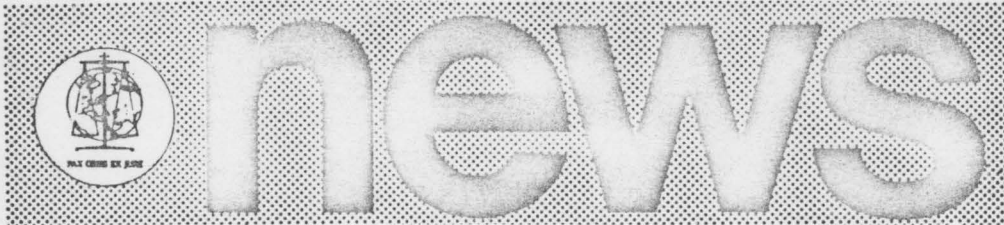


**The original documents are located in Box 25, folder “World Peace Through Law Center, 1975” of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.**

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# The World Peace Through Law Center



Charles S. Rhyne

President

400 Hill Building  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
U.S.A.

For release October 15 a.m.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

SITE OF 1975 WORLD CONFERENCE

WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW



*Monday  
10/12/75*

WASHINGTON: The 1975 World Peace Through Law Conference will be held October 12-17, 1975 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the World Association of Judges, the World Association of Lawyers and the World Association of Law Professors, this seventh biennial conference will consider a broad range of international law subjects and is expected to attract over 4,000 participants from over 100 nations. A formal agenda of topics to be discussed has not been decided yet, although the rights of women will receive special attention because the United Nations has declared 1975 the International Year of Women.

Previous conferences have brought together over 15,000 of the world's lawyers, judges and legal scholars to exchange ideas on some of the critical law problems of our time--hijacking, terrorism, rights of refugees, international protection of human rights, international energy law, international economic and inflation law, international monetary law,

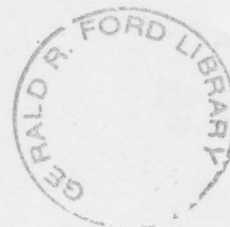
more....

global trade, foundations of the world's law systems, expanding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, environment, copyrights and patents, drug treaties, population controls and multi-national corporation law.

At the conferences held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia and Abidjan, Ivory Coast, demonstration trials were held to show how transnational disputes could be decided by courts in cases involving a spaceship crash and an airplane hijacking. A third trial is planned for the 1975 conference.

The World Peace Through Law Center was formed in 1963 by judges and lawyers of 120 nations at a meeting in Athens sponsored by the American Bar Association. The Center now has participants in 135 countries, including high court justices, lawyers and law professors from almost every nation. Its function is to develop a world legal system which can provide world order with justice among the peoples of all nations. The Center is headquartered in Washington, D.C.

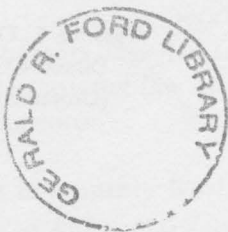
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202-347-7992



the  
world peace  
through  
law  
center



its work. . . . .  
its conference



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## FACTS ON THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

1. The World Peace Through Law Center is a worldwide organization of lawyers, judges, professors of law, law students and laymen in 135 nations. The CENTER will celebrate its 10th Anniversary in 1973.
2. The Sixth World Conference of the legal profession, sponsored by the World Peace Through Law Center, will be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, August 26-31, 1973. The CENTER's other conferences and their attendance were: Athens, Greece (1963), 1500; Washington, D.C. (1965), 3500; Geneva, Switzerland (1967), 2500; Bangkok, Thailand (1969), 1500 and Belgrade, Yugoslavia (1971), 4000.
3. The CENTER has developed a work program of over 150 subjects designed to spur the growth of international law and international legal institutions.
4. Periodicals include the bi-monthly *World Jurist*, containing current news; and *Law and Computer Technology*, a bi-monthly magazine reporting on experience in this field. Books include bi-yearly INTERNATIONAL LAW REVIEWS in the form of papers and reports to our world conferences; WORLD LEGAL DIRECTORY, a computerized publication giving names, addresses, languages and other material on the legal profession and courts of 135 nations; LAWS OF

NATIONS, a volume surveying constitutional and statutory laws of 135 nations; THE BELGRADE SPACESHIP TRIAL, a volume containing briefs, arguments and decisions in this famous Demonstration Trial; a volume presenting expert views on a proposed INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT; and many research reports on international law subjects.

5. There are over 100 committees addressing themselves to transnational law and institutions, plus newly created sections on Multi-Nation Business Law; Intellectual Property (Trademarks, Copyrights, Patents); Human Rights; Young Lawyers and Law Students; Government Lawyers; Multi-Nation Taxation; Trial Lawyers; Women Lawyers; Criminal Law; Legal Education; Center Associates (lay members); Law and Computer Technology. The World Association of Judges was created in 1966.
6. 1973 Abidjan World Conference
  - a. The CENTER is conducting an Essay Contest with a first prize of \$1,000 for the best paper on "Africa and Its Impact on Modern International Law."
  - b. A unique law exhibit will be presented, featuring "African Traditional Justice to Modern Justice." Modern law books and codes of nations and cities will also be exhibited by publishers and donated to African nations for their law libraries at the conclusion of the Conference.
  - c. A Special Observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will also be featured.

## ABIDJAN CONFERENCE PROGRAMS

### I. CONTROL OF DANGEROUS DRUGS

One of the CENTER's most ambitious projects is the development of worldwide information and a cooperative action program of the world's legal profession on the control of dangerous drugs. The results of a year-long research study on this problem will be presented to the law leaders of the world at the Conference in Abidjan. This project includes a 200-page work paper compiling and analyzing international drug treaties currently in force; a report on the international scheme of narcotic drug controls; a summary of national legislation on narcotics control throughout the world and a Model Uniform National Law on controlling dangerous drugs. The goal of the Model Law is to provide a vehicle for achieving more uniformity by all countries in the enforcement of drug treaty obligations to secure national legislation where it is lacking and to secure the organized backing of the world's legal profession and judiciary in a worldwide program to help eradicate this serious problem.

In addition, the leading law experts of the world in this field, who participated actively in the study, will hold a special Work Session at the Abidjan World Conference. This Work Session will review existing international treaties and agreements, and national legislation. The Model Uniform National Law prepared by this project, will be proposed for consideration and approval.

This study began with the realization by the CENTER that the control of dangerous drugs is a major problem throughout the world, and a problem which the world's judiciary and legal profession have not dealt with sufficiently. The CENTER, therefore, organized the manpower and knowledge of the world's legal profession to develop international cooperative action to deal with this problem and to harness lawyers and judges to educate the public and governmental leaders so that governments can take action.

The CENTER also realized that, despite recent international efforts in the form of international conventions and bilateral treaties among nations to control the international flow of such dangerous drugs, an endemic weakness lies in the fact that its

control scheme relies on the willingness and effectiveness of nations in a process in which not all share the same degree of interest and concern. The CENTER felt it necessary, therefore, to conduct such a worldwide research program to determine whether nations have acted to enforce their drug laws, and, if not, why not, and to establish concrete, practical ways and means on how to cope with the legalisms that deter nations from accepting and implementing obligations that could bring about even tighter and more effective international controls.

The Study is being conducted by a Project Director in cooperation with eight legal area experts who were each assigned a number of countries on which to report. A questionnaire designed by the Project Director is being sent to area experts soliciting the required information on drug laws in the particular nations assigned to them. This information will be used to prepare the draft of the Model Uniform National Law. This draft and an accompanying questionnaire will be mailed to approximately 10,000 members of the legal profession in 135 nations soliciting their views, suggestions and assistance. The comments thus received will be incorporated into the final Model Law. The Work Paper of approximately 200 pages will be printed in English, French and Spanish. This factual report on the results of the study and the Model Law, will be distributed worldwide.

Leo M. Pellerzi, Chairman of the CENTER's Section of Government Lawyers and Professor M. Cherif Bassiouni are in charge of this Project. The Staff Administrator is Stanley Kaleczyc.

## II. WORLD LAW DAY

On Sunday, August 26, 1973, the World Peace Throught Law Center will officially celebrate WORLD LAW DAY—dedicated to "Religion and the Law." WORLD LAW DAY, now celebrated throughout the world, was originated by the CENTER to provide a means of applying the knowledge and ability of lawyers and jurists of the world to the great tasks of research and education which must underlie the growth of law in the wrold community. WORLD LAW DAY is a prime opportunity of communicating educational material to the public and of increasing general participation in the work and efforts of the CENTER.

In the past, WORLD LAW DAY has been dedicated to Human Rights, Education, Economic Development and the Environment. WORLD LAW DAY 1973 will highlight the intimate moral relationship between Law and Religion, the historical significance of their common quest for human justice, and the present and future importance of their cooperation in securing and maintaining world order with justice.

At the Abidjan World Conference, WORLD LAW DAY will be highlighted by a distinguished panel composed of religious leaders directly concerned with law and world peace. This panel will discuss the relationship of religion to law in today's world and their joint efforts that could advance the cause of world peace. At the celebration luncheon, a distinguished leader in the field of world peace who has achieved recognition as an individual of religious character will deliver the WORLD LAW DAY address.

The World Peace Through Law Center publicizes and organizes the international celebration of this important theme through a variety of media and methods. In addition to full news coverage in all countries, the CENTER works through civic clubs, local bar associations, churches and its own National Chairmen in 135 nations to insure that appropriate events in all nations are planned on WORLD LAW DAY. The CENTER will prepare guidelines and suggestions for news releases, national, state and municipal proclamations, group resolutions, and will include these in the special WORLD LAW DAY Brochure. This Brochure also contains a synopsis of the world's major religious and legal systems, and their relation and potential contribution to the building of world peace. The religions described in the Brochure are: Buddhism, the Chinese Ethic, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam and Judaism. The legal systems described in the Brochure are: African Law, Brahmanic Law, Civil Law, Common Law, the Confucian Order, Islamic Law and Socialist Law. Symbolic photographs for each major religion and legal system are also included in the Brochure. The CENTER will assist insofar as it is able in the coordination of panel discussions, film showings, worship services and addresses.



### *Organizing National and Local Programs*

Programs and Ceremonies at the local, national, and world levels will be an integral part of the celebration of WORLD LAW DAY, August 26, 1973. Prior to that date all CENTER National Committees, local, regional, and national Bar Associations, and civic organizations are requested to have set up machinery for planning and coordinating WORLD LAW DAY activities. Law school committees, judicial organizations, and religious organizations and congregations are also asked to cooperate in this joint venture for world peace and justice. The purpose of WORLD LAW DAY 1973 is to educate men and women by familiarizing them with the promise and potentialities of a joint effort by law and religion to promote world peace. It will demonstrate that this goal is possible by the cooperative programs engaged in under its auspices. It is the goal of the CENTER to have services of worship, official municipal, regional and national ceremonies, and programs and projects by WORLD LAW DAY committees around the world celebrating on or about August 26, 1973. The CENTER's WORLD LAW DAY staff is prepared to cooperate in every possible way, but primary responsibility for effective committee work rests with the legal profession and CENTER committees worldwide. We therefore urge that planning for WORLD LAW DAY be gotten underway as early as possible.

It is suggested that news releases be sent by planning committees to all news media in the area of activity, so that programs can be widely publicized. Official WORLD LAW DAY proclamations by mayors, local government officials, and Heads of State are suggested as appropriate ways of emphasizing this celebration. Proclamations by religious leaders of all faiths are also appropriate. Every effort should be made to encourage and invite cooperation by religious leaders, organizations, and congregations in the planning and celebration of WORLD LAW DAY 1973.

Prizes of US \$1,000, \$500 and \$250 that will be awarded to the three best local programs or projects for WORLD LAW DAY. Sponsoring organizations are requested to submit reports on their activities complete with photographs, programs, newspaper clippings and related data to:

World Peace Through Law Center  
400 Hill Building  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A. 20006

A report on WORLD LAW DAY observances will permit its inclusion in a worldwide survey of activities to be published at a later date by the Center.

Please address any inquiries for additional information, copies of the WORLD LAW DAY 1973 brochure in English, French, or Spanish, examples of programs being undertaken in other parts of the world, or any information which may be required regarding World Peace Through Law and its program of coordinated international activities to the above address. The Staff Administrator for WORLD LAW DAY 1973 is E. Stephen Hunt.

### *PROGRAM IN ABIDJAN*

- A. Speakers representing each of the world's great religions.
- B. Speakers representing each of the world's great legal systems.
- C. Luncheon: to be addressed by world leader yet to be named.  
Awards to be presented for best WORLD LAW DAY programs.

### *III. ENVIRONMENT*

The Belgrade World Conference considered and approved a Convention for International Cooperation on the Environment in 1971. Drafted by Professor Carl Fleischer of Norway, this Convention was a special CENTER project directed towards the legal aspects of one of the greatest problems of the world. This CENTER Convention received major distribution and consideration at the recent UN Stockholm Conference. Now from all over the world, a constant demand exists for legal materials on all aspects of the environment, or ecology, chiefly for statutory materials which nations may adopt to end pollution of the air and water, and noise and weather controls. This CENTER project, now scheduled for completion at the Abidjan World Conference, will encompass the preparation and presentation of Model Uniform National Laws on these four subjects. The CENTER's proposed Environment Convention and its proposed Convention on Weather Modification Control will

also be updated. The latter convention was also approved at Belgrade.

For differing and similar reasons, developed and developing countries are concerned with the protection and enhancement of the environment. This concern extends not only the limits of what are commonly conceived of as national boundaries, but also to the international sphere whether on a bilateral, regional, or global basis. There is constant reference to the fact that environment pollution within one nation can pollute air or water of other nations. A common interest thus encourages widespread efforts to engage in common measures to control what is recognized as a common problem.

Efforts to implement this concern on a policy basis have been manifested in recent years in many ways beyond the CENTER's own efforts. These include: (1) The Founex Report on Development and the Environment; (2) the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea Bed and the Ocean Floor; (3) the Canadian Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act; (4) the Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment; (5) the Canada-U.S. Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality; (6) the Drafts of the European Economic Community on harmonization of environmental measures, a program to reduce pollution, and establishment of a commission for protection of the Rhine; and (7) the Rome Conference on Pollution of the Mediterranean.

These efforts, however, while far-reaching and historic, neither seek to implement environmental standards on a truly widespread basis nor do they provide a ready mechanism for guiding the national law that will be forthcoming in the environmental area.

These are several reasons why a wider basis of environmental standards and guidelines encompassed in Model Uniform National Laws are of interest to all persons and nations:

(1) greater progress could be made in preserving and enhancing the global environment;

(2) developing countries have a vital stake in these environmental problems to the extent of their economic relations with the developed countries and because these problems tend to accompany the process of development and in fact are already beginning to emerge, with increasing severity, in their own societies. The developing countries would clearly

wish to avoid where possible the mistakes and distortions that have characterized the patterns of development of the industrialized societies;

(3) corporations with international markets and production centers should be interested in encouraging and contributing to the development of a uniform set of laws to be used as a model. Piecemeal and widely divergent environmental standards can only make compliance more difficult and distortion of trade more pronounced.

This project seeks to remedy these important deficiencies in the international system by: (A) developing uniform model national law on four environmental topics: air, water and noise pollution, and on weather modification and; (B) providing for the widest possible discussion and distribution of these models, and (C) finalizing Model Uniform National Laws on these common environmental problems of nations.

Toward the end the following steps will be taken. A systematic compilation and analysis of existing national laws and international conventions concerning the environment will be made. Efforts will be made to insure that the greatest number possible of national laws are consulted—both of the developed and the developing countries. World area experts (from eight regions of the world) will be engaged by contract to collect and summarize the legislation and the interests for their area.

From these eight compilations a draft of four Model National Uniform Laws for the four environmental subjects will be drafted. These drafts and an accompanying questionnaire soliciting comments on each draft will be sent to 10,000 members of the legal profession in the 135 nations in which the CENTER has developed participants in its endeavors. The comments received via return of the questionnaire will be incorporated into final drafts of Model Uniform Laws and a finalized information manuscript prepared in support of each.

At the same time, a finalized version of the already existing Draft Convention of the CENTER on Environment Cooperation Among Nations will be made incorporating new suggestions and experience into it.

At this point a single document will be prepared containing: (1) the model uniform national laws; (2) a summary of existing environmental laws; and (3)



the final Draft Convention on Environment Cooperation. 5,000 copies of this document will be printed in three languages: English, French, and Spanish. Besides other distribution throughout the world, 4,000 copies of this document will be distributed to participants at the Abidjan Conference. The project will also bring together at this conference the eight area experts who generated the document for a work session to explain and publicize this important contribution to environment law. The Staff Administrator for this Project is Chris Oynes.

#### IV. HUMAN RIGHTS

Human Rights recognition and protection in international law and action are among the most meaningful and important developments in the long struggle for human freedom and justice under the rule of law.

The 1973 Abidjan World Conference will celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Rene Cassin of France, who won the Nobel Peace Prize for helping to draft this great enunciation of individual liberty will preside.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a definitive statement of the basic freedoms desired in common by all humankind. It enunciated principles of human rights that should apply to all people to enable them to lead their lives in dignity and hope; in equality and with those freedoms essential to continued progress and growth.

Even though this monumental statement has not been accepted by all nations as applicable to their peoples, it remains a towering landmark in international recognition of basic human rights and it has provided an impetus toward the development of a strong and effective system of international law for the protection of the rights of humans. Above all, the Declaration has provided a standard against which national law and action are measured in this most important area of individual liberties and rights. The more a system of law and human rights is precise, detailed and up-to-date, the more it is likely to be perfect and effective. In view of the fact that international law has suffered from lack of precision and certainty because of its decentralized creation and consequent complexities and scattered character, the codification process in the field of human rights

triggered by this Declaration and its progeny represents most substantial progress towards realizing fully the ideals of law rules in recognizing and enforcing human rights on a worldwide basis.

During the past 25 years, more progress in the field of human rights, both international and national, has been achieved than in all history. People have continued to increase their freedoms and nations have continued to act in concert in establishing further examples of international and national legislation in this important field.

Despite this progress, the principles enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights still do not apply universally to all peoples due to the lack of national implementation by law and action. It is hoped that the Abidjan World Conference will provide an impetus to nations now deficient in this important area to take action to measure up to those universal principles.

Up until the present, the legal profession and judges of the world have not made major contributions of an organized character to the legal implementation of the human rights set forth in the Declaration. Abidjan will, therefore, represent a new endeavor on their part to supply this element. In addition, members of the legal profession assembled in Abidjan will be able to consider, for perhaps the first time in history, a specific problem in the field of human rights—that of the implementation and protection of the Rights of Refugees.

The World Peace Through Law Center proposes that international legal experts be commissioned to prepare a Work Paper surveying and summarizing the significant developments that have occurred in the field of the protection of Human Rights in the past 25 years. These legal experts selected to represent the major geographical areas of the world will examine the status of human rights legislation throughout the world and, in particular, will be asked to report on the implementation of the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In addition, the World Peace Through Law Center proposes that a unique Work Paper on the Legal Protection of the Rights of Refugees be commissioned. This Work Paper on Refugees will also include a Model Uniform Statute which will be urged for adoption by all nations to insure those protections which nations must provide to implement

the Refugee Convention and Protocol. The major Refugee problems of the world exist in Africa, so this will be a most important part of the program.

These special Work Papers will be published in sufficient copies for distribution to some 4,000 registrants expected in Abidjan and for mailing to leading jurists and lawyers of the world in order to assure their widest possible dissemination for that comment which such documents should command.

#### *Program in Abidjan*

In charge: Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan, Chairman  
Section on Human Rights.

Special Twenty-Fifth Anniversary celebration of  
Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

- A. Presentation to Rene Cassin.
- B. Work Paper reviewing achievements in Human Rights in past 25 years with emphasis upon international law's extension to provide protections.
- C. International and national protection of Refugees, Work Paper by Dr. Paul Weis, Austria
- D. Expanding Delivery of Justice in Developing Nations
- E. Compulsory Education
- F. Population Control
- G. Freedom of Assembly and Speech
- H. Illegal Searches and Seizures
- I. World Habeas Corpus

## V. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL EDUCATION

One of the major aims and objectives of the World Peace Through Law Center is to strive constantly for the continual upgrading of the world's legal education system. We feel that it is most important to emphasize to legal scholars, judges, lawyers and law students of the world the importance and necessity of recognizing the controlling *ethic* of the legal profession: the profound respect for the personality of humankind. This ethic is fundamental in preserving the effectiveness of the legal system in settling international problems and disputes. There must be a profound respect for the just laws of all nations, both those nations that have survived for centuries

and the new nation states of the world. This respect for law is fundamental in preserving world peace.

For the Abidjan World Conference, the CENTER, through its Section of International Legal Education, will be studying and recommending concrete ways on how to reconstruct the course of International Law presently being taught in the law schools of the world. An expansion of the teaching of international law, comparative law and related courses in the law schools of all nations is needed so as to increase awareness of foreign affairs. Our modern world is not composed of self-contained national entities, as all national decisions have international effects. A thorough understanding and a profound respect for organizations supporting international law, such as the United Nations, and organizations applying international law such as the International Court of Justice, is imperative in settling international problems through law. Between the legal educational systems of all nations there should be an on-going dialogue, seminars, cooperative exchanges of information, and law student and professor exchange programs to increase the awareness of this need for law and respect for the laws of other nations.

This Section of the CENTER will urge increased research on the development of law and legal systems of the newly-emerging states of the world and examine the effectiveness of their legal, educational systems in preparing their graduates to cope with the difficult problems of national development and the influences exerted by the larger, industrialized nations.

This new Section will study the judicial systems of the world and their levels of development. Research will be undertaken on the most effective method of training judicial officials to perform their roles competently and without regard to governmental influence and bias.

Education is needed of lawyers, judicial officials as well as laymen on the fact that law and legal institutions are the best methods of settling international disputes peacefully. Through the legal, educational systems of the world, this Section will help prepare future lawyers with the knowledge and respect necessary to fulfill the true purposes of international law and international legal organizations in maintaining peace with order and justice in our world community.

Judge Raymond Pace Alexander is Chairman of this new Section, and Dean Peter J. Liacouras of Temple University Law School, and Dean Bernard J. Wolfmann of the University of Pennsylvania Law School are Co-Chairmen. Paul E. Wilson is the Staff Administrator.

## VI. UNITED NATIONS REVITALIZATION THROUGH CHARTER REVIEW AND AMENDMENT

The World Peace Through Law Center is deeply committed to the idea and ideals of the United Nations and its resolution as adopted clearly urges that strengthened UN system offers the most effective means to promote world peace. The CENTER has acknowledged the vast work of the U.N. system in promoting the growth of international law in the past 25 years through the work of its Specialized Agencies and Commissions.

While the CENTER is convinced that the United Nations offers one of mankind's best hopes for a secure future, it is also aware of the many problems that confront the fulfillment of the aims set forth in the CHARTER. To understand these problems, and to devise ways and means to help solve them, the CENTER in 1969, created a Special Committee on Possible Revision and Strengthening of the United Nations Charter under Dr. Max Habicht of Switzerland.

Composed of 100 leading experts and lawyers from throughout the world, who sent in their definitions of the most serious difficulties facing the United Nations, and possible solutions to these difficulties, the Committee's Report, presented to the 1971 Belgrade World Conference on World Peace Through Law, was published in 1972. That report has been described by experts as a "blueprint" on ways and means of so improving the U.N. as to help recapture public confidence.

The Committee was urged by the participants in Belgrade, to continue its work and study of ways to improve the U.N. system and to make it more responsible in today's vastly changed world. The Committee will present recommendations to the 1973 Abidjan World Conference in the hopes of disseminating further knowledge of the problems of

the United Nations. A panel of the world's leading experts on the United Nations will present their informed views and opinions on this monumental task for official action by the World Peace Through Law Center. From these discussions, these assembled lawyers will return to their countries knowledgeable of the necessity for making the U.N. work and armed with concrete proposals to accomplish this mission.

In addition, the panel will also discuss, as part of U.N. revitalization the most important topics of Disarmament and Expansion of the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, the latter most often urged by the members of the CENTER's U.N. Committee. William S. Rhyne is staff Administrator.

## VII. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The tremendous growth and development of urban areas in all countries of the world has greatly affected the lives of all peoples. With the ever-increasing growth in population, as it is estimated that the earth's population will double in the next 25 years, it is necessary to consider the effects this growth, if uncontrolled, and unplanned will have.

It is also estimated that the urbanization process will continue unabated. This continued urban growth, as we have already experienced, will profoundly affect man's physical environment, his way of life and his relations with other peoples.

The problems of our urban areas are manifold, complex, difficult, and universal throughout the world. Housing, waste disposal, traffic, air, water and noise pollution, the provision of those services necessary for existence, crime, land use and zoning and the capability of the legal systems of the world's urban areas to withstand this unprecedented growth and to function efficiently and adequately in delivering justice are all involved.

Improving the quality of urban life throughout the world is one of the most critical problems facing the world. The persistence and continued growth of urban slums and blight, the concentration of persons of low income in older urban areas, and the unmet needs for additional housing and community facilities and services arising from the rapid expansion of our urban population since the end of World War II have resulted in a marked deterioration in the quality of



the environment and the lives of large numbers of people throughout the world.

Urban areas, of all sizes, do not have adequate resources to deal effectively with the critical problems facing them, and financial resources must be made available to urban areas to enable them to plan, develop and conduct programs to improve their physical environment, increase their supply of adequate housing and provide educational and social services vital to health and welfare. What is also needed are new and imaginative proposals to rebuild or revitalize large slum and blighted areas; to expand housing, job and income opportunities; to improve educational facilities and programs; to combat disease and ill health; to reduce the incidence of crime and delinquency; to enhance recreational and cultural opportunities; and to improve living conditions for all people.

No rational plan has yet been devised to deal with these pressing problems created by urban development. And, for the developing nations, where the unchecked process of urbanization is beginning to create these problems that confront cities in the developed nations, the need for such a rational plan is urgent. Here is a vast new field of service for the CENTER. The Abidjan Program has been prepared with this in mind.

Where there is no order, the processes of law cannot function. And, since a majority of the world's peoples live in urban areas, order must exist so law can function. If law is unable to operate effectively in the urban setting because the problems created by urbanization prevent it from doing so, then law on both the national as well as the international level will fail to operate.

Africa, as perhaps the most undeveloped developing continent, needs urban planning. The familiar legal controls in other parts of the world are relatively unknown or unused. Here the effort will be to present helpful material and great experts. These are being assembled by Judge James Strunck, former Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago.

There will be a special exhibit of the law codes of cities from throughout the world including the computerized codes developed by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers with the aid of a Ford Foundation Grant. Organizations of cities will display their publications and outline their services. It

is believed these will be especially interesting and helpful to a rapidly urbanizing Africa.

The World Peace Through Law Center with members and participants in 140 nations is uniquely qualified to engage in a research project to study urban development and to suggest ways and means to try and solve the manifold problems that have been created.

The CENTER's proposed study of urban development will detail that process; set forth the problems; and recommend concrete steps for their solution. The study will be led by an international expert in urban development who will engage the members of the CENTER in his study by mailing drafts of all work on the project to ensure that the study is world-wide in scope.

The Project Director and the World Peace Through Law Center will provide a manuscript of approximately 150 pages at the 1973 Abidjan World Conference on World Peace Through Law and will assemble a panel of experts in urban development to discuss this process. The leaders of the developing nations present in Abidjan as well as the leading lawyers of all nations will be able to increase their knowledge of this important process that affects every person, and they will be able, upon returning to their countries with this knowledge, to put this knowledge into practice. In this way, the ideas, and recommendations that will be presented to the Abidjan Conference on urban development and the results of this study will be widely disseminated throughout the world, both by book and by active participation in the program.

#### *PROGRAM IN ABIDJAN*

In charge: Judge James Strunck, U.S.A. (formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago)

A. Work Paper covering such subjects as:

1. Planning Laws
2. Financing Public Works and Housing
3. Ordinances on Public Safety
4. Legal and Administrative Aspects of Urbanization

B. Speakers who have accepted include:

1. Sol M. Linowitz, Chairman, National Urban Coalition;

- 2. Constantine A. Doxiadis, Greek Planner and Architect
- C. City Law Codes Exhibit.

## VIII. DEVELOPMENT LAW FOR DEVELOPING NATIONS

A major goal of Africans is to improve their economic status by a vast acceleration in industry and business. Developed nations seeking markets for their goods, finance and services are interested in helping these developing nations succeed in this goal. Incentives to encourage investment such as "tax holidays," guarantees of capital profit withdrawals and similar inducements are increasingly in use, by the developing nations in their process of industrialization.

The significance of holding the Sixth World Conference in Africa only serves to stress the importance of law for the developing nations, many of which are located in Africa. The Abidjan Conference program will stress those areas of greatest concern to the developing nations that also offer concrete, proven results in their efforts to industrialize and modernize their economics for the benefit of their peoples.

The CENTER will invite leading international experts on development law and multi-nation business law to prepare paper reports for presentation at the 1973 Abidjan World Conference on current topics in this important field.

In addition, the CENTER will commission a major Work Paper of approximately 150 pages surveying and summarizing the entire spectrum of development law which will be of inestimable value to planners throughout the world.

Both the Work Paper and the panelists' reports will be reproduced for distribution at the 1973 Abidjan World Conference and to leading jurists throughout the world. The Staff Administrator is Michael Shaw.

### *Program in Abidjan*

In Charge: Professor Kokusaku Kitagawa, Japan, Chairman Section on Multi-Nation Business Law.

- A. Development Law for Developing Nations: Work paper by L. Michael Hager

- B. Tax "Holidays"
- C. Money and Banking Law
- D. International and National Regulation of Capital Formation
- E. Legal Aspects of Foreign Investment
- F. The International Position of Developing Countries on Regional and Local Investment Planning
- G. Arbitration of Investment Disputes
- H. Role of State Enterprises
- I. Problems of Expropriation
- J. International and National Development Banks

## IX. COMPUTERS AND THE LAW

A major roadblock to the development of an adequate law system for the world community, and for that matter adequate law systems within many nations, is the unavailability of law materials. For the most part, the law is largely unavailable in most countries of the world, and it is most difficult to find, and to use. Court decisions, statutory law are not reported, and if they are reported, it is not until well after they have been rendered obsolete by time and changing circumstances. Several nations, have, in fact, no codification of their laws, where they can be obtained and abstracted easily and rapidly. While the United States of America has two law libraries of over one million volumes and many more approaching that number, more than 100 of the 135 nations whose judges and lawyers participate in the CENTER have no law library exceeding 5,000 volumes. Some have no law libraries at all except a few volumes collected by lawyers and judges for personal use. Law is not used; law is not growing as it should for the simple reason that law information materials are not available.

To solve this problem of the difficulty in finding and researching current law, in order to permit that law to grow into an effective system of building a peaceful world order, man's creativity has found an answer. Man has created the computer, whose application to law is revolutionary. Legal research by computer has proven that through modern technology, law can be made more accessible and, therefore, more usable by lawyers. The time expended in legal research has been considerably



reduced and a lawyer's effective work thereby increased.

Curing this situation of the unavailability of law is a major CENTER goal. Under arrangements with major law libraries, law material is now furnished constantly to CENTER members. But the major idea the CENTER has concentrated on is placing the law of the world on a computer for instant retrieval and worldwide use. The CENTER has published many reports on experiences in the use of computers to store and retrieve law. A special section on Law and Computer Technology has been created and a unique bi-monthly magazine is published to report all current developments. At its World Conferences, the CENTER has sponsored working sessions and research papers and actual hardware demonstrations of computer operations to educate the world's legal profession on the several benefits of computerizing law. But law computerization is far behind medical, scientific and other use of the computer.

The 1973 World Conference in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, affords a singularly unique opportunity to demonstrate these benefits. As this is the first meeting of the world's legal profession in an African nation, the law leaders of the developing nations who will be assembled there, will be able to see computers in actual operation. In addition, they will be able to learn of recent developments and improvements in the field and how the use of computers can facilitate the development of their nations by making law more available.

The World Peace Through Law Center proposes that a research project be undertaken in time for the 1973 Abidjan World Conference on the benefits of the computerization of law for the developing nations. This proposed study would involve examining how computers are presently used in the various countries of the world and in describing its effects on the growth of law. It would especially focus on how developing nations can learn from the experiences of other nations in order to avoid costly errors and in order to develop computerized legal systems that are both as efficient and as inexpensive as possible.

This study would involve the services of a part-time Project Director who, using 10,000 members of the legal profession of the world available to the World Peace Through Law Center, can uniquely and thoroughly examine how computers are actually being used throughout the world. The

Project Director would prepare and mail to these 10,000 lawyers, a specially designed questionnaire and other material in order to obtain the needed information.

The results of this study would be published in book form and presented to the leading lawyers of the world at the 1973 Abidjan World Conference. This study would also involve financing the Project Director's transportation to Abidjan and for a panel of experts on the use of computers in the law at the Abidjan Conference. The study will also encompass a live demonstration of how a computer functions, and how it can benefit the developing nations. The demonstration will explain the intricacies of computerized codification of law and how computerized legal research can be of benefit to the developing nations of the world.

#### *Program in Abidjan*

Stephen Skelly, Canada—Chairman; George Kondos, USA—Secretary; Christine Forbes, Staff Administrator.

##### A. Educational Session

1. Computers and Privacy
2. Liability of Computer Hardware and Software Vendors
3. Protection of Rights in Software
4. The Computer and the Unauthorized Practice of Law
5. The Computer and Office Management
6. The Practical Value of the Computer for Legal Information Retrieval

##### B. Technical Session

1. The Use of Computers in Storage and Retrieval of Patents, Trademarks and Trade Name Information
2. Computerized Property Registration Systems
3. Recent Developments in Computerized Information Retrieval and Artificial Intelligence as Related to Law

#### X. WORLD ASSOCIATION OF JUDGES

Created in 1967 by the World Peace Through Law Center, of which the World Association of Judges is an integral and autonomous part, the Association is composed of High Court Judges, both active and

retired, in some 100 nations of the world. No other international legal organization is composed of members of this high calibre and position in their own governments. In all countries the Chief Justice, or his counterpart, is high in his nation's Governmental hierarchy and the World Association of Judges represents an important influence on the world's events.

The World Association of Judges, whose major activities are performed by the Staff of the World Peace Through Law Center in both its Geneva and Washington Offices, takes part in the programs and Conferences of the World Peace Through Law Center, and follows the same procedures as does the CENTER.

For the 1973 Abidjan World Conference, the World Association of Judges will focus world-wide attention on the common problems of the Judiciary and will attempt to try to solve these same problems through a sharing of the experiences of its members and a pooling of their common knowledge. Through their program and through participation in the CENTER's program Judges at Abidjan will make a major impact on the evolving structure of a world legal system providing world order with justice.

## XI. DEMONSTRATION TRIAL

A crucial element in the development of a system of international law to resolve conflicts between nations is the demonstration of the proof of the ability to resolve such conflicts by resort to the courts and judicial process. Acceptance of third party resolution of transnational disputes depends upon acceptance of this method by leaders of nations. Leaders of nations have been reluctant to give this acceptance largely because this method has never been used enough to prove its value. Fears of the unknown, fears vested by uncertainty of the applicable law and procedures have delayed this essential acceptance. To help overcome these fears, the CENTER at its 1971 Belgrade World Conference sponsored the first International Demonstration Trial. As an educational tool, the Trial clearly and persuasively demonstrated to the peoples of the world and their leaders that international law and courts can function in today's rapidly changing world. That Trial proved that humankind has in

common universal concepts and procedures upon which an international court can adjudicate fairly.

The CENTER will once again emphasize the practicality and effectiveness of court room litigation at the international level in its presentation of two demonstration trials at the Abidjan World Conference in 1973. The CENTER's new Section of Trial Lawyers will sponsor these trials. That Section is growing rapidly, this evincing the universal desire to strengthen this essential component of a World Law System.

Two Trials will be held at the Conference. In the first, international-recognized legal experts will litigate the civil liability of individuals and corporations who pollute the Rhine River to the detriment of citizens of other countries. The second trial will focus upon the criminal liability imposed as a result of an international airline hijacking. In both trials, a distinguished panel of jurists will hear the cases.

The Demonstration Trials will be developed by postulating specific factual situations in which national laws and/or international treaties are violated. Jurisdiction will be conferred upon the special court convened to hear the case. Briefs will be filed by counsel for all parties prior to the demonstration trial. Oral argument will then be held at the Conference and oral opinions will be delivered from the bench.

Briefs will be translated prior to the trial and the trial record will be distributed to leading jurists throughout the world.

Following the presentations, the complete text of the statement of the cases, the written briefs, transcripts of the oral arguments and the opinions of the courts will be published. The Staff Administrator is William S. Rhyne.

## XII. TERRORISM AND HIJACKING

In 1969 at the Bangkok Conference of the World Peace Through Law Center, those assembled unanimously adopted Resolution 13, which condemned the hijacking of aircraft and urged all states to refuse sanctuary to such felons. Subsequently, the CENTER commissioned a Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft which received worldwide distribution. A model law for adoption by nations was also adopted and released worldwide. Since that time, the incidence of acts of terrorism

have increased dramatically and terroristic activities are no longer limited to the seizure of aircraft. In response to these immoral and illegal developments which all have condemned, the CENTER is preparing an update of its international treaty and the complimentary model national law. Both will attempt to offer a solution to these problems through the exercise of law on a world-wide scale.

Although the project is still in a germinal stage, initial contacts are being made with national governments, international agencies, and private bodies who are particularly concerned (e.g. various international airlines and their pilots associations). In addition, CENTER members who had drafted and supported the Bangkok Resolution and have maintained their interest and activity in this area form a nucleus from which a board of experts will continuously comment upon and criticize the project and its work product as it develops.

The project will culminate in the presentation of this update of the CENTER's 1969 model treaty and national law to the Abidjan Conference in August 1973, at which time an oral presentation of the proposals will be made in a special work session.

A part of this study is also directed to ways and means to end terrorism against Diplomats and terrorism by other methods. The Staff Administrators are Stanley Kaleczyc and Lynn Erickson.

### XIII. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

In today's tremendously internationalized world in which corporations and individuals have contacts in several countries, and where transnational communications can bring changes in technology to every part of the globe, the protection of the fruits of a person's scientific and artistic creativity is essential to continued progress.

The CENTER's newly-created Section of Intellectual Property, chaired by Professor Svente Bergstrom of Sweden, one of the world's leading experts, is preparing a Work Session to deal with the protection of patents, trademarks and copyrights for the Abidjan Conference.

The Section's major activities are concerned with the preparation of a compendium of judicial decisions interpreting the UCC and Bern copyright treaties; a study of the extent of compliance with the UCC and

Bern copyright Treaties in various countries; preparation of a compendium of the status of foreign works in a given country where no treaty protection exists; preparation of a uniform registration system for copyright throughout the world; work on bilateral treaties with countries not presently parties to the UCC and Bern treaties; and a study of the need for an international recording system for the assignment and hypothecation of intellectual property.

The Work Sessions planned for the Abidjan Conference will cover "The Nature of Intellectual Property," "Protection for Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks," and "International Patent and Copyright Laws." In addition to Professor Bergstrom, a panel of the world's leading authorities on patents will present the latest significant developments in this field. The Program Director is Edward Rubin.

### XIV. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

A major purpose of the World Peace Through Law Center is education of the legal profession and the public in law ideas which could advance the acceptance of a sufficient number of international treaties, conventions or law rules, and a sufficient number of international legal institutions to bring about world peace under law. That an international legal order must be the answer to international peace is proven by the success of order under law within nations. No one can dispute the fact that when there is sufficient law, and a sufficient number of legal institutions to govern and guide relations and contacts in a particular area, or on a particular subject, between man and man and governments, order and peace prevail. This is not to say that there will not be lawbreakers, or a breaking of the law from time to time; but it is to say that a law system is the best and most credible idea that mankind has developed since the dawn of civilization for the peaceful ordering of society.

One such idea put forth by the World Peace Through Law Center, and published in a volume entitled, "Towards a Feasible International Criminal Court," is the proposal to create such a Court and involving an outlining of the offenses over which the Court would have jurisdiction.

Almost 25 years have passed since the more idealistic advocates of the "Nuremburg principles"



sought to embody them in a Code of Offenses against the Peace and Security of Mankind, and to endow that Code with a standing International Criminal Court for its due enforcement. However logically compelling the arguments for such an international criminal court, events quickly showed it to be not acceptable, at any rate to the Major states, and at the decisive level of competence to which the advocates of such a court aspired. The last attempts to induce United Nations organs to proceed with these plans were made as long ago as the early fifties.

The feasible range of jurisdiction urged for an international criminal court will be seen to respect a double limitation. One is that the offenses initially designated should not activate the more peremptory resistances, arising from fears of states that action in future contingencies affecting their security might be hampered by risks of criminal liability. Second, even as to this limited range of offenses, the proposals have left it open to the state concerned to shield its officers from criminal liability by itself accepting more and political responsibility for the impugned conduct.

Since the publication of this important new volume, ideas to advance its eventual creation have continued. In Abidjan on the program for Criminal Law Section, a draft international Convention establishing such a Court as a practical and workable legal institution will be created. A role for such a court in the programs against terrorism will be considered.

Additional topics of international legal significance in the field of Criminal Law will be discussed in Abidjan which will add considerably to the knowledge and expertise of the world's lawyers and jurists in this field. These additional topics include Penal Cooperation Among African Nations, Prison Reform Programs, The Death Penalty, Criminal Law and Procedure, Admissibility of Illegally-Obtained Evidence, Compensation for Crime, Juveniles and the Criminal Law, Legal Aid in Criminal Law, Legal Aid in Criminal Cases, Preventive Detention and Pre-Trial Discovery. The Program Director is Dr. Robert Woetzel.

## XV. LAW OF THE SEA

Since the 1967 Geneva World Conference on World Peace Through Law, the CENTER has been greatly concerned with the Law of the Sea. In Resolution No. 15, adopted on July 13, 1967, the CENTER urged that the jurisdiction of the United Nations be extended to cover the resources of the ocean beyond the limits of the territorial sea, which the CENTER there resolved to be the *common* property of all mankind, and whose wealth should be utilized to benefit all mankind.

The CENTER's United Nations Committee, chaired by Aaron L. Danzig, Esquire, drew up "A Draft Treaty Governing the Exploration and Exploitation of the Ocean Bed," which was widely circulated throughout the world. In 1971, this draft treaty was completely revised for presentation to the Belgrade World Conference. This major revision was considered necessary in order to reflect the best of the thinking, experience and discussions that had taken place since 1967 on this most important subject.

The CENTER's proposed Treaty contains the first recommendations by an international organization for the establishment of an international corporation chartered by the United Nations and novel suggestions for administering the exploitation of resources of the seabed in an intermediate zone between the 200-meter isobath and 50 miles from the coast. It provides for a sharing of the income of this area with the coastal state and prohibits the issuance of licenses in this area except to nationals of the coastal state. However, licensing authority is retained in the international regime with no independent licensing authority to the coastal state in the intermediate zone. The Revised Draft Treaty limits the definition of the continental shelf to 200 meters and establishes the principle of absolute liability for damage caused to the resources of the ocean bed and the high seas, and civil and criminal liabilities.

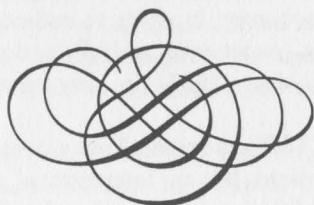
Because of the tremendous wealth available in the seas, and its importance to the development programs of the developing nations, the CENTER is continuing its research and study in this area. For Abidjan, a major presentation on the Law of the Sea is being prepared by Dr. Milenko Milic of Yugoslavia, one of the world's leading experts in this field. His approximately 200-page study will outline historical

developments in this area; will contain recent proposals advanced since 1971, including all further suggestions for the use of the oceans' wealth. This work will be a major contribution in the field.

In Abidjan, Dr. Milic's study will be discussed and commented on by a panel of leading experts on the Law of the Sea. The results of these discussions will be publicized worldwide in an effort to convince lawyers, judges and governmental officials of the urgent necessity for concrete action to preserve the oceans for the benefit of all mankind.

There will be a great governmental conference on the Law of the Sea in 1974 under UN sponsorship. The CENTER's work should be of tremendous value to governments in their preparations for that conference.

The Program Director is Aaron L. Danzig.



## XVI. FINANCIAL REPORT—1973 ABIDJAN CONFERENCE: William S. Thompson, Treasurer

November 15, 1972

### INCOME

#### I. Contributions Received:

A. —United States Department of Justice for project on International Control of Narcotics . . . . .	\$58,000
—United States Department of State . . . . .	25,000
—Ford Motor Company . . . . .	10,000
—General Motors . . . . .	10,000
—Henry L. & Grace Doherty Charitable Foundation . . . . .	5,000
—Sloan Foundation . . . . .	5,000
—Rhyne & Rhyne . . . . .	5,000
—Bethlehem Steel . . . . .	1,500
—C T Foundation (Commerce Clearing House, Inc.) . . . . .	1,000
—Carpenter, Edmund N., II . . . . .	1,000
—Carrier Corporation . . . . .	1,000
—ITT . . . . .	1,000
—Morgan, Lewis & Bockius . . . . .	1,000
—Phillips, Earl A. . . . .	1,000
—Fulbright, Crooker & Jaworski . . . . .	500
—Mobil Corporation . . . . .	500
—Helen M. Schiff Foundation . . . . .	500
—Stewart Title Guaranty Company . . . . .	500
—W. Clement Stone Enterprises . . . . .	500

B. Individual, Law Firm and Corporate Contributions of Under \$500 . . . . .	17,239
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II. Conference Registrations . . . . .	28,640
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\$173,879

### BUDGET

#### Special Programs of the Abidjan Conference:

Control of Dangerous Drugs . . . . .	58,875.20
Environment . . . . .	79,750.00
World Law Day . . . . .	111,500.00
Human Rights . . . . .	82,750.00
Urban Development . . . . .	29,800.00
Law and Computer Technology . . . . .	34,550.00
Law for Developing Nations . . . . .	23,050.00
Essay Contest . . . . .	12,700.00
World Association of Judges . . . . .	22,500.00
Demonstration Trials . . . . .	50,000.00



## SECTION CHAIRMEN

1. Human Rights  
Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan
2. Intellectual Property  
Svente Bergstrom, Sweden
3. Multi-Nation Business Law  
Professor Tokusaku Kitagawa, Japan
4. Law and Computer Technology  
Stephen Skelly, Canada
5. Multi-Nation Taxation Law  
Goetz Pollzien, Germany
6. Women Lawyers  
Dr. Mahranguiz Manoutcherian, Iran
7. Criminal Law  
Marut Bunnag, Thailand
8. Government Lawyers  
Leo Pellerzi, USA
9. Center Associates  
Mrs. Marion Dentzel, USA
10. Legal Education  
Judge Raymond Pace Alexander, USA
11. Trial Lawyers  
Tafari Berhane, Ethiopia
12. Young Lawyers & Law Students  
Atlee Wampler, Jr., USA



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# the world jurist

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Volume 10 400 Hill Building, Washing, D.C. 20006

September-October 1973

Issue 9-10

## A FOCUS UPON THE UNIVERSAL CRY FOR JUSTICE

### ABIDJAN — A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

The Sixth World Conference on World Peace Through Law held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast, was an enormously successful and highly productive gathering of the world's judicial and legal professions, with over 2,600 law leaders from 123 nations present. This first Conference in Africa on the law of the world clearly demonstrated that justice is universally humankind's greatest desire. President Rhyne called it "an assembly of the world's law leaders to formulate universal answers to the 'universal cry for justice.'"

### HUMAN RIGHTS

This Abidjan Conference was concerned to a large degree with the recognition, protection, and furtherance of human rights throughout the world. The Conference saw the examination of such relevant topics as: the effects of international terrorism on the freedoms of private individuals; the implementation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights since its signing 25 years ago and other international treaties on human rights; and the adjudication of alleged violations of human rights by national and international tribunals. The Abidjan Conference was presented with a CENTER research study of international refugee problems which covered both factual background and analysed international and national laws relating to this most important area of world humanitarian concern.

### RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions adopted at the Abidjan Conference signified the desire of the world's legal profession to advance the rule of law throughout the world in order to achieve security and justice with order for all persons and nations. The resolutions also signified agreement that universal peace is dependent upon universal recognition and protection of human rights.



*Arrival of President Houphouet-Boigny for Inaugural Session*



*Partial View of Inaugural Session Audience*

## WORLD LAW DAY 1973

World Law Day — 1973, which took place on August 26 and was devoted to "Religion and the Law," was the culmination of a year-long effort by the CENTER stressing the intimate relationship in high moral principle between law and religion; the historical significance of their common quest for human justice; and the present and future importance of their cooperation in securing and maintaining world order with justice.

The official World Law Day ceremony took place at the University of Abidjan. The Hon. Alphonse Boni, President of the Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast, read

the Official Proclamation of World Law Day and a special message from H.E. Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast.

## WORK SESSIONS

Meeting in the common desire of furthering the development of international law rules and legal institutions to promote world peace, Conference delegates participated in work sessions dealing with Human Rights, International Control of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Law and Computer Technology, Rights of Refugees, Revision and Strengthening of the United Nations Charter, Terrorism,



Development Law for Developing Nations, Intellectual Property, Expanding the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, Problems of Urban Development, Africa and the Development of Legal Education, the Environment, the Blue Revolution, and the development of an International Criminal Court. Many of these work sessions produced concrete proposals for suggested draft international conventions and Model National Laws which the delegates were then encouraged to present to their national leaders for consideration and action on these crucial world problems.

### REFUGEE HUMAN RIGHTS

For the first time ever this assembly of World leaders of the law considered the legal rights and essential legal protections of Refugees. This was a most stimulating session with a certain result that from this time forward refugees will receive the important attention they deserve from judges and lawyers.

During their historic fourth meeting, the World Association of Judges focused their collective legal wisdom and experience on the problem of human rights. Specifically, they evaluated the effects of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights during the 25 years since its signing. Under the chairmanship of the Hon. Earl Warren, the Chief Justice of the United States, retired, progress in the field of human rights and its relation to the development of a world peace system based on the rule of law were fully explored. As a result of this work, the CENTER adopted resolutions to further this important cause. Work papers dealing with the topic were prepared by Professor John Humphrey (Canada), Leo Nevas (U.S.A.), and Professor Roger Clark (U.S.A.)

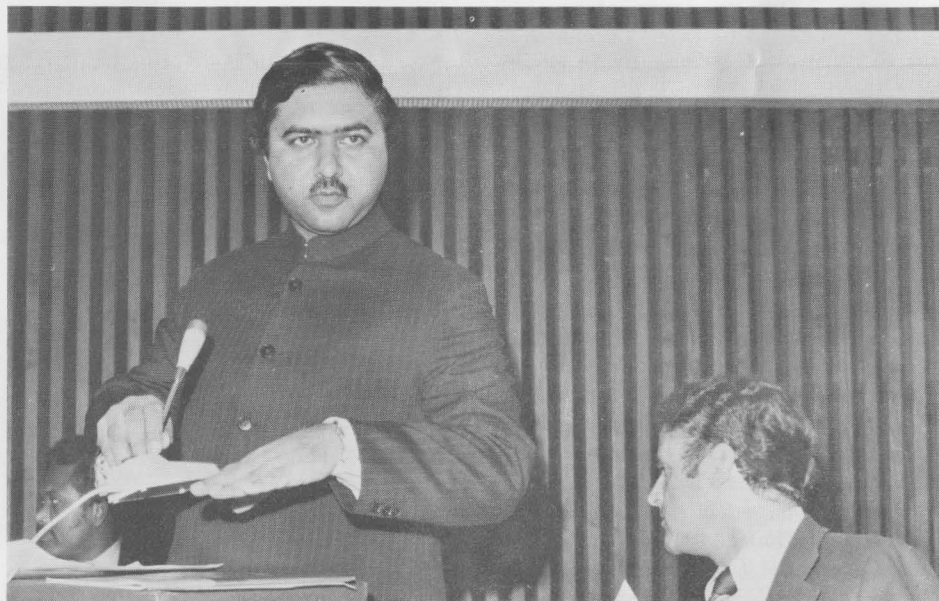
### DEMONSTRATION TRIAL

Following the highly successful 1971 Belgrade Spaceship Trial, a similar international demonstration trial was held on Tuesday evening, August 28, further illustrating that law and law courts can settle difficult international disputes. The "Court" was composed of Presiding Justice Hon. T.O. Elias (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria); Hon. Sansern Kraichitt (Justice of the Supreme Court of Thailand); Hon. Norma Holloway Johnson (Superior Court, Washington, D.C.); Hon. Alphonse Boni (President of the Supreme Court of the

Ivory Coast); Hon. William R. Douglas (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Barbados); Hon. Antti J. Hannidainen (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Finland); and Hon. Kuo-cheng Tsien (Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of China).

Professor Della Rocca of Italy and American Bar Association President Chesterfield Smith were the winning lawyers. Able arguments for the defense were presented by Fernando Fournier of Costa Rica, J.B. Piggott of Australia, Juan Manuel Fanjul Seden of Spain, and Toye C. Barnard of Liberia.

Involving fictitious states and parties, this case concerned a supposed trial before the International Court of Justice with respect to an airplane hijacking in which the alleged hijacker killed another person. At issue were the questions of political asylum for the alleged hijacker, demands for damages or reparations, extradition of the alleged hijacker, and prosecution of the alleged hijacker. After hearing the arguments presented by counsel, the Court ruled that the International Court of Justice had jurisdiction in the case, and that the state of asylum was under an international obliga-



Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Kamal Hossain of Bangladesh speaks at Criminal Law Session



Speakers at World Association of Judges Human Rights Session

tion to extradite or to prosecute and punish the alleged hijacker. In so ruling, the Court held that the nature of the international crime of hijacking was such as to make the claim of the right to grant asylum without trial inadmissible under contemporary international law rules. Also, the Court ruled that the state of asylum had failed in its international responsibility towards the state requesting extradition of the alleged hijacker and that it should pay reparations to the latter. The complete opinions of the Court and briefs of counsel will be published in book form.

### AWARDS

The formal presentation of the CENTER's World Law Awards was a special feature of the closing banquet of the Abidjan Conference on Thursday evening, August 30. The Hon. Dr. T.O. Elias, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria,

received the *World Jurist Award* for his distinguished career as a judge, lawyer and international legal scholar. Albert Brunois, Bâtonnier of the Paris Bar Association, received the *World Lawyer Award* in recognition of his many years as an advocate and public servant. The late Terje Wold, former Chief Justice of Norway, and the Hon. Earl Warren, the Chief Justice of the United States, retired, received the *World Human Rights Award* for their efforts to safeguard the dignity and integrity of the individual, both in their native lands and internationally. The Hon. Alphonse Boni, President of the Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast, and the Hon. Blazo Jovanovic, President of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, received the *World Justice Award* in recognition of their indefatigable efforts to advance world peace through advancing justice. The Hon. Amelio R. Mutuc of the Philippines received the *World National Chairman*

*Award* for his work in enlisting the support and help of the Philippine legal profession in the programs and activities of the World Peace Through Law Center.

### ELECTION OF CENTER OFFICERS

The CENTER World Assembly, meeting in Abidjan on Friday, August 31, elected the following as officers and members of the Executive Committee of the CENTER: Charles S. Rhyne (U.S.A.), President; Carlo Fornario (Italy), Vice-President for Europe; Luis M. Boffi-Boggero (Argentina), Vice-President for the Americas; R. Jethmalani (India), Vice-President for Asia and Australasia; Roland Barnes (Liberia), Vice-President for Africa; and William S. Thompson (U.S.A.), Secretary-General.

### RESOLUTIONS APPROVED AT ABIDJAN

Resolutions dealing with the following subjects were formulated and approved by the Conference: (1) Appreciation of the Ivory Coast; (2) Commendation for law creation to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies; (3) Arms Control and Disarmament; (4) Population; (5) Expanding the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; (6) Recognizing the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights; (7) Famine and Hunger; (8) Refugee Family Reunion; (9) Legal Aid for Refugees; (10) The Right to Legal Representation and Freedom of Lawyers; (11) Declaration Against Religious Intolerance; (12) Asylum; (13) Intellectual Property: Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights; (14) Implementation of U.N. reform; (15) Arbitration; (16) Human Rights; (17) Aid to Developing Nations; (18) Outlawing of War; (19) Prevention and Punishment of International Terrorism; (20) Law and Computer Technology; (21) Overcoming International Language Barriers; (22) Legal Information Systems; (23) Urbanization; (24) International Environment-Sea; (25) International Environment-Weather; (26) Pollution of air, water, and noise; (27) Development Law Section; (28) International Criminal Code; (29) World Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; (32) Implementation of Declaration of Human Rights; (33) International Control of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; (34) Freedom to Leave Countries of Resi-

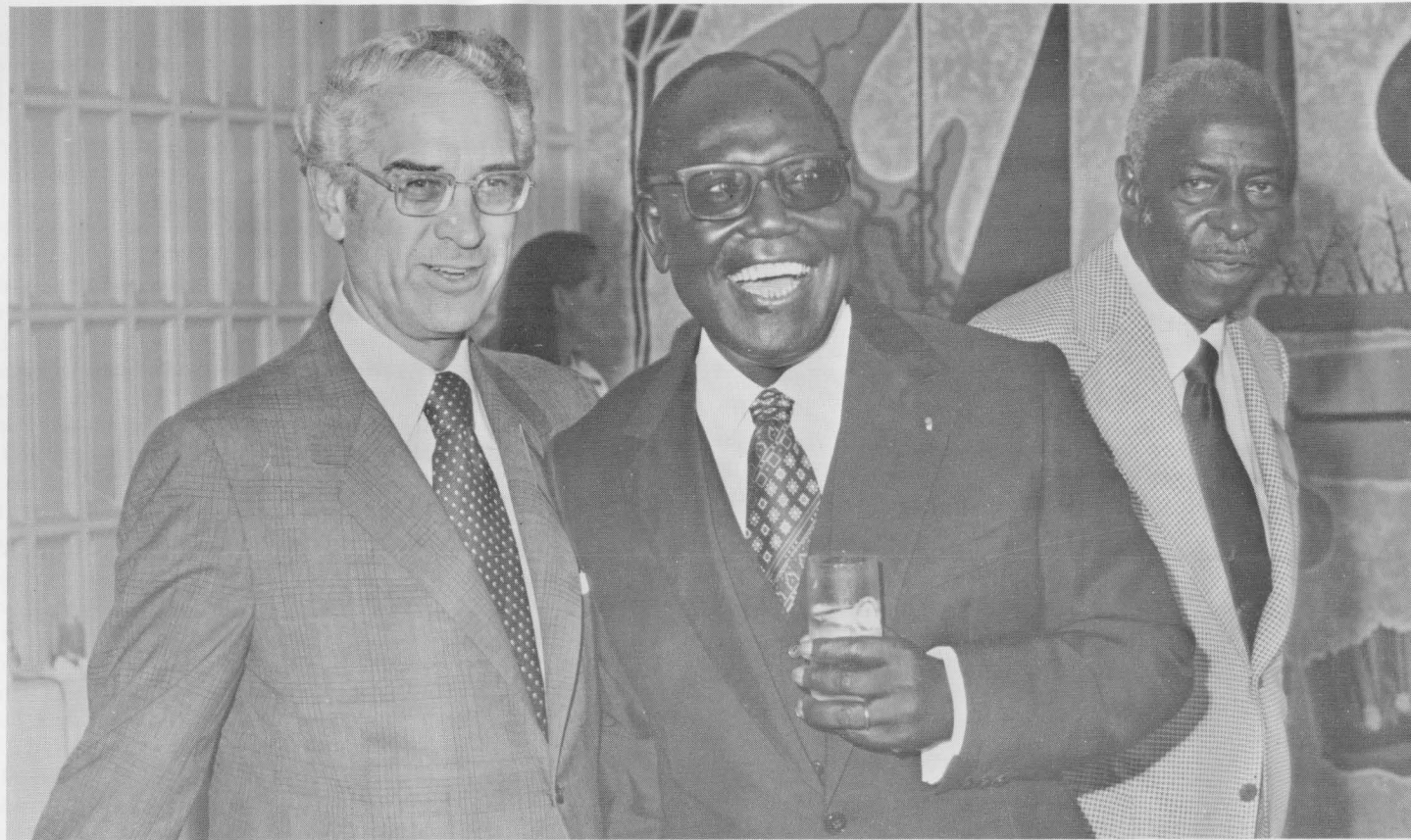


Law and Refugee Session



Session on Terrorism





*President Rhyne, President Boni and Secretary General Thompson in an informal moment*



*President Houphouet-Boigny Arrives for Inaugural Session*

dence; (35) International Cooperation in the Field of Refugee Law; (36) International Legal Education; (37) Education in International Law; (38) Scope of a Lawyer's Education; (39) African Cooperation in International Legal Education; (40) National Committees on Refugees.

### THE CHALLENGE OF ABIDJAN

The following statement entitled the "Challenge of Abidjan" outlines the purpose and moral imperatives of the lawyers and laymen gathered in Abidjan:

"At Athens just 10 years ago, jurists of many lands established the World Peace

Through Law Center. Its purpose was to further world peace by enlisting more broadly than ever before the men and women of the legal profession in efforts to increase, improve, and strengthen international rules of law and their acceptance by nations.

"One decade and five conferences later, many thousands of persons from most countries, including many of their Chief Justices and Justices of their high courts, have participated in the work of the CENTER. The CENTER has contributed in large measure to their understanding of international legal problems and to their growing friendship with their fellow

jurists from many lands. Members of the CENTER have witnessed and contributed to the increasing number of multi-lateral treaties for the governing of more and more areas of relations among states. They have encouraged the work of the United Nations and the efforts to control armaments.

"But we have also witnessed the failures of the times - failures of states to ratify the treaties; delays in dealing adequately with such problems as the protection of human rights, international terrorism and skyjacking, justice for refugees, dangerous drug traffic, and environmental pollution; and state's continued emphasis on arm-



*Speakers Table at Inaugural Session (Chief Justice Earl Warren, President Alphonse Boni, President Houphouet-Boigny, President Charles Rhyne, Secretary General William Thompson)*





*Luncheon Session Addressed by Sir Philip Noel-Baker*

aments and the continuing unwillingness to submit to binding adjudication of international disputes.

"Now here in ABIDJAN, in the IVORY COAST, Chief Justices, justices, judges, law professors and jurists from 123 States have met at the SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE of the CENTER, for the first time in AFRICA. We have been inspired by the setting—a modern glistening and verdant Capital, on the shores of broad bays, with its active, cordial and ex-

tremely hospitable people. We have been inspired by the messages from Heads of many States and their support of the rule of law among nations, by the observance of WORLD LAW DAY, with its theme "RELIGION AND THE LAW," and by the addresses of statesmen, judges and eminent members of the bar, and we have been encouraged through continuing exchanges of views at the working sessions and friendly discourses outside of formal sessions to proceed toward our

goal of world peace through the rule of law.

"And now here at ABIDJAN, we issue our challenge — to ourselves as we go forth, to our fellow jurists and other members of the legal profession, and especially to the leaders of States of the World. Our challenge is as pressing as the threat of nuclear destruction.

"Our challenge is that unless the states of the world, at the insistence of their peoples, and especially their men and



*President Houphouët-Boigny at Inaugural Session*

women of the law, fight for the rule of law as the means of achieving the peaceful settlement or adjudication of international disputes and differences, and for the control of armaments, there will come upon us all later, if not sooner, such destruction and devastation as the world has not yet seen.

Go forth and meet this challenge.

DONE AT ABIDJAN,  
THE IVORY COAST

This 30th Day of August 1973"



*Another view of Inaugural Session*





*Dangerous Drugs Session*



*Judges in Ceremonial Robes*

## LAW DISPLAY

A Law Exhibit in the Hotel Ivoire throughout the Conference emphasized the importance of Law to African and world culture. The exhibit featured traditional African Law, and legal codes and texts from many nations. These documents from the most ancient to the most modern, enhanced the international atmosphere of the Conference and illustrated mankind's common legal heritage. The chief justices of most nations contributed their nation's statutory laws or codes and other law books. The law books contributed were presented to Chief Justice Boni for the Law Library of the Law School of the Ivory Coast.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ABIDJAN WORLD CONFERENCE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN BOOK FORM SOON - ENTITLED *WORLD LAW REVIEW-VOLUME 6*. WATCH FOR THE PUBLICATION ANNOUNCEMENT SO YOU CAN ORDER YOUR COPY.



# the world jurist

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Volume 8

November-December 1971

Numbers 11-12

## ABIDJAN— SITE OF 1973 WORLD CONFERENCE ON WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW



The beautiful capital city of the Ivory Coast—Abidjan—has been recommended by the Planning Committee and chosen by the Executive Committee as the site of the 1973 World Conference on World Peace Through Law. The exact dates are August 26-31, 1973. Abidjan, a jewel of lagoons, is a city of over 500,000 — the capital of one of the loveliest of the Afri-

can countries — the Ivory Coast. Abidjan has the look of a modern metropolis; it is the expression of a forward-looking nation which is developing rapidly. . . socially, industrially, economically and touristically.

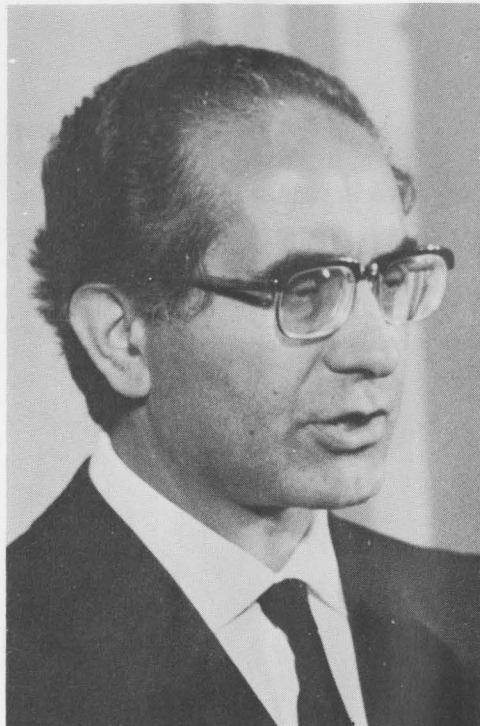
The city has a "Parisian" atmosphere throughout, one aspect of which is its many excellent restaurants.

The fabulous Hotel Ivoire — one of the newest and best hotels in the world will serve as the Conference Headquarters. It has everything: an ice-skating rink, two swimming pools, a gambling casino, beautiful air conditioned rooms and wonderful food.

Full details on the 1973 Conference and on Abidjan will be mailed to all Center members within a very short time.



# A WORLD JOURNEY FOR PEACE THROUGH LAW



H.E. Emilio Colombo, President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic.

Two officials of the World Peace Through Law Center, Charles S. Rhyne (President), and Judge William S. Thompson (Secretary-Treasurer), left Washington, D.C. on December 5, 1971 for Europe and Africa to visit the following cities: Paris, France; Rome, Italy; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Nairobi, Kenya; Accra, Ghana; and Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

The purpose of the trip was two-fold. First: to meet with European Chairmen of the Center, lawyers, judges and Bar Leaders of Europe; and for President Rhyne to address the Rome and Italian Bar Associations. Second: to visit Africa to collect facts to aid in selecting the site for the Sixth World Conference on World Peace Through Law in 1973.

## PARIS

President Rhyne and Judge Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Center, met in Paris with Monsieur Albert Brunois, the Center's Vice-President for Europe; Louis Petitti, Deputy Director-General of the Center; Francois Martin, Secretary General of the European Committee of Center National Chairmen; and Dr. Borko



Avv. Della Rocca of Italy with President Rhyne.

Stosic, Administrative Director of the Center's office in Geneva, to discuss the results of the Conference of the Center's European National Chairmen which had been held December 4, 1971 in Paris under the chairmanship of Monsieur Brunois. Plans were formulated to carry through effectively on all action taken at the Belgrade Conference. A vast drive to increase the Center's membership was also developed.

The National Chairmen discussed the need for a program of seminars devoted to the "commercial relations between the United States and the countries of the European Community after the entry of Great Britain into the Common Market." They also considered that a seminar would cover the following aspects of the problem:

### A. Institutional

- a) GATT
- b) AELE—European Association of preferential agreements, problems of associated African States and Countries of the Commonwealth

### B. Juridical

- a) Anti-trust Laws and Distribution Agreements

- b) Transnational Companies' Law
- c) *Consequences on the Evolution of the Judicial and Juridical Professions*

Bilateral and multilateral conventions on the reciprocity of practicing legal professions

It was agreed that the Center would sponsor a seminar on the Legal Effects of Britain's Entry into the Common Market in Geneva, July 7-9, 1972. The Center's participation will be through its new Section on Multi-Nation Business, with the University of Geneva Law School and the Union Internationale De Avocats to be invited to act as co-sponsors. Lawyers from the United States and other non-European nations may attend the seminar but it will be limited to approximately 100 registrants. Those interested should write Dr. Borko Stosic, World Peace Through Law Center, 74, rue de Lyon, 1211 Geneva 13, Switzerland.

At a very enjoyable dinner given by Monsieur and Madame Brunois, helpful discussions took place with the President of the General Council of the Bar of Poland, Dr. Stanislaw Godlewski; the

President of the Hungarian Bar Association, Laczlo Karpati; the President of the Bar Association of Budapest, Hungary, Dr. Tibor Gargyan; and other distinguished law leaders of other European nations. These discussions related to the growing recognition of the Center and the desire for an increase in the participation in the work of the Center by the lawyers of their countries. The President of the Budapest Bar Association was especially interested in taking part in the work of the Center's Section on Intellectual Property. Other new Sections on Multi-Nation Business, Multi-Nation Taxation, Government Lawyers, Human Rights, Young Lawyers and Law and Computer Technology evoked much interest and obviously will grow into effective agencies for world-wide cooperative work on these specialized areas of the law. Presidents Godlewski and Gargyan promised special assistance on increasing the Center's membership in Poland and Hungary.

## ITALY

The President of the Rome Bar Association, Avv. Carlo Fornario, and the Secretary General of Center National Committee for Italy, Avv. Gianni Nunziante, arranged the program of President Rhyne and Judge Thompson in Italy in cooperation with Dr. Stosic. It included a conference with the Pontifical Commission "Justice and Peace," a meeting with the Secretary of State of the Vatican, His Eminence Cardinal Jean Villot, an address to a special meeting of judges and lawyers sponsored by the Roman Bar Association and the Center National



Msgr. Giovanni Abbo,  
of the Sacred Roman Rota of the Vatican.



President Rhyne with (l.) Avv. Carlo Fornario, Avv. Della Rocca and Chief Justice Gaetano Scarpello.



Avv. Carlo Fornario addresses the Special Meeting of the Rome Bar Association while (l. - r.), Dr. Borko D. Stosic, Center Administrative Director; Chief Justice Gaetano Scarpello; President Rhyne and Judge Thompson look on.

Committee for Italy, a conference with Prime Minister Emilio Colombo, and a dinner in honor of President Rhyne and Judge Thompson.

## Rome Bar Meeting

This meeting was presided over by Avv. Carlo Fornario. He made some opening comments on the importance of the Center's programs and urged full participation by Italian and Roman lawyers, judges and legal scholars in those programs. He called upon the representative of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, S. E. Dott Gaetano Scarpello, Deputy of the President, Judge Giuseppe Flore, who introduced President Rhyne. In his introductory remarks the Chief Justice spoke of his participation in the work of the Center at World Conferences and of his belief in the great value of the rule of law for the World Community. He praised the Center's work and urged Italian jurists and lawyers to participate in it fully.

President Rhyne paid tribute to the great Roman lawyers of the past and present. He then outlined the Center's

program to strengthen international law, international courts and adjudicating agencies and enforcement of international law. He stated that the vast increase in international law, internationalization of life and humankind's great desire for peace led him to conclude that peaceful world order with justice is indeed a possible achievement in our day. He cited increased individual freedom as the greatest achievement of the 20th Century in terms of benefit to humankind, saying this unheralded achievement is greater in value to humanity than space travel or a man on the moon. Referring to elimination of colonialism in Africa, remnants of slavery through racial discrimination in the United States, increased status of the poor in the Americas and Asia, and the elimination of untouchables in India as illustrations. In each instance he cited changes in the law as the major instrument used and said such reliance on law supported use of law as a new world peace process due to growing universal respect for law.

The Rome Bar Association then gave a dinner at the Hotel Quirinale for leading





*His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie with Judge Thompson and President Rhyne.*

jurists and lawyers of Rome and their wives in honor of President Rhyne and Judge Thompson. The Vatican was also represented at this dinner.

President Rhyne spoke of his appreciation and that of Judge Thompson for the meeting and the dinner. He emphasized at the dinner the great opportunity provided to women by the Center's new organization to enable wives to participate in the Center's work for peace. This organization is called Center Associates, of which Mrs. William Dentzel is Chairman. All wives of members of the legal profession are eligible to become members by paying \$10.00 per year for membership. He also cited the Center's other Sections: Multi-Nation Business Law, Multi-Nation Taxation, Intellectual Property, Government Lawyers, Law and Computer Technology, Young Lawyers and Law Students, Center Associates, World Association of Judges, and Human

Rights as expanding opportunities for jurists and lawyers.

#### **Pontifical Commission "Justice and Peace"**

The President of the Pontifical Commission "Justice and Peace," Mr. Vittorio Veronese (now President of the Bank of Italy and formerly Director-General of UNESCO), presided at the meeting of President Rhyne, Judge Thompson and Dr. Borko D. Stosic with the Pontifical Commission. Others participating included Monsignor Gremillon, Monsignor Laland, the Secretary of the Commission, and the Commission members and staff.

President Rhyne outlined the Center's program and suggested that there were many areas of effort where cooperation between the Center and the Commission would prove mutually beneficial. Monsignor Gremillon reviewed the work of the Commission. It was then agreed that

another meeting in Geneva would be convened between representatives of the Commission and Deputy Director General of the Center, Louis Petitti and the Center's Administrative Director, Dr. Borko Stosic to make concrete plans for cooperation.

#### **Vatican Secretary of State**

President Rhyne, Judge Thompson, Dr. Stosic and Monsignor Giovanni Abbo, Center National Chairman for the Vatican City, were received by His Eminence the Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Jean Villot. The Secretary spoke of his broad acquaintance with the law and the work of the Center as well as his close friendship with the President of the European Court of Justice, which Court he praised as performing a most useful function.

President Rhyne referred to Pope John XXIII and the inspiring audience he granted to the Center's European Conference on World Peace Through Law. He then mentioned some highlights of the Center's program with Monsignor Giovanni Abbo's helpful participation. Cardinal Jean Villot assured the Vatican's enthusiastic support for the Center's Program to strengthen the law for peace.

#### **Prime Minister Colombo**

President Fornario and the Secretary General for the Center National Committee for Italy Nunziante presented President Rhyne, Judge Thompson and Dr. Borko D. Stosic to Prime Minister Emilio Colombo of Italy. The Prime Minister was given a brief outline of the Center's program by Presidents Rhyne and Fornario. The Prime Minister stated he was aware of the Center and its outstanding record for peace. He then expressed his great interest and support of the rule of law internationally. He said his government fully supports the Center's program as outlined and that he



*President Rhyne and Judge Thompson with the "pet" lion of the Emperor Haile Selassie.*

was confident that Italian lawyers and judges under the direction of President Fornario and Secretary General Nunziante would do their part in helping to make the great ideals of the program into reality by a strengthened system of law in the world community.

## **ETHIOPIA**

In Ethiopia His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie at his audience for President Rhyne and Judge Thompson expressed his strong belief in peace through international law. He recalled his famous

speech to the League of Nations in which he said "God and History" would adjudge the League as a failure if it took no effective action to prevent a violation of international law by the invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini. He referred to his constant support of the rule of law internationally from that day until now. He also reviewed his visit to China and referred to the economic assistance provided by China to Ethiopia. He expressed his great interest in having the 1973 World Peace Through Law Conference in Ethiopia, referring to the won-

derful physical facilities which exist in Addis Ababa in African Hall, the headquarters for the Organization of African Unity. He referred to President Rhyne's praise of the outstanding judiciary and legal profession of Ethiopia by saying he was certain his Minister of Justice, His Excellency A.T.O. (this means Minister or Monsieur) Akalework Habtewold, his judiciary, and his Attorney General, A.T.O. Amanuel Amdemicael, could work out all details if it were decided that the World Conference could be held in Ethiopia.

The Emperor also spoke of the great numbers of persons present in Addis Ababa who are connected with the UN and other transnational organizations and the large number of ambassadors and others from other nations all of whom could help with the World Conference.

Judge Thompson and President Rhyne thanked the Emperor for receiving them and then summarized the achievements of the Center. They thanked the Emperor for his inspiring message to the Belgrade Conference and praised the participation in that Conference by the Attorney General of Ethiopia and by Tafari Berhane as Counsel in the Demonstration Trial. They also expressed their appreciation for the wonderful hospitality provided to them by the Minister of Justice, the Attorney General and others during their stay in Ethiopia.

#### **Ethiopia's Law School**

Judge Thompson and President Rhyne visited Dean Cliff Thompson at the Law School of Ethiopia. There they met members of the faculty, law students and those engaged in special projects such as the first codification of the laws of Ethiopia. There are some 250 law students. The Dean, his faculty and the law students were invited to take an active part in the World Peace Through Law Center's program.



*President Rhyne and Judge Thompson with (l.) the son of the President of Ethiopia's Bar Association; A.T.O. Werke Weldeyohannis, President of Ethiopia's Bar Association, and Former Judge A.T.O. Tadesse Abdi.*



*President Rhyne and Judge Thompson conferring with (l.) A.T.O. Amanuel Amdemicael, the Attorney General of Ethiopia; H.E. A.T.O. Akalework Habtewold, the Minister of Justice of Ethiopia.*



*President Rhyne and Judge Thompson meeting with Ethiopia's leading lawyers: (l.) Former Judge A.T.O. Tadesse Abdi; Attorney General of Ethiopia, A.T.O. Amanuel Amdemicael; H.E. A.T.O. Akalework Habtewold, the Minister of Justice; and H.E. A.T.O. Mohamed Abduraham, Minister of State in the Ministry of Justice.*



### President of the Bar Association

The President of the Bar Association, A.T.O. Werke Weldeyohannis, and A.T.O. Saleh A. Kebire were most helpful throughout the visit to Ethiopia. They are reorganizing their Association and promised to aid in the work of the Center and to increase Center membership in Ethiopia.

### Great Men of the Law

The Minister of Justice of Ethiopia, A.T.O. Akalework Habtewold, very graciously received President Rhyne and Judge Thompson upon their arrival. He later gave a most enjoyable reception in their honor which was attended by Cabinet Ministers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the President of the Bar Association, and many other great leaders of Ethiopia. Throughout the visit he was of constant assistance through a very outstanding young lawyer (a former judge), A.T.O. Tadesse Abdi.

From his gracious meeting of President Rhyne and Judge Thompson at the Airport upon their arrival until their departure, His Excellency A.T.O. Amanuel Amdemicael, the Attorney General of Ethiopia, was of tremendous assistance. His vast background in Center activities acquired by attendance at World Conferences and in active assistance in the Center's work helped immensely in reviewing the possibility of holding the 1973 Conference in Addis Ababa. His Excellency A.T.O. Mohamed Abduraham, Minister of State in the Ministry of Justice was also of major assistance throughout the visit, contributing information and advice on every aspect of the World Conference. He and others accompanied the visitors to African Hall and intro-

duced them to Assefa Errognon, its dynamic Administrator.

Former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Blatta Kitaw Yitateku, who is known worldwide through his active part in world conferences at Athens, Washington and Geneva, also met the visitors at the Airport. He assisted throughout the visit and was at the airport to pay his respects upon their departure.

### Another Demonstration Trial

Tafari Berhane, the great Ethiopian lawyer who was so outstanding in his appearance as Advocate at the Belgrade Demonstration Trial, was enthusiastic about the presentation of another such trial at the next World Conference. His Excellency Ross Adair, U.S. Ambassador—a great lawyer and former member of Congress—gave a luncheon honoring Judge Thompson and President Rhyne. The luncheon guests included the great men of the law and the judiciary of Ethiopia.

## NAIROBI

President Rhyne and Judge Thompson had valuable conferences with the Bench and Bar of Kenya during their visit to Nairobi to explore the possibility of holding the 1973 World Conference in that City.

The Honorable Charles Njonjo, Attorney General and great leader of the Kenya Bar, was most helpful as was Center National Chairman S. M. C. Thomson.

President Rhyne and Judge Thompson were privileged to attend Kenya's Independence "UHURU" Day celebrations where Kenya's President, His Excellency Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, delivered an inspiring address on the great accomplish-



H.E. Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, President of Kenya.

ments of Kenya during its 8 years of independence.

The Center's National Chairman, S. M. C. Thomson, assisted in contacts and discussions with leaders of government, the Bench and the Bar. The Chief Justice of Kenya's Supreme Court, James C. Wicks; the President of the Court of Appeals, Sir William Duffus; the President of the Law Society, Samuel Waruhiu; the President-Elect Zahir Malik; Justices Matthew G. Muli and James M. Waiyaki; David Coward, the Registrar General; Mr. J. A. Couldrey, a member of the Council of the Law Society, and many others joined in the discussions.

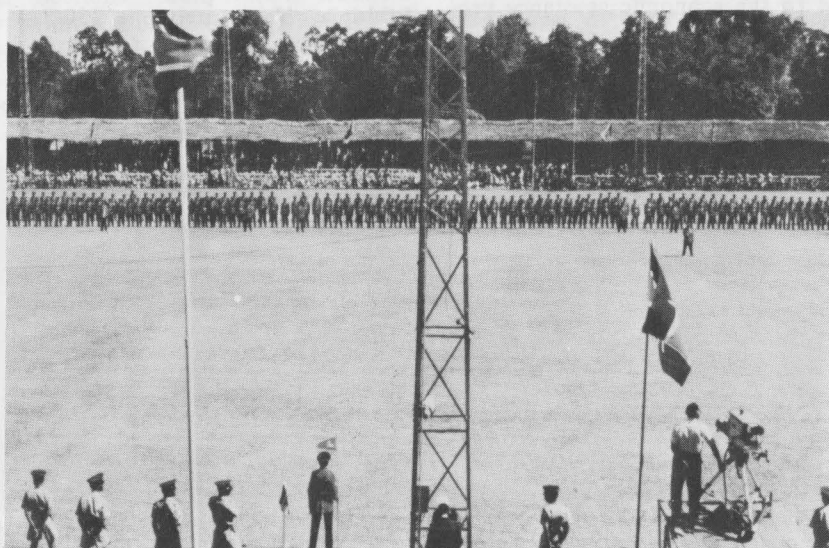
U.S. Ambassador Robinson McIlvaine gave a most enjoyable dinner at his residence for the leaders of the Bench and Bar of Kenya which helped immensely in carrying out the mission of President Rhyne and Judge Thompson.

President Rhyne and Judge Thompson expressed their appreciation to Attorney General Njonjo for the wonderful hospitality accorded them and the promise of full governmental and Law Society support which was so graciously pledged.

## GHANA

A visit to Ghana proved to be very interesting and productive. President Rhyne and Judge Thompson met the Chief Justice of Ghana's Supreme Court, E. A. L. Bannerman, Justice Samuel Azu Crabbe who had been one of the presiding judges at the famous Demonstration Trial in Belgrade, the speaker of the Parliament, a former Supreme Court Justice, H.E. Mr. Nii Amaa Ollennu, Foreign Minister William Ofori-Atta, and many other leaders of the Bench and the legal profession.

The President of the Ghana Bar Association, E. N. Moore, was very hospitable and helpful as was David Acquah, Chairman of the Ghana National Committee



Uhuru (Independence) Day in Kenya.



(l. - r.) President Charles S. Rhyne; H.E. Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast; Judge William S. Thompson.

on Apartheid, Peter A. Adjety, Secretary of the Accra Bar, and many others.

Professor Reginald Simmonds, Professor of International Law at the University of Ghana and an expert on the Law of the Sea, Justice V. C. R. A. C. Crabbe, Professor John Griffiths of the Law Faculty of the University of Ghana, and others took part in a most enjoyable luncheon given by U.S. Ambassador Fred Hadsel during which many of the great problems of the world were discussed.

While in Ghana, President Rhyne and Judge Thompson had the privilege of discussing legal aspects of the "population explosion" with the great experts in that subject who happened to be holding a Conference on this matter in Accra at that time. The possibility of this subject, and that of the refugee problems of Africa, were discussed as subjects for the World Conference.

## UGANDA

While in Nairobi, President Rhyne and Judge Thompson received a telegram from their warm personal friend, the U.S. Ambassador to Uganda, Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr., stating that the Ambassador would appreciate Kampala being considered as a possible site for the 1973 World Conference. He advised that there is adequate hotel space, reasonable rates, extraordinary climate, receptive environment and the facilities of a major African law school. He urged that if their schedule permitted, Judge Thompson and President Rhyne visit Uganda. While such a visit was not possible, a full survey of Kampala's facilities was included in the site study.

## IVORY COAST

From their arrival in Abidjan until their departure, Judge Thompson and President Rhyne were in a whirl of activity. President Houphouet-Boigny

received them most graciously. They briefly reviewed the work of the Center and found that the President was very well informed on the Center, its past, present and hoped-for future. He stated that he was most enthusiastic in his support for world peace through law and that he was very hopeful Abidjan would be chosen for the 1973 World Conference.

President Houphouet-Boigny reviewed the facilities and support that he and his government are prepared to give to the Conference. He mentioned the tremendous development of his Country and his plans to make Abidjan into a great worldwide Conference Center. His infectious enthusiasm and great pride in his Country were most compelling in evaluating Abidjan as the 1973 World Conference site of the Center. He designated the President of his nation's Supreme Court, the Honorable Alphonse Boni, as the coordinator through whom all conference plans were to be arranged if Abidjan were chosen for the 1973 World Conference. And, of course, President Boni has a world-renowned reputation earned by his outstanding career and his participation in the work of the Center. Acting Chief Justice Lucien Yapobi was in charge of arrangements for the visitors and was

most helpful and most gracious with his wonderful hospitality. He also is most knowledgeable on the Center due to his participation in its work and its world conferences.

The President of the National Assembly, the Honorable Philippe Yace (a most dynamic young man), the Minister of Justice, the Honorable Camille Alliali, and the Chairman of the Economic and Social Council, Mamadou Coulibaly, received President Rhyne and Judge Thompson. They, too, were most enthusiastic in their hopes for Abidjan as the 1973 World Conference site. Each mentioned the outstanding facilities and governmental support the Ivory Coast government was prepared to provide.

The visitors were housed in the fabulous Hotel Ivoire. They agreed that no more modern or more beautiful or more adequate hotel exists any place in the world. By the time of the 1973 World Conference, the Hotel Ivoire will be able to house 1500 persons and a conference facility with every modern translation and other device will accommodate over 3,000. In addition, the Hotel has adequate rooms for all panel and other sessions of the Conference. The Hotel has so many outstanding features, one cannot



President Rhyne was received by President Yacé of the National Assembly of the Ivory Coast. Also in the party were Judge Thompson; Justice Yapobi, Vice-President of the Supreme Court; and American Ambassador John F. Root.



*The Hotel Ivoire,  
Headquarters of the 1973  
World Conference  
on World Peace  
Through Law*



possibly name them all—including an ice skating rink, several swimming pools, a beach, a gambling casino, beautifully appointed rooms with every modern facility and incomparable food and service. By every yardstick of measurement, Abidjan has unexcelled physical facilities for the 1973 World Conference.

U.S. Ambassador John Root gave a wonderful luncheon which was attended by leaders of government and the law including Justice Lucien Yapobi, Mr.

Albert Mensah Varlet, Mr. Bamogo Poto Coulibaly Lazeni, Mr. Albert Aggrey, Maitre Camille Adam, Mr. Fred Hitz, Mr. David Heaps, Mr. Edward Lollis, Mr. John Roxborough and others. Maurice Carlton, a former Center Vice President for Africa was at the airport to greet the travellers and was very helpful even though under the handicap of a slight illness.

Justice Yapobi gave a dinner which was attended by the law leaders of the

Ivory Coast bench and bar. The General Manager of the Hotel Ivoire, Mr. Fred G. Peelan, gave a luncheon at which he assembled leaders of the government in the development area and leaders of the business community to demonstrate their support for the holding of the Conference in Abidjan. Reuven Cary, the very able director for Moshe Mayer and Director in charge of the private sector of the Ivory Coast development; Jacques Martin, Commercial Director of Air Afrique; Gerard Gemin, Resident-Manager of the Ivory Coast Travel Agency and others were at the luncheon. The easy accessibility of Abidjan for the law leaders of the 42 African nations and for those from other nations of the world was stressed.

## PROGRAM

The 1973 World Conference program will focus upon "Africa, the World and International Law." Emphasis will be given to the law as the means whereby so many relations of nations and their peoples are now being created and maintained. Law for the development of developing nations, nation building, refugee recognition and protection, population controls, and similar subjects are among those mentioned as possibilities by African lawyers, law professors, and judges. Special attention will be given to making the program productive for the 42 nations and 375 million inhabitants of Africa. The views of everyone on the program's content are earnestly solicited. Send your suggestions to Terence Ogden, Program Director, World Peace Through Law Center, 400 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006, USA.



*World Peace Through Law Center*

*Tenth  
Anniversary  
Report*

*on*

**Judges and Lawyers**

*and*

**Their Decade  
of  
Contributions  
to a**

**World Peace System**

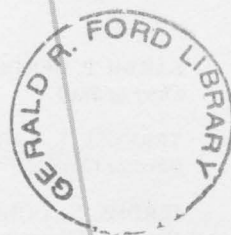
*by*

**Charles S. Rhyne**

*President*

**William S. Thompson**

*Secretary General*



**PAX ORBIS EX JURE**

## WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

400 Hill Building, Washington, D.C. 20006 U.S.A.

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## Judges and Lawyers and Their Decade of Contributions to a World Peace System



by  
Charles S. Rhyne  
*President*  
  
William S. Thompson  
*Secretary General*

WORLD PEACE  
THROUGH LAW CENTER

## World Peace Through Law Center

## Tenth Anniversary Report

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## Introductory

Any study of the dim dawnings of history reveals that humankind's most ancient, most constant, and most universal, desire has been for peaceful order with justice among peoples and among nations. Translating this desire from dream to reality is indeed humankind's greatest need.

The world's 1,000,000 judges, lawyers, and teachers of law dedicate their lives to justice, to peaceful resolution of disputes. They also are the chief draftsmen or proponents of the rule of law under which disputes are avoided, or if not avoided, channelled into law institutions like courts, arbitration or mediation, for peaceful decision. They are truly men and women of peace.

This report is the story of the accomplishments of this unique, distinctive, group of men and women of peace as they have reached out beyond their usual domestic law concerns in the past ten years into a new dimension, i.e., the law needs of the world community. Their efforts to replace bullets and bombs with law with the aim of ending international decision by death forever is making concrete and steady progress. A foundation has been laid for enormous progress from this point forward.

International law grows only by voluntary acceptance of treaties, conventions and other forms of transnational law and law agencies. There is no world legislature. Due to its unique position and prestige no group can do more than those composing this CENTER toward building and strengthening the World's law system through acceptance and use by Nations of more international law.

Until the world peace through law movement began those chiefly concerned with international law were diplomats and teachers of this little used subject. Almost suddenly, international law has become a major interest of nearly all judges and nearly all lawyers. Technological shrinking of time and distance, economic developments, and speedy transportation and communications, are parts of this awakening to a sudden need to know and apply transnational law and to make law more uniform, more universal, and more acceptable as the governing concept in relations among nations.

The rule of law concept is so universally admired and desired that it provides common ground in its principles, processes and procedures out of which a peace structure can be built which is acceptable to all nations and peoples of good will.

While judges and lawyers speak many languages, embrace many religions or none, and live under many forms of government, they have in common a recognition and respect for the rule of law. If any group can persuade their nations to accept or create treaties, conventions or model laws this group can. Because of their common backgrounds and endeavors, the law leaders of the world find they can make a major impact on World peace by developing rules, processes, procedures and institutions out of law concepts and in recommending these to governments thus bringing about acceptance and use of more and more transnational law. This law acceptance due largely to their efforts is slowly but surely bringing into being a law system which is replacing force as the controlling factor in the fate of humanity. This Report tells what they have done, what they are doing and what they plan to do.



This report will include a description of the CENTER'S Abidjan Conference program, and a brief description of the Center's overall goals and activities. From the time of Grotius, many have written and spoken of a peaceful world with justice as mankind's greatest goal, but no worldwide organized effort has done more to achieve this great goal than the World Peace Through Law Center. In the last 10 years aided by the increasing interest of jurists and lawyers alike, it has taken steps which clearly demonstrate that this goal is not an impractical dream, but a concrete and attainable reality.

More international law and more law institutions have come into existence in the past 25 years than were created in all history of humankind. The CENTER'S impetus to this growth has been a vital factor in the evolving world law system which is the world's best hope for peaceful order with justice.

Treaties, conventions, uniform statutes, and agencies providing rules and decisions on disputes, are so knitting the peoples and nations of the World together in common trade, travel and other interests as to make resort among nations to international decision by death more unlikely and in some instances almost impossible. Perhaps the Common Market is the best illustration. There nations who have taken their disputes to the battlefield for centuries now go to the Courthouse. Under the Treaty of Rome, member nations not only agree to abide by decisions of the European Court of Justice but they also guarantee to enforce that Court's decisions through their own Courts.

The Center's major task is to accelerate the growth of such regional networks of law into a world-wide system.

### The Beginnings

The World Peace Through Law effort, first established as a Special Committee of the American Bar Association in 1958, enunciated a great challenge to the world's legal profession; the challenge of creating a new world legal structure to ensure international peace and justice in the face of the continued threat of a global nuclear war.

While tensions emanating from this threat have lessened somewhat since that time, they remain so immediate and pressing; and international contacts, both private and public have so increased, that the need for an international legal order has become more and more essential. Moreover, new threats to humanity, irrespective of national boundaries, such as international pollution and terrorism, and continued international disputes which have led to actual, although non-nuclear, combat, underlie the importance of developing new and strengthened international law rules and legal institutions to solve these threats and to adjudicate such disputes peacefully in a law forum.

This Challenge has been accepted, and the Judges, lawyers, and teachers of law of 135 Nations within their organization, the World Peace Through Law Center, composed of the World Association of Judges, and eleven Center sections, are helping mold a future legal order for mankind that will safeguard, under law, the dignity of the individual person and the order of society. This Center effort is the most far ranging and most effective worldwide private work program ever created to strengthen international law rules and international law institutions into a peace system providing world order with justice.

This program is unique because it harnesses the talents of the group which has dedicated its professional lives to peaceful resolution of disputes. Never before has this group brought their organized capacities to bear on law for peaceful international contacts between people and nations.

Since the creation of the World Peace Through Law Center in 1963, at the Athens World Conference, an international mobilization of the legal profession for peace has been achieved which is accomplishing things never before achieved or even attempted. Thousands of dedicated lawyers, jurists, and legal scholars participate in the global activities and programs of the Center and have contributed to the first concrete policies and programs for achieving a world community of law and order.

This Report, a summary of progress since the first World Conference in Athens, testifies convincingly that the development of law and law institutions as a solid and effective foundation for world peace is within man's reach, and that it can be attained with the cooperation and participation of ever-increasing numbers of lawyers, jurists, and the general public. The Center faces the decades ahead with a strong organization which is growing stronger each day.

During this first decade, the CENTER'S work has been three-fold: it has begun to make innovations in the current body of international law through global research programs and publications; it has made great strides towards creating international understanding and a spirit of cooperative effort in the world's judicial and legal professions; and it has organized and established itself as the focal point for this great endeavor.

The CENTER'S program is the most far-reaching private initiative ever undertaken to develop a functional, integrated legal system for the whole Planet. It is a universal effort based upon mankind's most universal desire: the desire for a peaceful world order with justice.

During the 16 years of this program the World has changed drastically. It is changing even faster today with the "détente" which is so much in evidence in international relations.

This new initiative is carried out through committees, Sections, World Conferences, seminars, publications, correspondence and personal contacts. Through these, the greatest worldwide dialogue ever generated in support of strengthening transnational law has come into being. Treaties, conventions, and model statutes have been drafted. Research essential to expanding international law and uniformity in national laws of common concern has been undertaken. As innovative and unique as are these first steps, the most important aspect of the CENTER'S work to date is probably the actual participation, the knowledge that they are part of this law building program which has been created among the members of the world's judicial and legal professions.

### Inspiration From Leaders of Nations

Along the road of great achievement for peace which has led to Abidjan many great leaders of nations have contributed their ideas, their leadership, and above all their inspiration. The Continental and World Conferences have received over 400 messages from Heads of State enunciating their support of the concept

of law as an increasingly major factor in international relations. The main emphasis of these messages has been that in every instance where relations or contacts among men and nations are governed by law those relations and contacts are peaceful. Many stress that the replacement for the rule of force in relations within or among nations has always been the rule of law.

Winston Churchill's ringing challenge in his great speech in 1957 to English-American law leaders in London's Guild Hall helped launch this program by a call for action to build a law system for Peace. He was followed by many great leaders of nations who have addressed meetings, continental conferences, or world conferences before and after the Center's creation in Athens in 1963. These include President Eisenhower (U.S.A.); President Eschandi (Costa Rica); Prime Minister Ikeda (Japan); Prime Minister Balawa (Nigeria); Pope John the 23rd; King Paul (Greece); President Johnson (U.S.A.); The King of Thailand; President Tito (Yugoslavia); and President Nixon (U.S.A.).

### CENTER Organization

(1) *Membership.* All lawyers, jurists, legal scholars, and law students throughout the world are eligible for membership and are cordially invited to become members and to support the objectives and participate in the work of the CENTER. CENTER membership now includes Judges and members of the legal profession and non-lawyers from 135 countries. Included are High Court judges from almost every nation; in some cases, the entire membership of Supreme Courts have joined the Center and the World Association of Judges thereby expressing support for the CENTER'S objectives. With the names and addresses of more than 100,000 Judges and lawyers from 135 nations on its computer, the CENTER can literally cover the World with its publications and word of its programs.

(2) *World Assembly.* The National Chairmen of the CENTER in each country is a member of the CENTER World Assembly, which determines the programs and policies of the World Peace Through Law Center. No country has more than one vote in the World Assembly. The Assembly considers Policy resolutions, administrative and procedural actions to provide guidelines for the conduct of CENTER affairs.

(3) *Continental Vice-Presidents.* The World Assembly elects a President, a Secretary-General, and four Vice-Presidents, representing the lawyers of the continents of Africa, Asia and Australasia, the Americas, and Europe. Continental Vice-Presidents of the CENTER are charged with the responsibility of organizing Continental Meetings as frequently as possible with National Chairmen in their respective continents.

(4) *National Chairmen* keep the CENTER informed on legal developments in their Nation. They also help on membership and in informing Judges, lawyers and the public in their Nation of the Plans and programs of the CENTER. The National Chairman appoints Committees of Judges and lawyers to assist them.

(5) *Executive Committee.* The Executive Committee is composed of the officers of the CENTER who exercise general supervision of the CENTER'S activities subject to the actions and directions of the World Assembly.

(6) *Planning Committee.* The Planning Committee provides advice and assistance to the President, Executive Committee, and the Secretary-General concerning the planning and execution of CENTER activities. Meetings have been held by the President and the Secretary-General in widely representative areas, providing leaders of the legal profession with the opportunity to participate in the planning procedures of the CENTER. Such meetings have been held in Geneva, Washington, Mexico City, Paris, Rotterdam, Philadelphia, Strasbourg, Chicago, Dakar, Belgrade, Bangkok, Rome, Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Abidjan, Tokyo and other cities. The planning committee provides the opportunity for a broad cross-section of the international legal community to contribute to the guidance of CENTER activities.

(7) *Regional Meetings.* To Coordinate the activity of the National Committees in the various continental areas, Regional Meetings are held to bring National Chairmen together to discuss the promotion of CENTER activities in their respective countries. It is hoped that such meetings in the future will bring about the development of coordinated programs of action in support of the CENTER'S objectives to the end that the entire legal profession and, eventually, governments in each country will implement the recommendations of the CENTER for practical progress towards the Rule of Law. The main thrust of CENTER efforts is to persuade governments to accept more international law and more international law agencies and institutions.

(8) *Sections: Associations.* To provide the organization and administration for special areas of interest to members of the CENTER, and to develop programs of particular interest to an increasing number of members of the international legal profession, the CENTER has established eleven sections and one association to deal with specific areas of international law. At present, the association, sections and section chairmen include:

1. *Law and Computer Technology*, Stephen J. Skelly, Esq., (Canada).
2. *Multi-Nation Business Law*, Prof. Tokusuke Kitagawa (Japan).
3. *Young Lawyers and Law Students*, Laurence Tondel (U.S.A.).
4. *Human Rights*, Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan (Pakistan).
5. *Intellectual Property*, Prof. Svante Bergstrom (Sweden).
6. *Multi-Nation Taxation Law*, Goetz Pollzein, Esq., (Germany).
7. *Criminal Law*, Marut Bunnag, Esq., (Thailand).
8. *Government Lawyers*, Leo Pellerzi, Esq., (U.S.A.)
9. *Center Associates, (Non-lawyer members)*, Mrs. Marion Dentzel (U.S.A.).
10. *International Legal Education*, Judge Raymond Pace Alexander (U.S.A.)
11. *Trial Lawyers*, Tafari Berhane, Esq., (Ethiopia).
12. *World Association of Judges*, The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, (retired).

Special attention is due the World Association of Judges. In response to the interest expressed by High Court Justices of the World for an organized



means of communication and cooperation, the CENTER convened a Conference of Justices at Geneva in March 1966, which led to the formalization of the World Association of Judges. Since that time, three World Assemblies of Judges have taken place in Geneva, Bangkok, and Belgrade; Abidjan will be the fourth. These meetings bring together high court judges from most countries of the World and deal with such topics of international legal concern as transnational judicial procedure, the education, training, and selection of the judiciary, judicial organization and administration, and protection of fundamental principles of justice and human rights as contributors to world peace.

This important Section has a Chairman, four regional Vice-Chairmen, a Treasurer and Secretary for its officers, as well as an Assembly that meets every two years at the CENTER'S World Conference; an Administrative Committee of the Officers; and an Executive Council. Membership is open to all judges. All members act in a private capacity only.

The prestige and leadership of the world's judges have been of great value to the CENTER'S overall program of building peace out of law.

## Center Activities

### I. World Conference Programs

The last 10 years have been marked by six global conferences in six major world cities. These unique, important, historic meetings have punctuated the gradual evolution of the CENTER'S program. Work programs have been formulated: work sessions held, step-by-step progress reports given, and conventions, treaties and model laws drafted by sections or committees have been debated, amended and approved. Each conference considers concrete plans, proposals, statutes, treaties and conventions. The previous two years of work thus are climaxed by specific achievements at the World Conferences. WORLD LAW DAY programs have been initiated and celebrated throughout the world. Messages from Heads of State testifying to their support of the principles of World Peace Through Law have been received. The following describes these Conferences and some highlights [a volume of proceedings for each has been printed giving details]:

#### First World Peace Through Law Conference, Athens (1963) (1,250 delegates from 112 nations)

- Objectives and general principles of the World Peace Through Law Program stated.
- Global work program of 150 projects to achieve objectives formulated and adapted.
- World Peace Through Law Center created.
- 108 Committees created to develop the CENTER'S work program.

#### Second World Conference, Washington, D.C. (1965) (3,500 delegates from 120 nations)

- First World Law Day celebrated
- Work program updated, amended, and expanded.
- Proposal for creation of World Association of Judges adopted.
- Originals of historic law documents of world exhibited, including the Magna Carta of England, The Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen of France, The Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

#### Third World Conference, Geneva (1967) (2,500 delegates from 100 nations)

- Seabed Mining Treaty proposed.
- First Computers and Law Exhibit.
- First meeting of the World Association of Judges.
- Second World Law Day Celebrated.
- World Charter for the Rule of Law adopted.
- Updated Work Program adopted.

#### Fourth World Conference, Bangkok (1969) (1,500 delegates from 112 nations)

- Airplane Hijacking Convention proposed.
- Exhibit on Law for the Development of Developing Nations.
- Third World Law Day: "Law and the Development of Developing Nations".
- Second World Assembly of Judges.

#### Fifth World Conference, Belgrade (1971) (4,000 delegates from 114 nations)

- First International Demonstration Trial on the liability for an object falling from space.
- Third World Assembly of Judges.
- Proposals for U.N. Charter Revision.
- Fifth World Law Day: "Law, Peace, Environment".
- Environment Convention, Airplane Hijacking Convention, Weather Control Convention, and Revised Sea Bed Use Convention approved.
- Four new sections of the CENTER created.



Programs at the Abidjan World Conference will cover:

(1) Refugees and the Law

The Center has pioneered in assembling the law on Refugees. The Abidjan program on this subject will be the first World Legal Conference ever to consider the law rights of those who, through no fault of their own, are homeless and often stripped of so many of the human right protections enjoyed by others. The law has been assembled and published. A model national law and other measures to improve refugee rights protection will be presented. The greatest experts on this subject will present the program. Further reference to this subject is made under "human rights" below.

(2) Control of Dangerous Drugs

One of the CENTER's most ambitious projects is the development of worldwide information and cooperative action of the world's legal profession on the control of dangerous drugs. The results of a year-long study on this urgent problem will be presented to the law leaders of the World at the Conference in Abidjan. This project includes a work paper compiling and analyzing international drug treaties currently in force; a report on the international scheme of narcotic drug controls; a summary of national legislation on narcotic drug controls throughout the world; and a Model Uniform National Law on controlling dangerous drugs.

(3) World Law Day

On Sunday, August 26, 1973, the World Peace Through Law Center will officially celebrate WORLD LAW DAY—dedicated to "Religion and the Law". WORLD LAW DAY is now celebrated throughout the world. Since law in ultimate thrust is crystallized public opinion, WORLD LAW DAY is a prime opportunity for communicating educational material to the public and of increasing general participation in the work and efforts of the CENTER to persuade governments to accept and use more international law.

(4) Environment

This CENTER project seeks to help establish environmental standards on a truly widespread basis and to provide a mechanism for guiding the national law that will be forthcoming in the environmental area. Model Uniform National Laws have been drafted and developed by experts from many regions of the world, to provide as wide a perspective as possible on noise, air pollution, water pollution and weather control. Their comments have been incorporated in the final proposed model laws which will be distributed at the Conference and throughout the world. At the same time, the CENTER'S Environment Convention and its Convention on Weather Modification will be updated.

(5) Human Rights

The CENTER is preparing two work papers in this area for presentation in Abidjan. One paper, prepared by legal experts selected to represent the major

geographical areas of the world, will examine the implementation over the past 25 years of the principles embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The second paper will deal with the Legal Protection and Recognition of the Rights of Refugees, and has been referred to above. This workpaper is the document which will also include a Model Uniform Statute which will be urged for adoption by all nations to insure those protections which nations must provide to implement the Refugee Convention and Protocol. The major refugee problems of the world exist in Africa. This will be a most important part of the Conference Program.

(6) International Legal Education.

For the Abidjan World Conference, the CENTER, through its Section of International Legal Education, will be studying and recommending concrete ways to reconstruct the courses of International Law presently being taught in the law schools of the world. Law school courses are not now fully adapted to current needs to improve and increase human right protections under law. The CENTER feels that between the legal educational system of all nations there should be an on-going dialogue, seminars, cooperative exchanges of information, and law student and professor exchange programs to increase the awareness of this need for law and respect for the laws of other nations.

(7) United Nations Revitalization through Charter Review and Amendment

In 1969, the CENTER created a Special Committee on Revision and Strengthening of the United Nations Charter. This Committee made a notable report to the 1971 Belgrade World Conference, and was requested to continue its investigation into this crucial area. In Abidjan, the Committee will present further recommendations for institutional improvements in the United Nations. A panel of experts on the United Nations will present their views and opinions on this monumental task. From these discussions, the assembled lawyers will return to their countries knowledgeable of the necessity for making the U.N. work and armed with concrete proposals to accomplish this mission.

A new first time review of the law work of the UN will be presented in Abidjan. This summary is an extremely valuable document in the CENTER'S task of persuading nations to accept and use international law and law agencies.

(8) World Court Jurisdiction

The constantly empty docket of the INTERNATIONAL COURT of JUSTICE is a favorite news topic. The business of that Court is increasing but proposals to open its jurisdiction to more litigation are being made. These will be considered in Abidjan.

(9) Urban Development

The CENTER'S study of urban development will outline in detail the process of urban growth, set forth the problems engendered by this growth, and recommend steps for their solution. The Project Director will provide a manuscript at the Abidjan World Conference. Also a panel of experts in urban development will discuss this modern phenomenon.

(10) Development Law for Developing Nations: Business Law for Multi-Nation Corporations

For this topic, the CENTER has invited leading international experts on development law and multi-nation business law to prepare reports for presentation in Abidjan on current topics in this important field. In addition, the CENTER has commissioned a major Workpaper surveying and summarizing the entire spectrum of development law which will be of value to governments and multi-nation business in developing nations.

(11) Computers and the Law

The CENTER has undertaken a research project for the Abidjan Conference on the benefits of the computerization of law for the developing Nations. It specially focuses on how developing nations can learn from the experiences of other nations in order to avoid costly errors and in order to develop computerized legal systems that are both as efficient and as inexpensive as possible. This study draws on the CENTER'S membership to provide information on computers and the law throughout the world.

(12) Fourth World Assembly of Judges

For the Abidjan Conference, the Fourth World Assembly of Judges will focus worldwide attention on the important field of international human rights protections focusing on the 25th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Assembly will attempt to try to solve human rights problems through a sharing of the experiences of its members, a pooling of their common knowledge and by demonstrating the practicality and effectiveness of extending national systems of justice into the international sphere.

(13) Terrorism and Hijacking

The CENTER is currently preparing an update of its international treaty and model national law on Airplane Hijacking, which was originally approved by the Bangkok Conference in 1969. A new Convention on Terrorism will be presented at the Abidjan Conference, at which time a presentation of the various proposals of governments and experts will be made in a special work session. A major factual compilation on "terrorism" has been made. One part of this study is also directed to ways and means to end specific terroristic acts against Diplomats.

(14) Intellectual Property

The CENTER'S newly-created Section on Intellectual Property, is preparing a work session on the international protection of patents, trademarks, and copyrights for the Abidjan Conference. A panel of the world's leading authorities will present the latest significant developments in this field. The work session planned for the Abidjan Conference will cover "The Nature of Intellectual Property", "Protection of Patents", "Copyright Laws". Special emphasis will be given to the interests of Africa and developing nations.

(15) International Criminal Court

As a sequel to its published study *Towards a Feasible International Criminal Court*, a Draft International Convention establishing such a court as a practical and workable legal institution has been prepared. Additional topics in criminal law to be covered at the Conference include Penal Cooperation Among African Nations, Prison Reform Programs, the Death Penalty, Criminal Law and Procedure, Admissibility of Illegally-Obtained Evidence, and Legal Aid in Criminal Law cases.

(16) Law Code Exhibit

The permanent marker of the Abidjan Conference will be law codes contributed by the chief justices of the Supreme Courts of nations. Many volumes of court decisions and other law books will be exhibited and then contributed to the Ivory Coast's new Law Library. In excess of 2,000 volumes have been committed.

(17) Law of the Sea: Sea Bed: Fish

Since 1965, the CENTER has pioneered new ideas on the Law of the Sea and the Mining of the Seabed. A Draft Treaty has been drawn up, circulated worldwide, and thoroughly revised since that time. Many nations are now claiming jurisdiction over a 50 to 200 mile area out to sea from their shores. For Abidjan, studies outlining developments in this field will cover both fishing rights and sea bed mining. These will contain recent proposals advanced since 1971 including all further suggestions for the use of the ocean's wealth.

(18) World Law Day

Through WORLD LAW DAY, the CENTER reaches beyond the legal profession in order to educate the peoples of the world on law-related issues and to build that respect for and knowledge of law on a worldwide basis that is so necessary for the continued development of an effective international legal system. The observance of WORLD LAW DAY throughout the world has stimulated an ever-increasing public awareness of the promise and potential of a universal law system as a world peace system. World Law Day in 1965, was directed to the "Law and International Cooperation Year"; in 1967, to "Computers, Technology and the Law"; in 1968, to "Human Rights"; in 1969, to "Law and the Development of Developing Nations"; in 1970, to "International Education Year"; in 1971, to "Law-Peace and Environment"; and in 1973, to "Religion and the Law". The CENTER has worked through its National Chairmen throughout the world to secure publicity and proclamations by local and national governments in its endeavor to create understanding and support for the CENTER'S work of substituting words of reason for bullets and bombs in a world ruled by law.



## II. Research

The Organization and direction of research in important international legal fields has been one very productive aspect of the CENTER'S work. Some of the studies completed in the last decade include:

1. *An Attainable International Court System*, 1964.
2. *Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States*, 1965.
3. *World Peace Through Law Concepts*, by Kahn, Larson and Fournier, 1965.
4. *Law Research by Computer*, 1966.
5. *The Current Status of High Court Decisions of Nations*, 1966.
6. *The Current Status of Laws of Nations*, 1966.
7. *Multilateral Treaties, Conventions, Protocols and Agreements of the United Nations and Specialized Agencies*, 1967.
8. *Law Use of Computers and Other Automated Processes*, 1968.
9. *Plan for the Computerization of Law Internationallly*, 1968.
10. *Treaty Governing the Exploration and Use of the Ocean Bed*, 1968.
11. *Law and Human Rights*, 1968.
12. *The International Observance of World Law Day; Human Rights*, 1968.
13. *Convention to Deter Aircraft Hijacking*, 1970.
14. *Revised Treaty Governing the Exploration and Exploitation of the Ocean Bed*, 1971.
15. *Protocol on Weather Modifications*, 1971.
16. *Convention on Environment Cooperation Among Nations*, 1971.
17. *International Observance of World Law Day - International Education Year*, 1971.
18. *Model Statute for Control of Dangerous Drugs*, 1973.
19. *Model Statute for Noise Control*, 1973.
20. *Model Statute on Air Pollution*, 1973.
21. *Model Statute on Weather Control*, 1973.
22. *Model Statute on Refugee Rights*, 1973.
23. *Convention on Terrorism*, 1973.
24. *Convention on International Criminal Court*, 1973.

## III. Demonstration Trials

An end to war, or decision by death, is a universal wish. The idea of picturing to the peoples of the world that decision under law in a courtroom is the best method of deciding disputes between nations caused creation of the

"Demonstration Trials". These trials demonstrate that judges and lawyers of all nations have in common principles and procedures under which decisions of such disputes can be made. These trials refute the claim that law, governmental, and procedural differences prevent fair international trials.

The Belgrade World Conference in 1971 witnessed a historic and unique demonstration trial centering around important international legal issues. In a hypothetical case, prepared for the Conference by outstanding legal experts, a spaceship built by Japan, owned by Italy, and launched by the United States, had fallen onto the Yugoslavian Parliament building, thus raising questions of responsibility for the accident and its resulting damages. A distinguished panel of Chief Justices of six different nations heard this case before an audience of over 4,000. Six great lawyers from six different nations with varying legal systems presented the Case.

To the CENTER participants present, this was a glimpse of the future which indicated that disagreeing nations can go to a courtroom instead of the battlefield to resolve their disputes. The "trial" was transmitted by television and newsreels throughout the world and the transcript of the proceedings has been published in a book. A movie has been made of the trial highlights. It is available to those who wish to borrow it from the CENTER. This "trial" proved to be one of the most valuable means of educating the public regarding the efficacy of an international legal system to function, to solve disputes, and to preserve international peace and security.

*The Hypothetical Facts* of the Abidjan Demonstration Trial: Francisco Xaviere, a citizen of the Republic of Alterius, hijacks an airliner of Alterius registry and orders it to the Democratic State of Botania. Francisco Xaviere, a member of a racial and political minority in Alterius, declares his motive to be publicity for the cause of his people. A passenger, Robert Yellman of the Coronado Republic, is killed by Xaviere; owing, in part, to Yellman's having placed himself in a position of danger by trying to disarm Xaviere during the hijacking and during the two-day negotiations with Botanian authorities over asylum for Xaviere during which time Xaviere allowed no one to board or leave the plane. Botania took Xaviere into custody, but a preliminary hearing on extradition exonerated Xaviere as a "political refugee" and the Court refused to bind him over for trial in Botania for either hijacking or murder. Botania refused Alterius' request to have Xaviere returned to Alterius for trial for murder in Botania.

Therefore, Alterius brings action in the International Court of Justice against Xaviere seeking a mandatory order of the Court directed to Botania to deliver Xaviere for trial and seeking criminal prosecution of Xaviere for violating the law of nations. Coronado Republic, on behalf of Yellman's Estate files damage claims against both Xaviere and Botania.

**ISSUES:** This case deals with the following issues of international law:

1. Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to adjudicate an airplane hijacking.
2. Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to provide remedies.
3. Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice to decide a civil action for wrongful death on the merits.

#### IV. Cooperation with Bar Associations, Law Schools, and Law Libraries

The CENTER has established relationships with Bar Associations, Law Schools, and Law Libraries throughout the world, at a high level of cooperation and mutual interest. All of these are on the CENTER's computerized mailing list to receive its releases and publications. And in return the CENTER receives their publications. In this way and through its membership the CENTER keeps abreast of law development throughout the World.

#### V. Cooperation with International Organizations

The CENTER has consistently striven to maintain contact with other organizations working toward related ends such as the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies. The CENTER has official representatives to the UN and each of its specialized agencies. The law and law agencies of regional agencies such as the Common Market are also CENTER interests. The CENTER's work on the Environment, Airplane Hijacking, Sea Bed Mining and other subjects is of constant interest to UN agencies. The UN law review referred to above is uniquely useful. The CENTER's programs endeavor to expand the rule of law and to secure more acceptance and use by nations of international law and its institutions. These objectives help secure acceptance of the programs of UN and its specialized agencies.

#### VI. Essay Contests

The CENTER has initiated a program of worldwide contests providing prizes for each contest to encourage scholars to contribute to the progressive development of international law and legal institutions. These contests have contributed directly to a vastly increased interest in international law among law students, and their knowledge of and role in the increased internationalization of life, business, and the increasing interdependence of all peoples. Impartial experts have been appointed to judge the papers submitted, on a variety of themes such as, on international aspects of environment law, law and Human Rights, the Role of Developing Nations in the development of Modern International Law, and the contest for Abidjan on the impact of Africa on international law.

#### Information Publications

#### VII. Publications

Besides its extensive research publications, the CENTER has documented its efforts with many other publications of unique international interest including:

1. *The World Legal Directory* — the first and most comprehensive compilation of the practicing lawyers, ministers of justice, judicial officials, law

schools, law professors, and bar associations of nations. These are on the CENTER's computer and are printed out by it.

2. *Law and Judicial Systems of Nations* — the first summary compilation of the basic laws of all nations of the world in one reference volume.

3. *Toward a Feasible International Criminal Court* — presenting the ideas of the world's greatest experts on this pioneering subject.

4. *The Belgrade Space Trial* — containing the arguments of counsel and the court's decision in the famous Belgrade demonstration trial.

5. *The World Law Review* — containing the proceedings and papers by the world's leading experts presented at the CENTER's Six World Conferences. A veritable "gold mine" of research on current international law subjects.

6. *The World Jurist* — a bi-monthly journal reporting on international and national legal developments.

7. *Law and Computer Technology* — the most extensive journal reporting on the development of computer systems in the storage and retrieval of legal information, in making law more accessible, available and known throughout the world. Reports on law and court use of computers.

8. *Religion and the Law* — a special WORLD LAW DAY — 1973 booklet describing the moral and ethical relationships between law and religion. The symbolic photographs and descriptions of the world's great religions and the world's great legal systems is a unique presentation.

9. *The Law and Refugees* — a unique study outlining applicable international laws concerning the status of refugees and describing historically the refugee throughout the World.

10. *International Control of Dangerous Drugs* — a special CENTER publication setting forth applicable international law relating to traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs; a summary of laws of more than 100 nations dealing with this problem; and a Model National Law to aid international efforts to combat this traffic effectively.

#### Some Conclusions

This brief survey of the CENTER's accomplishments in its first decade proves that these 10 years have been valuable and unprecedented. Unprecedented, as the work described in these pages has never been done before and would not have been done except by the CENTER and its unique membership. The CENTER has made a valuable and lasting contribution to the development of a lawful world in a short period of time. Its tremendous success in harnessing the world's legal talents to bring about a world rule of law are historic.

The CENTER has collected the laws of nations, treaties and conventions and law books of the World. It has summarized, published and transmitted this knowledge to every nation on Earth. It has organized the trained manpower of the law leaders of the World so as to make a major impact on and stimulate law growth throughout the world community. Judges and lawyers heretofore not



acquainted with the law of the world, and each other, now are becoming acquainted with both. A vast new Peace initiative of great impact and proportions has thus come into existence.

The next 10 years will see an even greater contribution to a peaceful world order with justice and human dignity. In its first 10 years, the CENTER has clearly demonstrated that this goal is indeed an attainable reality.

In the light of the present international situation, the CENTER's work becomes more and more significant, because it represents one of the few sources of concrete, and practical guidance for ordering the increasingly disorderly state of world affairs. Lawyers and judges have always played important roles as advisors and counselors in national affairs, and through the CENTER's work, the collected expertise of the world's judges and legal profession has begun, and will continue, to make ever increasing contributions to a future of ordered justice for humankind.

### The Future

The Abidjan World Conference has created more interest in efforts for World Peace Through Law than any previous CENTER activity or Conference. The CENTER's membership continues to expand daily, uniting more and more judges and lawyers from throughout the world in this work to provide peace and justice in world society. Enthusiasm is high, as the drafting of model national laws and international agreements make the concrete benefits of CENTER research directly available to government leaders who have, in Conference after Conference, expressed their support for World Peace Through Law. In short, the CENTER stands ready for a huge expansion of its activities, and expects to see an ever increasing receptivity from all parts of the globe to the principles it espouses and proposals it puts forward.

The future should witness the penetration of the World Peace Through Law Center's ideals into legal education throughout the world through the new Section just created for that purpose. Also, the CENTER will develop research in new areas of international law, such as multi-nation business law, protections of human rights, and multi-nation taxation. Finally, through its organization of new sections composed government lawyers, trial lawyers, young lawyers, and new sections composed of government lawyers, trial lawyers, young lawyers, and profession in this, its greatest challenge: providing a legal foundation based on justice for all in our rapidly evolving world.

The leadership and prestige of the CENTER is at an all time high and growing constantly. The CENTER's membership is the largest of any world organization of Judges, lawyers and teachers of law. Its activities, publications and achievements far exceed in magnitude those of any other such world organization. In fact there is no such organization in existence having the same broad membership of the whole of the judiciary and legal profession.

The World's Peace system is only as strong as its law system. The work of the CENTER in strengthening that law system is of major benefit to all nations and all peoples because the CENTER's work contributes so tremendously to strengthening the world's law system and thus to World Peace.

When one measures the landmark pioneering work reviewed herein against the law development work of past decades it is clear beyond question that the CENTER's unique record of accomplishment through judges and lawyers is indeed one of the great new peace initiatives of all time. Prior to the CENTER's efforts no such spotlight on the law's promise and potential had existed. No such assembling of information, no such dialogue, no such jointly shared work had been undertaken. With this foundation, and the impetus thus provided, the CENTER's future, and the future of the rule of law's contributions to a peaceful world order with justice, is certain to be one of ever growing achievement.

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