



**Comparative Law:
A Comprehensive Research
Guide**

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COMPARATIVE LAW - A COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH GUIDE

1. INTRODUCTION

Comparative law is a method of studying the similarities and differences between the laws of two or more countries or between two or more legal systems. As an academic discipline comparative law has recently become more important for two basic reasons. First, trade is increasingly defined in global terms. Second, in some areas, such as the European Union, there are movements toward harmonization of laws. This guide is intended to provide general strategies and reference sources for researching comparative law in print and electronic sources.

The Coastal Law Library has a large collection of print and electronic resources for researching comparative law. Some resources are [database subscriptions](#)¹ available to Coastal Law students and academicians, e.g. [Lexis](#)², [Westlaw](#)³ and [HeinOnline](#)⁴ (Coastal on-campus access only). References are made herein to these resources as applicable. If you need assistance during your research, visit the Coastal Library Reference Desk during [staffed hours](#)⁵. You may also submit your question to a Coastal Reference Librarian using the [Ask a Librarian](#)⁶ link or conduct a search in the Coastal [online catalog](#)⁷.

2. RESEARCH DISTINCTIONS

The most basic distinction between researching U.S. law and foreign law is the difference in the sources and hierarchy of legal authority. For example, depending on the country you are researching the primary sources of law may vary considerably and include principles of customary law or even religious legal hierarchy. Some legal systems are structured around a distinct hierarchy, and others may have a combination or mixed legal system. *Stare decisis* does not exist in many civil law jurisdictions, but citation to headnotes as legal authority may be permitted.¹ Legal scholarship is considered doctrine and is more authoritative in civil law jurisdictions than in common law countries. The difference in sources and hierarchy among jurisdictions is only one of several challenges a researcher may encounter.

3. WHERE TO BEGIN

Researching comparative law is a complex and sometimes challenging endeavor. As such, there is no one-size-fits-all strategy for research that will work in all situations. A good starting point is to get a general overview of the structure of foreign legal systems and the sources of law for the country. You should always consult secondary sources because they are research tools that work well at any stage of the process. Once you have a basic grasp of the

¹ K. Zweigert & H. Kotz, AN INTRODUCTION TO COMPARATIVE LAW 259-64 (3rd ed. 1998).

legal system and sources of law for the subject or jurisdiction you are researching, you will then want to locate the relevant foreign legal material. During your search, you will likely want to consult foreign legal dictionaries and encyclopedias in translation. Always finish your research by checking the correctness of your citation form.

4. STRUCTURE OF LEGAL SYSTEMS

Useful introductory sources include nutshells, introductory texts, bibliographies, and research guides.

Nutshells and Introductory Texts

1. Mary Ann Glendon, Michael W. Gordon & Paolo G. Carozza, *Comparative Legal Traditions in a Nutshell* (K560.G43 1999). This basic introduction to the topic is thorough and concise.
2. Jeanne Rehberg and Radu D. Popa, eds. *Accidental Tourist on the New Frontier: An Introduction to Global Legal Research* (K85.A27 1998). You will find textbook quality on this topic, but note that citations to and discussion of internet resources are somewhat dated.
3. René David & John E.C. Brierley, *Major Legal Systems in the World Today: An Introduction to the Comparative Study of Law* (K583.D3813 1985). Legal systems are described according to the distinct model (commonly referred to in comparative law studies as a “legal family”) around which its legal system developed. The history, structure and sources of each family are fully discussed. The models described here are (1) Romano-Germanic (2) Socialist (3) Common Law, and (4) other unique concepts of law including Muslim Law, Law of India, Laws of the Far East, and Laws of Africa and Malagasy. The appendix has an excellent bibliography of information and references to articles, other books, encyclopedias, libraries and centers on comparative law.
4. K. Zweigert & H. Kötz, *An Introduction to Comparative Law* (K583.Z813 1998). This book presents the legal families of the world in a style that is especially helpful to the researcher. Bibliographic information relative to a topic of discussion is printed at the beginning of each chapter for easier reference instead of at the end of the book. Fully explored here are the religious legal systems in Islamic law and Hindu law with accompanying bibliographies. A useful book that both discusses and illustrates comparative law methodology.
5. *Law and Judicial Systems of Nations*, edited by The World Jurist Association, Washington, D.C. (K583.W64 2002). First published in 1978, this volume is a compilation arranged by chapters of 193 countries and the legal system found in each. You will find information about each country’s practicing lawyers, organization of the bar, legal education, hierarchy of courts, and the origins of the legal system.

6. H. Patrick Glenn, *Legal Traditions of the World: Sustainable Diversity in Law* (K559.G545 2007). This work surveys the civil and common law families as well as religious and cultural law families.
7. Mary Ann Glendon, Paolo G. Carozza & Colin B. Picker, *Comparative Legal Traditions: Text, Materials and Cases on Western Law* (K583.G55 2007). The authors analyze cases and statutes to compare legal doctrines in civil and common law families.
8. *Comparative Law: An Introduction* (Vivian Grosswald Curran, ed.) (K559.C65 2002). Here you will find an introduction to the methodology of comparative legal analysis.
9. Alan Watson, *Legal Transplants: an Approach to Comparative Law* (K584.W37 1993). This work explores the study of comparative law from historical and relational perspectives.
10. *Introduction to Foreign Legal Systems* (Richard A. Danner & Marie-Louise H. Bernal, eds.) (K583.I57 1994). This book provides an introduction to legal systems that are not based on the common law (including chapters on Chinese, Japanese and African legal systems) and some practical advice on researching foreign law.
11. *The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law* (Mathias Reimann & Reinhard Zimmermann, eds.) (K48.O96 2006). This is a collection of essays that examine the development of comparative law in a number of countries.
12. *Law in Radically Different Cultures* (K583.L38 1983). Here you will find discussions of problems in inheritance, criminal, contracts and family law from a social aspect in Western, Egyptian, Botswana and Chinese law systems.
13. The [World Legal System](#)⁸ site at the University of Ottawa Faculty of Law categorizes the legal systems of the countries of the world and provides brief definitions.
14. *Modern Legal Systems Cyclopedia* (K530.M62 1984). This source will likely have the country you are researching if you cannot find it in other sources.
15. *Martindale-Hubbell International Law Digest* (KF190.M3745). This publication provides brief summaries of the laws of 80 countries.
16. [CIA World Factbook](#)⁹. Here you will find detailed information on types of legal systems, geography, people, government, economy, military and other topics for the countries of the world.
17. *The World Almanac & Book of Facts* (AY67.N5 W7). This publication presents historical and cultural facts about nations of the world, including types of government and links to a country's website.

Bibliographies

1. Juergen Christoph Goedan, *International Legal Bibliographies: A Worldwide Guide and Critique* (K37.G63). Translated in English, this authoritative work is based on the original work published in German in 1975. It contains comprehensive bibliographies and full evaluations of books and articles dealing with comparative, foreign, and international law. The bibliographies are arranged by subject, with an author index and geographic index by country. Note that articles are not indexed after 1990.
2. Peter De Cruz, *Comparative Law in a Changing World* (K561 .D42 2005). The author provides a good overview that reflects current trends on the world legal scene and includes selective bibliographies for further research.
3. You can find bibliographies to international legal materials using a keyword search *bibliography [subject area]* from the Coastal [online catalog](#)¹⁰. For example, a keyword search on *bibliography human rights international* returns David Weissbrodt's *Selected International Human Rights' Instruments; and, Bibliography for Research on International Human Rights' Law* (K3240.W44 2001).

Research Guides

General

1. [Globalex](#)¹¹ is an online publication from the Hauser Global Law School Program at NYU School of Law. Here you will find several high-level comparative and foreign law research guides organized by country and by subject.
2. Paul Norman, senior reference librarian at the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, University of London, published [Comparative Law](#)¹², a guide that provides advice for comparative law research along with citations to print and electronic resources.
3. Mary Rumsey, [Basic Guide to Researching Foreign Law](#)¹³ outlines strategies for finding the laws of countries other than the U.S. (with a focus on finding codes, rather than cases, in English); also included are links to websites, guides and other secondary materials.
4. [Law Librarians' Resource Exchange](#)¹⁴ (LLRX) provides a number of [authoritative research guides](#)¹⁵ on international law issues and the legal systems of jurisdictions from around the world.
5. The American Society of International Law's [Guide to Electronic Resources for International Law](#)¹⁶ is a collection of research guides for international law issues written by experts.
6. *Guide to International Legal Research* (Maeve Miller, ed.) (KZ1234.G85 2007) is an annual publication from the George Washington International Law Review. You will

find extremely valuable research tools for legal systems of nations of the world. The subject matter index is especially helpful.

7. [Legal Research Resources on the Internet](#)¹⁷ from the University of Chicago Library provides links to general research guides for finding foreign legal databases and other sources.

Individual Foreign Jurisdictions

1. Silke Sahl, *A Selective List of Guides to Foreign Legal Research*¹⁸ provides links to research guides for many nations and regions around the world.
2. [Foreign & International Law Resources: An Annotated Guide to Web Sites Around the World](#)¹⁹ (Harvard Law School) provides links to guides for researching foreign jurisdictions.
3. New York University School of Law Library's [collection of foreign databases by jurisdiction](#)²⁰ is a good place to start when trying to locate law for a particular country.
4. You can find research guides to individual jurisdictions using the keyword search *legal research [Name of Country]*. For example, you would find Nicole Atwill's *France: How to Conduct Research in French Law* (K85.M4 A89 1999) with the keyword search *legal research france*.

5. SECONDARY SOURCES

Good secondary sources can help at any stage of research to collect relevant authoritative sources. To find print or electronic sources for articles and other sources, access the following from the Coastal Law [online subscription databases](#)²¹:

1. [First Search](#)²² – allows you to search catalogs from regional and world libraries for media of all types. Search results indicate databases and libraries that have the item you have located. Generally, results for articles are to citations or abstracts. Password is required for off-campus access.
2. [HeinOnline](#)²³ – allows a search encompassing a broad time range. Articles are generally full-text and may be downloaded from the site for printing. Coastal on-campus access only.

To request books and media from libraries other than Coastal Law, access the [Interlibrary Loan](#)²⁴ service from the Coastal Law Library webpage.

Journals

1. The *International Journal of Legal Information* is the official publication of the International Association of Law Libraries (K9.N8485). It includes many bibliographies and reviews books of interest. The electronic version is accessed through [HeinOnline](#)²⁵ and is Coastal on-campus access only.
2. The [Foreign, Comparative and International Law Newsletter](#)²⁶ is a publication of the American Association of Law Libraries. Links to full-text articles are provided.
3. The [Electronic Journal of Comparative Law](#)²⁷ is an online journal that publishes articles about comparative law methodology.
4. The [European Journal of Legal Studies](#)²⁸ includes articles on comparative law. Take note that most, but not all, of the articles have English translations.
5. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly* is published by The British Institute of International and Comparative Law (K9.N749). The [online version](#)²⁹ has abstracts, citations and some full text articles. Coastal on-campus access only.

Indexes

1. [Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals](#)³⁰ (Thomas H. Reynolds, ed.) indexes articles in English language and foreign language journals in the fields of public and private international law, comparative law and the municipal law of all countries except the U.S., U.K. and Commonwealth countries with common law systems. Subject headings are in English.
2. *Index to Periodical Articles Related to Law* (K33.I537) covers approximately 660 English-language periodicals with a single author/subject index.
3. [Legal Trac](#)³¹ is an online index resource to a large number of periodicals. Coastal on-campus access only.
4. The American Society of Comparative Law publishes this [index](#)³² to articles published in the *American Journal of Comparative Law* (K1.M439).

6. SOURCES OF LAW

Once you have a general overview of a country's legal system, you will want to find specific legal material for the issue you are researching. There are generally two methods, jurisdiction or subject area, to find foreign legal material. A *search by jurisdiction* means you are researching a known item, e.g. a statute, code, or case. A *subject area search* means you are looking in a specific subject area, e.g. family, environmental, commercial, or trade law, or

perhaps procedure. You may want to consider using both methods – jurisdictional and subject area – in your research, particularly if an international treaty, e.g. NAFTA, is involved.

Jurisdiction

If a system is structured as a *civil law* jurisdiction, it is based on codes and you would research an issue in the appropriate article in a source code for the jurisdiction. If the system is a *common law* jurisdiction, you would usually begin looking for relevant case law in a source reporter. Be aware that English translations must be used with caution since the quality of translation can vary. Terms of art and legal nuances do not often translate well, and words spelled alike may have different meanings. There are many online translation services, e.g. [babelfish](#)³³, that you may find translate well enough to get a general understanding of a document.

1. [Foreign Law Guide](#)³⁴. This is a good place to start when you are looking for statutes of another country. If you are looking for a specific piece of legislation, this guide is particularly useful because it contains a brief introduction to the legal system, a list of codifications, gazettes and other sources of law for a country. There is a section listing sources of law by subject for each country. You will find citations to available English translations. Take note this guide is referenced herein several times because it is a valuable resource for varied areas of research. Coastal on-campus access only.
 - a. The print equivalent that the [Foreign Law Guide](#)³⁵ replaces is the multi-volume set: Thomas H. Reynolds & Arturo A. Flores, *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World* (K38.R49).
2. [Worldlii](#)³⁶ (World Legal Information Institute) is also a good place to start when looking for sources of law for a country. This is a free access website that publishes a [collection](#)³⁷ of links to full-text databases of primary sources for several countries. It has links to lists of resources to browse by country, region or subject. Per its website, access is provided to 891 databases from 123 countries and territories.
3. [GLIN](#)³⁸ is the Global Legal Information Network from the Law Library of the U.S. Library of Congress that publishes a [database](#)³⁹ of laws, regulations, judicial decisions and other legal resources contributed by governmental agencies and international organizations. Official texts are in the original language with English language summaries added. Free access is limited to less than 30 countries.
4. [International Legal Materials](#)⁴⁰ (K9.N74) is published by the American Society of International Law (ASIL) and prints translations (usually first in print availability) of selected important laws from foreign countries. It has been in publication since 1962 and comes out twice a month. It is an excellent source for primary research documents. Six years of back issues are available online from the [ASIL](#)⁴¹ website.

5. [Government Gazettes Online](#)⁴² is a list published by the University of Michigan with links to nations' online gazettes. A gazette is an official journal that publishes the texts of new laws and government decisions for a country.
6. [Legal Research Resources on the Internet](#)⁴³ from the University of Chicago Library contains links to sources of foreign law.
7. The [American Society of Comparative Law](#)⁴⁴ (ASCL) website has a collection of research and information links to comparative and foreign law sites. You will also find links to comparative law institutes, grant opportunities, and certain electronic comparative law journals.

Constitutions

Most countries' constitutions have been translated and are available.

1. *Constitutions of the Countries of the World* (Blaustein & Franz, eds) (K3157.A2 B58 1971) is a looseleaf set that provides the text of constitutions of countries from around the world.
2. Links to English translations of constitutions are provided at:
 - a. [The Constitution Finder](#)⁴⁵
 - b. [The Constitution Society](#)⁴⁶
 - c. [WashLawWeb: Constitutions](#)⁴⁷
3. The [International Constitutional Law Project](#)⁴⁸ at the University of Bern is a useful source with English translations of constitutions and related documents.
4. *Print Sources of Historical Constitutions*, 34 Int'l J. Legal Info. 529 (2007) has a list of sources for historical constitutional documents translated into English.

Codes

Specific codes, statutes or subject-specific collections from several countries are generally translated.

1. [Foreign Law Guide](#)⁴⁹ [bibliographic details *above*]. This is one of the best places to find citations to codes in translation. Coastal on-campus access only.
 - a. You will also find code citations in the print version the online version replaces: Thomas H. Reynolds & Arturo A. Flores, *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World* (K38 .R49 1989).

2. [*Legal Information Institute*](#)⁵⁰ from Cornell University gathers links to country specific indexes to primary law from around the world.
3. [*Multinational Collections Database*](#)⁵¹ from the Library of Congress lists titles that reprint laws and regulations of many countries. You can search by jurisdiction or subject area or by a combination of the two.
4. Subject-specific collections
 - a. Jon S. Schultz, *Statutes Compared: a U.S., Canadian, Multinational Research Guide to Statutes by Subject* (KF1.S355 2001) provides citations to collections of statutes of multiple jurisdictions arranged by subject. Also included is an index of U.S. and Canadian statutory sources for comparison.
 - b. *The French Commercial Code in English* (KJV2194.31807.A5213 2006).
5. You can search for code translations in the Coastal [*online catalog*](#)⁵² using a keyword search. The search terms should include the common name for the code, e.g. civil code, and the keywords *translation* or *English*.

Subject Areas

Listed below are examples of frequently researched subject-area topics.

1. Charlotte Bynum, [*Foreign Law: Subject Law Collections on the Web*](#)⁵³. This article provides online resources for foreign law on specific subjects.
2. Domestic laws of member states are sometimes found on websites of international organizations:
 - a. [*Legislationline*](#)⁵⁴ is from the OSCE (Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe) Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, an *ad hoc* organization under the United Nations umbrella. Covered here are topics including human trafficking, elections, terrorism, freedom of information, and others.
 - b. [*Doing Business*](#)⁵⁵ is found on the World Bank [*website*](#)⁵⁶. It contains business laws from almost every member state.
3. Arbitration
 - a. Kluwer Arbitration is a fully searchable database in the field of international commercial arbitration. From the Coastal Law Library [*subscription database*](#)⁵⁷, choose the *International Business* tab and scroll to the bottom of the page to find Kluwer Law International.

4. Business and commercial

- a. *Comparative Law and Economics* (K583 .C66 2004). A three-volume collection of articles in which differences among legal systems are analyzed and evaluated from an economic viewpoint.
- b. CCH Internet Research NetWork publishes an *International Business* webpage that has as its primary focus international securities regulation and reporting. From the Coastal Law Library [subscription database](#)⁵⁸, choose *CCH Business & Finance Research Network*. Coastal on-campus access only.

5. Environmental

- a. [ECOLEX](#)⁵⁹ provides links to databases for treaties, court decisions, legislation and literature. From the website, choose “gateway to environmental law.”

6. Family Law

- a. *The International Survey of Family Law* (Bill Atkin, ed.) (K670.A53 A56 2007). Published by the International Society of Family Law, this survey provides information on current developments in family law in selected nations.
- b. The [International Family Law](#)⁶⁰ resource page from Washburn University School of Law provides links to an international family law beginner's guide, a selective resource guide, and various international family courts.
- c. [EISIL](#)⁶¹ (Electronic Information System for International Law) provides a research guide to private international law topics such as [Family and Children](#)⁶² with links to international conventions and primary documents, websites and a listed research guide.
- d. [International Family Law: A Selective Resource Guide](#)⁶³ was originally published in 2000 and includes editorial updates. You will find lists of family law topics with international websites, major documents and treaties.
- e. Weblogs on international family law do exist and may provide some insight into a particular international family law issue. Some international family law attorneys publish their own [blog](#)⁶⁴.

7. Intellectual Property

- a. [CLEA](#)⁶⁵ (Collection of Laws for Electronic Access) is published by [WIPO](#)⁶⁶ (World Intellectual Property Organization). It provides access to legislation on intellectual property from various countries and regions.

8. You can also access foreign law using a subject keyword search using *law [country]* or *law [international]* from the Coastal [online catalog](#)⁶⁷.

Court Decisions

Foreign court decisions are rarely translated and are more challenging to locate than foreign legislation. Take note that you may not be able to find an English translation of a foreign decision because they are not considered primary law in many countries. Sometimes only the highest court will issue its decisions. In many countries periodicals and journals are the unofficial sources for court decisions and may be the best sources to find case summaries and citations to new case law. If you have a citation to a foreign decision and cannot decipher the abbreviation for the case reporter, use one of the sources listed below under *Dictionaries* and *Abbreviations* topic heading.

1. [Foreign Law Guide](#)⁶⁸ [bibliographic details *above*] is an excellent source to find an official reporter for a country. For your search, choose the jurisdiction, and then look under “Court Reports.” Coastal on-campus access only.
 - a. You will also find citations to official reporters in the print version: Thomas H. Reynolds & Arturo A. Flores, *Foreign Law: Current Sources of Codes and Basic Legislation in Jurisdictions of the World* (K38 .R49 1989).
2. [Worldlii](#)⁶⁹ (bibliographic details *above*) provides [links](#)⁷⁰ to court decisions for many countries.
3. [WashLaw](#)⁷¹ (Washburn University School of Law) provides [links to sources of judicial decisions](#)⁷² from jurisdictions around the world on its website.
4. The University of Texas School of Law’s Institute of Transnational Law sponsors a [database of about 1,000 decisions](#)⁷³ translated into English from mainly Germany and France. Israel, Austria and Italy are also included.
5. [Global Courts](#)⁷⁴ provides access to Supreme Court decisions from 129 countries.
6. *International Law Reports* (KZ199.A56) provides decisions from a wide range of national and international tribunals. Here you will find a table of cases arranged alphabetically by party, court and country and a digest.
7. The [Project on International Courts and Tribunals](#)⁷⁵ provides access to the decisions of select international tribunals.
8. The University College London’s Institute of Global Law offers [links to translated cases](#)⁷⁶ from Germany, France, Austria and Israel.
9. John P. Dawson, *The Oracles of the Law* (KJ147.D38 1968). This is a study of case law in the legal systems of England, Rome, France and Germany.

10. [World Law Guide](#)⁷⁷ provides access to world courts and cases. Subject headings are translated, but some decisions are not in English.
11. *European Current Law* (KJC30 .E97). Here you will find abstracts of case law from Western Europe.
12. [Lexis](#)⁷⁸ has case law from the following countries: Australia, Brunei, Canada, China & Hong Kong, India, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Singapore, South Africa and U.K. Subscription access only.
13. [Westlaw](#)⁷⁹ has case law from the following countries: Australia, Canada, Hong Kong and U.K. Subscription access only.

7. FOREIGN LANGUAGE DICTIONARIES

Sources for definitions of legal terms and concepts and associated abbreviations are legal dictionaries and abbreviations dictionaries. The reference collection in the Coastal Law Library includes dictionaries on various topics. If you need to find one, search the Coastal [library catalog](#)⁸⁰, stop by the Coastal Reference Desk, or submit a question via [Ask a Librarian](#)⁸¹.

Legal Dictionaries

1. Dahl's *Law Dictionary: Spanish-English/English-Spanish* (K52 .S6 2006); *Law Dictionary: French-English/English-French* (K52 .F7 D35 1995). These are annotated legal dictionaries. Each annotation includes translated definitions from codes, case law, statutes, legal writing, international treaties and legal opinions from attorneys general.
2. *Elsevier's Legal Dictionary* (K54 .E45 2001). Legal phrases/words are translated from English to German, French, Dutch, and Spanish.
3. *West's Law and Commercial Dictionary in Five Languages: English to German, Spanish, French, Italian* (K54 .W47 1985). Here there are definitions of the legal and commercial terms and phrases of American, English, and civil law jurisdictions.
4. *West's Spanish-English/English-Spanish Law Dictionary*. (K52 .S6 S65 1992). Translation of legal terms and phrases with definitions of legal concepts.
5. *Dictionary of Anglo-Belgian Law* (K52 .F7 A48 1988). A dictionary of French and Belgian legal terms translated into English.
6. *A French-English Dictionary of Legal Words and Phrases Including Legal Commercial Terms Most Commonly in Use* (K52 .F7 W55 1988).

7. *Russian-English Legal Dictionary: and Bibliographic Sources for Russian Law in English* (K52 .R8 B878 2001). The author arranges this bibliography by subject-category and jurisdiction to include public international law, international treaties and international organizations.

Abbreviations Dictionaries

1. [*Cardiff Index to Legal Abbreviations*](#)⁸². This is a useful source if you cannot decipher a citation to a foreign case reporter.
2. *World Dictionary of Legal Abbreviations*. (K89.W67 1999). Here you will find a comprehensive source of legal abbreviations indexed by country.
3. *Bieber's Dictionary of Legal Abbreviations*. KF246.B46 2001). These are mainly U.S. entries, however many U.K. and Commonwealth abbreviations are included.
4. *Index to Legal Citations and Abbreviations*. (K85.R3 1993). This is an excellent source for U.K., Ireland, and the Commonwealth but includes some other jurisdictions.

8. INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPEDIAS

1. René David, "Sources of Law" in *2 International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law* (K48 .I58).
2. *Legal Systems of the World: A Political, Social, and Cultural Encyclopedia* (Herbert M. Kritzer, ed.) (K48 .L44 2002). This four-volume set is arranged alphabetically by country and subject. The country entries provide brief geopolitical (with maps) and economic descriptions, an historical overview, a discussion of the legal system and short bibliographies.
3. *Directory of Foreign Law Collections* (K68 .D565 1991).
4. *International Encyclopaedia of Laws*. This loose-leaf, multi-volume publication is organized by topic; volumes are shelved according to subject matter:
 - a. *Civil Procedure* (K2205.I57)
 - b. *Constitutional Law* (K3165.I58)
 - c. *Contracts* (K840.I58)
 - d. *Intellectual Property* (K1401.I55)
 - e. *Sports Law* (K3702.I58)
 - f. The [website](#)⁸³ includes a list of subjects covered and full texts of selected monographs for a few countries.

9. SOURCES FOR CITATION FORM

1. Rule 20 of the *Bluebook* (KF245.D853 2006) covers foreign materials. Table 2 lists foreign jurisdictions in alphabetical order. If your jurisdiction is not covered in Table 2, follow the general guidelines noted in Rule 20.
2. [*International Legal Citation Manual*](#)⁸⁴ covers about 100 countries and includes information on the legal systems and legal research resources.

10. OTHER WEBSITES

1. [*International Law Resources*](#)⁸⁵ is a list of internet sources compiled by Cynthia Pittson of the Pace Law Library that includes countries' websites, Library of Congress websites and other major sources for finding foreign law.
2. [*Global Jurist*](#)⁸⁶ is sponsored by the Berkeley Electronic Press and provides an online forum for legal articles and scholarly debate on various issues including comparative law.
3. The [*United Nations Treaty Collection*](#)⁸⁷ is especially helpful to find the role of international treaties in a nation's legal system.
4. Boston College publishes the [*International and Comparative Law Review*](#)⁸⁸ that includes articles by students and outside authors.
5. [*Hieros Gamos*](#)⁸⁹ is an online directory of worldwide legal sources, including directorates, publications, practice and worldwide law resources for 142 countries.
6. The [*ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law*](#)⁹⁰ is a joint effort between the International Law Students' Association of Chicago and Shepard Broad Law Center at Nova Southeastern University in Florida. Issues are published three times yearly.

¹ <http://www.fcsl.edu/lrc/resources/research/subscription>

² <http://www.lexisnexis.com/lawschool/Login.asp?L=1>

³ <https://lawschool.westlaw.com/shared/signon02.asp?path=%2fDesktopDefault.aspx>

⁴ <http://www.heinonline.org/front/front-index>

⁵ http://www.fcsl.edu/lrc/about_hours

⁶ http://www.fcsl.edu/lrc/ask_librarian

⁷ <http://catalog.fcsl.edu/search~S1>

⁸ <http://www.droitcivil.uottawa.ca/world-legal-systems/eng-monde.php>

⁹ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2100.html>

¹⁰ <http://catalog.fcsl.edu/search~S1>

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- 11 <http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/>
 - 12 http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Comparative_Law.htm
 - 13 http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Foreign_Law-Research.htm
 - 14 <http://www.llrx.com>
 - 15 http://www.llrx.com/comparative_and_foreign_law.html
 - 16 <http://www.asil.org/resource/home.htm>
 - 17 <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/~llou/foreignlaw.html>
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