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How to Research International Treaties and Agreements

Edward Grosek

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EDWARD GROSEK*

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I. PREFACE

*How to Research International Treaties and Agreements* is a comprehensive guide to treaties, indices, and other reference materials that identify and cite treaty texts. The interested researcher can identify and obtain any desired accord and determine its status with this guide.

The sources for these texts and indices are on paper, compact disc, and on-line. This information is provided by commercial publishers, U.S. and foreign governments, and international organizations. The treaties are currently relevant and are translated into French or English.

Many treaties can be identified either by (1) the international organization that drafted them or by (2) where the treaties are deposited. The following table describes these groupings, including ordinary indices, treaty status, and a history of the administrative authority for related treaties. The indices also provide (1) directories of treaties, (2) the international organizations that administer them, (3) reports on conferences resulting in multilateral agreements, and (4) comprehensive catalogs of treaties for sale.¹

There are two approaches to treaty literature. Either (1) the researcher wants a particular treaty and needs the text, status, or depository; or (2) the researcher seeks an exemplary treaty with a general subject matter. The desired treaty can be located using the following compilations and indices.

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¹ There are no complete general treaty compilations, and there are few libraries that shelve every entry in this bibliography. Included here are the general and specialized treaty compilations and indices of six extensive research libraries in Illinois and Wisconsin: Kent Law College Library of International Relations; Northern Illinois University Libraries; Northwestern University Libraries; University of Chicago Libraries; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign Libraries; and University of Wisconsin at Madison Libraries.
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III. GENERAL COMPILATIONS OF TREATIES AND OF OTHER SOURCES OF TREATY TEXTS AND THE INDICES TO THEM

A. General International Treaty Collections

1. Consolidated Treaty Series

The Consolidated Treaty Series (CTS) contains 231 volumes of the texts of treaties signed between 1648 and 1919. The texts are printed in their original languages and include an English or French translation.

CTS contains three index sets: (1) the “General Chronological List” provides an annual index of treaties, listed according to the signed parties; (2) the “Special Chronological List” includes colonial and postal treaties in chronological order; (3) the “Party Index” includes a chronological list of each nation’s treaty participation. Note that the “table of parties” can help ascertain the name of a party.

2. The Marten Series

The Martens series compiles bilateral and multilateral accords made among the civilized powers. The treaties are in their original languages save for brief explanations in French. There are nearly 150 volumes, supplements, and indices within the four titles. Note that these volumes are not in chronological order. There are special subject and country indices for titles one and two and for volumes one through thirty of title three. Textbooks sometimes cite one of the Martens titles with initials. For example, “Martens N.R.T.” indicates the third title, Nouveau Recueil de Traites. The four titles comprising the Martens Series are as follows:

a. Recueil de Traites

Georges Frederic de Martens. Librairie de Dieterich, Gottingue, 1818. The first set covers the years 1761 through 1790.


b. *Recueil des Principaux Traites* 4
Georges Frederic de Martens and Charles de Martens. Librairie de Dieterich, Goettingue, 1835. The next set covers the years 1791 through 1808.

c. *Nouveau Recueil de Traites* 5
Georges Frederic de Martens and Frederic Murhard. Librairie de Dieterich, Goettingue, 1840. These volumes cover the years 1808 through 1839.

d. *Nouveau Recueil General de Traites* 6
Georges Frederic de Martens and Heinrich Triepel. Librairie Julius Abel, Greifswald, 1942. This fourth title, compiled into three mini-series with several publishers, covers the years 1840 through 1944.

3. League of Nations Treaty Series
The *League of Nations Treaty Series* (LNTS) provides nine general indices for 205 volumes of 4834 “treaties and international engagements” for 1920 through 1946. 7 The treaties are in their original languages with English and French translations. The indices, which are in French and English, are not cumulative but contain consistent subject headings. Treaties can be found chronologically, by subject or by country. The indices often cite to relevant treaties preceding 1920.

The *World Treaty Index* and the *United Nations Treaty Series* contain treaties registered with the League:

The *World Treaty Index* (WTI) 8 is an important index to LNTS. Volume four contains a chronological list of treaties. The treaty parties, number, subject matter, and citation are provided. The list is then organized by party, organization, LNTS choice of subject headings, and, in volume five, by editor Peter Rohn's choice of subject descriptors. To use volume five properly, the re-

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5. Martens Nouveau.
searcher should refer to the table of contents to locate all subject terms.

5. United Nations Treaty Series

Since 1945, the United Nations Treaty Series (UNTS)\(^9\) has been the official series for the publication of treaties registered and recorded with the U.N. Secretariat.\(^10\) Many articles, book chapters, and indices refer to UNTS. Each UNTS volume is divided into two parts with accompanying annexes: part I for registered treaties, part II for filed and recorded treaties, annex A for ratifications and accessions to registered treaties, annex B for ratifications and accessions to filed and recorded treaties, and annex C for ratifications and accessions to League of Nations treaties still in effect. Some volumes lack one or two of these parts.

The agreements are not published in chronological order. Rather, they are organized in the order in which the Secretariat receives and processes them. Note that the UNTS is several years in arrears.

The UNTS indices are not cumulative (and hence, must never be discarded) and do not employ subject headings consistently throughout the indices. As of early 1998, there are twenty-one UNTS index volumes.

6. Statement of Treaties and International Agreements

Registered or Filed and Recorded With the Secretariat During the Month of . . . .

The Statement of Treaties is a monthly listing and cumulative index for the calendar year to the international agreements registered with the U.N. Secretariat.\(^11\) Since 1946, bilateral and multilateral treaties have been published in both English and French. The Statement of Treaties includes registration numbers, titles, dates of conclusion and entry, and methods of effect. An entry marked with an asterisk designates an agreement that will not be published in the United Nations Treaty Series.

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10. Regulations in General Assembly document A/266 (1946) prescribe this procedure.
11. Statement of Treaties and Int'l Agreements Registered or Filed and Recorded with the Secretariat During the Month of . . . ., U.N. Secretariat, U.N. Doc. ST/LEG/SER.A.
The *Statement of Treaties* is between one and two years in arrears; however, most of the treaties that are recently announced will not be published in UNTS for three or four years.

Each issue of the *Statement of Treaties* is divided into two parts with accompanying annexes: part I-monthly treaty actions for registered treaties, part II-treaty actions for filed and recorded treaties, annex A-ratifications and accessions to the registered treaties, annex B-ratifications and accessions of the filed and recorded treaties, and annex C-ratifications and accessions to League of Nations treaties still in effect. Some issues of the *Statement of Treaties* omit one or more of these parts.

Each issue has an annual cumulative index by subject, nation, and treaty number indicating the monthly issue and page for each treaty. The treaty number is in three sections: (1) registered treaty numbers; (2) filed and recorded treaty numbers; and (3) League of Nations treaty numbers. The December issue is useful in researching the development and progress of a UNTS numbered treaty.

7. United Nations Treaty Collection-Website

The United Nations website consists of two parts. The first part, “United Nations Treaty Series,” provides bilateral and multilateral treaties registered with the United Nations and published in UNTS. These treaties can be found by subject, country and subject, international organization, U.N.-related agency, region, popular name, keyword, or registration number. This part includes many treaties signed prior to 1946. The Text and status for most treaties are provided by a registration number rather than a UNTS volume or page citation. This on-line index is not a duplication of the UNTS paper indices. Note that one must click on “reset form” before each search.

The second part allows one to look on-line for multilateral treaties that are deposited with the Secretary-General. A search by subject can determine the existence of any agreement or convention, its effective date, its acceptance status, and a UNTS regis-


13. For example, to look up bilateral tax treaties between the United States and France, click “reset form” and then click “bilateral.” In “Participants,” click “France” and ctrl+click “United States of America.” In “Subject Terms,” click “taxation.” This yields several hits, each with registration number, dates, status, and full text.
International Treaties and Agreements

This database is especially good for looking up treaties involving or adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Labor Organization. If there is no link to the text, return to the search screen of part I and recall the same treaty by its registration number. If this fails to call up an existing multilateral treaty, it is likely not deposited with the United Nations but with another international organization. Additionally, the second part has the titles, dates, citations, and reservations to thirty-three multinational LNTS treaties that are still in effect.

8. United Nations Master Treaty Index—CD-Rom

The Master Treaty Index is a commercial index to the contents of UNTS covering approximately 1960 to the present. It is especially helpful for locating bilateral tax agreement citations; however, it does not include text.

9. House of Representatives

a. House of Representatives Internet Law Library Treaties


B. International Law

Select international agreements can be found at Washburn University's website. Once at this website, click on the "international treaties" icon for a listing of links to selected international agreements.

16. This website can be accessed via: http://lawlib.wuacc.edu/forint/forintmain.html>.
1. Multilateral Treaties, Conventions, Protocols and Agreements of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies

The *Multilateral Treaties, Conventions, Protocols and Agreements of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies*\(^\text{17}\) is a special, one-time index that enumerates and provides dates for all multilateral agreements in force, or ratified since early 1967 and adopted or approved by the Measures to Reduce Int’l Terrorism or registered or deposited with a U.N. specialized agency. All treaties and agreements in force contain UNTS citations. The agreements under the General Assembly’s auspices are grouped by topic. The agreements deposited with the U.N.’s Specialized Agencies include the Universal Copyright Convention of 1952 deposited with UNESCO, and the Agreement Establishing the African Development Bank registered with the Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.\(^\text{18}\)

2. Multilateral Treaties Deposited With the Secretary-General\(^\text{19}\)

This annual publication presents the status of more than 470 multilateral agreements in operation for which the U.N. Secretary-General is the official depository. The publication includes the status of thirty-three League of Nations conventions that are still in effect. The agreements are grouped into subject chapters. Each agreement is given its full title and source citation, its entry-into-force and registration dates, rosters of signatory countries, their acceptance dates, any declarations or reservations by the signatories, and, frequently, the title and U.N. document number of a General Assembly resolution or other document that preceded the agreement. Treaty texts are not included.

Note that the Convention for the Establishment of the World Intellectual Property Organization is not included since the Secretary-General’s Office is not its depository, even though the Convention is “filed and recorded” and published in the UNTS.

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18. To ascertain agreements that an intergovernmental organization (IGO) administers, write a letter of such inquiry to that IGO.

This compilation supplements *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*. It contains many conventions deposited with the Secretary-General. The appendix lists conventions and agreements administered or adopted by several international organizations. Pages 438 through 439 list twenty-seven agreements under the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Constitution or for which the FAO is the depository. Pages 441 through 443 list 101 agreements initiated or adopted by the U.N. Environment Program. The U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s agreements are listed on pages 444 through 445. International commodity agreements from 1956 through 1995 are listed on pages 434 through 436. Page 431 lists trade development agreements, and pages 432 through 433 list road, rail, and water transport agreements.

4. Yearbook of International Organizations Volume III

The *Yearbook of International Organizations* is a finding list of general multilateral agreements. The subject category index within volume III under “Treaties” provides a list of treaty titles dating back to 1901. In addition, the list uses an asterisk to indicate multi-party treaties.

5. Index to Multilateral Treaties

The *Index to Multilateral Treaties*, sometimes referred to as the “Harvard Treaty Index,” is a one-volume work, edited by Mostecky. It is a directory of 3859 multi-party agreements from 1596 through 1963. The list is comprehensive for the period preceding 1960 and incomplete for the years 1960 through 1963.


22. See INDEX TO MULTILATERAL TREATIES (Vaclav Mostecky ed., 1965).
Mostecky arranged the treaties in historical order providing a descriptive title, original language, a signature date, and many official and unofficial text citations to world compilations and national sources including Martens, BFSP, GBTS, LNTS, UNTS. A combined country, region, and subject index for all the treaties is included in the appendix.


The 1983 edition of the World Treaty Index\(^{24}\) covers treaties signed between 1900 and 1980, and it cites to LNTS, UNTS, many national treaty collections, and other sources. Pages 45 through 51 of volume I list the national treaty collections. Volumes II and III contain treaty entries arranged by signature date. Volumes IV and V are the indices to the treaty entries by, respectively, party and keyword. For each treaty entry, the editor furnishes the dates of signature and effect, a main citation, a description of the treaty's purpose, and its register, parties, and languages. The index also provides citations to post-signature ratifications, accessions, and reservations.

8. Catalogue of Treaties 1814–1918\(^{25}\)

The Catalogue of Treaties contains four treaty indices, all referring to international compilations such as Martens' Recueils, the British and Foreign State Papers, and two journals of record. The Catalogue of Treaties is organized into four indices: (1) select trea-
ties from 1353 through 1814; (2) major treaties from 1814 through 1918; (3) treaties by signatory nations from 1814 through 1918; and (4) multilateral agreements from 1857 through 1914. For each entry the Catalogue provides a signature date, a descriptive phrase, and a citation.

9. Multilateral Treaties: Index and Current Status

Multilateral Treaties is a directory of 833 of the most influential treaties from the 1800s through 1983. Each entry gives the treaty or convention title, dates of conclusion and effect, citations, duration, the depository, the parties, and notations such as cross-references to subsequent amendments. The entries are presented chronologically, and there are subject and word indices and a roster of the International Labour Organization conventions. The preface contains a glossary of definitions of treaty nomenclature.

In addition, a yearly cumulative supplement is published for Multilateral Treaties. The supplement clearly denotes when an outdated treaty citation is superseded or replaced and occasionally gives a U.N. document number.

10. Treaties and Alliances of the World

Treaties and Alliances of the World is a one-volume reference to treaties grouped into chapters by category or historical period. It provides information about specific European agreements, cold war treaties, commodity agreements, and minor intra-regional cooperation treaties as well as customs agreements.

The main weakness of Treaties and Alliances, however, is that no treaty citations are given, although a proper treaty title and date are sometimes given along with a text summary. In some instances the treaty’s depository, with its address, is furnished. This book is more comprehensive and current but less user-friendly than J.A.S. Grenville’s The Major International Treaties 1914–1973.

27. See id. at 511.
The latter gives historical background and citations to its treaties, but its significance is more historical than current. *Treaties and Alliances of the World* belongs in all college libraries.

11. Current International Treaties

*Current International Treaties*\(^1\) is a one-volume compendium containing the relevant parts of the texts of many charters, treaties, and regional agreements.\(^2\)

This book is easy to use because the editor, T.B. Millar, provides explanatory comments throughout the chapters. In addition, the table of contents displays several categorical chapters and treaty titles within each chapter. Appendix A charts the signatories to agreements up to 1982, and Appendix B lists bilateral treaties by nation and partner. Each treaty is cited but, in most instances, not dated. Pages 536 through 540 contain a list taken from the *U.N.'s Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (1983)*\(^3\) of human rights “instruments”\(^4\) that are relevant but are not binding treaty obligations.

12. Yearbook of the United Nations

Since its publication in 1946, the *Yearbook of the United Nations*\(^5\) is better known for being a chronicle than an index. It is useful for finding conventions concluded under U.N. auspices, such as the Law of the Sea Convention, and determining dates and supplementary background records of conferences that resulted in international agreements. For example, the 1975 *Yearbook* reports on and documents the World Conference of the International Women’s Year on pages 644 through 662.\(^36\)

Surprisingly, no published index scans the *Yearbook*. It is self-indexed and sometimes difficult to use. For example, the index to the 1994 *Yearbook of the United Nations* contains an entry

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\(^{2}\) The text of the following are also included: GATT, The Law of the Sea, OAU, the Antarctic Treaty, the Arab League, OPEC, the Camp David Accords, outer space agreements, and the Panama Canal Treaty.


\(^{4}\) Human rights instruments include unratified proclamations, resolutions, and convention recommendations.


and page for the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May be Deemed to be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects of 1994–95. The index entry, however, is placed not under the first word, “Convention,” but under the word “weapons.”

A good companion to the Yearbook is The Encyclopedia of the United Nations and International Relations. The Encyclopedia is helpful in identifying a treaty’s title and date.

13. International Legal Materials

*International Legal Materials* (ILM) began publication in 1962. It is a bimonthly reporter of documents with international consequence. One of its purposes is to publish general interest treaties in full text after conclusion but before they appear in national gazettes and bulletins. ILM is especially valuable for updating disarmament and peace treaties. ILM will often include an explanatory preface to a convention, listing the names of the state organizations represented in the conference.

Several commercial indices scan ILM, and it is self-indexed. The last issue of each year contains an annual table of contents. The table of contents lists the treaties, legislation, and decisions that are presented in full text in that year’s issues. In addition, ILM has published separate cumulative indices to cover the years 1962 through 1989. Those interested in current international legal documentation should check the table of contents of this journal bimonthly.

IV. THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL COMPILATIONS

A. Historical Compilations

A historical compilation is one whose contents predate the *UNTS* or whose value is for historical research. For example, there are several individually published monographs of the early

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37. *See* 1994 U.N.Y.B.


40. It is very easy to see the sources of law that affect the legal documents contained in the ILM. *See e.g.*, the Russian Federation in that year.
treaties of China, India, Poland, and Great Britain, as well as other nations. The best way to locate these historical compilations in most libraries is through an on-line catalog or on *WorldCat* with subject or keyword searches.

This bibliography includes some compilations with historical value demonstrating two search tactics. First, agreements collated in a historical compilation are not necessarily identified in the general indices. Researchers should suspect this if they fail to locate a desired agreement with the regular indices. Second, researchers may have to begin by using a historical compilation and conclude with current indices. For example, one of the regional compilations comprehensively covers the period from 1950 through 1985 but is not updated. Consequently, researchers must proceed with one of the general treaty indices, such as the *International Legal Materials*, or by writing directly to a nation's ministry of foreign affairs, or to the secretariat of an intergovernmental organization named in the compilation as a party to the agreement.

V. NATIONAL YEARBOOKS AND OTHER NATIONAL SOURCES

Most developed nations publish their own treaties. This bibliography is restricted to treaty texts in English and French.

A. Australia

1. Australian Yearbook of International Law

Beginning with volume X (1981–1983), the *Australian Yearbook of International Law (AYIL)* reports Australia's participation and actions in international legal matters, involvements in international conventions, treaty negotiations, and domestic legislation supporting its treaty obligations. Each bilateral and

42. An example of a keyword search of treaties is to type “Treaties.” To do a subject search of Chinese treaties, type “China-Foreign Relations-Treaties” or “China AND Treaties.”
43. See ILM, supra note 39.
44. See Part IX (describing how to look up organizations’ addresses).
46. The 1995 volume lists South Pacific regional conventions in force to which Australia is a party.
multilateral treaty entry has a date and place of signature, an effective date for Australia, and a citation for the treaty's text to the *Australian Treaty Series*. For more current information regarding Australian treaties, the AYIL advises users to contact the Treaties Support Unit of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade.\(^{47}\)

2. Australian Treaty Series

The *Australian Treaty Series* (ATS) has been Australia's official series since 1939.\(^{48}\) Australian treaties are not numbered serially, as are U.S. Treaties; rather they are identified by year and number. The first publication for any year in ATS is number one for that year. For example, "ATS 1997 no. 1" is entitled "Treaty Action 1997" and is the annual index to Australia's treaty-making and to its treaties that became effective in 1997. The contents of each yearly "Treaty Action" are eventually incorporated in the cumulative index, *Australian Treaty List*. At present, it is necessary to use the 1989 *Australian Treaty List*\(^{49}\) and its supplement\(^{50}\) as well as the previous "Treaty Actions"\(^{51}\) to determine Australia's current treaty commitments.\(^{52}\)

3. Treaties Library-Website

The Australia Treaties Library website is Australia's site for all its treaties since 1939. Also, this website features new treaty negotiations and treaties under review. This site has full treaty texts and indices to them.

**B. Canada**

1. Canadian Yearbook of International Law

Each *Canadian Yearbook of International Law* (CYIL)\(^{53}\)

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47. See Part IX (explaining how to write to International Organizations and to national departments or ministries of foreign affairs).


52. See Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade at <http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/other/dfat>.

since 1984 has had a section for Canada’s bilateral and multilateral treaty actions. A description with dates is given for each entry. There are citations to Canada’s Treaty Series\textsuperscript{54} for treaties that are in force.

2. Canada Treaty Series

Since 1928, Canada’s treaty report series has been published in both French and English. The \textit{Canadian Treaty Series} (CTS)\textsuperscript{55} is widely referenced. The first fifty years are indexed chronologically and by subject in the following:

1. Canadian Treaty Calendar. 1928–1978\textsuperscript{56}
2. Canadian Treaties internet website.\textsuperscript{57} This site is an index to Canada’s bilateral treaty actions from 1988 through 1992.
3. Trade Agreements and Organizations. This internet website contains Canada’s trade agreements.\textsuperscript{58}

C. France

Authority in France for negotiating and ratifying treaties and the stipulation that treaty law prevails over existing national law is found in France’s Constitution of October 4, 1958, as amended, articles 11, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

1. Recueil des Traites de la France

The volumes of the \textit{Recueil des Traites de la France} cover French treaties signed from 1713 through 1906.\textsuperscript{59}

2. Recueil des Traites et Accords de la France

The \textit{Recueil des Traites et Accords de la France} is France’s treaty series, issued monthly and self-indexed annually.\textsuperscript{60} Each en-

\textsuperscript{54} \textit{See Id.}
\textsuperscript{55} \textit{Canada Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Canada Treaty Series.}
\textsuperscript{57} \textit{Department of Foreign Affairs & International Trade, Treaties, available on \<http://www.dfat-maeco.gc.ca/english/foreign/bilater.htm>.
\textsuperscript{58} \<http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/english/trade/agrement.htm>.
\textsuperscript{59} \textit{Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, 1988 Recueil des Traites de la France} (Imprimerie des Journaux Officiels).
\textsuperscript{60} \textit{Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, Recueil des Traites et Accords}
try includes the treaty’s date and place of signature with its citation to the *Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise.*

The index to *Recueil des Traites et Accords de la France* is the *Liste des Traites et Accords de la France.* The *Liste* contains France’s bilateral treaties by nation, its multilateral treaties in chronological order, a section on its European Community agreements, and a subject index.

3. Annuaire Francais de Droit International

Each *Annuaire Francais* since 1966 contains a section entitled “Conventions Internationales Conclues par la France,” listing multilateral treaties, treaties with international organizations, and bilateral treaties that France ratified or brought into force in the past year. Each treaty includes a descriptive title, dates, and a citation to *Journal Officiel de la Republique Francaise.* Additionally, many entries contain a summary and a co-citation to *Recueil des Traites et Accords de la France.* *Annuaire Francais,* however, contains neither a table of contents nor a table of abbreviations.

D. Great Britain

1. British and Foreign State Papers

The *British and Foreign State Papers* (BFSP) are documents, letters, and treaties concerning Britain’s foreign interests. They cover the years 1812 through 1968 and include treaties to which Great Britain was not a party. Indices were published and can be found among the volumes. Unfortunately, the BFSP ceased with volume 169, and volume 170 is only an index to volumes 166 through 169.

The best index for the treaties of BFSP is *An Index of British Treaties 1101–1968.* Volumes II and III list Britain’s treaties chronologically and cite important British compilations (especially to BFSP and to Cmd, as well as Martens, LNTS and UNTS).

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61. MINISTERE DES RELATIONS EXTERIEURES, LISTE DES TRAITES ET ACCORDS DE LA FRANCE (1985)
62. ANNuaire Francais de Droit International.
63. BRITISH AND FOREIGN STATE PAPERS (Her Majesty’s Stationery Office).
2. Command Papers

The Command Papers are official British government documents published since the late nineteenth century by command of the Crown. They contain bilateral and multilateral treaty texts. Since the early twentieth century, the abbreviation on the title page for "command" changed four times, from "c." to "C." to "Cd." to "Cmd." to "Cmnd."65 Beware that many libraries shelve these groupings consecutively by their abbreviations and then serially within the grouping, as if a subseries.66

There are two indices of treaties among the Command Papers: Index of British Treaties and The Stationery Office Annual Catalogue.

The Index of British Treaties, volumes I through III, cover the years 1101–1968.67 Volumes II and III list Britain's treaties and cite to the Command Papers. The Index of British Treaties volume IV covers the years 1969–1988.68 Volume IV updates the first three volumes for the period 1969 through 1988 and refers to Great Britain Treaty Series (GBTS), Cmd. and UNTS. Volume IV is useful for finding British bilateral treaties relating to the avoidance of double taxation.

The second index is The Stationery Office Annual Catalogue69 and in the classified section of the Catalogue, under "Treaties, etc.,” lists Britain’s published treaty interests of the past year. Included are bilateral agreements which have not yet come into force, Treaty Series agreements,70 agreements through the European Communities, and important “miscellaneous” agreements.71

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65. The first series of command papers (c.) was from 1833–1869; second series (C.) from 1870–1899; third series (Cd.) from 1900–1918; fourth series (Cmd.) was from 1919–1956; fifth series (Cmnd.) is 1957 to date.
66. You will probably use the Command Papers only if you are cited to them. For example, citations from a scholarly article, one of the British Treaty Series indices, or from Multilateral Treaties will lead you there.
69. Stationary Office Annual Catalogue. On October 1, 1996, Her Majesty's Stationery Office was privatized, and the Stationery Office, Ltd. began publishing and distributing most of Great Britain's official documents. They can be reached at, Stationery Office-Publications Centre, P.O. Box 276, London SW8 5DT, England.
70. Since Treaty Series agreements are in GBTS, they are in force.
71. Many of the miscellaneous agreements are those that Great Britain will never
Each listing includes a title, a *Command Paper* number, a signature date, a cite to GBTS, a coming-into-force date, an ISBN, and a price.

3. The British Yearbook of International Law

*The British Yearbook of International Law* (BYIL)\(^ {72}\) began publication in 1920, listing and describing its international agreements. The appendices of the more current annuals report Great Britain's multilateral, bilateral, and European Community treaty actions. Each treaty entry provides a descriptive title, a place and a signature date, as well as appropriate citations to *Command Papers*, GBTS, and ETS.

4. Great Britain Treaty Series

Great Britain began the *Great Britain Treaty Series* (GBTS)\(^ {73}\) in 1892, and many research libraries hold it.\(^ {74}\) There are occasional indices among the *Treaty Series* which refer users to a "T.S. number" and year, together with a "command number"\(^ {75}\)

There are two good index publications for GBTS. The first is *An Index*.\(^ {76}\) Volumes II, III and IV of the *Index of British Treaties*\(^ {77}\) list Britain's treaties chronologically through 1988 and cite to GBTS as a source for the treaties' texts.

The second is *The Stationery Office Annual Catalogue*.\(^ {78}\) Since 1970, the monthly and annual *Catalogues* have listed Great Britain's published treaty actions of the past year, including its *Treaty Series* agreements. Each treaty listing furnishes a title, a *Command Paper* number, a signature date, a cite to GBTS with an effective date, an ISBN, and a price.

\(^ {72}\) BRITISH YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (Oxford University Press 1920).

\(^ {73}\) See GREAT BRITAIN TREATY SERIES (Her Majesty's Stationery Office 1892).

\(^ {74}\) For example, a library may have the first seven or eight decades in microfilm and the last twenty years in paper.

\(^ {75}\) In other words, each index will have a number within the GBTS by year and a British *Command Paper* number.


\(^ {78}\) STATIONERY OFFICE ANNUAL CATALOGUE. Their address is: Stationary Office-Publications Centre, P.O. Box 276, London SW8 5DT, England.
E. India

The parts of India’s Constitution that mention treaty obligations are articles 51, 73, and 253, and entries 10, 12, 13, and 14 of List I of the Constitution’s Seventh Schedule. By unwritten custom, the Indian Government’s Executive Branch negotiates, signs, ratifies, and terminates India’s treaties without consulting with Parliament. India does not publish a serial treaty series, but it does register all important agreements with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

1. India Treaty Manual 1972

The 1972 India Treaty Manual has four parts: (1) the India Treaty Manual 1966; (2) an addendum to the 1966 Manual; (3) a continuation for the years 1967 through 1971; (4) and an index. The 1966 Manual is a chronology of bilateral and multilateral treaties to which India was a party from 1600 through 1966. The 1966 Manual also contains dates, descriptions, citations, and notes. The addendum contains information discovered for any treaty since the release of the 1966 edition. The continuation for 1967 through 1971 is just that. The indices are organized by country and by subject.

2. India: Bilateral Treaties and Agreements

The Bilateral Treaties and Agreements is India’s bilateral treaty series in bound form. It is an ongoing project to identify and provide official text in English to treaties and agreements signed by India since its independence in 1947. As of 1997, there are ten volumes covering 1947 through 1980. The Ministry of External Affairs will continue this series with more volumes. Unfortunately, there is no current status data for the included treaties.

79. INDIA CONST. arts. 51, 73, 253. Parliament has the power to pass legislation to implement a treaty.
80. See INDIA CONST. sched. 7, list 1.
81. See id.
82. See id.
83. INDIA TREATY MANUAL (C.M. Samuel ed., P.M. Kuruvilla Publisher 1972).
84. See id. at vii.
85. See id. Some of the citations herein like India’s Foreign Affairs Record are merely announcements of treaties with no actual treaty texts.
86. INDIA MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, BILATERAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS 1 (1994).
F. Japan

1. Theory, Law and Policy of Contemporary Japanese Treaties

The *Theory, Law and Policy of Contemporary Japanese Treaties* lists post-World War II Japan’s first 573 bilateral agreements and Japan’s multilateral agreements. The treaties cover the years 1950 through 1970, and each treaty provides a “date of revival,” signature date, or date of entry into force. The treaties may or may not include a cite to a general world treaty compilation.

2. Japanese Annual of International Law

The early volumes of the *Japanese Annual of International Law* listed and described its international agreements. More recent volumes reproduce the texts of Japan’s bilaterally concluded agreements in English. Additionally, each annual lists Japan’s multilateral treaties and agreements with their effective dates.

G. Netherlands

1. Netherlands Yearbook of International Law

The *Netherlands Yearbook of International Law* began in 1970 and published reports of Dutch treaty actions in English. These reports are taken from Netherlands’ official treaty series, *Tractatenblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden* (Trb.). The treaties are listed in categories and include a citation to Trb., the dates of signature with entry into force, parliamentary approval, and an annotation when appropriate.

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88. See id. at 205–43.
89. See id. at 243–50.
92. Tractatenblad van het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden.
H. Norway

1. Norges Traktater (Treaties of Norway)

Norway's first three centuries of treaties, from 1661 through 1968, are published in the *Norges Traktater*\(^93\) compilation in French and Norwegian. Norway's Ministry of Foreign Affairs published two supplements to *Norges Traktater*, keeping it current through 1987.\(^94\)

2. Overenskomster Med Fremmede Stater

The *Overenskomster Med Fremmede Stater* is Norway's treaty series.\(^95\) Since 1972, it provides English and Norwegian text versions of its bilateral and multilateral treaties.

I. New Zealand

1. New Zealand Treaty Series

The *New Zealand Treaty Series (NZTS)*\(^96\) are simply slip treaties of each year in serial order. Although very few libraries subscribe to NZTS, general indices refer to it.

J. People's Republic of China


*Agreements of the People's Republic of China 1949–1967: A Calendar* was edited by Johnston and Chiu.\(^97\) Their book is an index of treaties for the People's Republic of China (PRC). Each treaty includes dates of signature and effect, treaty partners,\(^98\) subject matter, and citations. Johnson and Chiu often provide numerous citations, and there are indices for treaty partners and

\(^94\) *See id.*
\(^95\) *See ROYAL MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, OVERENSKOMSTER MED FREMMEDE STATER* (1972).
\(^96\) *See NEW ZEALAND TREATY SERIES, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.*
\(^98\) Most PRC treatymaking is bilateral. In a minority of instances "multilateral" is denoted.
subject matter.


Rhode’s and Reid’s compilation, *Treaties of the People’s Republic of China 1949–1978*,99 contains the English translations of thirty-four of the People’s Republic of China’s (PRC) bilateral friendship, boundary, commerce, and consular treaties through 1978. Each group of treaties is preceded by a short essay analyzing the import of those treaties to the PRC’s foreign policies and international law practices.


*The Agreements of the People’s Republic of China: A Calendar of Events 1966–1980*100 lists the PRC’s bilateral and multilateral agreements chronologically. It includes a brief title description, dates of signature, dates of effect, and a citation. There is also an index to the treaties’ partners and subject matter, and a section on the PRC’s “questionable agreements.” Most of the sources cited are Western compilations, but a few sources are national publications.


*The Agreements of the People’s Republic of China With Foreign Countries 1949–1990* was compiled by Wolfgang Bartke.101 This is a plain index by country and subject that refers to many foreign newspapers and journals for its treaty sources.

**K. Philippines**

1. Philippine Treaty Series

The Philippine Treaty Series is the official chronological version of the Philippines’ treaties in English.102 As of 1997, there are

100. See supra note 97.
102. PHILIPPINE TREATY SERIES (Haydee B. Yorac ed.).
seven volumes, covering the years 1944 through 1978. Each volume is indexed by nation and topic.

2. Philippine Treaties Index 1946–1982

The Philippine Treaties Index lists its bilateral treaties by country and its multilateral agreements by subject matter. In both cases the Index provides a title, the dates of signing and effect, the city where the signatures were made, and a reference.

L. Russian Federation

The Russian Federation’s treaty reporter since 1993 is Bulletin Mezhdunarodnykh Dogovorov, the Bulletin of International Treaties, published in Moscow by the Press of the Administrative President. As of yet, there are no English or French language translations of this series.

1. A Calendar of Soviet Treaties, 1917–1957

The Calendar of Soviet Treaties, 1917–1957, the first of three sets, chronicles the Soviet Union’s verified international agreements with other nations by year. Although no treaty text is included, the first Calendar provides treaty dates, descriptive titles, sources, references, and, in many instances, an annotation. Many references cite to foreign publications like Izvestiia. The book also includes an index to the agreements by nation, appendices of unverified agreements, unratified agreements, nongovernmental agreements, and some secret Soviet-German agreements.


104. References for most treaties are to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ Philippine Treaty Series or to the Ministry’s Office of Legal Affairs.
105. PRESS OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PRESIDENT, BIULETEN MEZHDUNARODNYKH DOGOVOROV.
107. GEORGE GINSBURGS & ROBERT M. SLUSSER, A CALENDAR OF SOVIET
description, a signatory or issuance date, a source and/or reference, and often, a note. Many sources and references are foreign publications well outside the scope of general treaty compilations. There is also an index to the entries by signing countries and by those multilateral agreements and conferences in which the Soviet Union participated. It is important to read the introduction in order to understand the second Calendar properly.


_A Calendar of Soviet Treaties, 1974–1980_, records the Soviet Union’s treaties from 1974 through 1980. Each entry provides a descriptive title, a place and date of signature, a citation, and any known references to auxiliary sources. No text is included.

_M. South Africa_

1. South Africa by Treaty 1806–1986

_South Africa by Treaty, 1806–1986_, is a chronological index to South Africa’s published treaties. It is the result of long, scrupulous research into a myriad of government archives, national publications, and rare monographs. It is, as of 1986, the best single index to the nation’s international agreements. It covers bilateral and multilateral treaties concluded during and after South Africa’s colonial status. This work also includes agreements signed with the “independent” Homelands from 1976–1986 but does not cover unpublished treaties that South Africa signed. Each treaty reference indicates the date and place of signature, the ratification and effective dates, the treaty partner(s), subject matter, a source for the text, and whether the treaty is valid or terminated as of 1986. This book also contains a subject and partner index.

2. South African Yearbook of International Law


treaty titles with signature and effective dates. There are, however, no citations or descriptions.

N. Taiwan

1. Chinese Yearbook of International Law and Affairs

The Chinese Yearbook of International Law and Affairs, first published in 1981, lists Taiwan’s bilateral treaties with descriptions and dates.111 The recent volumes include the texts of bilateral treaties and agreements between Taiwan and other countries.

O. United States

U.S. treaty-making power is covered by the following primary documents: (1) Constitution of the United States;112 (2) Circular 175;113 (3) Rule XXX;114 (4) 1 U.S.C. § 112(a), (b);115 and (5) 22 C.F.R. § 181.116

There are several compilations and indices to U.S. treaties and agreements. This guide recommends two compilations and six indices.

112. U.S. CONST. art. II, § 2 (granting presidential power to make treaties); U.S. CONST. art. VI, cl.2 (supremacy clause).
113. Circular 175 contains the Department of State’s detailed regulations for the negotiation and conclusion of treaties. They are in chapters 720 through 750 of volume 11 of Foreign Affairs Manual, sudoc no. S 1.40/2: F 76/5/v.11/chp.720-750/997.
114. Rule XXX contains the U.S. Senate’s rules for considering a treaty for ratification. These rules are located on pages 1294 through 1310 of Riddick’s Senate Procedure, S. DOC. NO. 101-28, Serial set no. 13963.
115. All treaties that the United States is a party must be published in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements. See 1 U.S.C. § 112(a) (stating that all treaties to which the United States is a party must be published in the United States Treaties and Other International Agreements). Agreements other than those treaties that the United States is a party must be transmitted to the U.S. Congress. See 1 U.S.C. § 112(b) (stating that agreements to which the United States is not a party must be transmitted to the U.S. Congress.).
116. See 22 C.F.R. §§ 181 (concerning the reporting and publication of international agreements); 22 C.F.R. § 181.8 (denoting the types of agreements that need not be published in UST).
1. Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776–1949 (Bevans)\textsuperscript{117}

*Treaties and Other International Agreements of the United States of America 1776–1949 (Bevans)* is merely a bibliography of the two most important compilations of U.S. treaties, *Bevans* and the *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements*.

The first four volumes of *Bevans* contain the texts of U.S. multilateral agreements for the years 1776 through 1949. The next eight volumes contain the texts of bilateral treaties and executive agreements, as well as memorandums from 1776 through 1949. These volumes also provide annotations of the treaties' historical developments, amendments and terminations. This feature can aid a researcher in tracing a particular treaty's development, from its creation up until the end of the 1960s. Volume XIII is the general index.

The commercial index to *Bevans* is *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements Cumulative Index 1776–1949*.\textsuperscript{118} This four volume set indexes U.S. treaties, agreements and other important compilations. Each entry includes a treaty number, signature date, country and subject matter. Volume III enumerates the multilateral agreements. No references, however, are made to the documents of Senatorial approval or ratification.

2. United States Treaties and Other International Agreements

*United States Treaties and Other International Agreements* (UST)\textsuperscript{119} was created in 1950 when Congress directed the Secretary of State to compile and publish U.S. slip treaties. Slip treaties, which are published singularly in the *Treaties and Other International Acts Series* and have a serial "TIAS" number, and are five to six years in arrears.

The UST, which subsumes the slip treaties in their "TIAS" order, is up to twelve years in arrears. It includes U.S. treaties, binding agreements and accompanying memoranda. It does not contain, however, most executive-level agreements, "unperfected"

\textsuperscript{117} TREATIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1776–1949 (Charles I. Bevans comp., Dep't of State Publication 1974).
\textsuperscript{119} See UNITED STATES TREATIES AND OTHER INT'L AGREEMENTS (Government Printing Office 1952).
treaties, the Senate's rationale for approving a treaty, links to later amendments to a treaty, or recently ratified treaties.

3. Treaties in Force

*Treaties in Force* (TIF)\(^{120}\) is an annual index to U.S. treaties that become effective on the first of the year. Most citations in TIF are to UST. When researching this index, it is preferable to begin at the table of contents.\(^{121}\)

TIF is divided into two parts. Part one is a bilateral treaty index listing treaties with states or intergovernmental organizations. Within each state's section, treaties are arranged by topic.\(^{122}\) Part two is a multilateral treaty index by topic.\(^{123}\) TIF's 1997 appendix provides a sixteen page list of the U.S. bilateral copyright relations with each nation including citations to the pertinent binding agreements.


In *Guide to the United States Treaties in Force*, Igor Kavass provides several excellent finding tools for current treaty research. First, Kavass acquires a copy of each U.S. treaty immediately after it has been signed, but before it receives an official TIAS number. He then assigns it a unique "KAV" number,\(^ {125}\) indexes those treaties and lists them for sale by the KAV identification number. When the State Department assigns a permanent TIAS number to the treaty, Kavass then reidentifies the treaty with the TIAS number and adds the numbers to his KAV-to-TIAS cross-reference tables.

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120. See Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Dep't of State, Treaties in Force (1997) [hereinafter Treaties in Force].
121. Updates prior to each annual appear in the "Recent Actions Regarding Treaties to which the United States is a Party" section of (ILM).
122. See Treaties in Force supra note 120. For example, part one is helpful when the researcher wants to find the current U.S. agreements with Greece or the International Atomic Energy Agency.
123. See id. For example, the researcher can look up "industrial property" to see which nations, as of January 1, are parties to the 1967 Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.
125. The "KAV" identification number was created and based on Igor Kavass's own organizational standard.
The *Guide to the United States Treaties in Force*, first published in 1982, is more accurately indexed than *Treaties in Force*. It is divided into three parts. Part one has serial lists by TIAS and KAV numbers of all U.S. treaties in force as of January 1. Part two has country and subject indices. Part three has a date index and an index to multilateral agreements by country.

5. CIS/Annual Abstracts of Congressional Publications

The CIS Index and Abstract identifies and summarizes Senate and House hearings, reports, and other documents, some of which contain the texts of U.S. treaties. The Senate publishes most U.S. treaty texts in its “Senate Executive Reports” and “Senate Treaty Documents” before the State Department publishes them as slip treaties or mentions them in *U.S. Department of State Dispatch.*

Occasionally, part one of *Treaties in Force* will list a recently ratified treaty without a TIAS number. To search for a recently ratified treaty, *CIS Annual Abstracts’* access numbers S 384 and S 385 are used. For example, the 1996 TIF lists a convention with Sweden, signed on September 1, 1994, but provides no TIAS number. The 1994 *CIS Annual Abstracts* has an entry for this treaty under S 385 on page 604, treaty document number 103-29 with sub-document number Y 1.1/4: 103-29. This publication contains the treaty’s entire text. Scanning the *CIS Abstract* annuals is an effective way to identify and locate treaties that the United States recently considered ratifying. As of 1997, this method is the only way to find the text of the “Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe” that the United States ratified in 1992.

The *CIS Congressional Compass* is the Internet version of *CIS Index and Abstracts.* To access this source, use the following procedure. (1) Begin at *Congressional Compass’* main menu. (2) Next, click on “Congressional Publications,” (3) then click on

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126. *See id.* The subject index includes such terms as “industrial property,” “intellectual property-China,” and “International Labor Organization.”

127. *See id.* Examples of multilateral agreements by country are “France-industrial property,” “Egypt-World Meteorological Organization,” and “United States-Antarctica.”


129. *See S. EXEC. REP. NO. Y 1.1/6.*

130. *See S. TREATY DOC. Y 1.1/4.*

"Search by the committee issuing the publication." (4) Choose "Senate Committee," (5) type "foreign relations" into the blank, (6) choose what years need to be covered, and (7) then select "Documents only" or "Reports only." (8) Finally, click on "Search." A list of either Senate Treaty Documents or Senate Executive Reports for the years requested will appear. By using the sudocument number, researchers can obtain the publication from a U.S. depository library or buy it with a credit card from Congressional Information Service at 1-800-227-2477.

6. The Congressional Index

The Congressional Index, beginning in 1937, is a weekly loose-leaf service identifying the enactments, bills, and treaties under consideration by the current Congress. The treaties section of The Congressional Index is a good way to monitor impending or delayed Senate treaty action. This section includes a country index and a cumulative listing of treaties considered and approved by the current Congress. Each entry provides treaty document numbers, dates, treaty content, and Senate documentation. A good tactic for researching a treaty that failed ratification is to trace it back to its initial appearance in The Congressional Index. Volume I of The Congressional Index for the 104th Congress indicates that further explanation of the 1994 tax treaty with Sweden is available in Senate Executive Report 104-4 and that the Senate agreed to a resolution of ratification on August 11, 1995. The sudocument number for Senate Executive Report 104-4 is Y 1.1/6.

a. Treaties

The internet website, Legislative Activities, lists treaties submitted by the President to the Senate before they are announced in The Congressional Index. It also furnishes signature dates, descriptions and treaty document numbers. In addition, the site notes status changes in treaties within the past thirty days.

133. S. EXEC. REP. NO. Y 1.1/6.
134. CONGRESSIONAL INDEX (Congressional Information Service, Inc. 1996).
7. American Foreign Policy and Treaty Index

*American Foreign Policy and Treaty Index,*136 created in 1993, works the same way as CIS and ASI. In addition to the Senate Treaty Document and Executive Report indices, American Foreign Policy lists each year’s “international agreements other than treaties transmitted in accordance with the provisions of 1 U.S.C. § 112b, as amended.” The texts of these latter agreements, however, are available on microfiche from Congressional Information Service and not through GPO’s depository shipments. American Foreign Policy is helpful for comprehensive information gathering concerning U.S. executive level contacts and dealings with foreign nations.

8. U.S. Treaty Index on CD-Rom

The U.S. Treaty Index on CD-Rom covers all U.S. treaties in addition to the “Executive Agreement Series.” It also cites to UST, to Bevans, to Malloy, to Miller, to Statutes at Large, etc.137 This index further provides several appropriate descriptors for each treaty and denotes whether a treaty is still listed in TIF as in effect. Finally, it also supplies dates for Senate approval and ratification.

VI. TREATY RESOURCES BY REGION

The legal arrangements among the nations of different regional trading and geographic blocks are continuously developing. To keep track of the agreements with the special series and indices described in this section, check International Legal Materials regularly or write directly to the regional organizations.138

A. Africa

1. Basic Documents of African Regional Organizations

The volumes comprising *Basic Documents of African Regional Organizations* are a compendium of the texts of charters and conventions concerning Africa as a region. These volumes are

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138. See infra, Part VII.
used for the detailed study of Africa’s intergovernmental organization development in the 1950s and 1960s. Many of the agreement texts are cited not from general compilations but from African intergovernmental organizations. Each of the chapters contain historical explanations, selected declarations, regulations of some of Africa’s IGOs, several topical bibliographies, and information on some intergovernmental commissions. Omitted are national membership lists for each African organization. These four volumes are not self-indexed, so use the table of contents to determine what each volume contains.

2. Documents of the Organization of African Unity

As of July 1997, the OAU is the depository for eighteen regional treaties and conventions. Naldi’s book groups nine of the OAU’s treaties and related documents into categories (legal matters, environmental issues, human rights, and economic cooperation) and then furnishes the treaty and document texts. The book does not provide any background information to the treaties. The book does include a status chart (as of 1992) for five of the conventions. For more up-to-date status information, write to the OAU.


B. Asia

1. Basic Documents of Asian Regional Organizations

The nine volumes of Basic Documents of Asian Regional Organizations are a collection of brief histories, journal articles, bibliographies, documents and communiques, rules of procedure and international agreements for twenty-four Asian international or-

139. See Louis B. Sohn, Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies, Basic Documents of African Regional Organizations (1971).
141. See infra Part VII.
ganizations from 1950 through 1985.\textsuperscript{142} This series is used for the detailed study of Asian intergovernmental organizations. The key to each volume is its table of contents. The first seven volumes contain texts of the charters, conventions and signed agreements of the organizations. For example, to find the text of the Asian Development Bank’s charter or of the “Asian-Oceanic Postal Convention, 1975,” carefully check each table of contents. Volume IX contains the 1985 membership listings of the twenty-four organizations as of 1985.

2. Multilateral Treaties Between ASEAN Countries

\textit{Multilateral Treaties Between ASEAN Countries} contains the texts of agreements and signed declarations among the members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations for the years 1967 through 1981.\textsuperscript{143} For each document, a citation, place and date of conclusion, effective date and duration, signatories and depository are given.

C. Europe

1. European Treaty Series (ETS)

Begun in 1949, the \textit{European Treaty Series} serve as the conventions and protocols of the forty members of the Council of Europe.\textsuperscript{144} \textit{ETS} are not the agreements of the European Union. The index for looking up the ratification status for any of the European Treaties is the Council of Europe’s.

\textit{a. Chart of Signatures and Ratifications of European Treaties}

Part one of the \textit{Chart} divides the \textit{ETS} into sixteen subject categories and for each category it indicates the status of each convention that falls within it. Part two lists the conventions in order and for each convention, it charts each member nation’s signature, ratification, and effective dates. Part two further indicates whether a reservation was issued to that convention. The \textit{Chart} is pub-

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{142} \textbf{BASIC DOCUMENTS OF ASIAN REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS} (Michael Haas ed., 1974)(1985).
\item \textsuperscript{143} \textbf{MULTILATERAL TREATIES BETWEEN ASEAN COUNTRIES} (Visu Sinnadurai ed., 1986).
\item \textsuperscript{144} \textbf{EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE TRANSFER OF PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL MATTERS}, May 1972, Council of Europe, Europe T.S. No. 73
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
lished bimonthly.

b. European Treaties Internet Site

The European Treaties Internet site has treaties from the ETS arranged by subject category. One advantage of this website is that whenever another convention or agreement is mentioned within the text of any ETS treaty, a link is furnished to the cited information.\textsuperscript{145}

2. European Conventions and Agreements

The *European Conventions and Agreements* are bound volumes of the *European Treaty Series*, the accords concluded within the Council of Europe on bankruptcy, social security, protection of minorities, compensation of violent crimes victims, seizure of crime proceeds, and protection of farm animals.\textsuperscript{146} To date, there are six volumes in the first edition, covering ETS from 1949 through 1994. Besides the treaties and any annexes thereto (for 1949 through 1982), the first four volumes’ declarations and reservations are listed by nation. In most instances, these volumes also include corresponding charts of ratification dates. Volumes V and VI contain only treaties and annexes.

The status reporter for the treaties of *European Conventions and Agreements* is the *Chart of Signatures and Ratifications of European Treaties* at: http://www.coe.fr/eng/legaltxt/treaties/htm.

3. Sweet & Maxwell's European Community Treaties\textsuperscript{147}

This single volume collection contains the basic legal instruments in the development of the European Community up to 1980: Merger Treaty (1965), Luxembourg Accords (1966), Budgetary Provisions Treaty (1970), and the European Communities Act of 1972. These are European Union treaties, not Council of Europe treaties, hence they are not published in the *European Treaty Series*.


\textsuperscript{146} Council of Europe, *European Conventions and Agreements*.


The European Union Encyclopedia and Directory 1996 (EU), names and summarizes the treaties underlying the European Union. This book contains the treaties effective as of September, 1995, as well as directory information on the European Union’s organs and agencies.

5. Selected Instruments Taken From Treaties Internet Site

The Selected Instruments Taken From Treaties site has the updated versions of the major treaties upon which the European Union is based.

6. Analyse Synthetique des Accords qui Lient les Communautes a des Pays Tiers

The most recent agreements between the European Union and individual nations or with other regional organizations are listed in Analyse Synthetique des Accords qui Lient les Communautes a des Pays Tiers. This non-cumulative, semi-annual publication is available for free from the European Union’s office in Brussels. For each nation or regional organization that has an agreement with the E.U., this publication provides the agreement’s text in the Official Journal of the European Communities Series L.

D. Latin America

1. Pan American Union

The Pan American Union (the PAU) preceded the Organization of American States. Treaties among PAU members were published in national gazettes and journals, as well as in LNTS, Bevans, United States Treaty Developments, UNTS, UKTS, and others. Most, but not all multilateral (and bilateral) treaties among PAU members can be tracked down with LNTS, Bevans, and Rohn indices. The special indices for bilateral treaties among the PAU are the following:

150. EUROPEAN UNION, EUROPEAN COMMISSION-TREATY OFFICE, ANALYSE SYNTHETIQUE DES ACCORDS QUI LIENT LES COMMUNAUTES A DES PAYS TIER. Brussels
This index covers the years 1938 through 1948.
This index covers the years 1942 through 1952.
This index, also published by the OAS as OAS Treaty Series number 2, covers the years 1953 through 1955.

The main bulk of these three indices are organized in directory style. Each nation’s agreements are listed in alphabetical order with tersely descriptive treaty titles, places and dates of signature, citations to national gazettes or treaty series, and any appropriate annotations. The vast majority of the agreements included in these three volumes are between two Latin American states or between a Latin American state and a European state. The back of all three books contain subject indices, while the backs of the last two books contain lists of the country gazettes cited in full title form and treaty publications cited in abbreviated form.

2. Treaty Series: Organization of American States

The Organization of American States (OAS) began this series of treaty report booklets in 1948. They contain multi-party agreements among any of the OAS members. These agreements are printed in both Spanish and English. Most of the booklets contain texts of treaties, though some booklets are cumulations or indices. The United States was not a signatory to many OAS treaties and agreements, and such agreements were not published in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements. The OAS General Secretariat also produced an index and status update for this series, entitled, Status of Inter-American Treaties and

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151. See TREATY SERIES: ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (1948).
152. For example, Booklet no. 9 is “Inter-American Treaties and Conventions: Signatures, Ratifications, and Deposits with Explanatory Notes.” See supra note 152.
Conventions, but it ceased publication in 1993. The OAS is continuing its Treaty Series and its Status of Inter-American Treaties on its website.

3. Instruments of Economic Integration in Latin America and in the Caribbean

Instruments of Economic Integration is a source of six economic and financial agreements among Latin American and Caribbean states: (1) the Latin American Free Trade Association (1960), (2) the Andean Subregional Agreement (1966), (3) the Central American Common Market Treaties (1958–1965), (4) the Caribbean Community Agreement (1973), (5) the River Plate Basin agreement (1969), and (6) the agreement for the Inter-American Development Bank (1959). Because the United States is not a party to the first five of these agreements, the agreements are not published in United States Treaties and Other International Agreements. Some of the agreements contain no citation, prompting suspicion that the texts were obtained from ministries of foreign affairs or possibly from secretariats. Other agreements contain citations, most of them referring to International Legal Materials. No addresses of secretariats and no explanatory background for the agreements are furnished.

VII. Treaty Compilations by Topic Category

A topical compilation is useful when researching a single issue or category. This bibliography has compilations for Disarmament and Peace, the Environment, Foreign Investment, Human Rights, Law of the Sea, Narcotics Interdiction, Outer Space, Refugees, River and Water Resources, Taxation, Terrorism, Trade, War, Wildlife, Women’s Rights, and more. All topics are listed on the Chart. General indices by topic to treaties are listed in the first section, “General Compilations of Treaties and of Other Sources of Treaty Texts and the Indices to Them.”

153. See Status of Inter-American Treaties and Conventions.
155. See Inter-American Institute of International Legal Studies, Instruments of Economic Integration (1975).
A. Disarmament and Peace Treaties

1. Major Peace Treaties of Modern History 1648–1967

Major Peace Treaties of Modern History 1648–1967, is a four volume set organized both chronologically and topically. Each chapter begins with a commentary about the historical period or topic it covers and then furnishes the relevant treaty texts. Volume IV contains English text versions of the peace treaties that followed the Second World War, the Korean War, and France's wars with Vietnam and Algeria. Also contained within each are treaty dates, parties, and depository.

2. Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation and Disarmament Agreements (as of 31 December 1996)

Status of Multilateral Arms Regulation, 5th edition, is the fifth quinquennial supplement to the United Nations Disarmament Yearbook. It displays the status of eighteen multilateral and regional conventions concerned with restricting various types or locations of armaments. Each of the five editions contains the most recent texts of agreements and addendums signed. All five editions, therefore, furnish all eighteen convention texts. The conventions are presented in chronological order. Dates for each convention are issued when the convention was first opened for signature and when it becomes enforceable. In addition, depository, text, document citations, and lists of signatories are also supplied. The back of the book contains composite tables specifying which countries signed and/or ratified each agreement.

Disarmament treaty actions occurring after December 31, 1996, will continue to be reported annually in future volumes of United Nations Disarmament Yearbook.

3. SIPRI Yearbook\textsuperscript{158}

The \textit{SIPRI Yearbook} began with its 1968/69 volume. It contains English text versions of arms reduction and control treaties. This text is especially useful for locating European agreements, including the various eastern European protocols and documents. Sometimes prefatory background and footnotes are included with a text. The \textit{Yearbook}’s annex contains a detailed status update “of the implementation of the major multilateral arms control agreements” as of the end of the previous year. Peculiarly, the \textit{Yearbook} fails to furnish UNTS citations and depository addresses for the treaties of which it keeps track.

\textit{a. United Nations Treaty Collection}\textsuperscript{159}

To access this database of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs Treaty Section, after logging in, first click on “Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General,” and then click on “Table of Contents.” This is the subject index to the U.N.’s Treaty Database. Next scroll down to the subject “Disarmament”.

\textit{b. Multilaterals Project}\textsuperscript{160}

This is a website maintained by the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy. This site contains the full texts of selected disarmament and peace treaties, including citations to their paper sources.

\textbf{B. Environmental Treaty Compilations}

1. Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment\textsuperscript{161}

This book from the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, contains summaries of the major mul-


\textsuperscript{161} See REGISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF THE ENVIRONMENT, UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMMING GOVERNING COUNCIL, NAIROBI (1993).
tilateral environmental treaties concluded from 1921 through 1992. Also included are the treaties' memberships and relevant dates of entry into force and, in some cases, the secretariats' addresses. The U.N. call number is UNEP GC Information 11 Rev.2.

a. United Nations Environment Programme

The Environment Programe updates the Register with this website of environmental conventions. For each convention listed, there is background information, convention text, and the address of its secretariat.

b. Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network

This site indicates the environmental treaties that are in force for each country, the states that are party to a specific environmental treaty, and the date each environmental treaty became enforceable.

This site lists environmental treaties in chronological order with links to the full text of a treaty or to a summary of the treaty taken from the Register of International Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment.

c. United Nations Development Programme

This website has conference texts and documents from recent United Nations sponsored international conferences on combating decertification, migratory fish stocks, Habitat II, natural disaster reduction, social development, etc. In most cases, the U.N. call number is included with the text.


\footnote{See Participation in World Treaties on the Protection of the Environment (Maria Clara Maffei ed.,1996).}}

This site, maintained by the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, contains texts of various environmental treaties in addition to their citations.

\footnote{See Participation in World Treaties on the Protection of the Environment (Maria Clara Maffei ed.,1996).}}

This booklet, published by the United Nations, contains texts of eight agreements, from 1979 through 1994, that were created to prevent the spread of various types of pollution in the member states of the Economic Commission for Europe. Only the texts and their technical annexes are given. The depository for all eight instruments is the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and therefore, the status and state parties of all eight are reported in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General. The United Nations sales number for this book is: E.93.II.E.35.


The Ozone Secretariat has a website that contains links to the texts of these two treaties and to a chart showing their signatories and ratifications:
<http://unep.unep.org/unep/secretar/ozone/home.htm>; and

\footnote{See Participation in World Treaties on the Protection of the Environment (Maria Clara Maffei ed.,1996).}}

This directory furnishes the significant dates, the depository, the contracting parties, dates of acceptance any reservations, and all possible citations from both international compilations and national journals for the thirty-nine important environmental treaties
from 1946 through 1994.

5. Yearbook of International Environmental Law\textsuperscript{168}

This *Yearbook*, started in 1990, is published to keep its readers aware of worldwide environmental problems and progress. It contains national reports on internal legal environmental actions, and texts of very recent conventions, some of which are still open for signatures and ratifications.

\textit{C. Foreign Investment Treaties}

1. Bilateral Investment Treaties 1959–1991\textsuperscript{169}

The *Bilateral Investment Treaties*, published by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporation in cooperation with the International Chamber of Commerce, lists in alphabetical order by nation and partner, the bilateral investment treaties concluded up to mid-1991 by the member states of the United Nations. Only the signature and entry-into-force dates are supplied, however, the Centre on Transnational Corporations will compile and publish a new edition of this title in 1998. The United Nations call number for this booklet is UN ST CTC 136.

2. International Investment Instruments: A Compendium\textsuperscript{170}

Volume III of the *International Investment Instruments*, published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, lists bilateral investment treaties concluded from 1960 through July 1995 for each nation and its partner. Only the signature and entry-into-force dates are given; citations and treaty descriptions are omitted. Volumes I and II contain the texts of multilateral and regional agreements concerning international investing and Transnational corporations.

*International Legal Materials* (ILM) publishes a yearly, accumulated list of bilateral investment treaties. Each includes only the signature date and, if known, the date of entry into force. *ILM* marks those agreements that it has published with an asterisk symbol (i.e., "*"). The last two lists are at 35 *ILM* 1130 (1996) and

\textsuperscript{168} See *Yearbook of International Environmental Law* (Gunther Handl ed., 1990). \\
at 36 ILM 1404 (1997). To obtain the text of a bilateral investment treaty to which the United States is not a party, write to the ministries of foreign affairs of the signatory parties to the treaty. (See section VII.). The United Nations call number is UN UNCTAD DT CI 30.

3. World Investment Directory\textsuperscript{171}

From 1992 through early 1998, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development has published six volumes of the World Investment Directory, covering Asia and the Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, the Developed Countries, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, and West Asia. In each volume, for each nation, a “legal framework for transnational corporations” section furnishes lists of national investment statutes and decrees and of multilateral, regional, and bilateral treaties for the promotion of foreign investment and for the avoidance of double taxation. The Directory provides specific citations for the multilateral and regional treaties, however, more vague references to UNTS or to Oceana’s International Tax Treaties of All Nations are given, for the bilateral treaties.

The World Investment Directory set provides legal investment information for businessmen and business students interested in establishing for-profit enterprises in foreign nations. The United Nations call numbers are ST CTC 66, 141, 138, 139 and UNCTAD ITE IIT 2, 3.

D. Human Rights Agreements

1. Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments\textsuperscript{172}


\textsuperscript{171} See WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY.
\textsuperscript{172} See CENTRE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, UNITED NATIONS, HUMAN RIGHTS: A COMPILATION OF INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS (1988).
An index to the status of Human Rights agreements is found at "International Instruments: Chart of Ratifications." The United Nations call number is ST HR 4 Rev.15

a. United Nations Treaty Collection


b. Human Rights Library

This site, maintained by the University of Minnesota, contains the texts of multilateral and regional agreements, and of germane United Nations documents.

c. Multilaterals Project

This site provides links to the full texts of selected human rights conventions and includes the citations to their paper sources.

2. Treaty Bodies Database

This database demonstrates the implementation work of the monitoring committees for the six principal human rights multilateral agreements adopted by the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. These agreements are the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Convention against Torture, the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and Discrimination Against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The site contains links to the agreements, the work


175. See Multilaterals Project (visited Feb. 11, 1999)
<http://www.tufts.edu/fletcher/multilaterals.html>.

of the monitoring committees, and supplementary United Nations documents.

3. Collection of International Instruments and Other Legal Texts Concerning Refugees and Displaced Persons

The two volumes of *Collection of International Instruments* contain the titles, dates of conclusion and entry into force, text, and citations (usually UNTS) for conventions, constitutions, and declarations. The subject matter concerns refugees, refugee seamen and stowaways, asylum seekers, stateless persons, rights of women, juveniles, and minorities, war crimes and hostage-taking, genocide, intercountry adoption, etc. Parties to the conventions and other status information are omitted. The United Nations call number is HCR IP 1 Rev.1.

Volume I covers general "universal instruments." In many instances, status information for the conventions in Volume I can be obtained from *Multilateral Treaties Deposited With the Secretary-General*.

Volume II includes "regional instruments" on refugee and human rights issues, specifically for Africa, the Middle East, the Americas, the Council of Europe, and the European Union.

4. Women and Human Rights: The Basic Documents

*Women and Human Rights* is a compendium of the texts on human rights conventions, declarations, recommendations, and conference reports. Nine of the conventions pertain directly to the protection of women, four are ILO conventions. For each convention, the text, a citation, and an effective date are given. The status of the five U.N. conventions are reported in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General*. The status for the four ILO conventions are in *Lists of Ratification by Convention and by Country*.

E. Law of the Sea Treaties

1. National Legislation and Treaties Relating to the Territorial Sea, the Contiguous Zone, the Continental Shelf, the High Seas, and to Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea

The title of this book identifies the categories of maritime law covered. The three volumes of the following title cover the same subject matters through 1980. The United Nations call number is ST LEG SER.B 15.


These documents, published by the United Nations, may be found using the following United Nations call numbers: UN call number ST LEG SER.B 16 (1974); UN call number ST LEG SER.B 18 and 18 add.1 and add.2 (1976); and UN call number ST LEG SER.B 19 (1980).


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179. See United Nations, Office of Legal Affairs, National Legislation and Treaties Relating to the Territorial Sea the Contiguous Zone, the Continental Shelf, the High Seas, and to Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea (1970).


This publication is an index to multilateral agreements on all aspects of maritime law from 1884 through December 31, 1996. Entries for the agreements are arranged in the book's main body according to broad categories and subcategories. "Crimes at Sea-Stowaways" is one example. Each entry provides the title of the treaty, its convention, date and place of signature, date of entry into force, depository, languages of its authentic texts, and sources for its text. Several sources and U.N. document cites are often given. Signatory parties, however, are not given. A table of contents, a subject index, and a list of agreements in chronological order are in the book. The United Nations sales number is E.97.V.9.

The status of these treaties are in *Multilateral Treaties Deposited With the Secretary-General or Treaties in Force*. Status can also be ascertained by contacting the designated depositaries. (See Section VII.)

5. The Law of the Sea: Maritime Boundary Agreements

These volumes contain the bilateral agreements of coastal states delimiting their adjoining continental shelves or demarcating their offshore boundaries or river outlets. The agreements are in accordance with the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea, adopted in 1982, and contain the appropriate maps and latitude and longitude readings. In addition, all the treaties are in English. The volumes' introduction states that most of the treaties appear in *UNTS*, but no citations annotations are provided. The volumes are not self-indexed but they do have tables of contents. The United Nations sales number for Volume I is E.91.V.11. The United Nations sales number for Volume II is E.87.V.12. The United Sales number for Volume III is E.92.V.2.

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6. Law of the Sea Bulletin\textsuperscript{184}


\textit{a. Oceans and Law of the Sea}\textsuperscript{185}

This website is the gateway for status updates and related documents of the Law of the Sea Convention.

\textbf{F. Narcotics Interdiction Treaties}

1. International Narcotics Control and United States Foreign Policy\textsuperscript{186}

Pages 581 through 713 of this committee print contain the full texts of four multilateral conventions, from 1967 through 1990, for the interdiction of narcotics trafficking. The conventions are in force in the United States, and four Inter-American declarations and programs of action, from 1986 through 1992, against the use, production, and trafficking of illicit drugs, to which the United States has committed itself. Only three of the conventions and one of the declarations are indexed in \textit{Treaties in Force}. This is an example of using a subject compilation to complete the work of a major index. The sudocument number is Y 4.F 76/1: N 16/32.

\textsuperscript{184} Law of the Sea Bulletin (last updated Jan. 5, 1999)  

\textsuperscript{185} See Oceans and Law of the Sea (last updated Jan. 5, 1999)  

\textsuperscript{186} HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES COMM. ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 105TH CONG., INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL AND UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY (Comm. Print 1997).
International Treaties and Agreements

G. Outer Space Treaties

1. General Assembly Sponsored International Treaties Pertaining to the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space\(^{187}\)

This website provides the texts of five treaties, from 1966 through 1979, on space exploration, rescue of astronauts, and the registration of and liability for space-launched objects. The publication also includes five General Assembly resolutions of principles underlying these treaties.

   a. Multilaterals Project\(^{188}\)

This website has the full texts of various outer space agreements and citations to their paper sources.

2. Proceedings of the Thirty-Ninth Colloquium on the Law of Outer Space\(^{189}\)

Since 1958, this annual has monitored the status of fifteen international agreements relating to activities in outer space. Citations for the agreements are included.

3. Space Law and Related Documents\(^{190}\)

As of June 1990, this publication compiled U.S.-U.S.S.R. bilateral agreements (1972 through 1990), U.N. sponsored agreements and resolutions (1967 through 1987), and various multilateral agreements concerning space law and communications satellite issues (1963 through 1990). This publication includes the texts of the agreements, the signature date, the signatories, and the citation. The sudocument number is Y 4.C 73/7: S.prt. 101-98.

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\(^{190}\) See SENATE COMM. ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION, 101ST CONG., SPACE AND RELATED DOCUMENTS (Comm. Print 1990).
H. River and Water Resources Treaties

1. Legislative Texts and Treaty Provisions Concerning the Utilization of International Rivers for Other Purposes Than Navigation\textsuperscript{191}

This book is a basic compilation of river and water resource treaties from the late 1800s through the beginning of 1961. The table of contents provides a list of river treaties arranged by four regions (Africa, the Americas, Asia, and Europe) and a list arranged by signatory states within those regions. Each treaty entry includes the relevant portions of text (in either English or French), the signatories, dates, and a citation.

2. Treaties Concerning the Utilization of International Water Courses for Other Purposes Than Navigation-Africa\textsuperscript{192}

This book is a continuation of the above Legislative Texts and Treaty Provisions Concerning the Utilization of International Rivers for Other Purposes Than Navigation. Part Two contains the texts of thirteen multilateral treaties concerned with the study, maintenance and development of African shared surfaces or underground water resources, located chiefly in the western and central states of Africa.

According to the book's preface, the treaties are derived from the United Nations Treaty Series. Nonetheless, citations, signatories, dates, status, and depositories are not given. The only information given states that as of 1984 these agreements are in force. A river development organization such as the Gambia River Basin Development Organization, can be looked up in the Yearbook of International Organizations. (See section VII.)


3. Treaties Concerning the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses—Europe\textsuperscript{193}

*Treaties Concerning the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses—Europe* continues the above 1963 *Legislative Texts and Treaty Provisions Concerning the Utilization of International Rivers for Other Purposes Than Navigation*. It contains the texts, in full or in excerpted form, of 105 treaties (mostly bilateral) concluded between or among European states since the publication of the latter compilation. The topics discussed are protection against pollution, fishing restrictions, bridge construction, timber floating, boundary determinations, etc. The text, dates of signature and entry into force, and a citation are provided. The state parties are also named in the treaty texts, but the status designations are omitted. In some instances, a treaty in this compendium either designates within its text its own depository or creates for its signatories a water resource commission. Many of these agencies can be looked up with the directories listed in section VII.

*I. Taxation Treaty Indices*

1. International Tax Treaties of All Nations\textsuperscript{194}

*International Tax Treaties of All Nations*, series B in forty volumes was released in 1997. The text contains an English language version for all types of tax treaties between any two or more nations in force as of early 1997. This is an excellent compilation of difficult-to-locate tax treaty text, including treaties signed by the People’s Republic of China. Each treaty is preceded by an explanatory note, but no citations to primary sources are included. The index of volume forty references each treaty by both parties.

2. LEXIS-NEXIS\textsuperscript{195}

Lexis-Nexis offers two on-line “files” (indexed databases) that furnish bilateral tax treaty texts: 1. *Tax Notes International* (since June 1984); Library: INTL Filename: TNI (*The Worldwide Tax Treaty Index* refers to *Tax Notes International*); 2. Interna-

\textsuperscript{193} See *Treaties Concerning the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses, Europe* (Comm. Print 1993).


\textsuperscript{195} For more information, contact LEXIS-NEXIS at 1-800-227-9597.
tional Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, Tax Treaties and News; Library: INTL Filename: IBFD (The file contains treaty text and treaty news from 1988 to the present. The treaties are updated quarterly and news is updated weekly.).

3. Tax Treaties Database196

Tax Treaties Database is a collection of over 1500 tax treaties, all in full text and in English, from among more than 190 countries dating as far back as 1910. It is available on compact disk from IBFD and as an on-line file from Lexis-Nexis (filename: IBFDTR). The CD version is immediately understandable and easily operated. The agreements, notes, and treaties are clearly and simply presented, but no citations to the general compilations are furnished. The CD version is updated every six months and the on-line version is updated every three months.

4. United Nations Master Treaty Index on CD-Rom197

Hein's United Nations Master Treaty Index is a CD index to the contents of UNTS from 1960 to the present. It is especially useful for finding bilateral tax treaty citations with simple search tactics. For example, a typical search entry could use “double and taxation and income” or “Germany and avoidance and taxation” as search terms. Each entry for a treaty contains the treaty’s title as well as appropriate subject words or phrases. The treaty text, however, is not included. Use the citations in the United Nations Treaty Series to look up the text of the treaty.

5. Worldwide Tax Treaty Index198

Worldwide Tax Treaty Index is an annual publication. Part one of the 1997/98 edition is an index to the bilateral tax treaty actions, memorandums, and understandings among 181 countries. Each entry contains the following: (1) a brief description of the agreement, (2) signature and date the treaty went into force, (3) a citation to Tax Notes International (TNI), and (4) a microfiche document number. The entries for treaties go back as far as 1922.

196. For more information, contact the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation at 4 Maple Lane, Valatie, New York, 12184 or call (518) 758-2245.
198. See generally Worldwide Tax Treaty Index.
Texts of these TNI citations can be obtained from the Tax Analysts Access Service (1-800-955-3444), from the TNI microfiche collection, by subscribing to TNI (1-800-955-2444), or on-line via Lexis-Nexis (1-800-227-9597). Citations to general compilations like UNTS are not given. Part one also includes several pages of multilateral tax treaties arranged by international organization.

Part two is an annotated index of United States income tax treaties that are in force with forty-six nations as well as United States estate or gift tax treaties in force with seventeen nations. A documented legislative history is given for each treaty, including signature and in-force dates. Each treaty also contains cites to TNI, a microfiche document number to United States Treaties and Other International Agreements, and to Senate Executive Reports and/or Treaty Documents. There is also a section in Part two listing U.S. social security tax agreements and, afterwards, an appendix of pending, terminated, and unperfected U.S. tax treaties.

The Worldwide Tax Treaty Index without the TNI is an inexpensive annual. It is intended for business people and investors and is easy to use. Every law school library should have a copy in its reference area.

**J. Terrorist Threat Treaties**

1. International Terrorism: A Compilation of Major Laws, Treaties, Agreements, and Executive Documents

International Terrorism contains the essential parts of important multilateral treaties that pertain to terrorist acts. The compilation includes seven treaties, from 1963 through 1979, signed by the United States and currently in force; three treaties, from 1988 through 1991, signed by the United States and as of December 1994 it was not in force; and two European treaties, from 1977 through 1979, in which the United States is not a signatory. Citations to U.S. compilations are provided for most of the treaties. One can check the status of treaties whose depository is the United Nations Secretary-General in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General. For the remaining treaties, status can be requested from one of the international organization de-

positories named within the treaties’ texts.

2. Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism\textsuperscript{200}

This is a General Assembly report on the implementation measures taken by various signatories to thirteen anti-terrorist agreements, signed from 1969 through 1991. The agreements are named by title, with the ratification status of each signatory shown on a seven page table. The citations to treaty text and depositories for the agreements are not given.

\textit{K. Trade Treaties}

1. International Trade Law Monitor\textsuperscript{201}

This is the International Trade Law’s site for treaties, conventions, and model laws. It spans from 1883 to correct draft agreements which will be imminently released for signature. It has links including, but not limited to, the latest WIPO draft treaties, European contract law agreements, NAFTA, UNCITRAL’s model laws, WTO, the 1971 and the 1979 revisions of the Berne Convention, the Patents Co-operation Treaty and agreements from the Hague Conference on Private International Law. It also has updated citations to earlier conventions.

\textit{L. War Treaties}

1. The Laws of War: A Comprehensive Collection of Primary Documents on International Laws Governing Armed Conflict\textsuperscript{202}

Many good monographs that compile and explicate the rules of war are found in treaties. In this book, Reisman and Antoniou select seven facets of warfare and illustrate each with sections of international conventions, declarations, charters, and treaties from 1907 through 1993. For each treaty used, one citation to the general treaty source plus its place and date of signature are given.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{201} International Trade Law Monitor, (last visited Feb. 11, 1999) <http://itl.irv.uit.no/trade_law/nav/conventions.html>.
\item \textsuperscript{202} See THE LAWS OF WAR: A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF PRIMARY DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL LAWS GOVERNING ARMED CONFLICT (W. Michael Reisman & Chris T. Antoniou eds., 1994).
\end{itemize}
The book ends with a chart illustrating the status of seventeen selected war treaties.

M. Wildlife Conservation Treaties

1. International Wildlife Law: An Analysis of International Treaties Concerned with the Conservation of Wildlife\textsuperscript{203}

The appendix of *International Wildlife Law* contains the texts and the dates of conclusion of twelve international wildlife conservation treaties, eight of which the United States has ratified. The depository of each treaty is identified (the U.N. is not the depository for any of the treaties); and for seven of them, a source of more information is denoted. To bring *International Wildlife Law* up to date, see the most recent *Green Globe Yearbook*, which provides a status chart for conservation and environmental conventions.

VIII. TREATIES BY SELECTED INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Organizations can sponsor conferences (which result in conventions), can adopt conventions, can monitor the implementation of conventions, and can perform depository functions for conventions. The IOs legal sections provide sources of treaty information.

A. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

1. Treaties Deposited with FAO (website)\textsuperscript{204}

Since 1945, the FAO has raised nutrition levels and living standards of the people in its member states. These standards include improving food production, providing opportunities for government officials and experts to meet and discuss food related problems, and compiling and disseminating statistics on food production, trade, and consumption, forestry, fisheries, nutrition and other statistics. The FAO has 175 member states.


On its website, FAO posts thirteen treaties concluded under its own auspices and fourteen treaties for which the Director-General of FAO exercises depository functions. The treaties are all multilateral, and their texts, status information (the states which have signed or ratified the treaties), and reservations are included.

B. Hague Conference on Private International Law

1. Collection of Conventions (1951–1988)\textsuperscript{205}

The Hague Conference meets quadrennially to consider civil legal issues such as matrimonial property, intercountry adoption, consumer sales law, choice of court and will-making. They also draft and adopt international conventions for these issues. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands performs the depository duties for the conventions of the Hague Conference.


C. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

1. Agreements Registered With the International Atomic Energy Agency\textsuperscript{206}

The International Atomic Energy Agency was established in 1957 to advance atomic technology for its peaceful benefits. It publishes standards for atomic research, operation of atomic reactors and safe handling of nuclear fuel and avails direct help in nuclear emergencies. Most of its legal relations with nations and other international organizations are through signed agreements.


Agreements Registered With the International Atomic Agency is an IAEA sales item, published every four years. It lists agreements registered with the Agency from 1957 through the end of 1993, providing the dates and citations for the treaties and, in addition, the status for treaties that are multilateral.

2. “Information Circulars”\(^{207}\)

Information circulars include “mimeograph” reports from the IAEA that begin in 1959 and concern nuclear safety and nuclear non-proliferation issues. They have the symbol “INF” in the upper right corner. The information circulars include treaties (many IAEA treaties are trilateral), treaty updates, declarations, and agreement modifications among the Agency and countries or international organizations. Information circular number one, as revised from time to time, indexes these agreements by category and topic, by international organization, by country, and by the information circular number.

IAEA lists its most recent information circulars at:

http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/infcircs/

D. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

1. Tables of Agreements and Arrangements Registered With the Organization, 15th edition (January 1, 1946–December 31, 1990)\(^{208}\)

The International Civil Aviation Organization, a specialized agency of the United Nations established in 1947, now comprises more than 180 member states. It encourages the growth and management of international non-military air traffic by standardizing charts and aircraft operation instructions, by helping countries plan and run their airports, and by adopting international air law instruments.

Tables of Agreements and Arrangements Registered With the Organization, 15th edition, lists the accords among nations and in-


\(^{208}\) See Tables of Agreements and Arrangements Registered With the Organization, 15th edition (Jan. 1, 1946–Dec. 31, 1990). For sales information, contact the International Civil Aviation Organization, Document Sales Unit at 1000 Sherbrooke Street, West, suite 400, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 2R2 or call (514) 285-8022.
ternational organizations that were reported to and noted by the ICAO, including agreements no longer in force. The tables of agreements and arrangements specify the parties, the subject matter, the signature and entry into force dates, the ICAO and the UN registration numbers, and a cite to UNTS. No texts are included.

Tables of Agreements and Arrangements is not published regularly but is supplemented annually with "Aeronautical Agreements and Arrangements Registered With the Organization." These publications cover only one year at a time and are approximately three years in arrears.

a. Catalogue of ICAO Publications for Sale

ICAO’s catalogue lists its multilateral conventions and the protocols and annexes to them. For each entry, a title, an ICAO document number and order number, a signature date and city, and a price are given. No status data is included.

E. International Labour Organization (ILO)


The International Labour Organization (ILO) establishes standards intended to better wages and conditions for workers with survey studies, recommendations and binding multilateral labor conventions. ILO Conventions may be researched in Multilateral Treaties and its most recent supplement. The 1984 edition of Multilateral Treaties includes the first 159 conventions. Although a list of conventions and their entry numbers are provided, some citations are to the Command Papers and some entries are marked “text supplied by ILO.” After 1984, a cumulative list of conventions is provided in the supplements.


211. For example, see the entry for ILO Convention no. 159 on page 479 of Multilateral Treaties.
2. Catalogue of ILO Publications in Print 1994–95

ILO’s 1994–95 sales catalogue lists, in the section entitled “Conventions and Recommendations,” 174 ILO Conventions from 1919 through 1993. ILO’s Autumn 1996 catalogue supplement offers a three volume full text compilation of ILO’s Conventions from 1919 through 1995.\(^{213}\) *International Legal Materials* from 1995 to the present should be utilized to update the compilation. ILO’s catalogues are a good example of how an international organization’s secretariat can be a prime source of identification and acquisition for its own international agreements.

3. Lists of Ratifications by Convention and by Country

*Lists of Ratifications*, an annual ILO sales publication, shows the status of each ILO convention as of December 31 of the previous year. There are 180 conventions as of December 31, 1996. For each convention, a title and year, a date of entry into force (or an indication that there was no entry into force), and a list of nations and their dates of ratification are given. Denunciations are indicated in footnotes. In the back of the book, each nation is listed alongside the number of conventions that it ratified. ILO issues biannually a sheet of status changes that occurred during the year’s first six months.

**F. International Maritime Organization (IMO)**

1. International Maritime Organization (website) London

The International Maritime Organization, one of the smallest of the United Nation’s agencies, has adopted more than forty conventions and protocols since 1948. On its website, IMO describes these agreements and their amendments and furnishes two summaries of status for them. It describes a general summary of status, which denotes the date of entry into force, the number of

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212. See *CATALOGUE OF ILO PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT 1994–95*. For information, contact the International Labour Office, Director of Communications at 4 route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland, or call (301) 638-3152 (for TASCO Distributors, ILO’s publications distributor in Waldorf, Maryland).


contracting states, and the percent of world merchant marine tonnage covered by each agreement. It also details the status of agreements, which lists each party and the signatory date for each accord. No texts nor UNTS citations are given.

*International Legal Materials* publishes IMO's new conventions plus updates to its existing conventions.

2. Status of Multilateral Conventions and Instruments in Respect of Which the International Maritime Organization or its Secretary-General Performs Depositary or Other Functions

*Status of Multilateral Conventions*, an annual available free from IMO, spells out the title, dates, and parties to each of the twenty-seven fully operational IMO conventions. It also provides the parties' individual declarations and reservations to them. The texts of the agreements are not included. For each agreement, however, and for all subsequent amendments to each agreement, an IMO document number is given. The texts of most of these multilateral agreements can be obtained from the *United Nations Treaty Collection* website.

G. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

1. International Telecommunication Union

The ITU is a specialized United Nations agency that adopts international regulations governing terrestrial, satellite orbit, and space usage of the radio frequency spectrum. It also develops standards to interconnect telecommunications devices, and assists the developing countries to implement telecommunications needs. As of early 1998, the ITU had 188 members.

The basic treaties of the Union are the *Constitution* and *Convention*, the *International Telecommunication Regulations*, and the *Radio Regulations*. The *Constitution* and the *Convention* currently in force were adopted in 1992 and amended in 1994. They and the Regulations all hold treaty status and are binding upon all of the contracting states.
ITU’s member states. They are available for sale.\textsuperscript{219}

\textbf{H. Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)}

1. Register of Agreements/Arrangements Deposited with the OSCE Pursuant to the Pact on Stability in Europe (or Pact on Stability Register)\textsuperscript{220}

From 1972 through 1990, the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe was a forum for dialogue and negotiation between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. It successfully sponsored the “Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe” of November 17, 1990. The Government of the Netherlands is the depository for this treaty.

By 1991, East-West relations had changed and the renamed Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe began adopting and acting as the depository for (the mostly bilateral) friendship, cooperation, and border-crossing treaties among the OSCE states. By 1997, there were fifty-four treaties on file with OSCE. The \textit{Register of Agreements/Arrangements Deposited with the OSCE} lists each OSCE agreement by title and includes its dates, duration, depositor, parties, and original languages. Any single treaty is available by request from the Vienna or the Prague Office of the OSCE Secretariat. (See section VII.)

\textbf{I. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)}

1. United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (website)\textsuperscript{221}

UNCITRAL was established in 1966 to remove obstacles to international trade and to harmonize international trade laws among nations. The Secretary-General of the United Nations is the depository for UNCITRAL’s conventions, which it publishes in pamphlet form.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{219} For sales information, contact the General Secretariat-Sales and Marketing Service at Place des Nations, CH 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.
\item \textsuperscript{220} See \textit{Register of Agreements/Arrangements Deposited with the OSCE Pursuant to the Pact on Stability in Europe (or Pact on Stability Register)}.
\item \textsuperscript{221} \textit{United Nations Commission on International Trade Law} (last modified Mar. 16, 1998) <http://www.un.or.at/uncitral>.
\end{itemize}
On its website, UNCITRAL lists the titles and dates of its seven conventions and includes parties to each and their dates of entry into force. The status of the seven conventions is available with the Multilateral Treaties Deposited With the Secretary-General.

J. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

1. UNESCO Standard-Setting Instruments

UNESCO, a specialized United Nations agency with 186 member states, began its operations in 1946. Its purpose is to promote peace and prosperity among nations by encouraging them to collaborate in international education, including learning each other's sciences, culture, and communications. UNESCO funds studies, publishes statistics, makes awards, and convenes and adopts conventions. UNESCO also publishes and updates the "conventions and agreements of a standard-setting nature" which it adopted, or for which it is the depository in UNESCO Standard-Setting Instruments. This is a loose-leaf binder of conventions, recommendations, and declarations which is periodically updated with replacement pages. The text of each of the multilateral agreements herein is available also via the United Nations Treaty Collection website. To make known the status of these agreements, UNESCO issues the "Standard-Setting Instruments of UNESCO." The pamphlet designates each agreement's UNTS registration number, signatories, and each signatory's date of acceptance; and is available free from UNESCO's Paris office.


UNESCO lists its international agreements on its website. Some of the listings have links to the texts of the agreements, however, the website does not give citations to the general indices nor signatories.

222. See generally UNESCO STANDARD-SETTING INSTRUMENTS (publishing standard conventions and agreements).

K. World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

1. General Information\textsuperscript{224} (handbook)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is an intergovernmental organization and a specialized United Nations agency since 1974. It is responsible for administering nineteen (as of 1998) multilateral agreements that protect inventions, trademarks, integrated circuit designs, citations of product origin, and literary, musical, and artistic copyrights. It is not the only international organization that protects intellectual property.

*General Information* explains all of the WIPO treaties from 1883 through 1996, with the exception of two treaties concluded on December 20, 1996, after the handbook’s publication, and the Treaty in Respect of Integrated Circuits, executed on May 26, 1989. For each treaty, *General Information* provides the signature date, the states party, the depository (WIPO in almost all instances), whether the treaty resulted in a union and whether that union publishes a periodical. No citations to LNTS or UNTS are given.

The texts and status of WIPO’s treaties can be obtained from WIPO’s website. The treaty texts and other information concerning the World Intellectual Property Organization can be ordered from their office.\textsuperscript{225}

This is a good example of a topical list of treaties that would be very difficult to compile and understand without the direct help of an administrative international organization.

L. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

1. Agreements and Working Arrangements With Other International Organizations\textsuperscript{226}

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a 185-member specialized agency of the United Nations. Its work consists of gathering and communicating nonpolitical atmospheric,


\textsuperscript{225} Contact World Intellectual Property Organization, Publication Sales, 34 Chemin des Colombettes, CH 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

\textsuperscript{226} See *Agreements and Working Arrangements with Other International Organizations* (last modified Feb. 6, 1998) <http://www.wmo.ch>.
climatic, and hydrological information. Most of its agreements are with other international organizations.

Most of WMO's agreements can be located with the United Nations Treaty Collection and with IMO's own Agreements and Working Arrangements With Other international Organizations. The latter is a loose-leaf series (supplemented irregularly) of full and partial texts of agreements and letters of understanding with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations. In most instances, it gives, preceding the text, an explanatory note, a date for the agreement, and a cite to a WMO document number. It is several years in arrears.

M. World Trade Organization (WTO)227

1. Status of Legal Instruments

The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in 1995 to settle trade disputes at the governmental level and to convene trade negotiations for open, legally enforceable trade rules. It was preceded (for forty-seven years) by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The GATT's and WTO's treaty instruments differ from the usually compact and finite treaties of other international organizations. GATT's and WTO's "legal instruments" arrange binding agreements into a code by topic. Amendments, specifications, reservations, protocols and process-verbals are included in the legal instruments with a loose-leaf system of replacing and supplementing existing pages with new pages. The loose-leaf publications are GATT Status of Legal Instruments and WTO Status of Legal Instruments. Replacement packets have a full "subject index of instruments," an updated list of contracting parties, and a sheet of replacement instructions. The replacement entries have a title, dates of conclusion and entry into force or a cite to the appropriate treaty series.

WTO's catalog can be obtained free of charge from the above Geneva address. The texts of GATT's and WTO's agreements can be ordered from the WTO's bookstore (at the same Geneva address) and from Bernan Associates. The World Trade Organization identifies some of its agreements on its website:

http://www.wto.org/wto/about/agmnts0.htm

Although these agreements are grouped into large categories, it is possible to link to more detailed explanations within each category, including the names of the agreements involved. The agreements are titled and dated, but status information is not provided nor are the agreements sourced. The entire 1994 WTO agreement is at 33 ILM 1144–1272 (1994).

The WTO also discusses international trade-treaty developments in its annual report. The report includes, among its sections, short lists of bilateral, multilateral, or bloc agreements pertinent to the subject matter of the sections.

IX. HOW TO LOOK UP ADDRESSES FOR SECRETARIATS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS’ OFFICES OF LEGAL AFFAIRS, AND MINISTRIES OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Signed multilateral agreements usually stipulate the name of its depository organization or its secretariat in one of the agreements articles. An international organization’s Office of Legal Affairs, like the Organization of African Unity, or a secretariat, like the World Intellectual Property Organization, is a source of free lists and texts for the convention agreements it administers. A bilateral treaty, however, is usually recorded, held, and availed by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two signing nations.

1. Yearbook of International Organizations

The Yearbook of International Organizations traces its own history back to 1905. It has mail, email, and website addresses for and descriptions of international organizations, both intergovernmental and non-governmental. A small number of these IOs are listed under their foreign language names. Volume III, under "treaties," has a long list of multilateral agreements and conventions in alphabetical order by their popular names. Section A of volume IV lists serial publications for each international organization.

2. Encyclopedia of Associations: International Organizations\textsuperscript{229}

The Encyclopedia of Associations: International Organizations is a direct competitor of the Yearbook of International Organizations. The Encyclopedia also has addresses and phone numbers of international organizations.

3. Political Handbook of the World\textsuperscript{230}

The yearly Political Handbook's main section lists every nation's non-United Nations intergovernmental organization memberships. Appendix C lists the member nation of each U.N. specialized agency. The Handbook also contains descriptive texts for the major intergovernmental organizations.

4. Green Globe Yearbook\textsuperscript{231}

The Green Globe Yearbook is a publication for the explanation and surveillance of fifty multilateral and regional agreements concerned with environmental protection, wildlife protection, and nuclear safety. For each agreement, the Yearbook provides objectives, dates, status of participation, its secretariat's address and phone number, the finances and monitoring functions for the implementation of its intentions, and, when possible, the address of an internet source site. Additionally, there is a fourteen page chart identifying the nations that have signed or ratified each instrument. No citations to printed sources are given.

The Yearbook further includes full descriptions, membership, and secretariat addresses and phone numbers for IGOs like the Food and Agriculture Organization; for NGOs like Greenpeace International; and, as implied above, for secretariats created by international conventions, like the 1992 Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The Green Globe Yearbook is found on the reference shelf in every university library.

\textsuperscript{229} See Encyclopedia of Ass'n: Int'l Org.' (34nd ed. 1999).
\textsuperscript{230} See Political Handbook of the World (Arthur S. Banks et al. eds., 1998).
\textsuperscript{231} See Green Globe Y.B. (Fridtjof Nansen Inst. ed., 1997).
5. Treaties and Alliances of the World\textsuperscript{232}

In the "Regional Agreements" section of Treaties and Alliances are the addresses of various small intra-regional organizations, such as the African Regional Organization for Standardization.

6. Europa World Yearbook\textsuperscript{233}

The Europa World Yearbook has, within the entry for each nation, the addresses and phone numbers of its ministries and a section for the names and addresses of its national organizations. The Yearbook also lists the addresses and phone numbers of thousands of international organizations and of specialized departments within those international organizations.

7. The International Directory of Government\textsuperscript{234}

The Directory has the addresses and phone numbers of each nation's ministries, departments, and agencies.

8. International Organizations\textsuperscript{235}

The International Organizations website is maintained by Northwestern University.

9. Treaty Secretariats\textsuperscript{236}

This site has links to many websites of multilateral treaty secretariats.

10. Multilateral Organizations\textsuperscript{237}

This report details the assessed and voluntary U.S. contributions to 187 IGOs for the years 1993 through 1995. No addresses or citations are provided.

\textsuperscript{233} See The Europa World Y.B. 1 (1996).
\textsuperscript{234} See generally The International Directory of Government (Europa Publications, 1995).
\textsuperscript{237} See sudoc no. GA 1.13: NSIAD-97-42.
X. IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS FOR UNITED NATIONS AND UNITED STATES TREATY SECTIONS

1. Office of the Chief of the Treaty Section of the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs

This New York Office performs U.N. depository functions for multilateral agreements and publishes Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General. To contact, call (212) 963-5048.

2. United Nations Treaty Information Office

General information or assistance in identifying a treaty can be ascertained by calling the New York office at either (212) 963-7958; (212) 963-3918; or (212) 963-5467.

For information on multilateral treaties deposited with the Secretary-General or for identification and information of bilateral and multilateral treaties not deposited with the Secretary-General please call (212) 963-3813 or (212) 963-2523.

3. Office of the United Nations Treaty Series Index Production

For information about the United Nations Treaty Series Index Production Activities, call the New York office at (212) 963-5483.

4. For Treaty Affairs

Call this Washington, DC, office for identification, citation, and status of United States treaties. It may be reached at (202) 647-1345 or by fax at (202) 736-7541.

5. United States Department of State Legal Advisor

The Legal Advisor provides the State Department with advice on international issues and participates in international negotiations. The phone number is (202) 647-9598.

238. See generally Office of the Chief of the Treaty Section of the UN Office of Legal Affairs (publishing Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General).