

**Seattle University Law Library**  
**Foreign, Comparative and International Law Collection Development**  
**Policy**  
**December, 2011**

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### I. Introduction

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for the purchase of materials and services related to foreign, comparative and international law (FCIL). In the last decade, Seattle University School of Law has experienced steady growth in the number of faculty interested in these topics with a concomitant increase in curricular offerings and other educational activities. The current course catalog includes several classes with either an emphasis in, or directly related to, one of the three topics of this policy. International law is now a recognized focus area of study. The school's clinical program and its externship opportunities increasingly cover international law issues. Moreover, students continue to seek overseas work and the school's reintroduction of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition and the addition of the Niagara Moot Court Competition together provide for international litigation practice. Finally, the Seattle University School of Law has formed ongoing relationships with institutions in Cambodia, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, South Africa, and Kenya with other programs under active consideration.

Web and print-based make up the publication stream for FCIL. The World Wide Web has expanded access to current legislative, regulatory and judicial source materials. This trend will continue to develop driven by international and

national information transparency initiatives. The ready availability of primary sources on the web stands in stark contrast to the situation of secondary sources, the materials which are essential to FCIL research. The monographs, *festschriften*, essays, and periodical articles are still dominated by paper-based publication although publishers are increasingly moving to an online environment. Careful, continuing review of new products will ensure that our collection remains relevant to the scholarly pursuits of our students and faculty. Collection decisions will consider the primary modes of communication that are being used by the international law scholars. Treatises, commentaries and other explanatory sources dominate FCIL communication patterns such that, careful attention will need to be given to collecting these materials in whatever form they appear.

The library currently supports a variety of finding tools in electronic format namely: *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals*, *Foreign Law Guide*, *International Law in Domestic Courts*, *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, *International Law Courts of General Jurisdiction*, *Official Documents System – United Nations*, *Index to Legal Periodicals*, and the *UN Treaty Collection*. A number of other significant finding tools for international and foreign research are also available through Westlaw (*Legal Resources Index* and the *Law Journals Index*), Lexis (Matthew Bender's *Doing Business In ...* series), the law library's online resources (*Hein On-Line* and *BNA Online*) and the Lemieux library (*CIAO*, *AllAfrica.Com*, *Clase Periodica*, *CQ Global Researcher*, and *Europa World*). As

new electronic products emerge, the library will systematically evaluate these resources and be guided by the principles enumerated in the *Seattle University Law Library Collection Development Policy*, 1996 (amended September, 2010).

## II. Selection Process

Materials are selected by a librarian assigned to the foreign, comparative and international law subject areas. The library currently uses the book notification services from Hein and YPB. In addition, the selector relies on brochures, catalogs, and other publisher's materials regularly provided by the Collection Development Librarian. The selector also monitors book reviews appearing in major international law journals and recommendations made by participants in the INT-LAW listserv, an information exchange forum for foreign and international law librarians. A first cut is based on overall relevance to the collection. The second cut compares the surviving titles against the S.U. law library's holdings for currency and coverage. Prospective additions are also examined in light of other local library and consortial holdings. For monographic or series titles that are either statistical in nature or have a stronger political science flavor, the Lemieux library catalog is also checked. The regional or special collections that figure into final collection decision include the UW Law School (Asian law, selected comparative business sources) and the UW Libraries (European Union & United Nations depositories, a strong international organizations collection, and a fisheries library for Law of the Sea materials).

### III. Material Types / Formats

#### A. Monographs

As previously stated, monographs are an important source of information and analysis in foreign, comparative and international law. They cover a wide variety of topics within each of these subjects. Until recently, books of essays and festschriften were not preferred because of inadequate subject description or content analysis. However, with advent of table of contents enhancements to our catalog, access to the topical material within these volumes is now available.

Lately, more paperback editions have been published as part of the first print run. These have been preferred especially for hot topic issues whose importance may not be sustained over a long period of time. With the exception of a few titles that are acquired for the reserve collection, multiple copies are not purchased. Casebooks are not included in the collection unless they represent the only source of current information on a new topic or are authored by a member of the faculty.

The library currently receives selected monographic series or continuations in the international, foreign and comparative law areas. Chief among these are the Yearbooks (see section III.D. below), the *Recueil des Cours*, and the Jessup Moot Court Briefs. In the foreign law area, the library continues to selectively update monographic publications in the *Law in Context* series from the United Kingdom (see also section IV.A.2) as well as the *American Series of Foreign Penal Codes*.

## B. Looseleaf Services

Fewer titles are being published in this format. Prospective loose-leaf titles should be carefully evaluated for substantive coverage, organization, and access. The item in question should cover a subject whose changing status requires regular updating. Preference will be given to sources that offer translations of key documents and cover a topic with limited alternative sources of information.

## C. Periodicals and Indexes

The library currently subscribes to all the major U.S. international law journals. Key non-U.S. international law reviews primarily from the Netherlands and the U.K. are also received. The library prefers titles in English with content indexed by any of the major providers (*LRI*, *ILP*, *IFLP*, *LJI*, or *PAIS*). An increasing number of topical journals in such niche areas as human rights, international trade and Islamic law are finding their way into the market. Although these should be evaluated like any other periodical title, occasionally they cover an underrepresented area of interest and should be acquired in paper if not already available through an existing online service.

## D. Yearbooks

Yearbooks represent an important source of state practice information and research in international law. The library collects many of the most important titles. Proposed titles should be evaluated according to overall relevance,

additional features (documents included, case analysis), publisher reputation, editorial oversight, and indexing (primarily through *IFLP*). Yearbooks should be sought for states that are beginning to play a larger role on the international plane. Near-term candidates would include Spain, China, and perhaps South Africa. Online availability will play a role in the maintenance of a paper collection in the future. Proposed services should be evaluated on the basis of coverage, access and price point.

#### E. Case Digests

Future titles should be considered if they provide a unique or value-added access point to foreign and international cases. Although some case materials are available in full text through Westlaw, Lexis or on the web, index tools such as the systematic guides to case law, provide a unique access to cases which is not easily accomplished online (e.g., organized by treaty section). In addition, several titles that summarize ICJ decisions have proven to be invaluable. As new editions are made available, they should be purchased as well. ICJ cases are notoriously long and difficult to research online. Summary sources for case law such as the *African Human Rights Reports* or the *Annotated Leading Cases of International Criminal Tribunals* provide not only valuable translations or commentary but also useful indexing for the materials covered.

## F. Encyclopedias

This type of research tool can provide ready access to quick information or essays which summarize key concepts and may include citations to primary sources and a brief bibliography. Encyclopedias are vital to both international and foreign law practice. The library will continue to collect major English-language titles that support its collection goals. Effort should be made to maintain the *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, the *Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Agreements*, the *International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law*, and the *Encyclopedia of Human Rights*. New titles should be evaluated for the collection as they become available.

## G. Proceedings and Festschriften

Proceedings are not generally collected unless the title has been recognized as essential by commentators, reviewers, or bibliographers. The American Society of International Law proceedings as well as those of the International Law Association and the *Recueil des Cours* are prominent examples of this genre. The *Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law* are purchased selectively as individual titles are reviewed and deemed pertinent to the collection. *Festschriften* should only be purchased if their contents provide a unique perspective on a topic reflected in the collection. It is important that table of contents information be captured for the catalog from either of these two types of publications.

## H. Choice of Format

The library will prefer online access for primary sources under the following circumstances: the publisher is a stable source of information; the information itself is authoritative; permanent access to archived materials is available for the foreseeable future; and, citation to the online source is permissible.

The library will collect print format for all the other sources outlined in this section where an electronic edition (or web availability) will not satisfy citation requirements. Finding tools will be considered in either format with a preference for electronic availability. Although consideration will be given to periodical titles with star pagination through Lexis, Westlaw, or Hein Online, newer titles should be collected in paper until well established. Other electronic products will be considered for the collection on an *ad hoc* basis.

## IV. Scope of Coverage: Jurisdiction

### A. Commonwealth Countries

#### 1. Canada

Primary Materials: Prefer electronic access to Canadian statutes, regulations and cases for both federal and provincial material primarily through <http://www.canlii.org/en/index.php>.

Legal Periodicals: Prefer access through online services if available unless the journal covers a topic of special interest to the faculty. A number of Canadian titles are now available through *Hein On-Line*.

Finding Tools / Encyclopedias: The library previously subscribed to the *Canadian Abridgment* in paper. It should be retained in the collection for the short term as a training tool for foreign law research. The Abridgment includes the *Canadian Index to Legal Periodicals*. This title should be updated as funds permit.

Other Secondary Source Materials: The collection should concentrate primarily in the commercial law area with special attention to items which cover NAFTA. Seek any British Columbia materials dealing with commercial law, trade, the fisheries law or environmental law topics that may be associated with Washington State. Comprehensively collect any practice materials that cover transborder law practice between British Columbia and Washington State.

Select monographs on law-related First Nations' topics that draw comparisons with U.S. indigenous populations. Consider materials on the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms that offers a comparative analysis with the U.S. Constitution. The library should be vigilant in collecting recent editions of works on Canadian legal research.

Electronic Materials: Prefer electronic access from major vendors. Monitor developments regarding the availability of primary sources through the Canadian Legal Information Institute ([www.canlii.org](http://www.canlii.org)) and the acceptability of those

sources for citation purposes. Westlaw and Lexis should be monitored to assess the state of their shifting Canadian collections.

## 2. United Kingdom

Emphasis will be given to England. Ordinarily the library will not purchase primary or secondary sources for the law of Scotland, Wales, or Northern Ireland.

Primary Materials: Rely on LEXIS for English statutes, cases, and statutory instruments. Alternatively, use the resources of the British and Irish Legal Information Institute (BIALII) as an additional research avenue.

Legal Periodicals: Rely primarily on electronic access. The selector may prefer paper for individual titles at faculty request; for material not otherwise available online; or for new topical titles of research importance to the law library's primary users.

Finding Tools / Encyclopedias: The library no longer subscribes to *Halsbury's Laws of England*. However, the surviving set should be kept for the short term. Lexis, which formerly hosted this set, now only carries the monthly review materials. Westlaw does not have this title. *Legal Journals Index*, a finding tool for selected British and European periodical titles, can be found on Westlaw.

Other Secondary Sources: The library currently collects selected titles from the *Law in Context* series. These texts provide topical coverage similar to that

found in the *Hornbook* series. Titles should continue to be acquired in substantive areas to satisfy comparative research needs. Ordinarily, the library will not purchase practitioner-oriented material unless specifically requested by a faculty member or in the event that the title provides a unique perspective on a contemporary problem which is not covered elsewhere in the legal literature. Special attention should also be given to materials on English legal history. Texts should be purchased carefully, with consideration to the major topics covered in a source such as J.H. Baker's *An Introduction to English Legal History*. The library should continue its standing order for the *Selden Society* titles which cover the primary sources of English legal history.

Electronic materials: Lexis and Westlaw have selected U.K. resources with others available through the web. Generally, the library should not purchase any additional electronic access to U.K. materials.

### 3. Australia and Other Commonwealth States

Primary Sources: The Australian Legal Information Institute (<http://www.austlii.edu.au/>) provides a comprehensive site for Australian legal information including statutes, regulations, and state and federal case law.

Unless directly related to a specific faculty interest, the library will favor electronic access to cases, statutes and regulations from other Commonwealth countries. *WORLDLII* will be the source for most of these materials.

Secondary Materials: Hein Online carries a number of journals from several Commonwealth states and this access should be adequate for our current needs.

## B. Major Trading Partners / Trading Blocs

The United States Census Bureau and the International Trade Administration of the United States Department of Commerce regularly publishes a list of the major trading partners of the United States<sup>1</sup>. The top ten states on the 2011 list includes Canada, China, Mexico, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, South Korea, Brazil, Taiwan, and France. These major trading partners are more likely to be stable and have vigorous regimes with respect to property ownership, banking, dispute resolution, and commercial relations. At a minimum, the library should attempt to collect titles from these states in English translation which cover constitutional law, intellectual property, trade, commercial and financial law. Comprehensive titles that are regularly updated (such as the Lexis *Doing Business in...* series) and include translated documents, should be preferred in print form if unavailable online and funds allow. For comparative purposes, the library should try to collect the major codifications for these target states (Civil Code, Code of Civil Procedure, Commercial Code, Criminal Code, and Code of Criminal Procedure) in English, if available. Publications that explain the state's legal organization especially in the context of legal research should be added.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/highlights/top/index.html>

As trading blocs mature and assume a significant role in commercial relations between the member states and the U.S., consideration should be given to collecting major primary and selected secondary sources for these international organizations. Electronic access is preferable but print resources should be added if they comment on significant trade-related issues. Possible future candidates for this treatment include MERCOSUR, the Free Trade Area of the Americas, ECOWAS, SADC, and ASEAN.

### C. Other Regions or States

#### 1. Western Europe

Primary Sources: Rely on materials available through the web.

Occasionally, translated code sections or specialized laws will be published in comparative works which include coverage of the United States. These should be added if the main focus of the work is one of importance to the U.S.

Secondary Sources: At a minimum the library will purchase monographs which describe the legal structure and bibliography for a particular state. Other secondary sources which comment on comparative issues where the U.S. figures prominently and on topics identified for comparative treatment in Section VII will be considered for purchase.

## 2. Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Primary Sources: The library will collect translations of the major codes (civil, criminal and their procedural counterparts) for the Russian Federation including any codes or laws that specifically encompass trade or commercial areas. The library will only purchase translated commercial codes or laws covering trade-related areas for the CIS member states. The library will continue to rely on web-based sources for any other primary materials.

Secondary Sources: At a minimum the library will purchase monographs in English which describe the legal structure and bibliography for a particular state. Strong comparative material where the U.S. is prominent will be considered as would monographs which treat Russian trade-related or commercial laws. The library will not collect trade-related or commercial law commentary for the CIS member states.

## 3. Asia

Primary Sources: Outside of the Asian states mentioned in the section on major trading partners (see section IV.B.) special consideration should be given to up and coming states that are establishing vigorous trading relationships with the U.S. namely, Indonesia, India, and Malaysia. As funds permit, translations should be sought for trade-related laws. General legal research guides should

also be added for these and any other Asian states for which they may be available.

Secondary Sources: Emphasis should be on topics of comparative interest especially if they reflect comparisons with the United.

#### 4. Israel / Palestine

The conflict between Israel and Palestine has produced many novel issues which will form a permanent legacy in the literature of international law. Among those topics are the laws of occupation, refugees, water rights, self-determination, boundaries, citizenship, and human rights. As such, the international implications of their relationship should form the emphasis of collections in this area.

Primary Materials: Translations of primary municipal materials should not be purchased as a general rule. Titles which pertain to the interaction of these states on the international plane generally are included in the United Nations collection or in volumes of diplomatic material. The library should add titles as needed and not received as a part of any other standing order.

Secondary Sources: Commentaries which describe and analyze issues pertaining to this conflict or to any resulting international legal proceedings should be collected comprehensively.

#### 5. Middle East and Islamic Law

Primary Sources: The library will not collect any codes or cases from states in this region. It will, however, purchase basic texts of the Islamic legal family (such as the Quran and other Islamic sources which serve as commentaries on this book). Only those in English translation or synoptic texts will be added.

Secondary Sources: Commentaries in secondary sources are an important source of information for understanding various facets of Islamic law. Titles will be purchased which elaborate basic principles of the Islamic legal system as well as those which illuminate issues in family law, Islamic finance, gender issues, trade, human rights, and works of a comparative nature where comparisons with the U.S. are prominently covered. Additionally, historic materials which provide an analysis or commentary on different schools of Islamic jurisprudence should also be collected in English.

## 6. Africa

Primary Sources: Primary sources will not be collected for any state in the African continent. Selected documents of the African Union (AU) will be purchased primarily in compilations of such works and only in English. The focus of these AU materials will be on human rights, humanitarian intervention, or refugees. Continued purchase of cases from the African Commission on Human Rights is recommended as well as cases and commentaries which emanate from the newly established African Court of Justice and Human Rights.

Secondary Sources: Treatises on South African constitutional law as well as materials on its role in international law will be the focus of this collection. In addition, the library will also collect monographs which generally explore human rights or issues of humanitarian intervention from an African perspective. As Africa becomes a fuller participant in international commerce increased attention may be warranted for states with strong commercial relations rooted in the rule of law such as Kenya, South Africa, Liberia, Nigeria, Ghana, and states of the Maghreb region. Particular attention should also be given to the emerging crisis over water particularly in northeastern Africa as well as to the international developments emerging from the incidents of piracy off of the Somali coast.

#### 7. All Other States and Antarctica

Primary Sources: Generally primary sources from states other than those listed in this document will not be purchased although selected titles may be added through the gift selection process at the discretion of the selector.

Secondary Sources: Only monographs that describe legal bibliography should be acquired for every state.

Antarctica: The international legal system which governs Antarctica exists nowhere else in the world. The singular nature of its legal organization mandates that we continue to collect commentaries on the laws, regulations, and

governing system of Antarctica. All primary source material is available online at <http://www.ats.aq/e/ats.htm>.

## V. Scope of Coverage: International Organizations

### A. United Nations

The United Nations was established in 1945 as a successor to the League of Nations. It is governed by its Charter which now has over 190 parties. Its central roles are in the areas of peace and security, dispute resolution, and international cooperation. As the premier international organization in the world, the library has a responsibility to collect significant materials from this institution.

Primary Sources: The library holds the *Readex United Nations Law Library* microfiche program beginning with materials published in 1984-85 through the end of 2011. This material includes the official records and working documents from five of the six principal organs (excluding the Secretariat) in the form of plenary series documents, verbatim records, summary records, resolutions, supplements, annexes, sessional fascicles, committee documents, petitions and observations. *Ad hoc* and expert committee publications are also incorporated into the Readex product. Starting in 2012, the library will rely on the UN Official Documents System for access to the texts of UN publications (excepting those only available for sale). The library also uses the *United Nations Treaty Series* and indexes through the UN service available on the web. A number of UN

yearbooks are maintained in paper for UN organs with significant legal responsibilities. Special reports and other documents are purchased as needed if they fit within the scope of the collection or are requested by a faculty member.

The library currently receives the decisions, pleadings, and oral arguments of the International Court of Justice in print and should continue to do so. The library has begun to collect the annotated opinions of other UN *ad hoc* criminal tribunals and plans to add the decisions of the International Criminal Court in whatever form is acceptable for citation. The library will rely on online resources for any other dispute resolution panels.

Finding Tools / Encyclopedias: The Readex *AccessUN* product will serve as an access point through the end of the subscription term at which time the library will use the UN ODS system as described above. The *United Nations Treaty Index* on the web provides access to the United Nations treaty texts as well as to other important research tools such as the *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*. Encyclopedias on both the United Nations and the topic of human rights function as important finding tools to UN documentation and should be updated as new editions are published.

Secondary Sources: The library will collect to level 3 or 4 (see section VII for a reference to the collection levels used in this document), works that deal with

the UN's power as a law-creating institution especially with respect to the roles of the following organs: Security Council, General Assembly, United Nations Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, and the International Law Commission. Additional titles will also be purchased for UN bodies to which the United States has either a reporting responsibility (as a result of a treaty obligation) or where the U.S. maintains an active interest in its affairs (e.g., International Criminal Court). Consideration will also be given to the publications of United Nations specialized agencies which affect the legal posture of states relative to their development, or their ability to engage in trade relations. The current list of agencies to monitor include: Food and Agricultural Organization, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank/IMF), International Labour Organization, International Monetary Fund, World Health Organization, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

## B. European Union

The European Union is a supranational organization of states that range geographically from Scandinavia to the eastern Mediterranean. Although its original purpose centered on economic relations, the purview of the EU has grown to include agricultural policy, common currency, foreign policy, common defense, immigration, asylum and environmental concerns among other topics. Its organizational and decisional structures are complex. The EU Institutions alone produce a considerable body of literature. The directorates and other

associated organs generate even more publications. Given the volume of information produced, collection intensities have been specified by the topics given below. These priorities may change as the U.S. position on the European Union evolves or the scope of EU policies changes.

Primary Sources: The library relies on both the *Europa* and *Eur-Lex* web services for access to primary source material from the EU Institutions, Directorates and their many sub-groups. These two sources complement those available through Lexis and Westlaw which are especially strong in decisional materials from the European Court of Justice and the General Court. Loose-leaf services, systematic guides or online systems are used as finding tools. The European Union's web site offers a variety of primary materials as well as reports and studies.

Secondary Sources: The library currently subscribes to print looseleaf services which both collect documents and offer valuable analysis of EU issues. Monographs which provide an analysis of EU law should also be selectively added according to the collection intensities outlined below:

- Commercial Law (3)
- Common Defense (2)
- E-Commerce Law (3)
- Economic and Monetary Union (2)
- Environmental Law (3)
- Foreign and Security Policy (2)
- Human Rights (3)
- Immigration and Asylum (3)

Intellectual Property (3)  
International Law of the EU (3)  
International Trade (3)  
Legal Structure (3)

Potential EU secondary source purchases should be evaluated in light of existing resources on Lexis and Westlaw that may offer coverage of the same subject.

#### C. Council of Europe (COE)

The Council of Europe oversees the human rights regime for Europe. Established by convention in 1949, its organization and decision making structures are a model for multilateral institutions of this type. It includes a Committee of Ministers, Parliamentary Assembly, and the European Court of Human Rights. The library currently subscribes to a standing order plan for COE publications which supplies the publications outlined below. Except for the occasional item or commercially-published finding tool which falls outside of the plan, this selection service should provide for almost all of our Council of Europe needs. Occasional publications which fall outside the plan but meet the criteria of this collection statement should be purchased as required.

Primary Sources: The following sources are available in print, online or both:  
*European Treaty Series, Texts Adopted* (Committee of Ministers); *Official Report*

*of Debates*, Documents / Working Papers, Texts Adopted (Parliamentary Assembly), European Court of Human Rights decisions.

Secondary Sources: A range of monographs and serials covering a variety of issues related to the Council of Europe are received under this plan. Among the subjects or institutions covered are: human rights, domestic violence, European Social Charter, social rights, minorities, law and medicine, judicial administration, and the European Commission for Democracy through Law. The bulk of these publications are at the level 2 intensity although some would qualify as level 3.

Digests: The only digest currently purchased covers the European Court of Human Rights (*A Systematic Guide to the Case-Law of the European Court of Human Rights*). This service should be maintained as it provides unique access points to the cases as well as summaries of the decisions.

#### D. Organization of American States

As a successor to one of the oldest multilateral organizations in the world (International Union of American Republics, 1890), the OAS is the preeminent international body in Latin America. Its original human rights focus has now expanded to embrace trade, security, sustainable development, science and technology, and communications among other issues. The Inter-American

Commission and the Inter-American Court remain its two primary organs of greatest interest to our students and faculty.

Primary Sources: The library will rely primarily on web-based resources for treaties and case law materials. Other official reports which reflect primarily on the human rights work of the organization will also be acquired in print unless otherwise available on the web.

Secondary Sources: Periodicals, monographs, and yearbooks which elaborate on the human rights regime of this organization will be collected. In addition, the library should also obtain a finding tool for the Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court decisions if and when it becomes available.

#### E. World Trade Organization

The WTO and its GATT predecessor together provide the basis for the international trading system. Originally started in 1948, successive meetings of the parties (called rounds) have established the institutional and legal framework for the conduct of trade around the world. The current WTO oversees the development of international law in the areas of most favored nation status, tariff issues, dumping, subsidies, and state trading. Its dispute settlement mechanisms form the heart of the process for resolving trade disputes.

Primary Sources: The WTO web site is the main repository for many of the primary sources emanating from this organization. Copies of the basic instruments are reprinted in a variety of secondary sources including some available through Westlaw (*Basic Documents of International Economic Law*). Decisions rendered through the dispute resolution process are available on the site as well as widely reprinted in a variety of online and print sources.

Secondary Sources: The activities of the WTO cut across a variety of other areas including but not limited to international environmental law and the law of sustainable development. The monographic literature is particularly important in understanding law and practice under the GATT/WTO as well as the intricacies of the dispute resolution process. In addition, publications dealing with the law of the WTO topical treaties such as TRIPS and GATS will also be added to the collection. Titles which support these subjects will be collected with special care as to their organization, coverage and indexing. Continued updating of the *WTO Analytical Index* is recommended.

## VI. Scope of Coverage / International Law

Primary Sources: As documented in other sections of this policy, the library holds a comprehensive collection of international treaties on both microform and online through the *United Nations Treaty Collection*. The Council of Europe instruments as well as O.A.S. documents are covered in a similar manner. The

harder to find regional topical treaties should be collected along with finding and status tools as they become available unless they are accessible through a stable online resource. Even if duplicated by online access, printed systematic guides to treaty collections should still be purchased for their added value. Comprehensive access to national treaty collections is not currently possible. Reliance should be made on web availability for these instruments.

The case law of international tribunals is well represented in our collection or available on the web. Topical national cases on international issues should be sought only in English translation and on issues of importance to U.S. practitioners. We currently make these types of cases available through the print *International Law Reports* or online via OUP's *International Law in Domestic Courts* service. Additional international arbitration cases in English should be added as they are made available in affordable editions.

Collection intensities for specific areas of international law are specified in section VII below.

## VII. Scope of Coverage / Subjects

This section will utilize the collection levels identified and explained in the *Seattle University Law Library Collection Development Policy* (1996, amended 2003).

<u>Levels</u>	<u>Subject Area</u>
2	Abortion Law - Comparative with US
3	Administrative Law - Comparative with US
2	- U. K.
2	- Canada
2	Air Law - Foreign law
3	- International aspect
2	Antarctica, Law Governing Note: The 1959 Antarctic Treaty created a unique regime of interstate cooperation. See section IV.C.7(c).
3	Antitrust / Competition Law Note: In most countries Competition Law comes under national jurisdiction even though the effects may occur extraterritorially. This topic may also be the subject of multilateral agreements.
2	- Comparative with US
2	- EU (and other International Organizations)
2	- UK
3	Arbitration, International Note: Very few arbitral cases are published. Secondary sources should focus on practice issues and the enforcement of arbitral decisions.
2	- Primary Sources (as to select regimes)
2	- Secondary
2	Arctic Council Note: Established in 1996 by the <a href="#">Ottawa Declaration</a> as a high-level intergovernmental forum to promote cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, and the Arctic

Indigenous communities primarily on issues of sustainable development and environmental protection in the Arctic.

2 Arms Control and Development

2 Art Law and Cultural Property  
- International

Asylum & Refugee Law

Note: The focus of this collection should primarily be in the international area. This literature has a natural tie in with human rights and is also the subject of a variety of international instruments as well as a major United Nations agency. The collection intensity for this topic does not reflect its treatment under U.S. domestic law.

3 - International

Banking Law

3 - Comparative with the US

2 - International

Bankruptcy (International Insolvency)

Note: This is a growing area of interest in the international arena. Several projects are ongoing, especially within economic blocks, to harmonize legislation. Careful attention should be paid to this area.

3 - Comparative with the US

2 - Secondary sources (other than comparative works)

Bioethics & Biotechnology (see also Intellectual Property)

3 - Comparative with US

1 - Foreign (unless a special trend is occurring in a particular state)

Business Law

3 - Comparative with US

2 - Foreign (see also section IV.B. on major trading partners)

Business Organizations

Note: Monitor this topic for developments in foreign and international corporate governance issues.

3 - Comparative with US

2 - Foreign (limit to major trading partners)

- 2 Canon Law  
 Note: Rely on Lemieux Library for collection development in the area of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical law. Collection intensity designation applies to materials which cover international law issues viewed through the Catholic intellectual tradition.
- Children's Rights  
 Note: Collection should anticipate that the US will eventually become a party to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- 3 - International
- 2 Civil Law  
 Note: Applies to civil law as a legal system.
- Civil Procedure  
 Note: See section IV.B. Major Trading Partners. Collect civil procedure code in translation for Russia. Collect other translated civil procedure codes for comparative purposes if the purchase only requires a modest investment. Codes reflecting major countries in other legal families should also be acquired.
- 3 - Comparative with US
- Civil Rights (see also Human Rights)  
 Note: For UK, selectively collect only basic, analytical works which describe the application of the Human Rights Act. For Canada, works analyzing the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms or the Canadian Human Rights Act should be selectively purchased. Works dealing with ethnic, racial or gender discrimination in states representing other legal families should be selectively collected.
- 2 - Comparative with US  
 3 - Gender discrimination, comparative  
 3 - Race discrimination, comparative  
 3 - Sexual Orientation, comparative
- 3 Commercial Law  
 Note: Prominence should be given to collecting works that deal with transnational transactions or which cover important transactional regimes (to which the U.S. is a party) such as the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Emphasize works which consider the activities of major trading partners.
- 2 - Comparative with US

- 1        Communications Law (Mass Media)
  - Comparative with US
  
- 2        Communications Law (Telecommunications)
  - Comparative with US
  
- Company Law, see Business Organizations
  
- Comparative Law
  - Note: Section IV covers collection development for specific states. Collection intensity under this heading covers materials dealing with the academic study of comparative law and its methodologies.
- 3        - Generally
  
- Competition Law (see Antitrust/Competition Law)
  
- Computer Law (see under specific topics: Intellectual Property, Internet Regulation, and Privacy).
  
- Conflicts of Law/Private International Law
  - Note: Prefer publications that emphasize transnational litigation issues rather than focusing primarily on theory. Include works covering other countries only if the U.S. is prominently compared with the subject state.
- 2        - Canada
- 3        - Comparative with US
- 2        - Generally
- 2        - Mexico
- 2        - UK
  
- Constitutional Law
  - Note: The library currently receives the Venice Commission reports as well as *Constitutions of the Countries of the World* and *Constitutions of Sovereignties and Dependencies*.
- 2        - Canada (see also the note under Canada in sec. IV.A.1)
- 3        - Comparative with US
- 2        - Foreign
  
- 2        Consumer Protection
  
- Contracts
  - 2        - Canada
  - 3        - Comparative with US
  - 3        - International

2	- UK
	Corporate Crime
2	- International
	Corporate law (see Business Organizations)
1	Corrections
	Courts (see section V. A. 1 for United Nations sponsored panels. Decisions of other international courts (EU, COE, and OAS) are also covered in the same section).
3	- Arbitral tribunals
3	- Comparative with US
2	- Foreign
3	- International tribunals, practice and procedure
3	- Regional
	Criminal law (see War Crimes for international criminal law; see also International Criminal Court)
2	- Canada
3	- Comparative with US
2	- UK
	Criminal Procedure
3	- Comparative with US
2	- UK
	Criminology/Criminal Justice
2	- Comparative with US
4	Customary International Law
2	Customary Law (aboriginal or tribal law)
	Death Penalty
2	- Comparative with US
	Diplomacy
2	- Generally
3	- International law of

- 2 Disability Law
  - 2 - Comparative with US
  - 3 - International
  
- Dispute Settlement, International (Legal Aspects); see also Arbitration.  
 Note: Covers the non-judicial settlement of international disputes. Focus is primarily on techniques used in international fora. For reports of cases, see note under heading Courts in this section.
- 2 - Mediation
- 2 - Negotiation
  
- 2 Domestic Violence Law (see also Family Law)
  
- Drug Policy (see also Criminal Law)
  - 2 - Comparative with US
  - 2 - International
  
- Economic Sanctions (see Trade Law)
  
- Employment Law (see Labor Law)
  
- 2 Entertainment/Sports Law
  
- Environmental Law
  - 2 - Canada
  - 2 - Comparative with US
  - 2 - EU
  - 4 - International
  
- Ethics (see Legal Ethics)
  
- Evidence
  - 2 - Comparative with US
  
- Family Law
  - 2 - Comparative with US
  - 3 - Islamic
  - 3 - UK
  
- Fisheries, International (see also sec IV.A.1 on Canada)
  - 3 - Canada
  - 2 - Generally

## Foreign Relations

Note: Covers the domestic foreign relations law of a state. Prefer titles which treat foreign relations from a legal rather than political perspective.

2 - EU

2 - Foreign

3 - US

3 GATT/WTO (see also section V. E.)

Gay Rights (see under Civil Rights—Sexual Orientation)

Gender Discrimination (see under Civil Rights)

4 General Principles of Law (International)

3 Genocide (Legal Aspects)

## Health Law

3 - Comparative with US

2 - EU

3 - International

2 Holocaust (Jewish) (Legal Aspects)

3 Humanitarian Intervention, Law of

Note: Many of the primary sources and significant commentary emanate from the International Committee for the Red Cross which serves as the depository for the Geneva Conventions and associated instruments.

Human Rights (see also Civil Rights)

Note: Where the human right at issue flows from a multilateral treaty, regardless of whether the US is a party, use collection intensity 3.

2 - Children's Rights

3 - Comparative with US (generally)

2 - Indigenous Peoples

4 - International (generally)

3 - Islamic Law

- Women's Rights

2 ----Comparative with US

3 ----International

Immigration and Emigration (see also Refugees)

Note: Limited to international and foreign aspects only. For US domestic law see the SU Law Library's general collection development policy. Intensities for the subject under EU and COE are covered sections V.B.2 and V.C., respectively.

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 2 - Foreign
- 3 - International

Indigenous Peoples (see under Human Rights)

Intellectual Property

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 3 - EU
- 2 - Foreign (see also under Major Trading Partners, sec. IV.B.)
- 3 - International
- 3 - WIPO

International Criminal Court

Note: Although the US is not a party to the Rome Statute, this convention is important enough to merit significant collection activity. For primary sources prefer online if citable. Case collections in print should include substantial legal analysis.

- 4 - Cases
- 4 - Treatises

2 International Development

2 International Finance (see also Banking Law)

2 International Labour Office (ILO)

International Law (see also under Section VI).

- 2 - Arms Control
- 3 - Bibliography
- 3 - Codification of the Law of Nations
- 3 - Collective security
- 3 - Damages
- 3 - Domestic enforcement of, in U.S.
- 3 - Enforced settlement of international disputes
- 2 - History
- 3 - Intergovernmental conferences
- 3 - Intergovernmental legal regimes
- 3 - International organizations

2	- Law of the Sea
3	- Law of treaties
3	- Law of War and Neutrality
3	- Legal Research
2	- Methodology
3	- Objects of the Law of Nations (Territory)
3	- Remedies
3	- Sources
2	- Space Law
3	- Subjects of the Law of Nations (not otherwise listed)
3	- Treaties and other international agreements (unavailable online)
2	- Theory and principles
3	- Judicial decisions and arbitral awards
3	- War crime trials
2	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
	International Organizations (see also generally sec. V. for particular organizations and section IV.C.6 for the African Union.)
3	- Law of,
3	International Relations (Legal aspects)
	International Security (see Security, International)
	International Trade (see Trade)
3	Internet Regulation
3	Investment, International
3	Islamic Law (see also section IV.C.5 on Middle Eastern states and Islamic Law; see also under Family Law and Human Rights)
2	Jewish Law
2	Judicial Reform
	Judiciary
3	- Comparative with US
2	- Foreign
	Jurisprudence

Note: This term is used to denote a study of the general elements of a legal system.

- 1 - Canada
- 2 - Comparative with US
- 2 - EU
- 1 - Foreign
- 2 - International
- 2 - UK

#### Labor Law

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 2 - EU
- 2 - International

#### Law of the Sea

- 3 - Cases
- 3 - Generally

#### Legal Ethics

- 2 - Comparative with US

#### Legal History

- 1 - Foreign
- 3 - UK

- 2 Legal Profession/Lawyering
- 2 Legislation

- 2 Maritime Law

Medical laws and Legislation (see Health law)

Media (see Communications Law)

- 2 Monetary Policy and Monetary Unions (Bretton Woods and EMU))

- 2 Money Laundering

- 3 NAFTA (North American Free Trade Act)

Nuclear Arms Control/Disarmament (see Arms Control and Disarmament)

Organization of American States (see sec. V.D.)

- 2 Peacekeeping (legal aspects)
- Philosophy of Law (see Jurisprudence)
- Privacy
  - 2 - Comparative with US
- Private International Law (see Conflicts of Law)
- 2 Privatization
- Property
  - 2 - Foreign law
- Public International Law (see sec. VI and under heading International Law in this list).
- Race Discrimination (see Civil Rights)
- 3 Refugees, International Law of
- Roman Law
  - 2 - Comparative Law
  - 2 - History
- Rule of Law
  - 2 - Comparative with US
- 2 Securities
- Security, International (see also United Nations, sec. V.A. and the European Union, sec. V.B.)
  - 3 - Dispute settlement (legal aspects)
  - 2 - Nuclear arms control (see Nuclear Arms Control/Disarmament)
  - 2 - Peacekeeping (see Peacekeeping)
- 3 Self-Determination
- 3 Sovereignty
- 3 State Succession
- Taxation

- 2 - Comparative with US
- 1 - Foreign
  
- Telecommunications (see Communications Law)
  
- 3 Terrorism (Legal Aspects)
  
- Torts
- 3 - Comparative with US
  
- Torture (see also Human Rights)
- 3 - International aspects
  
- Trade (see also under WTO/GATT; see also Section V.E.)
- 3 - EU
- 3 - International
- 2 - Foreign (see Major Trading Partners note in sec. IV.B)
  
- 3 Travaux Préparatoires  
 Note: Defined as the working papers of a diplomatic conference developed during the treaty drafting process. Collection intensity applies to the acquisition of materials representing instruments to which the U.S. is or may become a party.
  
- Treaties (see also section V.A. United Nations)
- 4 - International
- 3 - Law of,
- 4 - United States
  
- 3 United Nations (see also section V.A.)  
 Note: Collection of UN publications will focus on its legal activities. Collections for various UN courts will focus on primary sources with selected practice materials and finding tools.
- 4 - International Court of Justice
- 4 - International Criminal Court
- 4 - International Criminal Tribunals (ad hoc)
  
- War (Legal Aspects) (see under Armed Conflict, Law of)
  
- 3 War Crimes

3 WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) (see also section V.A.3.)

Women's Rights (Legal Aspects) (see under Human Rights)

World Bank (see under Monetary Policy and Monetary Unions)

3 WTO/GATT (see also section under Trade; see also under section V.E., World Trade Organization)

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