added the Laws of War, brought up to date.¹

In a sense both statements have a good deal of merit. For there can be no doubt that the richness and variety of contemporary international law writings suggest a global concern in many languages and a high degree of professional skill applied to the problems of the international legal order as well as to the relations of municipal law to that order. At the same time it remains interesting, perhaps even striking, to recognize the doctrinal limits that still seem to circumscribe claims to speculative or empirical development that may be made on behalf of international law. If the test applied is, for example, the immense analytical and historical scholarship to be found in civil law or common law then international law by comparison doubtless suffers in the shadow of that vast array of jural experience at the municipal level. The variety of situations encompassed, the conceptual challenges presented by the complex fabric of

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¹E.g. Oppenheim — Lauterpacht (8th ed.) 2 vols.; Hyde, *International Law Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States* (2 vols.).

private and public law transactions in the municipal order has created necessarily over the past 2000 years in Western society a web of juridical "completeness" that quite far exceeds what may be observed in the doctrinal coverage by law in the international order. Nor does the doctrine of "non liquet" merely by its gratuitous existence help to overcome the native deficiencies in international legal development that are due it seems to the as yet incomplete scope of opportunities for its application in comparison with the range of problems presented and resolved by municipal law.

Of course, it may be argued as Lauterpacht did in his classical statement of the situation, in 1933,² that the difference between "justiciable" and "non-justiciable" disputes is a difference in perspective or in the practical needs of the situation rather than the dearth *per se* of rules with which to resolve disputes between states once they are converted into legal issues and presented for a juridical solution.

However international law may be viewed, therefore, either as doctrinally imperfect and relatively undeveloped as compared with municipal law, or as a rich system whose full range of possibilities has yet to be truly explored and applied, there remains the practical difficulty of the availability of materials for use by scholars and by practitioners. Indeed, one of the earliest tasks presented to the International Law Commission, established by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1947,³ was to explore "way and means" of making evidence of customary international law more readily available.⁴ And among the first studies and reports presented by the Commission was an examination of the question of sources involving doctrinal texts, specific monographs, journals, yearbooks, treaty and state practice collections, bibliographies, etc.⁵

What has been clear since the publication of this report, and indeed even earlier as indicated above, is that it is no longer possible for a moderately comprehensive library of international law to keep abreast easily of the outpourings of materials in the many languages involved.

In a special sense international law, through its development on the basis of scholarship and state practice from many national sources and points of view, became perhaps the earliest form of modern comparative law studies at the public international level, of course, although inevitably private law concerns and analogies ran through all such comparisons. Necessarily, the appearance of speculative or empirically based writings in any of the major and minor languages often inspired a national or regional point of view toward public

²Lauterpacht, *The Function of Law in the International Community* (1933).

³Resolution 174 (II); Off. Records Gen. Ass. Second Sess., 1947, p. 105.

⁴Statute of the Commission, Art. 24; Memorandum of the Secretary General, Ways and Means of Making the Evidence of Customary International Law More Readily Available, (1949) A/CN.4/6; Report of the International Law Commission, First Session (1949) A/925, pp. 5-6.

⁵Report of the International Law Commission, Second Session, (1950) A/1316, pp. 4-10.

international law. Indirectly this contributed to the emergence of something amounting to a comparative or "diversified" international law in contrast with assumptions of universality which dominated much of the classical approaches to doctrinal explanation in the early period of international legal scholarship.

Today there can be no illusions about the tension between unity and diversity in public international law.⁶ Indeed, there is a new richness to be cultivated perhaps in the recognition of the sources of diversity and in the exploration of the different cultures out of which new states are emerging to take their place in and have their views about the family of nations. They may bring with them, if not today, then tomorrow, aspects of special legal traditions which may have — and in some cases already do have — an influence on the attitude of these states toward the traditional doctrines of public international law.

For all of these reasons the problem of maintaining some continued and rapid view of the diverse practical and scholarly productions from these many states and societies becomes even more urgent at this time than perhaps ever before. Yet the international lawyer has been ill-equipped to deal with these contemporary materials unless he had available to him a highly developed library, mastered the several major languages concerned, and finally, had available to him a translation service for the minor tongues.

Now such facilities, obviously, cannot be provided except in the great centers; while the quinqualingual international lawyer — to whose equipment now must be added Russian and some day soon, Chinese — is surely the exception rather than the rule. This kind of situation, of course, is not unique to the study of international law. Indeed, wherever trans-national materials are involved, it poses technical difficulties which the medical, biological or physical sciences have dealt with for two or three generations by means of a system of abstracts which, translated into the English language or into any other major language of publication, summarizes either all or the best papers and journal articles in the field at fixed periods of time.

There is no doubt that the moment for such a step in the field of public international law and perhaps in comparative law, generally, is at hand. Indeed, already UNESCO has been publishing abstracts of political science papers with some success although the technical level and detail to be found in these summaries, is less than the professional lawyer would require in digests prepared for him while the range of selection is not as complete as the highest technical needs would demand.

When, in 1958, the Thirteenth General Assembly proposed that the Secretary-General study the publication of a Juridical Yearbook, to be published by the United Nations, the main ideas of such a proposal, put forward again at

⁶Cohen, *From University to Unity: International Law in a Bipolar World* (1959) Proceedings of the American Society of International Law, pp. 78-107.

the Fourteenth Assembly, dealt largely with documents of legal interest arising out of U.N. affairs, original articles on international law and possibly a section on bibliography.⁷ After a good deal of debate in the Sixth Committee at the Fourteenth Session, these proposals were re-examined and were commented on by a study prepared on behalf of the Secretariat itself and a new approach to the Juridical Yearbook was proposed and adopted. The Canadian contribution here was to suggest the need to have published somewhere in the world, possibly by the United Nations, abstracts of all, or of the most important articles concerned with public international law from all languages and from all existing journals and yearbooks.⁸ Such a summary does not now exist and its absence causes considerable difficulty for research, while of course it prevents great numbers of scholars and foreign offices and others interested from having available to them knowledge about publications throughout the world within recent periods. The Canadian proposal was incorporated into the survey presently being made by the Secretariat which will lead to the assembly of a "model dummy" and the Secretariat will determine the cost of a system of abstracts, the editorial arrangements and the extent of the material to be summarized. A report, with the "dummy", will be given to the Fifteenth General Assembly and if the costs are manageable, there is a strong possibility that such a program of publishing abstracts will be undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations and made a part of the Juridical Yearbook, which may include also important legal documents and, possibly, a useful, running bibliography.

How extensive the present publication of journals and yearbooks has become and how complex are the national and international bibliographical and indexing services, may be seen from the documents prepared for use by the Canadian Delegation and presented to the Sixth Committee, through the good offices of the Harvard Law School Library, International Legal Studies Section (Appendix). Harvard has one of the three or four best law libraries in the world. For sheer comprehensiveness in almost every field of legal interest, it probably has no peers beyond perhaps the Library of Congress and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. Yet when this document was prepared in October 1959 for use by the Canadian Delegation it omitted a yearbook published in Czechoslovakia and it did not refer in its bibliographies to the bibliographical service provided by the Netherlands International Law Review.

It will be observed that out of 22 listed annuals and yearbooks, 11 are exclusively devoted to Public International Law. Similarly out of 88 periodicals in all languages 35 are solely concerned with international law; a quick glance will show the preponderance of English and French publications and the substantial number of Spanish language periodicals.

⁷Question of the Publication of a United Nations Juridical Yearbook (1959) A/4151.

⁸See Statement of Canadian Delegate to the Sixth Committee Nov. 25, 1959.

If the United Nations publishes, in due course, a juridical yearbook — itself to be printed in at least French and English — with abstracts from the various periodicals and yearbooks listed in the following Appendix, a very considerable step will have been taken toward making available a great deal of information about contemporary international law scholarship in almost every relevant language.

APPENDIX

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES

I — Yearbooks and Journals Devoted Exclusively Or Partly to Public International Law

A. YEARBOOKS AND ANNUALS

- *American Society of International Law. Proceedings, 1907- . *New York, 1908-* .
- *Annuaire français de droit international, 1955- . *Paris, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1955-* .
- Annual Review of U.N. Affairs, 1949- . Ed. by Clyde Eagleton. *New York, New York University Press, 1950-* .
- Anuario juridico interamericano, 1948- . *Washington, Pan American Union, 1949-* .
- *British Yearbook of International Law, 1920- . *London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1920-* .
- *European Yearbook. *The Hague, Nijhoff, 1955-* .
- *The Grotius Society. Transactions. *London, 1916-* .
- *Hague. Academy of International Law. Recueil des cours, 1923- . *Leyde, 1925-* .
- *Institute of International Law. Annuaire, 1877- . *Bâle, Editions juridiques et sociologiques, 1877-* .
- International Bar Association. Conference Reports, 1950- . *The Hague, Nijhoff, 1952-* .
- International Court of Justice. Yearbook, 1946-. *The Hague, 1949-* .
- International Law Association. Conference Reports, 1873- . *London, 1908-* .

*Exclusively Public International Law.

- *Jahrbuch fuer internationales Recht, 1948- . (*Göttingen*)
- *The Japanese Annual of International Law, 1957- . *Tokyo, International Law Association, Japan branch, 1957- .*
- *Schweizerisches Jahrbuch fuer internationales Recht, 1944- . *Zuerich, Schweizerische Vereinigung fuer internationales Recht, 1944- .*
- U.N. International Law Commission. Yearbook, 1949- . *New York, 1956- .*
- U.N. Yearbook, 1946- . *New York, 1947- .*
- The U.S. in World Affairs, 1931- . *New York, Council on Foreign Relations, 1932- .*
- *World Polity: A Yearbook of Studies in International Law and Organization. *Washington, Georgetown University, Institute of World Polity, 1957- .*
- Yearbook of International Organizations, 1948- . *Bruxelles, Union des Organisations Internationales, 1948- .*
- Yearbook of World Affairs, 1947- . *London, London Institute of World Affairs, 1947- .*
- Studie za mezinarodno pravo. (*Prague*)

B. PERIODICALS

- American Journal of Comperative Law. 1952- .
- *American Journal of International Law. 1907- . (*Washington, D.C.*)
- Annales de droit et de sciences politiques. 1932- .
- Année politique et économique. 1947- .
- *Archiv des Voelkerrechts. 1948- . (*Tübingen*)
- *Boletim da Sociedade Brasileira de Direito Internacional. 1945- . (*Rio de Janeiro*)
- Archiv fuer Rechts-und Sozialphilospie. 1907- .
- Boletín del instituto de Derecho Comparado de México. 1948- .
- The British Survey. 1939- .
- *Bulletin de droit des gens. 1952- . (*Bruxelles*)
- *Casopis pro mezinarodni pravo. 1957- . (*Praha*)
- Chronique de politiques étrangers. 1948- .
- Columbia Law Review. 1901- .
- *La comunitá internazionale. 1946- . (*Padova*)
- Department of State Bulletin. 1939- .
- *Diritto internazionale. 1937- . (*Milano*)

*Exclusively Public International Law.

- Europa — Archiv. 1946- .
 Foreign Affairs. 1922- .
 Foreign Policy Bulletin. 1921- .
 Die Friedens-warte. 1903- .
 Harvard Law Review. 1887- .
 Inter-American Law Review. 1959- .
 International Affairs. 1922- . *From 1922 to 1930, Journal of the British Institute of International Affairs.*
 International and Comparative Law Quarterly. 1896- . *From 1896 to 1951, Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation.*
 International Conciliation. 1907- .
 *International Journal. 1946- . (Toronto)
 *International Organization. 1947- . (Boston)
 International Relations. 1954- .
 Internationale spectator. 1948- .
 *Internationales Recht und Diplomatie. 1959- . (Hamburg)
 *Journal du droit international. 1874- . (Paris)
 The Journal of Asian Studies. 1941- . *From 1941 to 1956 The Far Eastern quarterly.*
 Journal of International Affairs. 1947- .
 *The Journal of International Law and Diplomacy (Japan), 1902- . (Tokyo).
 The Journal of Modern History. 1929- .
 Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth. 1920- .
 *Jugoslovenska revija za medunarodno pravo. 1954- . (Beograd)
 *Jus gentium. 1949- . (Roma)
 Medunarodni problemi. 1949- .
 *Mezhdunarodnaia Zhizn'. (Moskva) 1922- .
 Michigan Law Review. 1902- .
 *Nederlands Tijdschrift voor internationaal Recht. 1953- . (Leiden)
 New Times. 1945- .
 *Nordisk tidsskrift for international ret. 1930- . (Kjöbenhavn. Helsinki, Reykjavik, Oslo, Uppsala)
 *Oesterreichische Hefte fuer die Praxis des internationalen und auslaendischen Rechts. 1956- . (Wien)
 Oesterreichische Zeitschrift fuer oeffentliches Recht, 1914- .
 Pacific Affairs. 1928- .

*Exclusively Public International Law.

- Politique étrangère. 1936- .
 Les problèmes de l'Europe. 1958- .
 Recht der internationalen Wirtschaft. 1954- .
 Report on Foreign Affairs. 1949- .
 Research (Recherches). 1952- .
 *Revista de derecho internacional. 1922- . (*Havana*)
 *Revista de derecho internacional y ciencias diplomáticas. 1949- .
 (*Rosario, Argentina*).
 *Revista de la Asociación Guatemalteca de Derecho Internacional.
 1954- . (*Guatemala*)
 Revista del Instituto de Derecho Comparado. 1953- .
 *Revista del Instituto Ecuatoriano de Derecho Internacional. (*Quito*)
 1954- .
 *Revista española de derecho internacional. 1948- . (*Madrid*)
 *Revista peruana de derecho internacional. 1941- . (*Lima*)
 Revue critique de droit international privé. 1905- .
 *Revue de droit international. 1923- . (*Genève*)
 *Revue de droit international et de droit comparé. 1908- . *From 1908*
to 1939. Revue de l'Institut de droit comparé (Bruxelles)
 *Revue de droit international pour le moyen-orient. 1951- .(*Beirut*)
 *Revue d'histoire diplomatique. 1887- . (*Paris*)
 Revue de science criminelle et de droit pénal comparé. 1936- .
 Revue du droit public. 1894- .
 *Revue égyptienne de droit international. 1945- . (*Cairo*)
 Revue générale de l'air. 1932- .
 *Revue générale de droit international public. 1894- . (*Paris*)
 *Revue hellénique de droit international. 1948- . (*Athènes*)
 Revue internationale de criminologie et de police technique. 1947- .
 Revue internationale de droit comparé. 1949- .
 Revue internationale de droit pénal. 1924- .
 Revue internationale de la propriété industrielle et artistique. 1926- .
 Revue internationale du droit d'auteur. 1953- .
 *Revue internationale du droit des gens. 1936- . (*Paris*)
 *Rivista di diritto internazionale. 1906- . (*Roma*)
 Rivista di studi politici internazionali. 1934- .
 *Sprawy miedzynarodowe. 1948- . (*Warszawa*)

*Exclusively Public International Law.

Tulane Law Review. 1926- .

Utrikespolitik. 1946- .

Vierteljahrshefte fuer Zeitgeschichte. 1953- .

World Affairs Quarterly. 1930- .

World Politics. 1948.

Yale Law Journal. 1891- .

*Zeitschrift fuer auslaendisches oeffentliches Recht und Voelkerrecht. 1929- . (Heidelberg)

Zeitschrift fuer auslaendisches und internationales Privatrecht. 1927- .

Zeitschrift fuer vergleichende Rechtswissenschaft. 1878- .

II — Bibliographies and Bibliographical Services in the Field of Public International Law and Organization

A. NATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIES

National bibliographies appear periodically in the majority of countries. They contain a complete list of books (monographs) published within the country for a given period of time and in all subject fields. International law and related subjects are of course included. A subject approach is provided and makes it possible to use these general bibliographies to keep up with the literature of any subject area.

The Cumulative Book Index issued monthly by the H. W. Wilson Co. is such a general bibliography for all book material published in the English language anywhere in the world and for books in any language published in the United States.

The French equivalent of the *CBI* is the monthly *Biblio*, published by Hachette. It covers all French publications issued anywhere in the world and all publications issued in France.

Die deutsche Bibliographie lists all books in German published anywhere in the world and all books issued in Germany. It appears weekly.

Books published in the Soviet Union are listed in *Knizhnaia letopis*, which appears weekly. A complete list of other national bibliographies is available in the Library of Congress publication entitled *Current National Bibliographies* (Washington, 1955).

B. INDEXING SERVICES

No index specifically devoted to the field of international law is available. However, the following more general indexes cover the subject field within their stated scope:

*Exclusively Public International Law.

1. *Index to Legal Periodicals* (H. W. Wilson, New York, monthly) lists the contents of international law journals published in the United States.
2. *Public Affairs Information Service* (New York, weekly) analyses the contents of books, documents, pamphlets, and articles in more than 1,000 periodicals in the fields of political science, government, and related subjects.
3. *International Political Science Abstracts* (Oxford, Blackwell, quarterly) gives not only citations but brief descriptive annotations for each item.
4. *International Bibliography of Political Science* (Paris, UNESCO, annual) lists books and periodical articles from many countries of the world.
5. *Subject Index to Periodicals* (London, Library Association, annual) indexes about 300 British and American periodicals. It concentrates, however, on the more popular magazines and its usefulness to international law is therefore limited.
6. *International Index* (New York, Wilson, quarterly) is limited to periodicals in the English language and is also particularly directed to a popular user.
7. *Dizionario bibliografico delle riviste giuridiche italiane* is an annual indexed to Italian legal periodicals and analyzes, therefore, the contents of international law journals.
8. The *Letopis zhurnalnikh statei* analyzes the contents of Soviet periodical literature, including the field of law, on a current basis.
9. Two German indexing services are particularly important for their broad coverage: the *Bibliographie der deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur* indexes a large number of German periodicals, transactions, yearbooks and other collected works in all subject fields including law; the *Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen Zeitschriftenliteratur* is a world wide list indexing about 1,400 periodicals in the principal non-German languages; is particularly useful for French and Spanish material because of the lack of indexes in those countries.
10. The *Bibliografija Jugoslavije* (quarterly) is a subject classified index to about 300 Yugoslav periodicals in all fields. It is issued in series; Series A covers social sciences including law. Similar indexing services have begun to appear in other countries of Eastern Europe and are available either in book form or on cards.
11. The Council of Europe indexes articles received in its library under the title *Research*. The item is coming out bi-monthly and includes sections on international political relations, foreign policy, political organization of Europe and other international organizations.

12. The European Parliamentary Assembly issues a quarterly classified index of periodicals and books on many subjects related to international law.
13. Most international organizations issue indexes to their own publications; e.g., the *U. N. Documents Index*, the *Index of I.C.A.O. Publications*, etc.

C. TREATISES

Almost any treatise on international law includes a bibliography covering books, articles and cases. Three of such treatises are listed here as examples:

Manley O. Hudson's *Cases and Other Materials on International Law* (3rd ed.), St. Paul, West, 1951, contains "a selected library of international law" on pages xxxi-xliii.

L. Oppenheim's *International Law* (8th ed.), London, Longman's Green, 1955, contains an extensive bibliography on pages 99-114.

Georg Schwarzenburger's *International Law* (3rd ed.), London, Stevens, 1957, has a "selected bibliography" in vol. 1, pages 683-775.

D. SPECIALIZED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Many bibliographies of international law in general or of its individual aspects are available, and only a selection can be listed here.

The *Catalogue of the Peace Palace Library at the Hague* (3rd ed., 1937, plus supplements) remains one of the most complete bibliographies of the field.

Karl Strupp's *Bibliographie du droit des gens et des relations internationales* (Leyde, 1938) is distinguished by its long evaluative annotations.

An important list of German writings on international law was published by the University of Hamburg in 1952 under the title *Bibliographie des deutschen Schrifttums ueber Volkerrechts und auslaendisches oeffentliches Recht*.

The Peace Palace Library began in 1953 to publish bibliographies in various fields of international law. Three such titles are available at present: *Fundamentals of Public International Law* (1953), *Recognition in International Law* (1954), and *Immunities in International Law* (1955).

The United Nations Library in New York has compiled a number of significant bibliographies on international organizations; e.g., a *Bibliography of the Charter of the United Nations* (1955, Doc. ST/LIB/SER.B/3) and *Selected Bibliography of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations* (1949, Doc. ST/LIB/SER.B/1).

The International Labor Organization Library published in 1954 a *Bibliography of the International Labor Organization* (Geneva, supplements.)

Two other bibliographies in book form come to mind: Hans Aufrecht's *World Organization* (7th ed., Woodrow Wilson Memorial Library, New York, 1946), and W. C. Rogers' *International Administration* (Chicago, 1945).

In the special field of air law an important annual bibliography has been published since 1957 by Eugene Pepin under the title *Bibliography of Air Law and Related Problems*.

Many specialized bibliographies are published by the United Nations, its various departments, the specialized agencies and other international organizations. Two examples are given below:

United Nations, Dept. of Security Council Affairs, *An International Bibliography on Atomic Energy*. (New York, 1953-).

European Coal and Steel Community, *Le Marché Commun* (Luxemburg, 1957-).

UNESCO has been issuing a series of *Bibliographies in Social Sciences* which often deal with the international law problems.

Many bibliographies appear in the field of international relations, which, however, lies outside the subject area of international law proper.

Attention is called also to the many bibliographies issued by the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

E. LIBRARY ACCESSIONS LISTS

Many of the large libraries of international organizations publish regularly extensive lists of their accessions; in a few instances periodical articles and articles in collections are analyzed. Several such publications have been mentioned earlier under the heading "Indexes".

The two United Nations libraries in New York and in Geneva issue two monthly publications each, listing both their book and periodical acquisitions.

1. *New Publications in the United Nations Headquarters Library* is a monthly list of recent books, periodicals, and newspapers added to the library.
2. The *List of Selected Articles* (United Nations Library, New York) is a selection of current periodical literature on the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. Articles appearing in United Nations publications are not included because they are listed in the *U.N. Documents Index*.
3. The *Monthly List of Books Catalogued in the Library of the United Nations* (Geneva) forms a selected list of works relating to questions studied by the organs of the United Nations.
4. The *Monthly List of Selected Articles* (U.N. Library, Geneva) indexes about 2,300 periodicals in the field of politics, law, economics, finance, and related subjects.

Similar accessions lists are published by:

- 5-6. International Labor Office Library (Geneva, monthly) under the titles *Additions to the Library*, which covers books, and *International Labor Documentation*, (weekly), which includes periodical articles.
- 7-8. The Joint Library of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Washington, D.C.) under the titles *Recent Additions* and *Recent Periodical Articles* (both monthly).
9. The World Health Organization (Geneva) under the title *Recent Acquisitions*.
10. The *Weekly Accessions List* of the United States Department of State is also useful as a finding list for new publications in international law.

F. YEARBOOKS AND ANNUALS

The majority of these publications contain bibliographical references. Only those of more than routine interest are included here.

1. *Annuaire française de droit international*. Each volume of this annual includes a "critical bibliography" of books with evaluative annotations; a list of "publications received" with brief descriptive annotations; a "systematic bibliography" of books and articles relating to public international law in the French language, which is arranged by subject; and a "chronological index" of documents of interest to international law which have appeared in the *Documentation française* in the course of a given year.
2. The *European Yearbook* (published by the Council of Europe) includes an extensive bibliographical section, provided in part with lengthy annotations. Periodical and pamphlet materials relating to European integration are included.
3. The *Annual* of the Institute of International Law lists in each volume the books and articles published by its members and associates.
4. The International Court of Justice *Yearbook* contains a bibliography of documents of the Court and of books and articles about the Court.

G. PERIODICALS

Many international law journals provide a bibliographic or abstracting service in the field. Among the more important services of this kind are:

1. The *American Journal of International Law* reprints and comments on "judicial decisions involving questions of international law", contains a large number of book reviews, lists books received by the sponsoring society, and gives titles of articles which have appeared in the more

important law journals of many countries (including reviews devoted to domestic law). The supplement of the Journal reprints important documents and treaties.

2. *Casopis pro mezinarodni pravo* (Prague) contains abstracts of articles in the leading East European and other law reviews.
3. *Foreign Affairs* carries briefly annotated lists of books, pamphlets, and documents in the field of international relations.
4. *International Affairs* (London) contains a large number of book reviews arranged by subject and geographical area.
5. *International Organization* carries in each issue a selected bibliography of secondary materials on the United Nations, its agencies, and on regional organizations; both books and periodical articles are included.
6. The *Jugoslovenska revija za medunarodno pravo* has an extensive bibliography of international law covering both books and periodical articles, particularly strong in East European items.
7. *The Revista de derecho internacional y ciencias diplomáticas* reprints important legislation and court decisions, and carries an extensive review section covering both books and periodical articles.
8. The *Revista española de derecho internacional* has a particularly comprehensive section reviewing articles which have appeared in international and domestic law periodicals.
9. The *Revue générale de droit international public* contains a list of treaties to which France is a party, an extensive bibliography, and texts of important documents.
10. The *Rivista di diritto internazionale* reprints important decisions and texts of foreign legislation in the field of international law and contains book reviews and abstracts of periodical articles.
11. The *Zeitschrift fuer auslaendisches oeffentliches Recht und Voelkerrecht* contains texts of important documents and court decisions, survey articles on German International law jurisprudence, and extensive book reviews. Its abstracting service of periodicals (international, as well as domestic law) is the most complete of all the reviews listed earlier. Finally the journal carries a comprehensive classified bibliography of books, international organization documents and pamphlets in the international law field.
12. *Netherlands Int. Law Review* carries a continuing bibliography as a quarterly service.

H. PLANNED SERVICES

1. The American Association of Law Libraries will publish, under a Ford Foundation grant, an *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, beginning early in 1960. The Index is to be prepared at the Institute for Advanced

Legal Studies, University of London, under the general editorship of Mr. K. Howard Drake, Secretary and Librarian of the Institute. It will be issued quarterly with periodic cumulations. The Index is to cover approximately 250 legal periodicals published in all major countries of the world and including those of international law. It will be available on an annual subscription basis. Its arrangement will be alphabetical by subject.

2. A card index is presently being prepared and maintained at the Harvard Law Library in connection with reference service for the International Legal Studies program. This index analyzes all secondary materials (books, pamphlets, periodical articles, collections, and Festschriften, received by the Harvard Law Library. It is world-wide in scope and covers both the domestic and the international law fields.