

1965 Washington World Conference

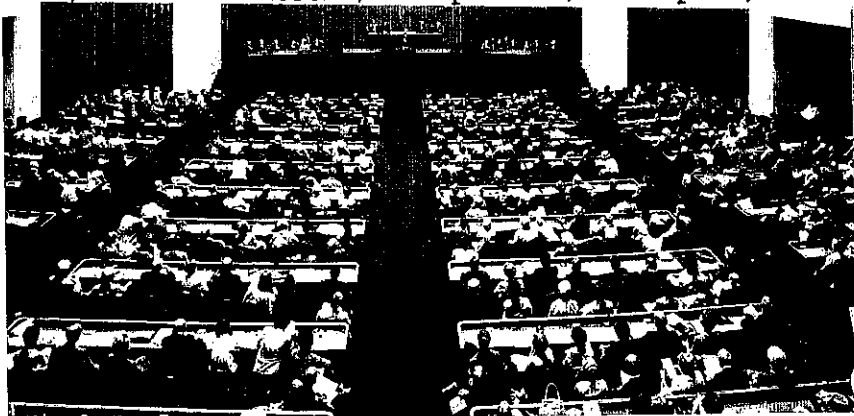
Avv. Vittorio Malcangi, Vice-President for Europe,
Italy
William S. Thompson, Esq., Secretary-General, United
States
Horace E. Henderson, Director-General, United States

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Dr. C.B. Agarwala, India; Dr. Carlos Arosemena
Arias, Panama; Mr. Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan;
Dr. Carlos A. Dunshee de Abranches, Brazil; Dr. Bernt
Hjejle, Denmark; Mr. Mahmoud Kamel, United Arab
Republic; Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan;
Dr. Andrew Lee, Republic of China; Berthan Macaulay,
Esq., Sierra Leone; M. Robert Martin, France;
Dr. Mauricio A. Ottolenghi, Argentina; Mr. Spyros
Pallis, Greece; John Bruce Piggott, Esq., Australia;
Dr. Radhakrishna Ramani, Malaysia; The Right
Hon. Lord Shawcross, England; Robert G. Storey, Esq.,
United States; Dr. Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and,
Mr. Dimitrios Zepos, Greece.

THIRD WORLD CONFERENCE IN GENEVA, SWITZERLAND,
JULY 9-14, 1967

Honorary Chairmen, The Honorable André Chavanne, President, Geneva Council of State; P.P. Spinelli, Director of United Nations Geneva Office; Ludwig von Moos, Federal Chancellor of Switzerland; and, André Panchaud, President of the Federal Tribunal of Switzerland. Conference Chairmen, The Honorable Pierre Audeoud, President of the Geneva Bar; and, Carlo Bonetti, President of the Federation of Swiss Lawyers. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of World Peace Through Law Center, USA. (Participants 4600 Justices, Judges, Lawyers, Law Professors, High Officials of Host Government, Ambassadors and UN Agency Officials stationed in Geneva; from 131 Nations; 54 Speakers; 93 Papers)

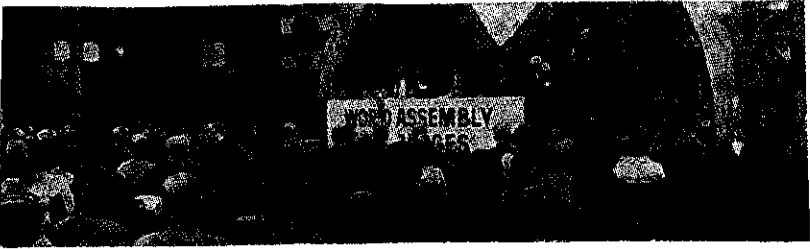


A capacity audience of lawyers, Jurists and legal scholars from throughout the World attended the Inaugural Ceremonial Session at the Palais des Nations (Peace Palace) at Geneva.



Over 250 High Court Judges participated in the World procession of Judges prior to proclamation of World Law Day in 1967.

1967 Geneva World Conference



The first World Assembly of Judges took place concurrently with the Geneva World Conference as discussions were held on the role of Judges in promotion of judicial justice for all peoples.

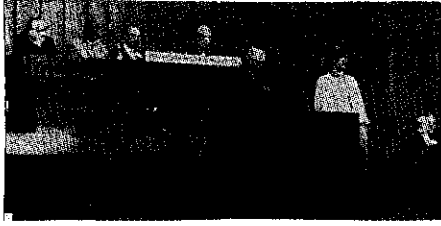


Participants viewing retrieval of legal information by computer in World Exhibit.



Capacity audiences participated in 12 major Work Session discussions on the development of international law for World Peace.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne



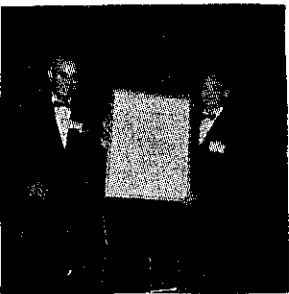
Andre Panchaud of the Federal Tribunal of Switzerland and Honorary Co-Chairman of the Conference, addresses assembly



Rene Cassin receives the Outstanding Jurist of the World Award for his human rights efforts. In 1968, he also received the Nobel Peace Prize for his human rights work.



C. Wilfred Jenks, Principal Dep. Dir. of ILO, named Outstanding Legal Scholar of World Award.



Justice Charles Bright accepts Outstanding National Chairman Award for John Bruce Piggott of Australia.

1967 Geneva World Conference

More than 4,600 lawyers, officials of UN Agencies based in Geneva and High Court Judges, from 131 Nations, participated in the Geneva World Conference on World Peace Through Law. The first official World Assembly of Judges met on July 9-14, 1967. The Conference was considered to have been one of great accomplishment in keeping the attention of the leaders of the law, Heads of State of Nations and the people of the international community on the potential of World Peace Through Law.

The Conference brought together the World's ranking legal leaders from almost every Country in the World. It proved to be yet another significant and important assembly of the international legal profession, with substantial progress being attained towards the development of international law for future World Peace, under the theme of "Computers, Technology and the Law".

The legal summit meeting developed many proposals for peace through the strengthening of the substance and machinery of international law and specific proposals were approved for the development of international legal procedures for the resolution of disputes by peaceful and legal means.

Twelve Work Sessions were held in major fields of international law in addition to a special session on a proposed World Charter for the Rule of Law. Meetings were also held at offices of many international organizations based in Geneva whose programs and ideas, as to the part their Agency could play in the World Peace Through Law Program, were thus presented to the assembled participants. The officials of these Agencies also participated in the other Sessions of the Conference.

The Global Work Program of the World Peace Through Law Center was reviewed, amended and expanded. A new future World Work Program was approved, which outlines additional steps to be taken toward World Peace Through Law. Reports of many Center Standing Committees were received and proposals developed by the Conference were crystallized into Resolutions calling for concrete action to achieve specific advances in the development of the World Rule of Law Program.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

The Conference was opened with an Inaugural Ceremonial Session at the Palais des Nations (Peace Palace) which serves as the United Nations Office at Geneva. The session commenced with the World Procession of Judges, with more than 250 Supreme or High Court Judges of Nations dressed in their ceremonial attire. Major speakers included His Excellency Abdul Rahman Pashwak, President of the United Nations General Assembly; René Cassin, President of the European Court of Human Rights, who presented a proposed World Charter for the Rule of Law; Honorary Co-Chairman of the Conference, Blazo Jovanovic, President of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia; Honorary Co-Chairman of the Conference, André Panchaud, President of the Federal Tribunal of Switzerland; Conference Co-Chairman, Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States and Chairman of the World Association of Judges; Honorary Co-Chairman of World Law Day, Terje Wold, Chief Justice of Norway; Honorary Co-Chairman of World Law Day, Masatoshi Yokota, Chief Justice of Japan; Her Royal Highness, Ashraf Pahlavi, Princess of Iran; Ludwig von Moos, Federal Counsellor of Switzerland; Pier Spinelli, Under Secretary of the UN; Georges Palthey, Deputy Director, UN Office at Geneva; Co-Chairman of World Law Day, Albert Brunois, Battionaire of the Paris Bar; and, Co-Chairman of World Law Day, Harold E. Stassen, former member of the U.S. President's Cabinet.

The First World Assembly of Judges met at the Ecumenical Center in Geneva. Many Justices and Judges referred to the common religious, moral basis of the law. A large program of social and special events took place, including the first World Exhibit of "Computers and the Law". A special program for the ladies was highly popular. A boat cruise was enjoyed on the Geneva Lake. A special music concert was presented to the maximum number of persons the Hall would seat. Receptions were provided by the World Peace Through Law Center, the World Association of Judges, the Swiss Federation of Lawyers, the Geneva Bar, the Federal Tribunal and the Governments of Switzerland and Geneva.

1967 Geneva World Conference

At the final Plenary Session, I termed the Geneva World Conference "a great success" by every standard and cited especially the large and worldwide representation, particularly the participation of the many international Agencies based in Geneva. I then referred to the substantive progress obtained, as convincing evidence that the international legal profession is "not only dedicated to seek the Rule of Law, but that dramatic and important progress toward that goal is being obtained by the voluntary efforts of members of the legal profession in almost every Country of the World". I challenged all present at the Conference "to return home and devote your efforts to enlisting the participation and assistance of every possible lawyer, Judge and legal scholar into this growing international movement for World Peace Through Law".

Press reports and comments by legal officials indicate that the Conference "was a new landmark of accomplishment and progress in man's search for practical ways and means to save himself from self-destruction". Other comments included the statement that "lawyers and Judges are moving ahead with encouraging progress where governments have failed - to build a workable and lasting basis for World Peace under the Rule of Law".

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

The Third World Conference on World Peace Through Law

Geneva, Switzerland

July 10, 1967

DECLARATION ON A WORLD CHARTER FOR THE RULE OF LAW

Text Printed in Geneva World Conference Volume of entire proceedings, by West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA and distributed as noted below.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Texts Printed in full in Geneva World Conference Volume, and in separate pamphlets, and distributed worldwide to Heads of State, law leaders of Nations and others in leadership positions. Subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

National Commissions on United Nations Treaties; World Law Code; International Computerization of Law; Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes; Funds for Law Research Projects; World Legal Information and Reference Service; Collecting and Unifying Wills and Inheritance Laws of Nations; Avoiding Double Taxation; Employment Register for Judges, Lawyers, Teachers and Students of the Law; Appreciation of Support by Geneva UN Organizations; Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents; Use of International Communications as Instrumentalities of Peace; Support for International Human Rights Year, 1968; Industrial Property; Resources of the High Seas; Cooperation through International Organizations; Building for Center Headquarters; Convention for Uniform Technical Signal Standards; International Telecommunications; Report of the Standing Committee of Foreign Investments; and, Cooperation with International Legal Organizations.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER

Charles S. Rhyne, President, United States
Vittorio Malcangi, Vice-President for Europe, Italy
Nobuo Naritomi, Vice-President for Asia and
Australasia, Japan
Fernando Fournier, Vice-President for the Americas,
Costa Rica
Maurice Carlton, Vice-President for Africa, Ivory
Coast
William S. Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer, United
States
Horace E. Henderson, Director-General, Switzerland

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, Nigeria; Dr. C.B. Agarwala,
India; Dr. Carlos Arosemena Arias, Panama; Mr. Fouad

1967 Geneva World Conference

B. Atalla, Jordan; Dr. Carlos A. Dunshee de Abranches, Brazil; Dr. Bernt Hjejle, Denmark; Mr. Mahmoud Kamel, United Arab Republic; Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Dr. Andrew Lee, Republic of China; Berthan Macaulay, Esq., Sierra Leone; M. Robert Martin, France; Dr. Mauricio A. Ottolenghi, Argentina; Mr. Spyros Pallis, Greece; John Bruce Piggott, Esq., Australia; Dr. Radhakrishna Ramani, Malaysia; The Right Hon. Lord Shawcross, England; Robert G. Storey, Esq., United States; Dr. Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Mr. Dimitrios Zepos, Greece.

OFFICERS ELECTED TO THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

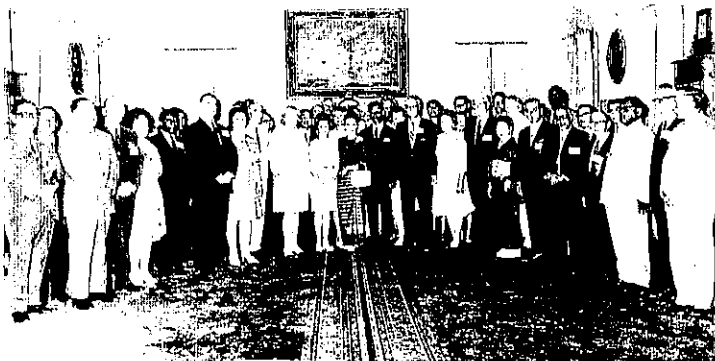
Earl Warren, Chairman, Chief Justice of the United States
Terje Wold, Vice-Chairman for Europe, Chief Justice of Norway
Adetokunbo Ademola, Vice-Chairman for Africa, Chief Justice of Nigeria
Masatoshi Yokota, Vice-Chairman for Asia, Chief Justice of Japan
J.M. Padilla, Vice-Chairman for the Americas, Chief Justice of Venezuela
H.O.B. Wooding, Secretary, Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago
André Panchaud, Treasurer, President of the Federal Tribunal of Switzerland

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Justice Marc Ancel, France; Chief Justice Eduardo Fernandes Botero, Colombia; Justice Charles H. Bright, Australia; Chief Justice Roberto Concepcion, Philippines; Justice M. Hidayatullah, India; Justice Hans Hill, Germany; Justice Alexander Goldstajn, Yugoslavia; President Charles Léon-Hammes, Court of Justice of the European Communities; Chief Justice Cha Liang-Chien, Republic of China; Justice Theodor Petersen, Denmark; Judge Sture Petren, International Court of Justice; Justice Mohamed Khalil Qimati, Libya; Chief Justice Francesco Ruiz-Jarabo y Baguero, Spain; Justice Voitto Saario, Finland; Justice B.A. Siddiky, Pakistan; Chief Justice Silvio Tavolaro, Italy; Justice Brian Walsh, Ireland; and, Justice John L. Wilson, Canada.

FOURTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN BANGKOK, THAILAND,
SEPTEMBER 7-12, 1969

Honorary Chairman, H.M. Bhumibol Adulyadeh, King of Thailand. Honorary Co-Chairman, His Excellency General Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand; and, The Honorable Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. Conference Chairman, The Honorable Prakob Hutasingh, Chief Justice of Thailand and President of the Thai Bar. Conference Co-Chairman, The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants 3531 from 121 Nations; 57 Speakers; 130 Papers)

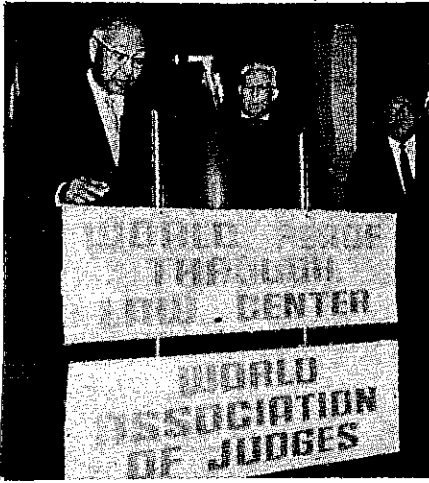


Representative Legal Leaders of the World in attendance at the Bangkok Conference were received in Special Audience by Their Majesties, King Bhumipol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand



His Excellency the Honorable Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, addressed the Combined Session of the Bangkok World Conference and the World Assembly of Judges

1969 Bangkok World Conference



His Excellency the Honorable Pote Sarasin, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, reads a welcoming message to the Conference from His Majesty, King Bhumipol Adulyadej. Right of speaker: the Honorable Earl Warren and the Honorable Thanat Khoman.



Peider Konz, Vice-President and Director for Asia of the International Legal Center; Bernard G. Segal, President of the ABA; William Pincus, Dir., Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility, Ford Foundation.



Chief Justice Terje Wold is named the Outstanding Jurist of the World.



Dr. Andrew Lee receives the Outstanding Legal Scholar Award.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Over 3,500 lawyers, High Court Judges and Ambassadors from 114 Nations, accompanied by their wives and families, participated in the World Conference on World Peace Through Law and the World Assembly of Judges from September 7-12, 1969.

The Conference brought together ranking legal leaders from the five Continents of the World and presented the 4th tangible worldwide demonstration of their united determination to construct law and legal institutions, providing equal human rights for all persons, in all Nations, in a World of justice and security. Seventy Heads of State messages were presented.

At the largest international event ever held in Bangkok, with the theme of the Conference being "Equal Human Rights for all the Peoples of the World", these legal "Summit Meetings" of Judges and lawyers developed many proposals for the modernization of out-moded legal machinery and the creation of new law and procedures to promote and facilitate the economy of developing Nations. Proposals were presented, debated and adopted by the Assembly calling for the universal acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice for the settlement of international disputes; for the setting up, by the United Nations, of a permanent compulsory service of mediators to negotiate between Countries in conflict; and an appeal to the governments of Nations to enact the necessary laws and conclude a treaty to bring the highjacking of civil aircraft under control.

Ten Working Sessions, in major fields of international law, were held and frank and open debate during these sessions contributed largely to the success of the Conference. Center Standing Committee reports were received and proposals, amplified by the Conference, were formulated into resolutions calling for specific action for progress in particular fields of international law. The Appeal of Bangkok, a plea to the people of the World to constitute a controlling voice, to persuade governments to be guided by international legal principles and institutions, was unanimously approved by the Conference.

1969 Bangkok World Conference

His Excellency, the Honorable Pote Sarasin, Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand, greeted the national and international legal experts. Speeches of welcome were pronounced by the Honorable Prakob Hutasingh, Chief Justice of Thailand and President of the Thai Bar and the Honorable Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stressed the urgent need for a body of law comprising "legal science and technology for the direction of society". Major speakers included Conference Co-Chairman, Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, retired, and Chairman of the World Association of Judges; myself, in my capacities as Conference Co-Chairman and President of the World Peace Through Law Center; Terje Wold, Chief Justice of Norway; Honorary Co-Chairman of World Law Day, Mohammad Hidayatullah, Chief Justice of India; and the Honorable Arturo A. Alafritz, Co-Chairman of World Law Day and former President of the Philippines Bar Association.

The second World Assembly of Judges took place concurrently with the Conference, special sessions being held at the Narai Hotel for Judges only. The Judges voted to combine their efforts and presentations with the general World Conference programs in the future so they could take part fully in those programs.

Conference features included the first "World Exhibit on Law and Economic Development" and the day-long seminar on "Law, the Computer and Government". A special program, organized for the wives of the participants, comprised of visits to world-famous monasteries and palaces, city tours, shopping excursions and magnificent receptions.

Their Majesties, King Bhumipol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand received a delegation of international jurists and their wives at a special audience at Chitrlada Palace, and His Royal Highness, the Crown Prince of Thailand was in attendance at the Opening Session of the Conference. Receptions were offered by the Thai Bar; the Lawyers' Association of Thailand; and His Excellency General Thanom Kittikachorn, the Prime Minister of Thailand. A brilliant presentation of Thai music and dancing was

staged at the National Theatre, under the sponsorship of the Supreme Court of Thailand. This wonderful entertainment being also hosted by the Honorable Luang Chamroon Netisatra, Minister of Justice of Thailand.

As President of the Center, I termed this first worldwide law conference ever held on the Continent of Asia "an enormous success" and cited worldwide representation, and particularly the response of legal leaders from the Pacific area, the dedicated collaboration of ranking lawyers and Judges of Thailand and the substantive results of this international fertilization of legal thought, from almost every Country in the World, as convincing evidence that the legal profession is determined to build and expand international and transnational law into a peace framework capable of maintaining social and economic stability in a peaceful World. "Each of us", I stressed, "can discharge part of our responsibility for the construction of a World Peace edifice out of law by enlisting the active participation of more lawyers, Judges and legal scholars in our own Nations into the international movement of World Peace Through Law."

The President of the American Bar Association, Bernard S. Segal, presented, to the Plenary Session, an overwhelmingly reasoned address on the rule of law as the recognized controlling factor in transnational relations today - when unrestrained force may well be the destruction of mankind. His brilliant presentation received worldwide press coverage.

Other press reports and comments by members of official delegations to the Conference identified the Bangkok meetings as the forerunner of a new resurgence of growth in the entire field of international law and recognized that the worldwide cooperative organization of World Peace Through Law has succeeded "in striking a positive blow for peace in our time through a turn to the rule of law".

1969 Bangkok World Conference

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

The Fourth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Bangkok, Thailand

September 11, 1969

APPEAL OF BANGKOK

Text Printed in Full in Bangkok World Conference
Volume.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Texts Printed in full, along with full proceedings of the Conference, in the Bangkok World Conference Volume, and in a separate pamphlet, and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Individual Petitions by Individuals to United Nations on Human Rights; Strengthening United Nations Charter; Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties; Hague Convention on Taking of Evidence Abroad; Independence of the Judiciary and of the Legal Profession to Encourage the Adoption of Treaties and Compacts; Genocide Convention Support; Law Research; Accurate Communications Among Nations; Religions and the Law's Common Basics; Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty; Aircraft Hi-jacking; International Regulation of Weather Control; World Law Code; Computers; Resources of the Ocean Bed; Pollution; International Mediation and Conciliation Service and Compulsory Arbitration of International Disputes; International Criminal Court; Desirability of Worldwide Participation in Work of Center as a Focus in Each Nation to Increase Public Opinion Support; People's Funds to Support the United Nations; Intellectual and Industrial Property; The Development of Nations; Court of Human Rights; Legal Education; Enlisting Worldwide Public Opinion Through Media; and, Civilian Populations of Occupied Territories.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

**OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER**

Charles S. Rhyne, President, United States
Sansern Kraichitti, Vice President for Asia and
Australasia, Thailand
Fernando Fournier, Vice-President for the Americas,
Costa Rica
Albert Brunois, Vice-President for Europe, France
Michel Cotran, Vice-President for Africa, Cameroon
William S. Thompson, Secretary-Treasurer, United
States

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Mr. Mahmoud Kamel, United Arab Republic; Chaudri
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Mr. Dimitrios Zepos, Greece.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Earl Warren, Honorary Chairman, Chief Justice of the
United States, retired
Terje Wold, Chairman, Chief Justice of Norway
Kazuto Ishida, Vice-Chairman for Asia and
Australasia, Chief Justice of Japan
C.O.E. Cole, Vice-Chairman for Africa; Acting Chief
Justice of Sierra Leone
Ilija Doser, Vice-Chairman for Europe, Chief Justice
of Yugoslavia
Warren Burger, Vice-Chairman for the Americas, Chief
Justice of the United States
Marielies Geysler, Secretary, Justice of the Federal
Republic of Germany
André Panchaud, Treasurer, Justice of Switzerland

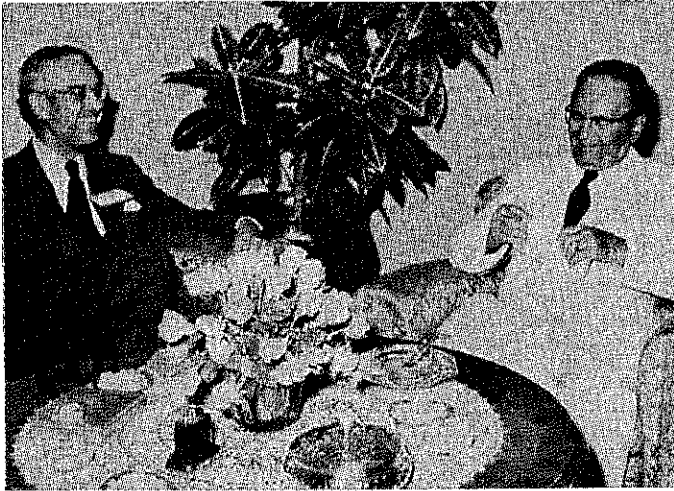
1969 Bangkok World Conference

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Silvio Tavolaro, Italy; Theodor Peterson, Denmark; Voitto Saario, Finland; Marc Ancel, France; Brian Walsh, Ireland; H. Hidayatullah, India; Eduardo Varas, Chile; Muhammad Iqbal, Pakistan; C.H. Bright, South Australia; Prakob Hutasingh, Thailand; Emile Aboukheir, Lebanon; Marcel A. Lihau, Congo, Kinshasa; Blanca N. Marin Diaz, Argentina; Sir William Douglas, Barbados; Augustine Saidi, Tanzania; John L. Wilson, Ontario, Canada; Gustav Petren, Sweden; Hsueh-Teng Lee, Republic of China; and, Roberto Concepcion, Philippines.

FIFTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN BELGRADE, YUGOSLAVIA,
JULY 21-25, 1971

Honorary Chairman, Josip Broz Tito, President of Yugoslavia. Conference Co-Chairmen, The Honorable Mitja Ribicic, President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council; and, The Honorable Blazo Jovanovic, President of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants 3750 from 135 Nations; 63 Speakers; 110 Papers)



Charles S. Rhyne with His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

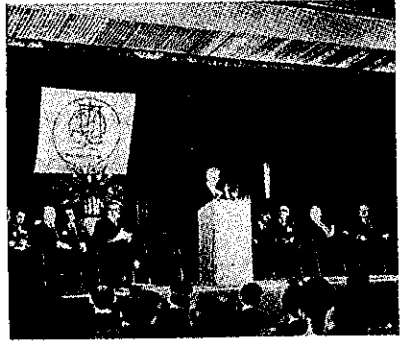


The Honorable Shirley Temple Black addressing the Conference Plenary Session.

1971 Belgrade World Conference



A cross-section of participants at the Inaugural Session.



President Charles S. Rhyne addresses participants at the Inaugural Session.



Members of the Delegation of the People's Republic of China greet Charles S. Rhyne.



Chief Justice Earl Warren (ret.) addresses Formal Banquet.

AWARDS

Outstanding Jurist of the World, Earl Warren, USA

Outstanding Legal Scholar Award, Milian Bartos, Yugoslavia

World Lawyer Award, Fouad Atalla, Jordan

Outstanding National Chairman Award, Carlo Fornario, Italy

World Committee Chairman Award, Dr. Max Habicht, Switzerland

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



Chairman
Bernard G. Segal
Former President of the ABA

THE JUDGES



Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger
Chief Justice of Norway, Terje Wold
Chief Justice of Liberia, James A.A. Pierre
President, Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, Blazo Jovanovic
Immediate Past Chief Justice of India, Mohammad Hidayatullah



Chief Justice, Court of Appeals of Ghana, Azu Crabbe

COURT COUNSEL



Dr. Nobuo Naritomi, Japan



Leon Jaworski, United States



Avv. Carlo Fornario, Italy



Tafari Berhane, Ethiopia



Dr. Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina



Milivoje Markovic, Yugoslavia

1971 Belgrade World Conference

Belgrade, the historic capital of Serbia and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was the focal point of the World's legal profession - the fifth World Conference on World Peace Through Law and the third World Assembly of Judges.

This Belgrade World Conference - the first such Conference ever held in a Socialist Nation - brought together the foremost judicial and legal leaders of 135 Nations. More than 4,000 lawyers, High Court Judges and other participants attended the Inaugural Session of this summit meeting of the legal profession of the World.

His Excellency, Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, presented a message to the Inaugural Session on his views of the importance of international law and his welcome to all present. Additional speeches of welcome, stressing the great value of law to humanity, were presented by Co-Chairman, The Honorable Mitja Ribicic, President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and The Honorable Blazo Jovanovic, President of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Speakers at the Inaugural Session included the Honorable Edvard Hambro, President of the 25th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations; Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, retired; Chief Justice Terje Wold, Chairman of the World Association of Judges; the Honorable Leon Jaworski, President of the American Bar Association; and myself, as President of the World Peace Through Law Center.

Meeting in the common interest of developing law rules and legal institutions to promote World Peace and Order with Justice, Conference delegates celebrated the fourth worldwide observance of World Law Day. The Conference theme was "Law, Peace and Environment". I greeted this impressive assembly of the World's legal and environmental experts, and the major address was then presented by Albert Brunois of France, Vice-President of the Center for Europe. All speakers emphasized that international law rules and legal institutions were indispensable to preserve humanity's environment. It considered and approved

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

four draft International Conventions dealing with Environment Cooperation Among Nations, Weather Modification, Aircraft Hijacking and the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Ocean Bed; participated in ten significant Working Sessions on specific subjects for the development of international law and institutions; witnessed modern developments in computer technology which will make law more readily available to the lawyers of all Nations; formulated Resolutions calling for: Revision of the Charter of the United Nations, Protection of the Global Environment, a Draft Treaty Regulating Exploitation of the Ocean Floor, a Convention to Control Weather Modification, Stronger Measures Against Aircraft Hijacking, the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Enlarged Jurisdiction for the International Court of Justice, Provisions for Suits by Individuals in international Courts as well as Governments, Endorsement of Legal Aid, and a more Strict Control of Narcotics Abuse; observed the first International Demonstration Trial; and unanimously adopted "The Pledge of Belgrade" in the belief that through law, World Peace, order, security and welfare for all mankind, peace can be achieved without sacrificing diversity of belief, custom or ideology.

Delegates to the Conference also voted to create four new Sections: Multi-Nations Business Law, Multi-Nation Taxation Law, Intellectual Property and Young Lawyers.

The Conference featured an outstanding ladies program for the wives of participating lawyers and Judges. Comprised of city tours and shopping, excursions to nearby Avala and Grocka, a Hydrofoil trip to the famous Iron Gate, and a visit to the House of Beauty, this program culminated in a special evening in the cafes of the oldest section of Belgrade.

Other outstanding highlights of the Conference included the reception by H.E. President Tito for Chief Justices, Judges, lawyers, international law professors, Jurists and governmental officials at his home on the island of Brioni. There, H.E. President

1971 Belgrade World Conference

Tito took occasion to praise the Honorable Shirley Temple Black, Rapporteur for the Panel on Global Environment Protection, not only for her outstanding public services as a U.S. Ambassador but for her renowned career as a movie star while still a young child. He said he had tapes of many of her greatest movies and enjoyed watching them over and over again with his wife and guests at his home. Mrs. Black is an expert in the environmental field due to her service for the USA at the UN on this subject. Other social receptions were offered by the Honorable Mitja Ribicic, President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council; the Honorable Blazo Jovanovic, President of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the Yugoslav Committee for the Belgrade World Conference; and, the Honorable Milan Vukos, Lord Mayor of the City of Belgrade.

I, as President, in my closing remarks to the final Plenary Session, described the first worldwide law Conference ever held in a Socialist Nation as a very productive success due to worldwide participation and the aid of H.E. President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, his government and legal officials, the Federation of Jurists' Associations of Yugoslavia and the warm-hearted Yugoslav people. To the unprecedented success of this great Belgrade Conference I said, in a concluding statement, that:

"This Conference has proved that peoples of opposite politics and ideologies can share common convictions and aspirations under the Rule of Law. Let us use all our capacities to create a law system which can provide a warless World in which peaceful order and equal justice will exist for all men and for all Nations."

The Belgrade World Conference on World Peace Through Law received broad press coverage throughout the entire World. Local reports and comments by members of official delegations and representatives of international organizations recognized that the World Peace Through Law Center had succeeded in initiating a positive worldwide dialogue which was forwarding the advancement of its program for peace through the rule of law.

THE FIRST DEMONSTRATION TRIAL BEFORE A TV
WORLDWIDE AUDIENCE

Many have said "a picture is worth one thousand words." In my effort to build support for World Peace Through the Rule of Law among law leaders and peoples of the World, I felt we needed a symbol, or picture, which all persons in the World could envision as the symbol of that mission. I came up with the idea of using Demonstration Trials as that symbol. Nearly every person, has in their mind, a picture of a court proceeding and most consider that picture a fair and reasonable forum for dispute decisions. We see worldwide efforts to make Court Judges "independent", so as to make them provide equal justice in their decisions for all who appear before them. This is a mental picture all persons of goodwill strive for, nationally and internationally. A fair court forum that all persons respect means they will support such a Court's decisions. Sure, we rarely come close to perfection in creating such Courts, presided over by great Judges, but we like the equal justice picture we strive for.

In getting the law leader mission of what World Peace under Law was, and is, aimed to create across to our profession, political leaders and the people, I decided that we could use Demonstration Courts. Courts presided over by the big name Chief Justices of Nations to present a picture of the peaceful dispute decisions as the alternative to battlefield deaths. Prior to the World Peace Through Law Program, Chief Justices of Nations had no recognizable World forum where they could express their views of the major issues facing humanity. They not only attended our World Conferences in great numbers but they quickly created, as a part of those Conferences, a World Assembly of Judges with U.S.A. Chief Justice Earl Warren as President.

Law Schools had, for decades, used moot courts to teach would-be lawyers about the ultimate decision process under the rule of law. I thought we could teach the World's peoples what this ultimate peace in the decision process could create for World Peace Under Law.

1971 Belgrade World Conference

I discussed the idea with many Chief Justices, Justices and Judges who were active in the World Peace Through Law Program and all were enthusiastic. I enlisted one of the greatest lawyers in our Nation, Bernard G. Segal of Philadelphia, and another American lawyer in the same class, Lee S. Kreindler New York, as Chairman and Co-Chairman, respectively, of the Belgrade Demonstration Trial.

One of the great highlights of this Conference was the "First International Demonstration Trial" Argument. It was presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, Warren E. Burger, with Chief Justice Terje Wold of Norway, Chief Justice James A.A. Pierre of Liberia, President Blazo Jovanovic of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia, Immediate Past Chief Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah of India, and Chief Justice Azu Crabbe of Court of Appeals of Ghana, all serving as Judges. Court Counsel for the "Demonstration Trial" was Dr. Nobuo Naritomi of Japan, Leon Jaworski of United States, Avv. Carlo Fornario of Italy, Tafari Berhane of Ethiopia, Dr. Julio Cueto Rua of Argentina and Milivoje Markovic of Yugoslavia. The issue involved was liability for damage caused by a fallen spacecraft. The full trial was televised in most European Nations and in many other Nations, via videotape, around the World. The entire Court proceedings has been printed in a special Volume.

Bernard G. Segal of the United States, a former ABA President, and Lee S. Kreindler a great trial lawyer from New York, did an outstanding job of producing this Landmark Trial. The "Trial" was so popular that such a trial, involving different issues and subjects, has been carried out in the succeeding World Conferences on the Law of the World. It has served as proof that great international issues can indeed be decided by great Justices in such a Court of Justice.

Many have told me, all over the World, that these "trials" in these Demonstration Courts have proved law could indeed replace death on battlefields, as the proper forum for decisions of international disputes.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

I am certain that these hypothetical fact cases, argued before great Chief Justices of the World, have educated the lawyers and particularly the laymen in Nations all over the World, via videotapes of the actual presentation of the arguments on important international disputes, that World Peace Through Law is indeed the best road to a peaceful rule of law World. They have become a highlight of all the Conferences on the Law of the World, as each Demonstration Trial has drawn an overflow audience. They have also led to a greater appreciation of what a World Law System could do as a peace process. They emphasize the human value of going to court rather than war death fields to decide disputes between Nations. They have become great peace public comprehensible symbols of our effort to create World Peace Through Law.

The Demonstration Trials give Judges a major role in carrying out a peaceful World peace process. A symbol which all people can readily recognize. Never before did the World's Judges have a place and a time to demonstrate their great value to the peace process on a constant, bi-annual basis, through these Demonstration Trials.

Now the World Conferences give Judges, on a worldwide basis, not only a place to discuss the great law issues of the day, but they also provide a dramatic occasion to show what Courts can do when utilized internationally.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, retired, took a most active part in planning the Belgrade Conference and the first International Demonstration Trial which his successor, the then Chief Justice of the United States Warren Burger, presided over. He and I and Bernard Segal worked our way through one great disappointment, due to the withdrawal of the Russians from both the Trial and the Conference. I only learned of the real reason when I met President Tito at the Conference. He said the real reason was that he has cancelled the Russian visas due to a dispute over their sending of a "low-level" agricultural delegation to visit Yugoslavia. We rewrote the Trial facts to accommodate the absence of the USSR's Chief

1971 Belgrade World Conference

Justice Gorkin and Russia's Chief Justice Smirnov. President Tito was proud of the presence of the large delegation from the People's Republic of China.

When I met with President Tito, I delivered a personal letter from President Richard M. Nixon stating that he could not accept Tito's offer to accompany Nixon to his upcoming visit to China. Tito cited his "very close relations" with China in his argument to me that Nixon was making a big mistake. He cited the presence of the Chinese delegation of over 100 government law leaders at the Conference as evidence of his relations with China.

Tito asked me if I had read the Nixon letter and I said I had. I added that President Nixon had suggested I read it and to tell Tito that Nixon would invite Tito to visit him in Washington at the earliest date they could arrange.

I know Nixon kept his promise, as my wife Sue and I were invited to, and attended, the Whitehouse dinner he gave for Tito. Nixon, knowing of Sue's cancer problem, insisted she attend and made special elevator and other arrangements for her. Nixon seated Sue at the Dinner's head table. A real highlight of that Dinner was Shirley Temple Black. She arose from the floor to greet President Tito and requested that President Nixon allow her to make a statement. He recognized her and she said that she was applying for the then U.S. Supreme Court vacancy. She said she had been advised that U.S. Supreme Court Justices, under the U.S. Constitution and laws, need not be lawyers as she flourished an issue of the ABA Journal so stating. She won an ovation from those present.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

The Fifth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

July 25, 1971

THE PLEDGE OF BELGRADE

Text Printed in full in the Belgrade World Conference
Volume

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Text Printed in full in the Belgrade World Conference Volume, and in a separate pamphlet, and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Humanitarian Treatment of War Prisoners; Prevention and Control of Marine Pollution; Preservation of Ocean Resources; Liability for Space Vehicle Accidents; Toward a Law of Development; International Investment Insurance Agency; Uniform Arbitration Rules; Protection and Preservation of Earth's Natural Resources; Environment and Population; Narcotics Control; Human Rights; Elimination of Racial Discrimination; Exploration and Exploitation of the Ocean Bed; Implementation of Human Rights; Civil Aircraft Model Penal Statute; Investment Law for Sales and Purchases in Socialist Countries; Law and Computer Technology; Enlargement of Jurisdiction of World Court; Legal Aid; Independence of the Judiciary and the Bar; Model Laws for Nations and Their Promotion; International Criminal Court; Guarantee of Fair Trials for the Accused; Commissions of Inquiry; and, Expansion of World Court Jurisdiction.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER

Charles S. Rhyne, President, United States
Sansern Kraichitti, Vice-President for Asia and
Australasia, Thailand
Fernando Fournier, Vice-President for the Americas,
Costa Rica
Albert Brunois, Vice-President for Europe, France
Roland Barnes, Vice-President for Africa, Liberia
William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, United States

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sir Adetokunbo Ademola, Nigeria; Dr. C.B. Agarwala, India; Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Dr. Carlos Arosemena Arias, Panama; Mr. Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Dr. Carlos A. Dunshee de Abranches, Brazil; Dr. Bernt Hjejle, Denmark; Mr. Mahmoud Kamel, United Arab Republic; Dr. Andrew Lee, Republic of China; Berthan

1971 Belgrade World Conference

Macaulay, Esq., Sierra Leone; M. Robert Martin, France; Dr. Mauricio A. Ottolenghi, Argentina; Mr. Spyros Pallis, Greece; John Bruce Piggott, Esq., Australia; Dr. Radhakrishna Ramani, Malaysia; The Right Hon. Lord Shawcross, England; Robert G. Storey, Esq., United States; Dr. Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Mr. Dimitrios Zepos, Greece.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Earl Warren, Honorary Chairman, Chief Justice of the United States, retired
Terje Wold, Chairman, Chief Justice of Norway
Kazuto Ishida, Vice-Chairman for Asia and Australasia, Chief Justice of Japan
C.O.E. Cole, Vice-Chairman for Africa, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone
Ilija Dosen, Vice-Chairman for Europe, Chief Justice of Yugoslavia
Warren E. Burger, Vice-Chairman for the Americas, Chief Justice of the United States
Marielies Geysler, Secretary, Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany
Sir William Randolph Douglas, Treasurer, Chief Justice of Barbados

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Mohammad Hidayatullah, India; Emile Aboukheir, Lebanon; Roberto Concepcion, Philippines; Marcel A. Lihau, Congo:Kinshasa-Kalina; Hsueh-Teng Lee, China; Augustine Saidi, Tanzania; Prakob Hutasingh, Thailand; Charles H. Bright, South Australia; John L. Wilson, Ontario, Canada; Theodor Petersen, Denmark; Lord Devlin, England; Voitto Saario, Finland; Marc Ancel, France; S.H. Indroharto, Indonesia; Brian Walsh, Ireland; Muhammad Iqbal, West Pakistan; Euquerio Lopez, Mexico; and, Arturo Linares, Peru.

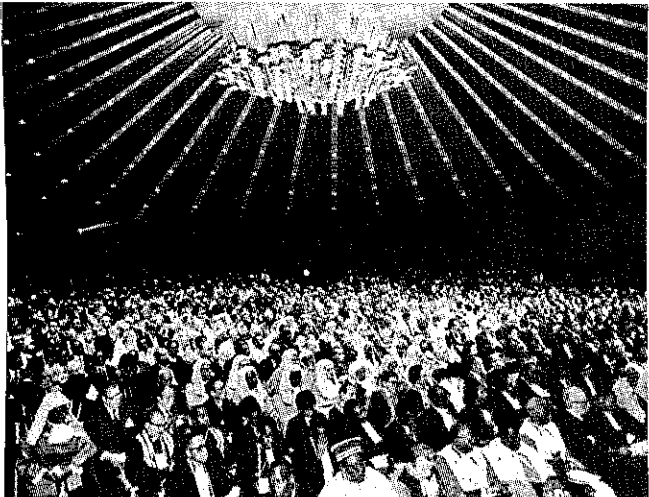
SIXTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN ABIDJAN, IVORY COAST,

AUGUST 26-31, 1973

Honorary Chairman, Felix Houphouet-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast. Conference Chairman, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast, Alphonse Boni. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President World Peace Through Law Center, USA. (Participants 2934 from 123 Nations; 48 Speakers; 85 Papers)



President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast greeting well-wishers as he walks to the Convention Center.



Audience at the Opening Ceremony.

1973 Abidjan World Conference



Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States (retired); Chief Justice Alphonse Boni of the Ivory Coast; and President Houphouet-Boigny.



Justice Thurgood Marshall surrounded by Justices of the World.

AWARDS

World Human Rights Award, Terje Wold, posthumously, Norway
Earl Warren, USA

Outstanding National Chairman, Amelito R. Mutuc, Philippines

World Justice Award, Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast

Man of Peace Award, President Houphouet-Boigny, Ivory Coast

World Lawyer Award, Albert Brunois, France

Outstanding Jurist of the World, Dr. T.O. Elias, Nigeria

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL

CHAIRMAN

Walter P. Armstrong, USA

THE JUDGES

His Excellency Alphonse Boni
President Supreme Court, Ivory
Coast;
His Excellency Kun-cheng Taien
Chief Justice Supreme Court
Taiwan, China;
The Honorable Dr. Taslim O.
Elias Chief Justice, Nigeria;
His Excellency Antti Hannikainen
Chief Justice, Finland;
The Honorable Norma Holloway Johnson
Superior Court Judge
District of Columbia/USA;
The Rt. Hon. Sir William Randolph
Douglas, Chief Justice, Barbados;
The Honorable Sansern Kraichitti
Chief Judge, Thailand

COURT COUNSEL

Fernando Fournier, Costa
Rica;
Toye C. Barnard, Liberia
Fernando Della Rocca, Italy
Chesterfield Smith, USA
J. Bruce Piggott, Australia
Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedeno,
Spain

1973 Abidjan World Conference

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 2,900 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 Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast called it "an assembly of the World's law leaders to formulate universal answers to the 'universal cry for justice'". The Conference theme was "Human Rights and Religion" and World Law Day opened with a beautiful ceremony in which the leaders of the four major religions of the Ivory Coast were the speakers. The ceremony took place in the standing room only, large ballroom of the Conference Hotel. All the lights were turned off except a spotlight on each religious leader dressed in African robes as each approached the stage from four different parts of the ballroom. The speakers highlighted the common worldwide beliefs in God and the like principles of the rule of law. It was a moving event to open a great Conference.

The 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 worldwide Center research study of international human right problems of refugees, which covered both factual background and analyzed international and national laws relating to this most important area of World humanitarian concern.

The Committee's Report was entitled "Improving the Legal Protections of Refugees: The Work of the

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Committee on the International Legal Protections of Refugees". I now quote a part of that Report:

"Early in the Project, the Center established a permanent Committee on the International Legal Protection of Refugees composed of the World's leading experts on refugee law. The Committee was to undertake a major two-year study devoted to the whole question of the international legal protection of refugees. The study was to make recommendations to the international community as to what additional steps were needed to augment the protection of refugees. The work of the Committee was to be carefully coordinated with the two panels on refugees at the Seventh World Conference. The Committee issued its report entitled "Towards the Second Quarter Century of Refugee Law on INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW DAY, July 28, 1976.

The Committee consists of the most distinguished experts on refugee law from across the World. Dr. Atle Grahl-Madsen (Norway), who has written a three-volume treatise on refugee law, is Chairman of the Committee. The other members are: The Honorable Felix Schnyder (Switzerland), formerly United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Dr. Paul Weis (England), formerly Head of the Legal Division, UNHCR; Gervase J.L. Coles (Australia); Alfonso de Rosenzweig Diaz, Jr. (Mexico); Professor Isi Foighel (Denmark); Dr. Goran Melander (Sweden); Enrico G. La Penna (Italy); Professor Richard B. Lillich (USA); Professor John Humphrey (Canada); Professor Thomas M. Franck (USA); Professor Frank Newman (USA); Honorable Harry Batshaw (Canada); Professor George Aron (Tanzania); Dr. Daniel D. Nsereko (Uganda); Dean Gordon Christenson (USA); Professor Sylvanus Tiewul (Ghana); Dean Rup C. Hingorani (India); Professor John Claydon (Canada); Professor Surya P. Sharma (India); and the Honorable Ghulam Ali Karimi (Afghanistan).

Towards the Second Quarter Century of Refugee Law, the Report of the Committee, is a comprehensive examination of the adequacy of the international legal protection of refugees accorded by the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status

1973 Abidjan World Conference

of Refugees and other international and regional instruments as a result of the work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The Report identifies a number of gaps or inadequacies in the international legal protection of refugees. The granting of asylum being the refugees' first and most fundamental need, the Report focuses a great deal of attention upon the recent efforts in the United Nations to conclude Conventions on Territorial and Diplomatic Asylum. A Conference of Plenipotentiaries is being convened on January 10, 1977, to consider and adopt a Convention on Territorial Asylum. The Report recommends that the Convention should unequivocally give to the individual the right to be granted asylum; in the least, it should provide for the grant of provisional asylum pending grant of permanent asylum by another Country.

The Report recommends that States Parties to the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol should take the initiative in ratifying the Convention once concluded. The greater the number of States Parties to the new Convention, the greater the likelihood that the fear of the political consequences that are unfortunately present and nearly inevitable with the grant of asylum or recognition of refugee status will be minimized. In this respect, it must be emphasized that the grant of asylum is a peaceful act and should not be regarded as an unfriendly act by the Country of origin.

As the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol constitute the basis for the legal framework of international protection, the Report concludes that every effort should be made with the view that States, which have not yet done so, accede to these instruments. More accessions would 'strengthen the impact of these instruments, improve the position of refugees and create greater awareness of their legal problems.'"

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

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

all persons and all Nations. The resolutions also signified agreement that universal peace is dependent upon universal recognition and protection of human rights.

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 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.

For the first time ever, this assembly of World leaders of the law considered the legal rights and essential legal protections of refugees. This most stimulating session recommended that, from this time forward, refugees should receive the important attention they deserve from Judges and lawyers.

During this, their fourth World Meeting, the World Association of Judges focused their collective judicial 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 Honorable 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 Conference adopted resolutions to further this important cause. Outstanding Work Papers dealing with the topic were prepared by Professor

1973 Abidjan World Conference

John Humphrey (Canada), Leo Nevas (United States), and Professor Roger Clark (United States).

The International Demonstration Trial argument was presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nigeria, T.O. Elias. The "Court" was also composed of Sansern Kraichitti, Justice of the Supreme Court of Thailand; Norma Holloway Johnson, Superior Court, Washington, D.C.; Alphonse Boni, President of the Supreme Court of the Ivory Coast; William R. Douglas, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Barbados; Antti J. Hannidainen, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Finland; and, Kuo-Cheng Tsien, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Republic of China. Counsel for this trial was composed of Professor Della Rocca of Italy; Chesterfield Smith, American Bar Association President, United States; Fernando Fournier of Costa Rica; J.B. Piggott of Australia; Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedeno of Spain; and, Toye C. Barnard of Liberia.

An unusual project was undertaken to aid the newly erected Ivory Coast Law School. All persons belonging to the World Peace Through Law Center were requested to send the law codes of their Nation and law books to that Law School to help it start a Law Library. Hundreds of codes and books were forwarded to the Law School. In addition to Center members, many law book publishers forwarded, as gifts, copies of law books they had published. The Law School received copies of decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court and other reported cases of U.S. Courts. The Center has no accurate record of the total number of law books given to the Law School but I recall being informed that many of the U.S. large law book publishers were most generous in their gifts, especially reported was the generosity of West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.

Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, Earl Warren, retired, took a very active part in the World Peace Through Law Center and the World Assembly of Judges right up to his death in 1974. While he retired in 1969 as Chief Justice, in 1973 he and Nina along with Justice Thurgood Marshall, took a most active part in planning and participating in the

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Abidjan Conference. The Chief Justice received the Human Rights Award at that Conference, where he presided over a Special Meeting of the World Assembly of Judges, of which he was Chairman. He was most active in planning the entire Conference's programs on Human Rights. I recall his reporting on a trip that he took a helicopter ride which ended in a cabbage patch because the helicopter's engine had failed. At all foreign Conferences, he and his wife Nina did extensive sightseeing, which they enjoyed very much.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

The Sixth World Conference on World
Peace Through Law

Abidjan, Ivory Coast
August 30, 1973

The Challenge of Abidjan and the Resolutions adopted were printed in full and given to attendants as were the addresses, reports and other presentations. These, as printed, were extremely voluminous so a decision was made to distribute them individually, as separate pamphlets, throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations in that form and make them available to others for a small fee to cover reprint costs. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Commendation to the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies and Urging States to Adhere to the Laws it has Sponsored; Arms Control and Disarmament; Population; Expanding the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; United Nations Resolutions on Refugees and Human Rights; Recognizing the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights; Famine and Hunger; Family Reunion; Legal Aid for Refugees; The Right to Legal Representation and Freedom of Lawyers; Declaration Against Religious Intolerance; Asylum; Intellectual Property: Patents, Trademarks and Copyrights; Implementation of Belgrade Resolution; Arbitration Resolution; Human Rights Resolution; Aid to

1973 Abidjan World Conference

Developing Nations; Outlawing of War; Prevention and Punishment of International Terrorism; Law and Computer Technology; Overcoming International Language Barriers; Legal Information Systems; Urbanization; International Environment - Seas; International Environment - Weather; Pollution; Development Law Section; International Criminal Code; Increasing Acceptance of Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice; Treaties Relating to Refugees and their Implementation; Decade of Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; Implementation of Declaration of Human Rights; International Control of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; Freedom to Leave Countries of Residence; International Cooperation in the Field of Refugee Law; International Legal Education; Education in International Law; Scope of a Lawyer's Education; African Cooperation in International Legal Education; and, National Committees on Refugees.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Charles S. Rhyne, President, United States

R. Jethmalani, Vice-President for Asia and
Australasia, India

Luis M. Boffi-Boggero, Vice-President for the
Americas, Argentina

Carlo Fornario, Vice-President for Europe, Italy

Roland Barnes, Vice-President for Africa, Liberia

William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, United States

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

England; Robert G. Storey, Esq., United States; Dr. Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Mr. Dimitrios Zepos, Greece.

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Earl Warren, Chairman, Chief Justice of the United States, retired
Kazuto Ishida, Vice-Chairman for Asia and Australasia, Chief Justice of Japan
C.O.E. Cole, Vice-Chairman for Africa, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone
Ilija Dosen, Vice-Chairman for Europe, Chief Justice of Yugoslavia
Warren E. Burger, Vice-Chairman for the Americas, Chief Justice of the United States
Marielies Geysler, Secretary, Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany
Sir William Randolph Douglas, Treasurer, Chief Justice of Barbados

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Mohammad Hidayatullah, India; Emile Aboukheir, Lebanon, Roberto Concepcion, Philippines; Marcel A. Lihau, Congo:Kinshasa-Kalina; Hsueh-Teng Lee, China; Augustine Saidi, Tanzania; Prakob Hutasingh, Thailand; Charles H. Bright, South Australia; John L. Wilson, Ontario, Canada; Theodor Petersen, Denmark; Lord Devlin, England; Voitto Saario, Finland; Marc Ancel, France; S.H. Indroharto, Indonesia; Brian Walsh, Ireland; Muhammad Iqbal, West Pakistan, Euquerio Lopez, Mexico; and, Arturo Linares, Peru.

SEVENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C./USA,
OCTOBER 12-17, 1975

Honorary Chairmen, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States and Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States. Conference Chairmen, Lawrence W. Walsh, President of the American Bar Association and Alex Bickley, President of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Conference Coordinating Committee, Nolan B. Harmon, General Program Coordinator; Bert B. Lockwood, Jr., Program Director; Walter P. Armstrong, Jr.; Charles A. Bane; Bruno V. Bitker; Mildred E. Bixby; Richard P. Brown, Jr.; Hon. R. Paul Campbell; William H. Dentzel; Frank U. Fletcher; Harry Frank; Bernard H. Goldstein; Walter L. Green; Mendes Hershman; James L. Hudson; Robert W. Hutchins; Ed P. Jackson, Jr.; Jack Kleiner; George Kondos; Lee S. Kreindler; Charles F. Lambeth, Jr.; Mrs. Fanney N. Litvin; Josiah Lyman; Adolph I. Mandelker; Leonard Marks; Francois Martin; Bradley G. McDonald; John A. Moore; Leo Nevas; L.M. Pellerzi; Paul A. Renne; Dr. Miriam Theresa Rooney; Sidney S. Sachs; Leonard Salter; Kenelm L. Shirk, Jr.; Edith I. Spivack; Hope R. Stevens; Hon. James E. Strunck; Leonard B. Sussholz; William Tomar; Rodman Ward, Jr.; and, Morris Wolff. General Conference Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President, World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants over 6500 from 145 Nations; 75 Speakers; 125 Papers)



President Gerald Ford speaking to Conference participants in the Rose Garden at the White House following a White House Reception

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne



Della Rocca and Fornario,
Italy; U.S. Treas, Sec'y
Simon.



Chief Justice and Mrs.
Burger and Bernard G.
Segal.



Chief Justice Jovanovic
and Yugoslav Delegation



Judge Lawrence E. Walsh,
ABA President with CSR



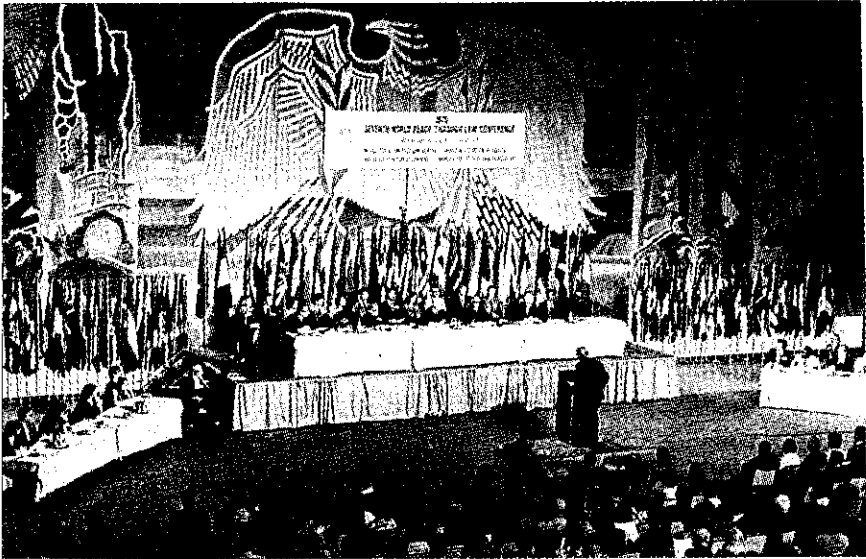
Justices at Inaugural
Opening Session



Mr. and Mrs. Richard Brown,
Philadelphia, with Fanny
Litvin

1975 Washington World Conference

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



CHAIRMAN

Walter P. Armstrong, USA

THE JUDGES

The Honorable Rolv Ryssdal
Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court, Norway;
His Excellency Shimon Agranat
President of the Supreme Court,
Israel;
The Honorable Isaac E. Hyatali
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
Trinidad and Tobago;
His Excellency Sayed Abdel Mageed Iman
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Sudan;
The Honorable Querube Makalintal
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Philippines;
Mr. Chief Justice Thomas O'Higgins
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Ireland;
His Excellency Voitto V. Saario
President of the Supreme Court, Finland.

COURT COUNSEL

Chesterfield Smith, USA
Shebtai Rosenne, Israel
Dr. Ahmed Sadek el Kosheri,
Egypt;
Avv. Luigi-Giacomo Scasselati
Stoizolini, Italy;
R.O.A. Akinjide, Nigeria

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

AWARDS



OUTSTANDING INTERNATIONAL
AGENCY AWARD: Francis
Wolf for the ILO.



WORLD LAWYER AWARD:
Bernard G. Segal



WORLD JURIST AWARD:
Manfred Lachs of the ICJ.



WORLD LEGAL SCHOLAR
AWARD: Prof. Joaquim
Garrigues Diaz-
Canabate

HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD:
Foaud B. Attalla, Jordan,
of the ICJ.

1975 Washington World Conference

The Seventh World Conference on World Peace Through Law was the largest gathering of international Jurists ever assembled as of that time. The over 6,500 participants from 145 Nations who were in attendance brought to more than 25,000 the total number of Judges, lawyers, law professors and law students who had participated in the seven World Peace Through Law Conferences held around the World. In addition, Ambassadors from foreign Nations, officers of the Host Government and international officials from the World Bank, United Nations and other international agencies participated.

WORLD LAW DAY

President Charles S. Rhyne presided at the special Conference program on World Law Day focusing on 1975 as International Women's Year. A proclamation by the President of the United States was presented by William S. Thompson, Secretary-General of the World Peace Through Law Center along with over 100 such proclamations by mayors of cities in the United States. Impressive speeches were given on that subject by Mayor Walter Washington of the District of Columbia; Julia Gibson of Liberia; Erica Daes of Greece; and, Patricia S. Lindh, Special Assistant to the President on Women of the United States.

President Gerald R. Ford, later in his Inaugural Address to the Conference, paid special tribute to women and International Women's Year, saying: "I was ordered to do this by my wife!"

LAW AND WOMEN

Recognizing the need to improve the status of women and to eliminate discrimination against them, the Conference particularly directed its attention to this problem. A very successful working session was held on Thursday, October 16. The resolutions recommended by this session were adopted at the Plenary Session. They called for the creation of a Standing Committee on the Rights of Women; for the

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

adoption by the United Nations of a Draft Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women; and for the implementation by governments of transnational human rights prescriptions concerning the protection of the rights of women.

HEADS OF STATE MESSAGES

Central to the success of the Conference is the recognition by Heads of State and Government across the World of the importance of the work of the Conference in helping to develop the World's law system. Over 100 leaders sent messages to the assembled delegates, expressing their wishes that the deliberations be successful.

At the Inaugural Ceremonial Session of the Conference on Monday, October 13, Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States; Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice of the United States; Taslim Olawale Elias, President of the World Association of Judges; Manfred Lachs, President of the International Court of Justice; Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center; and, William Sylvester Thompson, Secretary-General of the World Peace Through Law Center; were conferred Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Laws by Howard University. The degrees were presented by Dr. James E. Cheek, President and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

The 21 Panels considered the subjects embodied in the resolutions set forth below. The great law leaders who participated, from so many diverse backgrounds and origins, agreed on the substance of these 32 Resolutions concerning the major international legal issues of the day. That demonstrates that the great interest in the message of universal peace through the rule of law is believed to be an attainable goal through a process of rational discussion and effort by the World's legal leaders. The many messages of support from Heads of State were most indicative of the ever growing support of a turn to the rule of law, as the best concept for World Peace.

1975 Washington World Conference

There were those present who did not agree to every word in every Resolution, but the debates merely underscored the importance of the issues. And no one could ever expect such a large gathering of law leaders from 145 Nations to agree on everything! Law and law principles, applicable to international and national areas, are not that settled. Many pointed out that the debates help, however, in developing that understanding and consensus which must be developed to produce the "consent" of Nations to adopt or ratify treaties, conventions and agreements, which make international law. Both for the assembled delegates and for the future of World Peace, the Seventh World Law Conference was a resounding success under the theme of "The Role of Law in International Cooperation".

Gerald R. Ford, President of the United States, received the participants of the Conference at the White House in its Rose Garden. The President, in his Address, underscored the importance of the Conference as the largest ever to have taken place in the history of the international legal profession. He emphasized the mandatory role of the law in building a stable and peaceful World. The President stated to the assembled delegates:

"Your efforts to promote human equality under the law, as well as other issues, ranging from the role of multi-national companies to the Law of the Sea, demonstrate very properly and, again, very vividly that you are addressing the major issues that confront people and Nations on the globe as a whole. I commend the serious work that you are undertaking."

As a Presidential suggestion, President Ford spoke to the Conference participants from the Rose Garden outside the White House, as the Hotel had no room large enough to accommodate them, their wives and husbands who had been invited to hear his address, a total of over 15,000 persons was estimated. In fact, the participants and their spouses were scattered all over the lawn outside the rear of the White House to listen to President Ford.

The Demonstration Trial was again an

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

overwhelming success. The question was whether or not States, in conflict, can take measures economically endangering and damaging to other States.

DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY
the Seventh World Conference on World
Peace Through Law

Washington, D.C./USA

October 17, 1975

DECLARATION OF WORLD INTERDEPENDENCE

The awesome problems facing the community of Nations, compounded by the process of technological developments, set the stage for a landmark Declaration of World Interdependence proclaimed by the assembled delegates at the Seventh World Conference. A seven-hundred word introduction delineates the reasons why mankind is at an historic crossroad, and culminates in the following seminal statement:

"Humanity shares this planet Earth in a social system of States and other groups; a social system marked not by exclusive independence, but by interdependence: interdependence in security, in economic development, in management of natural resources - interdependence in all acts taken to secure those values sought by human society.

In recent decades, governments have begun to recognize this ever increasing interdependence by accelerated development of international law and institutions promoting the common interests of our world community and seeking World Peace Through Law.

Nevertheless, major problems continue that drastically hinder all peoples in their common goal of 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness'. Although mankind has developed a technology that opens new vistas for all, human society to date has failed sufficiently to recognize the intensity of interdependence and to create the necessary institutions to coordinate cooperation in eradicating its common problem.

1975 Washington World Conference

THEREFORE, THIS CONFERENCE DECLARES

1. That all peoples and their governments are now and forever inextricably intertwined in their pursuit of human values; in their search through time and space for the meaning, the goal of human existence;

2. That mankind is an indivisible entity - if any person hungers or thirsts or knows any want of well-being, we all know want; if any person suffers deprivation of human rights, we all suffer and are jointly diminished in our human dignity;

3. That the time has come for all peoples and governments to acknowledge fully our global interdependence by crossing that fundamental threshold from national competition to international cooperation, from parochialism to universality;

4. That the members of the World legal profession, having a central role in the enforcement of the rule of law, are under special obligation to enlighten public opinion and to influence decision makers as to the constructive role of law in dealing with international problems, and

5. That we, the members of this Conference, do hereby in the cause of World Peace Through Law pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

The Washington Declaration of World Interdependence and the Resolutions adopted were printed individually for the Conference and distributed in that form. The Head of State Messages, addresses, reports and other presentations were also printed and distributed individually at the Conference. Then copies were distributed worldwide, as in the past. The subjects of Resolutions adopted are as follows:

The 1976 Law of the Sea Conference; Expanding the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; Law of the Sea Conference - Use of the International Court of Justice; Treaties Relating to Refugees; Asylum; Family Reunion; Affording Legal Rights to Refugees; International Solidarity in Favor of Refugees; Diplomatic Asylum; International Nuclear Safeguards; National Legislation and Administration to Prevent Terrorism; Prevention and Punishment of

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Terrorism; Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners; World Health Services for the Poor in Developing Countries; Stratosphere Pollution; Prevention of Pollution of the Seas; International Whaling Commission; Disarmament, Chemical, and Bacteriological Weapons; Commendation of the International Labour Organization's Promotion of Human Rights; Providing Legal Services to the Poor; Freedom to Leave Country; Implementation of Human Rights Conventions; Food and Population; Law and Reform of the International Monetary System; Programs on Rights of Women; International Measures on Women's Rights; Prevention of Torture and Inhuman Punishment; Professional Opportunities for Deported Lawyers; Prisoners of Conscience; Governmental Interference with Lawyers in Pursuance of their Professional Duties; Attendance at Conferences; and, Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflict.

**OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER**

Charles S. Rhyne, President, United States
Roland Barnes, Vice-President for Africa, Liberia
Carlo Fornario, Vice-President for Europe, Italy
Luis M. Boffi Boggero, Vice-President for the
Americas, Argentina
R. Jethmalani, Vice-President for Asia and
Australasia, India
William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, United States

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands; A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion, Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias, Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle Grahl-Madsen, Norway; Antti J. Hannikainen, Finland; Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain, Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand;

1975 Washington World Conference

Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada; J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala, Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia; Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

T.O. Elias, Chairman, Chief Justice of Nigeria,
Nigeria
Kazuto Ishida, Vice-Chairman for Asia and
Australasia, Chief Justice of Japan
C.O.E. Cole, Vice-Chairman for Africa, Chief Justice
of Sierra Leone
Ilija Dosen, Vice-Chairman for Europe, Chief Justice
of Yugoslavia
Warren E. Burger, Vice-Chairman for the Americas,
Chief Justice of the United States
Marielies Geysler, Secretary, Justice of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Sir William Randolph Douglas, Treasurer, Chief
Justice of Barbados

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Mohammad Hidayatullah,
India; Emile Aboukheir, Lebanon, Roberto Concepcion,
Philippines; Marcel A. Lihau, Congo:Kinshasa-Kalina;
Hsueh-Teng Lee, China; Augustine Saidi, Tanzania;
Prakob Hutasingh, Thailand; Charles H. Bright, South
Australia; John L. Wilson, Ontario, Canada; Theodor
Petersen, Denmark; Lord Devlin, England; Voitto
Saario, Finland; Marc Ancel, France; S.H. Indroharto,
Indonesia; Brian Walsh, Ireland; Muhammad Iqbal, West
Pakistan, Euquerio Lopez, Mexico; and, Arturo
Linares, Peru.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF LAWYERS

Amelito R. Mutuc, President, Philippines
Roland Barnes, President for Africa, Liberia
Bernard G. Segal, President for the Americas, United
States
Marut Bunnag, President for Asia and Australasia,
Thailand
Fernando Della Rocca, President for Europe, Italy

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER

Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands; A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion, Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias, Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle Grahl-Madsen, Norway; Antti J. Hannikainen, Finland; Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain, Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand; Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada; J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala, Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia; Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.

EIGHTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES,
AUGUST 21-26, 1977

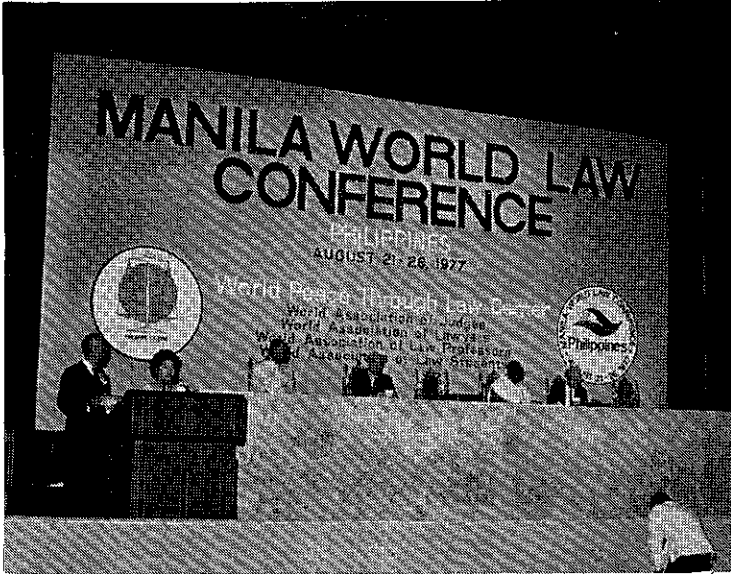
Honorary Chairman, Ferdinand Marcos, President of the Philippines. Conference Chairman, Amelito Mutuc, President of the Philippine Bar Association. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants 7600 from 140 Nations; 81 Speakers; 150 Papers)



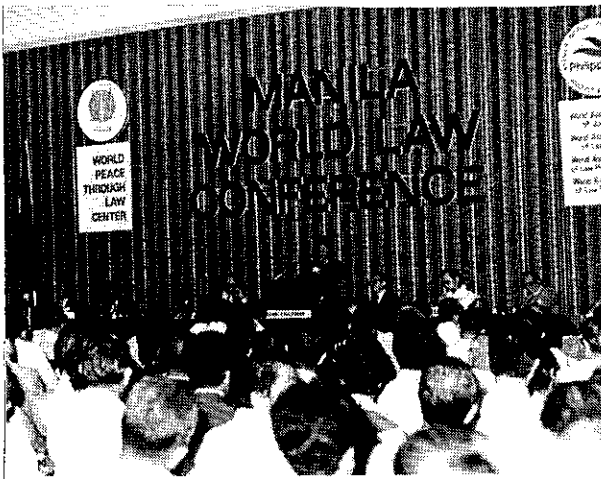
Audience at Opening Ceremony



Hon. E.M.P. Sowah, Chief Judge Appellate Court (Ghana), Secretary-General William S. Thompson, D. Paul P. Cooke, Chief Justice Azu Crabbe (Ghana) and Hon. Roland Barnes, President of Center for Liberia.



Opening Ceremony



Panel Discussions

1977 Manila World Conference



Judges at Inaugural Session

**INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL
ON MINING SEABED IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS**

CHAIRMAN

Walter P. Armstrong, USA

THE JUDGES

The Hon. Mirza H. Beg
Chief Justice, Supreme Court
of India;
The Hon. Roberto Concepcion
Former Chief Justice, Supreme
Court of Philippines;
Justice Thomas A. Doyle
Judge, High Court of Ireland;
His Excellency Kalala Ilunga
President, Supreme Court of Zaire;
His Excellency Adolfo de Miguel
Garcilopez, President, Second
Chamber (Criminal); Supreme
Court of Spain;
The Hon. Sutham Patrakom, President,
Supreme Court of Thailand;
His Excellency Edilbert Razafindralambo
First President, Supreme Court of Madagascar;
The Hon. Victor Tennekoon
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Sri Lanka

COURT COUNSEL

William B. Spann, Jr., USA
Bola A. Ajibola, Nigeria
The Hon. Estelito P.
Mendoza, Solicitor General
of the Philippines
The Hon. V. Krishnadasan,
Legal Adviser to the Prime
Minister's Office of
Swaziland

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

As it has done some seven times over the past decade and a half, the World Peace Through Law Center and its affiliated organizations; the World Association of Judges, the World Association of Lawyers, the World Association of Law Professors and the World Association of Law Students, once again demonstrated the reality of the rule of law and the feasibility of transnational understanding at the Eighth Conference on the Law of the World. This Conference saw over 7,600 Jurists, from some 144 Countries, gather in Manila, capital of the Philippines, to consider ways and means of improving the effectiveness of international cooperation and the central role law is called upon to play in the achievement of humankind's ultimate mission: the creation of a World of orderly peace and justice for all.

The Manila World Conference - the largest international non-governmental meeting of legal professionals ever held up to that time - was marked by unprecedented support and attendance of the members of the Bar of the Host Country. A large number of Filipino lawyers, Judges, law professors and law students joined their foreign colleagues in a unique display of worldwide solidarity to discuss common problems of a legal nature, ranging from strictly international law issues, such as terrorism and law of the sea to widespread domestic problems, like Court congestion and law school curricula. While every Nation on Earth was not represented at the Conference, every ideology, political, social or economic system was, and every point of view, every interest, was given an opportunity to be aired, considered and discussed. The exchange of views, whether during the Work Sessions or outside of them, was marked by cooperation and understanding and a desire to bridge ideological gaps, aimed at achieving concrete results in a spirit of constructive compromise. When possible, agreement was reached, as in the 49 Resolutions which were adopted at the Closing Plenary Session; when not, the delegates agreed to disagree, content in the knowledge that their viewpoint had been given due consideration and

1977 Manila World Conference

that the issue would be taken up again at the next Conference, two years thereafter.

The general tone of the Conference was set, prior to its official opening, at the World Law Day Celebration on Sunday evening, August 21, devoted to International Legal Protections for Human Rights, in the wake of the coming into force of the International Covenants and Conventions on Human Rights and the renewed worldwide interest in the subject over the past couple of years. The World Law Day ceremony featured Philippine Chief Justice Fred Ruiz-Castro as guest speaker and set the stage for the various Working Sessions, throughout the Conference, devoted to raising human rights to the international level under the Conference theme of "Human Rights as Essential to Progress Toward World Peace Under the Rule of Law". Meeting in a Nation then under "martial law" made the subject all the more important.

7,000 participants filled the Philippine International Convention Center's Plenary Hall to capacity for the Opening Plenary Session on Monday morning, August 22. Following a welcome address by the First Lady of the Philippines, Mrs. Imelda Romualdez-Marcos, Governor of Metro Manila, President Ferdinand E. Marcos expanded on his views on martial law in the Philippines and its relationship to effective enjoyment of human rights and announced a number of measures aimed at relaxing the structures of martial law in a gradual progression towards a "return to normalcy" in the Philippines: a number of political prisoners were to be released, the curfew was to be lifted, local elections were to be held by 1978, and the current travel ban was to be replaced by a graduated travel tax. President Marcos emphasized the link between economic and social justice and the full enjoyment of civil and political rights, and pointed to the urgency of international cooperation in bringing about a World Order that would make both attainable.

Following President Marcos' speech, I, as General Chairman of the Conference and World President of the World Peace Through Law Center,

addressed the participants. Recalling the Center's past contributions to World Peace and justice for all, I re-emphasized the Center's major goals by reference in particular to human rights, the environment, energy policy, law of the sea, the World economy and access of the poor to law, and focused on the Center's main task: mobilizing, through its contacts in the legal profession of each Nation, World public opinion to bring pressure to bear on the leaders of Nations to ratify and implement more and more international treaties. I focused particularly on Human Rights. International law being essentially the "law of consent", I urged that this process depends upon the development of a World legal structure which would ultimately allow, hopefully, complete disarmament and a re-channeling of armed force resources for more productive ends. I concluded that then, and only then, could a World of peace and justice, with human rights of equality and dignity, be achieved.

Abiding by the prohibition of the Standing Orders of the Conference that attacks on specific governments were out of order, no speakers made attacks upon the human rights denial issues which hovered over the Marcos government. All felt that the Conference's strong denunciations of human rights violations carried the strong message of the legal profession of the World, including that of the Philippines, that such violations could not continue in any Nation on Earth. That it was a difficult Conference, due to Host Country problems, is an understatement. Some speakers said that few Nations have eliminated all human rights problems but by "spotlighting" the subject, the Conference was giving a "wake up call to all violators" and that legal professionals of the World considered such violations as a great obstacle to achieving the goal of World Peace Through Law.

Also addressing the delegates at the same session were Ivory Coast Chief Justice Alphonse Boni, on behalf of the World Association of Judges, and World Association of Law Professors World Co-Chairman Professor Atle Grahl-Madsen of Norway, and Amelito

1977 Manila World Conference

R. Mutuc, World President of the World Association of Lawyers. Each stressed the great progress their Association has made during the past two years.

During the course of the Conference, some 22 Panels and Seminars debated topics of particular importance for the maintenance of World Peace today. The topics of these Panels and Seminars were: International Humanitarian Law; Legal Status of Meclvanis; Regulation of the Ever-Expanding World Community Trade; Expanding the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; Law of the Sea: After New York; Promotion of International Legal Protection of Human Rights; Transnational Legal Aspects of Labor-Management Relations; Legal Aspects of International Disaster Relief; International Legal Protection of Refugees; Extradition: A Common Approach to the Control of International Terrorism and Traffic in Narcotic Drugs; Code of Conduct and Taxation of Transnational Corporations; Program of Implementation of Internationally Protected Human Rights within Nations; Transnational Law and Computer Technology; Space Law as it Affects Domestic Law; Mass Communications, Freedom of the Press and the Rights of Man; International Protections for Intellectual Property; Legal Aspects of the World Population Problem; and, Banking Law and the Regulation of the International Flow of Capital. The subjects of the World Association of Law Professors' Seminars were the Role of Law Professors in the Creation of a Corps of Paralegals in Developing Countries; and, Legal Education for Today's World. The subject of the World Association of Judges' Seminar was Congestion of National Courts as a Worldwide Problem. The subject of the World Association of Lawyers' Seminar was the Extension of Legal Services to the Poor/The Role of the Lawyer in Developing Countries. Leading experts from virtually every Nation on Earth participated in the discussions, as Chairmen, rapporteurs and panelists, or from the floor.

Just before the Conference, Sir John Kerr, Her Majesty Elizabeth, the Queen of England's Governor General, of Australia called me at my home in the

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

middle of the night. He said he wanted to attend the Conference as he had been very active in the World Peace Through Law Program but could not attend because he, as a Head of State, had to be invited by President Marcos. He said protocol required this. I told him to hold on, as I would call President Marcos immediately and ask him to extend the essential invitation. I was surprised that Marcos took the call, laughed, and said he would immediately invite Kerr. I told Kerr to await the Marcos call. Marcos not only invited him, but put him and Lady Kerr up in the most expensive Hotel suite in Manila. The Kerr's had a great time, as they were entertained royally.

The Demonstration Trial considered the exploitation of Deep Seabed non-living resources prior to the Proposed Law of the Sea Treaty.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Eighth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Manila, Philippines

August 26, 1977

The Manila Conference Human Rights Proclamation and Resolutions adopted, along with the texts of Heads of State messages, reports and speeches, were printed in separate pamphlets and distributed at the Conference and throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Imperative Implementation of Internationally Protected Human Rights; Implementation of United Nations Covenants on Human Rights; Implementing of the Helsinki Accords; Torture; Prisoners of Conscience; Freedom to Leave Any Country; Mass Communication, Freedom of the Press and the Rights of Man; International Protection of Refugees; Population Law, International Cooperation and Human Rights Implications; Worldwide Uniformity of Marriage Laws, Divorce and Custody of Children; International Cooperation in Disaster Relief; International

1977 Manila World Conference

Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts; Prevention and Suppression of Mercenarism; Arms Limitations and Disarmament; Nuclear Disarmament; Civil Liability for Nuclear Accidents; Preventing International Armed Conflicts; Arbitration; Expanding the Jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; Terrorism; Taking Hostages; Creation of an International Criminal Court; Extradition and the Control of Traffic in Narcotic Drugs; Direct Satellite Broadcasting; Remote Sensing; Law and Computer Technology; The Sea as Resource of all Humankind; Common Heritage of Mankind; International Cooperation for Economic Development; International Cooperation Towards Self Sufficiency in Developing Countries; Creation of a World Market in Food and other Primary Commodities; World Commodity Trade: Law Rules to Ensure Fair International Trade; Banking Law and the Regulation of the International Flow of Capital; Protections for Intellectual and Industrial Property Rights; Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations; Taxation of Transnational Corporations; Tax Dispute Settlement; Labor Relations and Transnational Corporations; Independence of the Judiciary; Improvement of Trial Justice; Education in International Law; United Nations University; Creation of a Prosecutors' Section of the World Association of Lawyers; Creation of a World Legal/Medical Committee; Publication of Conference Proceedings; and, Dissemination and Implementation of Conference Resolutions.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Charles S. Rhyne, President, United States
Alphonse Boni, President for Africa, Ivory Coast
Luis M. Boffi-Boggero, President for the Americas,
Argentina
Ram Jethmalani, President for Asia and Australasia,
India
Carlo Fornario, President for Europe, Italy
William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, United States
Margaretha M. Henneberry, Executive Secretary, United
States

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

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OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Taslim O. Elias, President, Nigeria
Sansern Kraichitti, Secretary, Thailand
V.R. Krishna Iyer, Treasurer, India
Karl-George Zierlein, Secretary-General, Germany
Tommaso Novelli, President of High Court Division,
Italy
C.O. Cole, Chairman for Africa, Sierra Leone
Pero Korobar, Chairman for Europe, Yugoslavia
Warren Burger, Chairman for the Americas, United
States
Garfield Barwick, Chairman for Asia and Australasia,
Australia
Muhammad Iqbal, President of Appellate Court
Division, Pakistan
Mutombo Kabelu, Chairman for Africa, Zaire
Gerhard Muller, Chairman for Europe, Germany
Howell Heflin, Chairman for the Americas, United
States
Chaudri Rahim Dad Khan, Chairman for Asia and
Australasia, Pakistan
Harold Greene, Chief Judge U.S. District Court,
District of Columbia, United States
Adetokunbo Ademola, chairman for Africa, Nigeria
Franco Ferrante, Chairman for Europe, Italy

1977 Manila World Conference

James Strunck, Chairman for the Americas, United States

Elias Asuncion, Chairman for Asia and Australasia, Philippines

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Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Mohammad Hidayatullah, India; Emile Aboukheir, Lebanon, Roberto Concepcion, Philippines; Marcel A. Lihau, Congo:Kinshasa-Kalina; Hsueh-Teng Lee, China; Augustine Saidi, Tanzania; Prakob Hutasingh, Thailand; Charles H. Bright, South Australia; John L. Wilson, Ontario, Canada; Theodor Petersen, Denmark; Lord Devlin, England; Voitto Saario, Finland; Marc Ancel, France; S.H. Indroharto, Indonesia; Brian Walsh, Ireland; Muhammad Iqbal, West Pakistan, Euquerio Lopez, Mexico; and, Arturo Linares, Peru.

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF LAWYERS

Amelito Mutuc, President, Philippines

Roland Barnes, President for Africa, Liberia

Bernard G. Segal, President for the Americas, United States

Marut Bunnag, President for Asia and Australasia, Thailand

Fernando Della Rocca, President for Europe, Italy

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF LAW PROFESSORS

Atle Grahl-Madsen, Co-Chairman, Norway

John N. Hazard, Co-Chairman, United States

Millard Ruud, Honorary Secretary, United States

James White, Honorary Secretary, United States

Zivojin Aleksic, Member, Yugoslavia

Toye Barnard, Member, Liberia

Rup Hingorani, Member, India

Andrew Lee, Member, Republic of China

Guillermo Bossano Valdidieso, Member, Ecuador

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Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands;

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion, Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias, Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle Grahl-Madsen, Norway; Antti J. Hannikainen, Finland; Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain, Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand; Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada; J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala, Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia; Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.



President Ferdinand Marcos Receives Books Authored by Charles S. Rhyne With Mrs. Rhyne, and Amelito Mutac, President of the Philippines Bar Association.

NINTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN MADRID, SPAIN,
SEPTEMBER 16-20, 1979

Honorary Chairman, H.M. Juan Carlos I, King of Spain. Conference Chairman, Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedeno, Attorney General of Spain. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants 4100 from 130 Nations; 69 Speakers; 131 Papers)



H.M. King Juan Carlos I addresses the delegates (l-r) Excmo. Sr. D. Inigo Cavero, Minister of Justice; Charles S. Rhyne; Sr. D. Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedeno, Attorney General of the State; Excmo. Sr. D. Angel Escudero del Corral, President of the Supreme Court.



Mr. Chen Tiquang reads speech of Mrs. Han Yu Tung, of the People's Republic of China Delegation of Jurists, at World Law Day Celebration.



Conference participants in the Gardens of Don Cecilio Rodriguez, Retiro Park, Madrid, for World Law Day Celebration.



Prof. Dr. Ernst Benda, Chief Justice of Supreme Constitutional Court, Fed. Rep. of Germany, addresses participants at Closing Banquet.

AWARDS

WORLD LAWYER AWARD, Antonio Garrigues Walker, Spain

OUTSTANDING JURIST OF THE WORLD, Prof. Dr. Ernst Benda,
Federal Republic of Germany

OUTSTANDING LEGAL SCHOLAR AWARD, Grigory I. Tunkin, USSR

1979 Madrid World Conference

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL

CHAIRMAN

Walter P. Armstrong, USA

THE JUDGES

Mr. Chief Justice Thomas O'Higgins
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Ireland;
The Honorable Mirza H. Beg
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of India;
His Excellency Jose Ignacio Gimenez
Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Spain;
The Right Honorable Nayan Bhadar Khatri
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Nepal;
His Excellency Shimon Agranat
President, Supreme Court of Israel;
The Honorable Enrique Fernando
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Philippines;
The Honorable Oemar Senoadji
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Indonesia.

COURT COUNSEL

Mr. James Strunck,
USA;
Sr. D. Joaquin
Ruiz-Gimenez, Spain;
Avv. Ugo de Leone,
Italy;
Curt Freiherr von
Stackelberg, Fed.
Rep. of Germany

SUBJECT: Legality of Universal Anti-Terrorist Rescue Operations

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

The Ninth Conference on the Law of the World convened in Madrid, Spain under the theme of "Human Rights Progress in Furthering World Peace Through Law". Under the sponsorship of the World Peace Through Law Center and its affiliated Associations; the World Association of Judges, the World Association of Lawyers, the World Association of Law Professors and the World Association of Law Students, and under the Honorable Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedenó, Chairman for the Conference, participants from 130 Countries attended. As has been enunciated on eight previous occasions beginning in Athens, Greece in 1963 and then in Washington, D.C.; Geneva, Switzerland; Bangkok, Thailand; Belgrade, Yugoslavia; Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Washington, D.C.; and, Manila, the Philippines; the participants in the Madrid Conference insisted that World Peace is not just a dream of all peoples dating back to the dawn of civilization, but it is a realizable objective which can be pursued through the development of the guarantees and safeguards, as evidenced in the evolution of international law and its institutions.

Prior to the official opening of the Conference on Sunday, September 16, the now traditional World Law Day was celebrated. The event was hosted by the Mayor of Madrid, Sr. D. Enrique Tierno Galvan, in the Retiro Gardens in the center of Madrid. The theme for World Law Day was "The Law of International Cooperation: The Law of Developmental Assistance and the Law Relating to Relations between Capitalist and Socialist Countries". The obligations and duties of the developing, as well as the developed, Countries in an increasingly interdependent World were the focus of the speeches given during World Law Day. Mr. Bernard G. Segal, the Chairman for World Law Day, introduced the two speakers, the Mayor of Madrid, Sr. D. Enrique Tierno Galvan who welcomed everyone to his historic City and Madame Han Yu Tung, Chair of the People's Republic of China Delegation of Jurists, who spoke on their views of the need for and their support of Law and Development. These addresses opened the Conference's intensive consideration of its major theme in the days to follow.

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On Monday, September 17, the Inaugural Session was highlighted by the traditional entrance of Judges of the World in their colorful robes and speeches presented by the Minister of Justice, Excmo. Sr. D. Inigo Caverro; Attorney General Juan Manuel Fanjul Seden; WAL President Antonio Garrigues Walker; the Hon. Taslim O. Elias, World President of the WAJ and myself as World President of the WPTLC.

The many Head of State messages of support were presented and distributed to participants in printed form. These were also distributed with the "Madrid Declaration on International Cooperation" and the Conference Resolutions worldwide.

The Panel Sessions began Monday afternoon and continued through Wednesday with the business meetings and the Plenary Session convening on Thursday. The subjects of Panel Sessions were: Selected International Taxation Problems and a World Tax Court; International Court for Transnational Crimes; Legal Aspects of the New International Economic Order; Human Rights and the Helsinki Accords: Belgrade and Beyond; UNCLOS III: A Focus on Problem Areas in the Law of the Sea - Sealed Resources; Commerce and Politics: Produce Cartels and Export Controls; Travels of Technology and the International Regulation of Intellectual Property; State Responsibility for News Media Coverage and Freedom of the Press; Curbing the International Trade in Conventional Arms; Civil and Criminal Liability for Tax Fraud; Family Law; Recent Trends in the Codification of the Regulation of Transnational Corporations; Computer Technology and the Right to Privacy; Energy Law: The International Regulation of Alternative Energy Sources; Aviation Law: The Gusteurala and Montreal Protocols; Sentencing Policies: A Comparison; Recent Developments in Legal Aid Schemes; The Role of Public International and Comparative Law in the Curriculum: Jurisprudence on Development of Practical Skills; Education for Professional Responsibility; International Arbitration; Case Method or Magisterial Lecture: Which Meets Today's Educational Needs More?; Expanding the Jurisdiction of the

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

International Court of Justice; Products Liability/Uniform Food and Drug Laws; Banking Law; and, International Real Estate Law. The concept of the new international economic order and its impact on developing Nations played a very important role in all discussions. The ramifications of the various themes contained within the outline of a new economic order were presented as having far reaching effects in most of the fields of discussion. The Panel Programs placed great stress on the law of the sea, transfer of technology, transnational business practice, commerce and politics and respect for human rights (which is at the foundation of all law). The proposed concepts contained within the new international economic order, which impose responsibilities and obligations upon the developed, as well as the developing Countries, were viewed as representing dramatic changes in the status quo of international law and relations between Nations in effect today.

No matter what the subject matter of the Panel Session, be it concerned with the new evolving international economic order, family law or the control of conventional arms, the overall central theme became the promotion of international cooperation. The dedication to the principles of the rule of law and enthusiasm for the work before them exemplified the way in which the participants applied themselves to their tasks. The hard work of the participants was then summarized in the twenty-nine resolutions produced by the Resolutions Committee and the inspiring words of the "Declaration of Madrid".

Thursday was highlighted by the appearance of His Majesty King Juan Carlos, who presided at the closing Plenary Session. Speeches were made by Attorney General Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedeno, the President of the Supreme Court Don Angel Escudera del Corral, and by me as World President of the Center. His Majesty then addressed the assembled delegation in a stirring Invocation to continue the work they had begun during the Conference and to see it through to its objective of World Peace Through Justice for the people of developing Nations under the World's new economic order.

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The closing banquet on Thursday evening presented a fitting climax to the week long activities. The keynote speaker was Prof. Dr. Ernst Benda, President of the Federal Supreme Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany. The presentation of awards was held during the banquet.

The ultimate work product of the World Conference is, of course, the resolutions adopted at the final Plenary Session. Chairman of the Resolutions Committee for the Ninth Conference was Dr. Zivojin Aleksic of Yugoslavia. The twenty-nine resolutions were a product of the debates in the various Panel Sessions and stand as tangible evidence of the Conference's activities. Due to time constrictions, the Plenary Session, General Assembly and the Executive Committee all joined in a recommendation for further study of several of the resolutions before all are then approved for the Center by the Executive Committee. They were then circulated worldwide, as has been done for all past Conferences, to Heads of State, Chief Justices, Bar Associations and International Organizations. Their impact on the progressive development of international law is certain to be significant, supported as they are by the moral weight of the approval of so large and representative an assembly of the law leaders of the World. They are a concrete summary, a symbol, a forceful statement, clear and unambiguous, of what the legal profession of the World believes to be necessary for the achievement of mankind's great dream: the creation of a system of law providing a World of peace.

The Center is proud of the Madrid Conference. It is proud of all the participants from all over the World who spared no efforts during this historic gathering and demonstrated that friendship and understanding are indeed possible between those of totally divergent backgrounds and origins. Above all, it is proud in the knowledge that it has, once more, made its contribution to the advancement of peace and justice in the World. It has kept a worldwide spotlight on the promise and potential of

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

the rule of law worldwide among law professionals, Heads of State and Government and increasingly through World Law Day among the peoples of the World.

SPECIAL VATICAN SESSION AND AUDIENCE WITH POPE
JOHN PAUL II

A very special event following the Madrid Conference was the continuing Vatican Session on September 23 and 24. Approximately 1,000 participants attended the Vatican Sessions, representing 128 Countries. On Sunday, September 23, the participants attended a very special Mass by Cardinal Vagnozzi in the Grottoes of the Vatican, by the Tomb of St. Peter. The Grottoes is one of the most holy places in all Christendom, for it is the final resting place for many of the former Popes. It has a certain mystical quality about it and all who were in attendance felt greatly moved by such a solemn and reverent occasion.

After the Mass, two Work Papers, one by Monsignor Giovanni A. Abbo on "The Judicial System of the Roman Catholic Church", and one by Avv. Vittorio Trocchi on "The State of Vatican City Juridical and Administrative System", were distributed to all participants.

On Monday, September 24, all participants were honored by a special private Audience with His Holiness Pope John Paul II. I, as World President, presented the Jurists and guests to the Holy Father and requested his blessing for the work of the Center since its founding and for the future. The Pope, in a half-hour homily, commended those who had participated in the Madrid Conference and for the work that was accomplished. He entreated them not to slacken in their efforts to realize a peaceful World, but to build upon those principles outlined in the resolutions promulgated at Madrid and to work for their achievement in their every day jobs. He stated that the Holy See is proud that it has participated in the work of the Center since its foundation and would continue and increase that support.

The conclusion of the Audience with His

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Holiness, the Pope, marked the official end of the activities of the Ninth Conference on the Law of the World. From here some participants continued on to such places as Jerusalem, Berlin, Moscow, Paris, Cairo, Budapest, Prague, Belgrade, Warsaw and many other Cities where Bar Associations of those Countries had planned activities centering on various aspects of the role of law in the promotion of World Peace. The work accomplished, by all those who participated, will provide the foundation for the work of the Center in the intervening years between agendas for the Tenth Conference on the Law of the World.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Ninth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Madrid, Spain

September 20, 1979

The texts of the Madrid Declaration on International Cooperation and the Resolutions adopted were printed, in full, for the Madrid World Conference participants in separate pamphlets and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations, along with the speeches and reports in that form. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Legal Aspects of a New International Economic Order; Permanent Institute of Tax Arbitration as Part of Model Tax Treaties; Establishment of a Permanent Institute of Tax Arbitration; In Furtherance of "The Study of the Feasibility of a World Tax Court, Arbitration in Taxation"; The Changing Role of Unicitral; Calling for an International Criminal Court and a Code of International Offenses; Solar Law; Energy Law; Promotion of Continuing Debate on Civil and Criminal Liability for Tax Fraud; The Establishment of an International Authority Over the Seabed; Computer Technology and the Right to Privacy; Communication Among Prosecutors from Different Nations; International Arbitration; Human Rights;

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Publication of Conference Proceedings; Dissemination and Implementation of Conference Resolutions; The Transnational Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries; Banking Law; Imperative Implementation of Internationally Protected Human Rights; Family Law; Criminal Law; Self Governance of the Legal Profession; Recommendation for the Inclusion of Practical Training in Programs of Legal Study; and, The UN Sixth Committee's Important Role in Law Making.

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His Holiness Pope John Paul II with Charles S. Rhyne and Msg. Giovanni Abbo, Legal Counsel to Vatican. Prior to 1979 Audience.

TENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN SAO PAULO, BRAZIL,
AUGUST 16-21, 1981

Honorary Chairman, Joao Baptista Figueiredo, President of Brazil. Conference Chairman, Dr. Carlos Alberto Dunshee de Abranches, Brazil National Chairman. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants 3800 from 118 Nations; 75 Speakers; 111 Papers)



President Figueiredo of Brazil on his Arrival
To Deliver Inaugural Address with Charles S. Rhyne.

1981 Sao Paulo World Conference



Audience at Opening Ceremony



World Law Day



World Law Day

AWARDS

WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS AWARD, Prof. Carlos Alberto Dunshee de
Abranches, Brazil

OUTSTANDING NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein,
Federal Republic of Germany

EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LAW OF HUMANKIND, Judge
William S. Thompson, ret., United States

WORLD LAWYER AWARD, Ekizo Fujibayshi, Japan

OUTSTANDING JURIST OF THE WORLD, Dr. Alphonse Boni, Republic
of the Ivory Coast

OUTSTANDING LEGAL SCHOLAR AWARD, Dr. Luis Maria Boffi Boggero,
Argentina

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



CHAIRMAN

Walter P. Armstrong, United States

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President, Federal Constitutional
Court of Republic of Germany
The Honorable Sir Isaac Hyataili,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
Trinidad and Tobago
His Excellency Alphonse Boni,
President of the Supreme Court,
Republic of the Ivory Coast
The Honorable Mirko Perovic, President
of the Federal Court, Yugoslavia
The Honorable Sansern Kraichitti, President
of the Supreme Court, Thailand
The Honorable Justice Eben L. Luke, Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court, Sierra Leone
His Excellency Tsai-Chi Lee, President of
the Supreme Court, Taiwan/China

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Nigeria
Antonio Barredo,
Philippines

1981 Sao Paulo World Conference

From the tolling of the great Bell in the giant tower of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Brazil in Sao Paulo signalling the start of the "summit" World Law Day Celebration on Sunday, August 16 until Friday, August 21, when I, as President, declared the General Assembly adjourned, there were six Conference days of inspiring addresses by World renowned speakers and Plenary, Panel and Committee Sessions filled to overflowing. The social events were outstanding and Brazilian hospitality for the large World Conference was indeed great and a real highlight of the Conference.

At the World Law Day Celebration on Sunday, every one of the seats in the Cathedral was filled, hundreds stood along the walls, in the aisles and on the steps outside, an estimated 5,000 persons. The event was hosted by the Hon. Luiz Olava Baptista, World Chairman of World Law Day. The theme for the Conference and for World Law Day was "The Rule of Law: A Concept of Universal Principles". The program was a tribute to the foundation of law upon the World's great religious principles. A plaque was erected and dedicated in a public park near the Cathedral to mark forever this great linkage between law and religion and a pamphlet describing the World's great religions and the World's great law systems was distributed at this Convocation, the first World Law Day to be celebrated in a place of worship.

The Inaugural Session, on Monday, August 17th, was a colorful proceeding presided over by the Conference's World renowned Chairman, Dr. Carlos Alberto Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil. It was held in the beautiful Palace of Governor Paulo Salim Maluf of Sao Paulo. The official band of Brazil played their National Anthem. Judges from all over the World, in their colorful robes, led by Ernst Benda of the Constitutional Court of the Federal Republic of Germany (his robe a brilliant red!) opened the Inaugural Session with the traditional march of the Justices. This "march of the Justices" was escorted into the great Hall, as usual, by the Center's distinguished Secretary-General, Judge William

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

S. Thompson. The Justices' "march of justice", as it was named by the former Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren, was a most impressive sight with Justices and Judges of 143 Nations taking part, along with many Ministers of Justice from all over the World led by Ioan Ceterchi, Minister of Justice of Romania.

For the addresses by Governor Paulo Salim Maluf of Sao Paulo, Dr. Jose Bernardo Cabral, President of the Brazil Bar Association and me, again, every seat in the great Hall of the Palace was filled and others stood in the hallway and in adjacent rooms.

I in my presidential address, in welcoming those assembled for the Conference, observed:

"That the Rule of Law is the only concept all humankind of goodwill universally agrees upon, and is therefore the only concept for peace which can insure World Order with justice, within and among Nations".

I urged that the task of the legal community is to translate this idea from concept to reality and said that progress toward a worldwide turn to the rule of law is becoming more and more evident. Noting the ever-increasing presence of participants from Communist and rule of force Nations, I pointed out that:

"The development of a World law system, treaty by treaty, institution by institution, with an appropriate police force to take care of law breakers, is the ultimate goal of the World Peace Through Law Center. The Center, in recognition of the essential sovereignty of individual Nations, does not urge or approve the various forms of "World Government" which have been put forth by various sponsors".

I also noted that:

"The Center serves as an ever growing World focal point for collection and exchange of law information. It furnishes copies of treaties, national laws, Court decisions and other law materials to its members. In many instances, it commissions experts to draft conventions. But, it largely urges Nations to accept the many well-considered treaties already drafted by great

1981 Sao Paulo World Conference

experts, in large part for the UN, which are found to be in the particular self interest of a particular Nation. The Center thus adds a new dimension to the existing "legislative" process in the international field by bringing the legal profession to the aid of government officials, diplomats and others who are working to secure acceptance of more and more treaties, and thus more and more peaceful relations, among peoples and Nations".

I further pointed out that:

"Every area of individual or national activity of Nations, covered by statutory or treaty guidelines, is usually an area of peaceful relationships, with machinery in place to resolve differences inherent in human and official contacts and relations".

The special guest at the Inaugural Opening Session was the Hon. Francisco Manoel Xavier de Albuquerque, Chief Justice, Supreme Federal Tribunal of Brazil.

Governor Maluf, in his speech to the Conference, stated that:

"Man's ultimate accomplishment is the achievement of freedom. Human dignity is affirmed by the enjoyment, by all peoples, of fundamental freedoms. Only in a system in which humanity is essentially free - and not under a system of tyranny - is it possible for humanity to enjoy prosperity and peace".

Governor Maluf emphatically stated that:

"The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights is one of the most beautiful creations of a legal nature ever devised. But the spirit of this Declaration has often been violated, although, on the other hand, this Century has produced much progress in the fields of science and technology".

It has to be our constant duty, Governor Maluf asserted, "to defend and uphold the law against the forces that oppose it, as the rule of law is the road to peace". He emphasized that "World peace lies in the worldwide acceptance of a system operating under the principles of the rule of law". His dynamic speech was greatly applauded by the law leaders of the World who constituted his audience.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Dr. Cabral, President of the Brazil Bar Association, in his address to the Conference spoke of needed expansion, both of national and international law. He asserted that it was necessary for Brazil to continue and re-invigorate its legal reforms already underway. He also advocated a treaty putting a halt to the proliferation of nuclear arms, such as the draft of a convention recently concluded asking that all of Latin America be declared a nuclear free zone. He stated that it was essential that steps be taken to reduce poverty in the World and that the law was an essential instrument in that process. He concluded his speech by citing a phrase used by Pope John Paul II that "Respect for the Law is Fundamental to Peace". His inspiring address was warmly received and widely praised by many references to it throughout the Conference.

The Panel Sessions convened on Monday afternoon, August 17th and continued through Thursday morning, August 20th. The subjects of the Panel Sessions were: The New International Economic Order; Rights and Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations; Legal Services for the Poor; Aviation Law; Needed Reforms in Graduate Legal Education; Environmental Law; Law of the Sea; Freedom of the Press and Prior Restraints; Tax Indexation and International Taxation; Law and Technology; International Human Rights Protections; Problems in International Real Estate Investment; Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America; Sociology, Criminology and the Law; Family Law and Family Planning; Intellectual Property; Energy Law; World Health Law; Arbitration of International Contract Disputes; Foreign Trade and Investment; Travel and Communications Law; and, World Prosecutors Section.

The concept of the new international economic order (NIEO) was examined again, as in former World Conferences, against the background of the ever-increasing important role of the Law of the World in carrying out this new relationship among the World's Nations. In such areas as the law of the sea, aviation law, law and technology, energy law, protection for national and international human

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rights and foreign trade and investment, the proposed concepts contained within the new international economic order, imposing responsibilities and obligations upon the developed, as well as the developing, Countries represent dramatic changes in the status quo of international law and relations among Nations in effect today. These were explored in detail and with great enthusiasm by great law experts from many developed, and developing, Nations.

The Plenary Session to consider the reports of the rapporteurs and resolutions was held Friday morning. After full consideration of each report and with a very few amendments to the resolutions, the result was unanimously approved.

Immediately following the Closing Plenary Session on Friday, August 21st, the National Chairmen, who compose the General Assembly of the Center selected Cairo, Egypt, as the place of the 1983 Conference on the Law of the World and chose the Federal Republic of Germany as the place for the 1985 Conference. The resolutions adopted by the Plenary Session the previous day were unanimously approved.

The National Chairmen issued the following statement:

"The Center was gratified that the Sao Paulo Conference was carried on in the tradition of previous Conferences in its efforts to further the advancement of peace and justice throughout the World. It was evident that the participants from all over the World had worked very hard, both before and during the Conference, and it is the Center's belief that to the extent that hard work and good will are important, the cause of World Peace will have perceptibly been advanced by the work of the Conference.

"The Center extends its sincere thanks to all the participants. The Sao Paulo Conference on the Law of the World turned out to be the tremendous success it was only because of their enthusiasm, dedication and hard work."

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Tenth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Sao Paulo, Brazil

August 21, 1981

The texts of the Sao Paulo Declaration on Halting Nuclear Arms Race and Declaring Balance of Nuclear Terror as Suicidal Folly and the Resolutions adopted were printed, in full, with Head of State messages, speeches and reports in separate pamphlets and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations. Copies of these were then also made available for a small fee. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Human Rights; Freedom to Leave Country of Residence; Freedom of the Press; International Migration and World Refugees Problem; Worldwide Commitment to the Preservation of Human Dignity in the Response to Crime; Encouraging a Strengthened Relationship Between the Disciplines of Law and Sociology; Family Law and Family Planning; Progressive Development of the Principles and Norms of International Law Relations to the New International Economic Order; The Transnational Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries; Energy Law; Laws of the Sea (Dispute Settlement); Law of the Sea (Negotiations); The Rights and Responsibilities of Transnational Enterprises; Promotion and Continued Support of Regional Organizations; Environmental Law; International Arbitration; Halting the Arms Race; A Proposed Draft Resolution on a International Criminal Code; Legal Education; Legal Services for the Poor; Tax Indexing; Dissemination and Implementation of Conference Resolutions; and, Publication of Conference Proceedings.

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Yvonne Tolman-Guilard, Secretary-General, France

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Ved P. Nanda, Secretary-General, United States
Bernard Hanotiau, Associate Secretary-General, Belgium
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ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
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Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands; A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion, Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias, Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle Grahl-Madsen, Norway; Antti J. Hannikainen, Finland; Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain, Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand; Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip

1981 Sao Paulo World Conference

Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada;
J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala,
Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard
G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia;
Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.



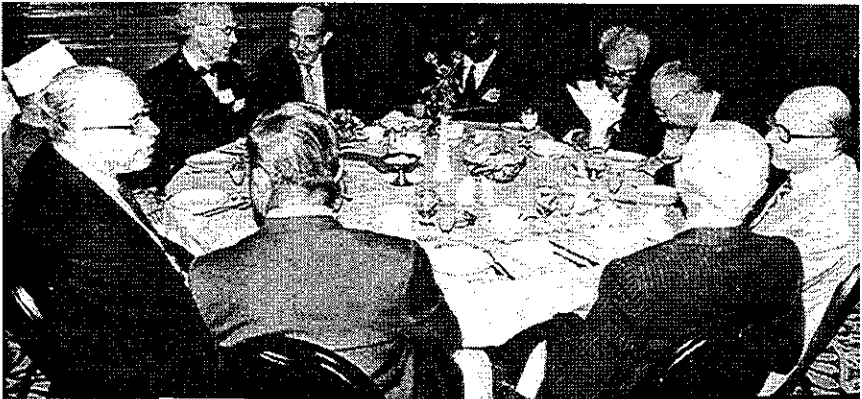
Justices in Robes at Sao Paulo Conference.

ELEVENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN CAIRO, EGYPT,
SEPTEMBER 25-30, 1983

Honorary Chairman, Hosni Mubarak, President of Egypt. Conference Chairman, His Excellency Ahmed Mamdouh Attia, Minister of Justice of Egypt. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants 2800 from 106 Nations; 68 Speakers; 125 Papers)



President Mohammad Hosni Mubarak delivers Inaugural Address



Work Session During Conference.
Chairman Attia to left of President Charles S. Rhyne.

1983 Cairo World Conference



Some of the Audience at Inaugural Ceremony



Reception after World Law Day Celebration at
Pyramids



World Law Day Ceremony

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL

THE JUDGES

The Honorable Taslim O. Elias,
 President of the International
 Court of Justice, Nigeria
 The Honorable Rolv Ryssdal,
 Chief Justice of the Supreme
 Court, Norway
 His Excellency Adolfo R. Gabrielli,
 President of the Supreme Court,
 Argentina
 The Honorable Mario Berri, President
 of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Italy
 The Honorable Sir James R. Astwood,
 Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Bermuda
 The Honorable Emmanuel N. Gbalazeh, Chief
 Justice of the Supreme Court, Liberia
 His Excellency Fathi Abdel Sabour, Chief
 Justice of the Supreme Court, Egypt

COURT COUNSEL

Morris Harrell, United
 States
 Dr. Juan Manuel Fanjul
 Sedeno, Spain
 John William Perry, Q.C.,
 Australia
 The Honorable Ram
 Jethmalani, M.P., India

AWARDS



MAN OF PEACE AWARD,
 President Mohammad Hosni
 Mubarak, Egypt



WORLD JURIST AWARD,
 Robert Martin, France



OUTSTANDING JURIST OF
 THE WORLD, H.E.
 Ahmed Mamdouh Attia,
 Egypt



OUTSTANDING LEGAL
 SCHOLAR AWARD, John
 Hazard, United States



WORLD LAWYER AWARD,
 Dr. Waheed Raafat,
 Egypt



WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS
 AWARD, Juan Manuel
 Fanjul Sedeno, Spain

1983 Cairo World Conference

The Eleventh Biennial Conference held by the World Peace Through Law Center and its Associations, the World Association of Lawyers; the World Association of Law Professors; the World Association of Judges; the World Association of Center Associates and the World Association of Law Students, held in Cairo, Egypt was a very successful Conference. The beautiful, exotic, both old and modern, City of Cairo, with its intriguing pyramids and mysterious sphinx in the background, served as a perfect site for thousands of lawyers, Judges, law professors and other legal experts from all over the World to convene and to consider many of the perplexing problems concerning law, justice and peace that have been confronting mankind through the ages and the means that should, or might, be employed to solve those problems. During the six Conference days, there were inspiring addresses given by World renowned speakers and Plenary, Panel and Committee Sessions were held. The social events were excellent and Egyptian hospitality for the World Conference was extraordinarily outstanding. The Cairo Conference can be correctly described as another major step toward our goal of World Peace Through Law.

The first day of the Conference was devoted to the traditional celebration of World Law Day. The theme for World Law Day was the same as that for the Conference, namely "The Universal Legal Principles as a Basis for World Peace". The celebration took place in the afternoon, in a lovely garden setting at the foot of the pyramids. The event was hosted by His Excellency Dr. Abdel Hamid Hassan, the Governor of Giza; the pyramids and the sphinx are located in the area of his jurisdiction. The Official Reception the Governor held for this occasion, at which delicious Egyptian appetizers and refreshments were served, was enjoyed by the participants.

Speakers on World Law Day were the National Chairmen of the World Peace Through Law Center for Egypt, His Excellency Ambassador A. Esmat Abdel Meguid, and the Governor of Giza, His Excellency Dr. Abdel Hamid Hassan, the host. A performance by the famous Arabian dancing horses followed the

reception. The participants were lucky to be able to watch this unique event, as these performances are arranged only for very special occasions. Finally, the evening concluded with a beautiful and interesting Sound and Light show, at which the history of the pyramids and the surrounding regions was "illuminated". It was a moving experience, to sit in the moonlight as the impressive scene of 5,000 years of history was unrolled before one. Hammurabi, Alexander the Great, Napoleon, all came long after these ancient monuments were constructed.

The Inaugural Session, on Monday, September 26th, was a colorful proceeding presided over by the Conference's Chairman, the Minister of Justice of Egypt, His Excellency Mamdouh Attia. It was held in the Great Hall of the famous Cairo University. Justices and Judges from all over the World, in their colorful robes, and Ministers of Justice, opened the Inaugural Session with the traditional entrance march, led by the Center's distinguished Secretary-General, Judge William S. Thompson.

Egypt's Minister of Justice, His Excellency Mamdouh Attia, then delivered the first address at the Inaugural Session, in which he welcomed all the participants to Egypt, and wished them success in the work of the Conference. Minister Attia stated that Egypt's respect for law is not a mere slogan oft repeated, or just an object to which all aspire; it is indeed a tangible reality upon which is founded the regime in power. Referring to Egypt's faith in peace and its unswerving efforts for its establishment and consolidation, the Minister said that the whole World is aware of such efforts. He observed that the participants in the Conference, through their sense of right and awareness of the sufferings and iniquity that prevail, will assume a positive role in that field which provides unlimited scope for their efforts.

I, as the World President of the Center, in my address at the Opening Session, thanked the President of Egypt, His Excellency Hosni Mubarak, and the other high officials of Egypt for their presence and extended the warm greetings of the Center to all the

1983 Cairo World Conference

participants and their guests. I hailed the efforts extended by Egypt to host the meetings of the Eleventh World Peace Through Law Center Conference. I also stressed the fact that in the terrible danger of our time, the members of the legal profession from all over the World, who have dedicated their lives to the ability of producing peaceful solutions of disputes, are a unique resource of humankind. I said in part:

"We come from nearly all Nations and all Continents, represent all races, religions and all forms of government, but we have a common bond in the concepts that are universal in the rule of law. Our professional background enables us to utilize these universal concepts in our endeavors at this Conference.

Through the program of the World Peace Through Law Center, we are keeping the idea before the World's people that World Order with justice is not an impossible dream. That out of law, the World Community can work together to build a workable World peace edifice. Our program of necessity covers the whole of important developments in the law of the World to provide the foundation for our ultimate goal of a lawful warless World."

I then proceeded to present to the President of Egypt, His Excellency Hosni Mubarak, the "Man of Peace Award", the highest award the Center can confer. I stated that in presenting this Award:

"in recognition of President Mubarak's outstanding and dynamic leadership of the World toward the creation of a peaceful international community, the Center records the high esteem in which President Mubarak is held by all peoples of goodwill throughout the World and urges that he continue his tremendously productive efforts to move the World Community toward that universal and continuous peace for which all persons of goodwill have yearned since the dawn of civilization".

The highlight of the Inaugural Session was the Official Inaugural Address delivered by His Excellency President Hosni Mubarak. The Egyptian President started his speech by welcoming the

participants and guests to Egypt and by observing that it is significant that they chose Cairo as the site of the Conference. "Egypt is and will always remain a bastion of peace and justice. This is our sacred mission and eternal commitment", he remarked. The President observed:

"that the birth of civilization in this part of the African Continent was concomitant with the advent of law which drew the line between right and wrong and provided a basis for human dealings and obligations. Thus did pharaonic law see the light of day about 3,200 B.C. when the great Menes unified Egypt, within its present day borders".

President Mubarak explained that:

"the development of agriculture and industry that followed led to the flourishing of trade exchange, both among Egyptian Cities and between the latter and the neighboring regions such as the Sudan, Syria, Palestine, Crete and Cyprus. And this, in turn, led to interaction between Pharaonic law and the Greek and Roman systems, reciprocally influencing each other. This was in keeping with the Egyptian tradition of openmindedness as regards other civilizations, enriching the latter intellectually and in terms of experience. Several customs that saw the light of day in Egypt were not confined to the people of Egypt alone, but transcended its borders and were the object of the Greeks' admiration. The intellectual elite of Greece would come to study its laws and systems. Roman law, which was codified in the 6th Century A.D., during the reign of Justinian, and which still carries a visible imprint on many contemporary legal systems, drew largely from the provisions of Egyptian law. With the advent of Islam in the year 639 A.D., a new dimension was added; a close relationship was established between legal rules and ethical conduct. A strong link was forged between social values and the law; ethical rules of conduct became the foundation of the law and the criteria for gauging the later's suitability".

President Mubarak said he:

"would be looking with interest to the discussions to be carried out during the Conference

1983 Cairo World Conference

on many topical issues, such as human rights, nuclear arms limitation, aviation law, foreign trade and investment. Your choice of these important subjects, as the object of your dialogue and discussions in this Conference, reflects, above all, increasing interdependence among States".

The addresses delivered by all the speakers were warmly applauded by the law leaders of the World constituting the audience. The subjects of the Panel Sessions were: Nuclear Weapons Control and Reductions; Freedom of the Press; Continuing Legal Education; Foreign Trade and Investment; International Arbitration; Aviation Law; Family Law/Youth Rights; Proper Role of the International Court of Justice in the Law of the World; Sociology of Law and Criminology - International Aspects; Transnational Corporations; New International Economic Order; Constitutions of the World - Interconnection and Linkage; World Health Laws and Food and Drug Laws; Training Lawyers for the Countryside in Developing Countries; Law of the Sea; Law and Technology; Taxation of Expatriates; and, World Prosecutors Section.

Complementing the Panel Sessions and Committee meetings were the luncheons and evening social events, such as the official receptions given by the American Embassy and other Embassies, on Monday evening and by the Government of Cairo, hosted by His Excellency Yousef Sabri Abu Taleb, the Governor of Cairo, on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday evening, a reception honoring all attending Chief Justices was given by His Excellency Ambassador Gamal M. Naguib and Mrs. Naguib and by Mr. and Mrs. Nels J. Ackerson. His Excellency Naguib and Mr. Ackerson are resident partners in the Law Firm of Sidley & Austin & Naguib in Cairo.

There were several other noteworthy events on the calendar. A luncheon address was given on Tuesday by the Vice-President of the German Constitutional Court, the Hon. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler. Prof. Zeidler was introduced by Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein, the Center's National Chairman for the Federal Republic of Germany and

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Secretary General of the WAJ. The Center Associates luncheon on Thursday was presided over by Mrs. Gertrude Brummund, of the USA, President of the World Association of Center Associates. Prof. John N. Hazard, of Columbia Law School, USA, Co-Chairman of the World Association of Law Professors, addressed that luncheon. Also during that luncheon on Thursday, Dr. Laercio Pellegrino of Brazil, spoke in homage to the memory of the late Dr. Carlos Alberto Dunshee de Abranches, a great Jurist of worldwide renown, whom he had succeeded as President of the Americas of the World Peace Through Law Center. Dr. Dunshee de Abranches died in June before the Cairo Conference. His Center leadership is greatly appreciated and all are saddened by his untimely death.

The Plenary Session to consider the reports of the rapporteurs and resolutions was held Friday morning. After discussions and amendments, the resulting resolutions were unanimously approved.

The work of the participants was summarized in "The Cairo Declaration", including a "Thanks to Egypt" Resolution and in 17 other resolutions produced from those submitted by the Work Sessions to the Resolutions Committee.

I expressed our most grateful thanks to the Resolutions Committee, which worked very hard during the long days and evenings of the Conference. The Resolutions Committee was headed by Dr. Milan Bulajic of Yugoslavia.

The Center is most pleased that the Cairo Conference was carried out in the tradition of previous Conferences in its attempts to further the advancement of peace and justice through law everywhere in the World. The participants from throughout the World had worked very hard, both in preparation of and during the Conference, and the cause of World Peace will have clearly been enhanced by the work of the Conference. The Center therefore extended its most sincere thanks to all participants. It was due to their hard work and dedication that the Cairo Conference turned out to be the very successful milestone it was.

1983 Cairo World Conference
PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY
the Eleventh World Conference on World
Peace Through Law
Cairo, Egypt
September 30, 1983

The texts of the Cairo Declaration Against Anarchy of Nuclear Holocaust and the Resolutions adopted were printed, along with the Heads of State messages, speeches and reports, for the Conference attendants and in individual pamphlets and distributed throughout the World. They were also made available for a small fee to all who so desired them. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows: Principles of International Development Law; Resolution on the Law of the Sea Convention; Resolution on Law and Technology; Resolution on the Establishment of a Proposed Panel of Experts to Assist in the Peaceful Resolution of International Disputes; Resolution on the Destruction of Commercial Airliners by Hostile Action; Resolution on Freedom to Leave Country of Residence and to Travel Outside that Country; Resolution on the Disappeared and the Missing; United Nations University for Peace; Resolution on Nuclear Disarmament; Resolution on the Freedom of the Press; Resolution on Continuing Legal Education; Resolution on Energy Law; Taxation of Expatriates; World Health Law; International Human Rights; Family Law and Youth Rights; and, International Arbitration.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS ELECTED FOR WORLD PEACE
THROUGH LAW CENTER

Atanda Fatai Williams, Honorary President for Africa,
Nigeria
Gerald A. Flaherty, Honorary President for the
Americas, Canada
Ram Jethmalani, Honorary President for Australasia,
India
Ernst Benda, Honorary President for Europe, Federal
Republic of Germany

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

**OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER**

Charles S. Rhyne, World President, United States
Fernando Della-Rocca, World Vice-President, Italy
Milan Bulajic, Second Vice-President, Yugoslavia
Yorihiro Naito, President of Australasia, Japan
Alphonse Boni, President for Africa, Ivory Coast
Laercio da Costa Pellegrino, President for the
Americas, Brazil

Juan Manuel Fanul Sedeno, President for Europe, Spain
William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, United States
Margaretha M. Henneberry, Executive Director, United
States

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Taslim O. Elias, President, Nigeria
Sansern Kraichitti, Secretary, Thailand
V.R. Krishna Iyer, Treasurer, India
Karl-George Zierlein, Secretary-General, Germany
Tommaso Novelli, President of High Court Division,
Italy

C.O. Cole, Chairman for Africa, Sierra Leone
Pero Korobar, Chairman for Europe, Yugoslavia
Warren Burger, Chairman for the Americas, United
States

Garfield Barwick, Chairman for Asia and Australasia,
Australia

Muhammad Iqbal, President of Appellate Court
Division, Pakistan

Mutombo Kabelu, Chairman for Africa, Zaire
Gerhard Muller, Chairman for Europe, Germany
Howell Heflin, Chairman for the Americas, United
States

Chaudri Rahim Dad Khan, Chairman for Asia and
Australasia, Pakistan

Harold Greene, Chief Judge U.S. District Court,
District of Columbia, United States

Adenekan Ademola, Chairman for Africa, Nigeria

Franco Ferrante, Chairman for Europe, Italy

James Strunck, Chairman for the Americas, United
States

Elias Asuncion, Chairman for Asia and Australasia,
Philippines

1983 Cairo World Conference

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Roland Barnes, President for Africa, Liberia
Laercio Pellegrino, President for the Americas,
Brazil
Raul I. Goco, President for Asia and Australasia,
Philippines
Bruno Riitano, President for Europe, Italy
Yvonne Tolman-Guilard, Secretary-General, France

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Zivojin Aleksic, Co-Chairman, Yugoslavia
John Hazard, Co-Chairman, United States
Ved P. Nanda, Secretary General, United States
Bernard Hanotiau, Associate Secretary-General,
Belgium
Kurt Madlener, Member, Germany
H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, Member, Kenya
Rup Hingorani, Member, India
Gonzalo Santos, Jr., Member, Philippines
Luis Maria Boffi-Boggero, Member, Argentina

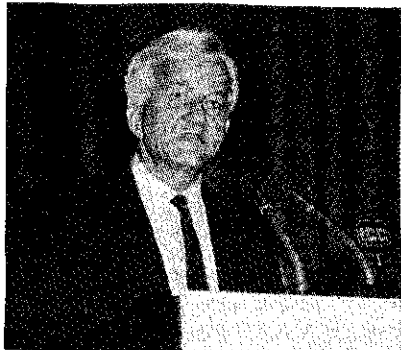
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad
B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse
Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands;
A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo
Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion,
Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias,
Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle
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Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain,
Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad
Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew
Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand;
Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip
Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada;
J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala,
Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard
G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia;
Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.

TWELFTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN WEST BERLIN, GERMANY,

JULY 21-26, 1985

Honorary Chairman, Richard von Weizsaecker, President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Conference Chairman, Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler, President of Germany's Federal Constitutional Court. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants over 3000 from 131 Nations; 71 Speakers; 102 Papers)



President Richard von Weizsaecker opens the Conference



The Hon. Ren Jianxin, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China addresses delegates at Opening Ceremony



Baron v. Stackelberg and Prof. Dr. Mann



Bernard G. Segal, Chairman of World Law Day Celebration



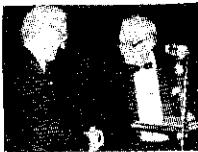
Profs. Nanda, Hazard and Ferencz

1985 West Berlin World Conference

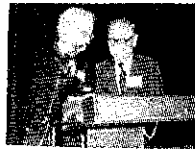


Some of the Audience at Inaugural Ceremony

AWARDS



WORLD JURIST AWARD,
Prof. Dr. W. Zeidler,
Pres., German Fed.
Constitutional Court



WORLD JUSTICE AWARD,
H.E. Zheng Jianxian,
Pres., Supreme
People's Court, China,
accepted by the Hon.
Ren Jianxin



EXTRAORDINARY
CONTRIBUTIONS TO
THE LAW OF MANKIND
AWARD, Dr. Luis M.
Boffi-Boggero
(posthumously),
accepted by family



WORLD LAWYER AWARD,
Claude R. Thomson, Canada

OUTSTANDING NATIONAL CHAIRMAN,
Doo-Hyun Kim, Republic of
Korea

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



CO-CHAIRMEN

Walter P. Armstrong, United States
Dr. Dieter Umbach, Federal Republic of Germany

THE JUDGES

His Excellency Mohammad Haleem,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
Pakistan
His Excellency Meir Shamgar, President
of the Supreme Court, Israel
The Honorable Sansern Kraichitti,
President of the Supreme Court, Thailand
His Excellency Dr. Horst Sendler, President
of the Federal Administrative Court, Federal
Republic of Germany
The Honorable E.M. Fernando, Chief Justice
of the Supreme Court, Philippines
The Right Honorable Jules Deschenes, Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court, Canada
The Honorable Antonio Agundez, Justice
of the Supreme Court, Spain

COURT COUNSEL

Bruce Piggott,
Australia
Raul Goco, Philippines
John C. Shepherd,
United States
Prof. Frederick Mann,
England

1985 West Berlin World Conference

The Twelfth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World was convened in the historically symbolic City of Berlin. The Conference, the theme of which was "Peace with Justice in the World Community", was attended by a great number of the World's most prominent and distinguished Jurists and law leaders.

The City of Berlin, with its tragic war torn past and miraculous post-war recovery, was an appropriate site for this most important gathering. The hideous wall dividing Germany's historic capital in half was a fitting symbol of the World's need for rule of law in place of rule of force. Held in the glimmering ultra-modern and highly efficient International Congress Center (ICC), the Conference provided an ever important opportunity for these World law leaders to meet and exchange ideas and information. From the very outset of the Conference activities, the addresses delivered by Presidents, Ministers of Justice, Foreign Ministers, Lawyers, Law Professors and others, emphasized the critical need for cooperation between, and among, Nations in the development and adherence to an international rule of law, as a means to achieve and maintain peace.

Excellent Panel discussions were held daily on a myriad of topics; all of which have been made critical by the events of our time. From these discussions, new insights were developed into possible solutions to some of the World's most pressing dilemmas. The subjects of the Panel Sessions were: Terrorism; Energy and the Environment; Aviation Law Protection of Air and Space Travel; Human Rights - Refugees - Extradition; Law and Technology: Transnational Data Flow; Taxation: National Cooperation to Encourage International Trade; Foreign Trade and Investment; Media and Communications: Free Flow of Information; Legal Education: Environmental Law - What Should be Taught and Researched?; Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control: Disarmament; Family Law: Sociology - Criminology; International Real Estate; International Arbitration: UNCITRAL Model Law; Constitutionalism in Europe and the United States and Its Spread to Other Parts of the World; Banking Law: The Debt Crisis in the Third

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

World; International Court of Justice; Health and Drug Regulations: Medical Malpractice - Manufacture Liability for Medicine; Legal Education: What is the Place of European Culture in Non-Western Legal Education?; Legal Issues Surrounding In-vitro Fertilization: Genetic Screening and Gene Transfer; The European Community and Transnational Corporations; New International Economic Order; and, Legal and Social Situation of the Immigrant Worker.

The entire Conference was not dedicated solely to serious matters, however. Attendees were able to partake of the rich cultural offerings of Berlin and other parts of Germany and Europe thanks to a number of social events and pre- and post-Conference tours. Conference participants and their guests lauded the German's warmth and hospitality.

The first full day of the Berlin Conference was devoted to the traditional celebration of World Law Day. The celebration, Chaired by former American Bar Association President Bernard G. Segal, was the chief program of a series of World Law Day celebrations all over the World.

The World Law Day program opened with an Ecumenical Service at the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gedachtniskirche, one of the oldest churches in Berlin, which was destroyed in the war and has only been partially restored. The service was conducted by Mr. Ralph Zorn, the head of the German Evangelical Church of Berlin (West); the emphasis throughout being on peace and justice, reconciliation and forgiveness.

The second half of the World Law Day program was held in the historic Reichstag Building located just west of the Berlin Wall. It was set ablaze during the war, in 1933, and now used occasionally for meetings of the Federal Parliament. The Reichstag Building was the perfect setting for a celebration focusing on the role of law in World Peace.

Mr. Segal opened the World Law Day program with an insightful speech on the growing role of the individual in international law over the past forty years. Dr. Phillip Jenninger, President of the German Bundestag, welcomed the Conference

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

participants and expressed his support of the Conference goals and his hopes for its success. A brilliant address was delivered by the Canadian Bar Association President Claude R. Thomson. Mr. Thomson implored the legal profession to "take an active stance in the elimination of the threat of nuclear annihilation". His speech was one of the most well-received addresses of the Conference.

The Conference was formally opened on Monday, July 22. I called the Session to order at 11:00 a.m. The Opening Session was an extraordinary event attended by more than 2,000 persons from all over the World, including Judges and Justices in their formal, colorful robes.

I delivered an address opening this formal ceremony. I pointed out that the amount of international law has increased forty-fold in the last forty years. I said that "while diplomacy and mediation have developed as useful substitutes for war, the Rule of Law has not yet been implemented as a means of guaranteeing World Peace". It has not failed, I quickly declared:

"because it has not really been tried. The billions of dollars that are being spent on the 'Cold War' to sustain the arms race should be used instead to raise the standard of living, particularly in the developing Nations and to build a law system for the World, treaty by treaty, agreement by agreement, until the needed World rule of law system is strong enough to keep peace in the World".

His Excellency Richard von Weizsaecker, President of the Federal Republic of Germany, delivered the Inaugural Address in which he emphasized the role that "law has come to play in international relations." He stated that "law has replaced the bitterness of feuds, where previously the strongest would always prevail. Patience and goodwill," maintained President von Weizsacker, "are essential to bring about the rule of law in the World Community".

His Excellency Ren Jianxin, Vice-President of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, was a special guest speaker. Justice Ren

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Jianxin stated that "the participants from the People's Republic of China are attending the Conference with the aim of promoting understanding, developing friendship, advancing cooperation and safeguarding peace." He cited the two major issues confronting the World today as being East-West relations and North-South development and pledged the Chinese people's "unremitting efforts" for World Peace.

His Excellency H.A. Engelhard, Minister of Justice of the Federal Republic of Germany; Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler, President of the German Federal Constitutional Court; Prof. Dr. R. Scholz, Senator for Justice and Federal Affairs for Berlin; and Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein, Director of the German Federal Constitutional Court, all delivered addresses to the very appreciative audience.

Immediately following the Inaugural Session was the first of four scheduled luncheons at the Conference. The guest speaker at the Monday Luncheon was His Excellency Ahmed Mamdou Attia, Minister of Justice of Egypt. His Excellency Attia stated that:

"real peace, as we all know, cannot be achieved just by enforcing rules of law. It is a must that these rules should be based on justice, otherwise they will not persist."

He urged that we must "reaffirm the concept embodied in the United Nations Charter, which says that threats to international peace and security outweigh ideological or other differences between States and a duty arises on all States to cooperate to realize the objectives of the Charter in this regard". He then concluded by stressing to the Jurists from all over the World that were in attendance that they have a duty to contribute to the international order in their own Countries and around the World.

One of the Conference highlights was the Formal Banquet on Thursday night held in the lavish ballroom of the Hotel Intercontinental. Banquet attendees, dressed in tuxedos or formal native attire and beautiful evening gowns, were treated to an address by Dr. Curt von Stackelberg, former President of the World Association of Lawyers.

1985 West Berlin World Conference

In addition, the Center presented its prestigious awards to five of the most outstanding members of the World legal community.

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler, President of the German Federal Constitutional Court, received the World Jurist Award. The late Hon. Dr. Luis Maria Boffi Boggero, former WPTLC National Chairman for Argentina, received the award for Extraordinary Contributions to the Law of Mankind. Doo-Hyun Kim, the Center's National Chairman for the Republic of Korea, was presented with the award for Outstanding National Chairman. The World Justice Award was given to Mr. Zheng Jianxiang, President of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, for the ever-developing turn to law and development in his Nation. Canadian Bar Association President, Mr. Claude R. Thomson, was given the World Lawyer Award.

Undoubtedly the highlight of this Conference, in fact for virtually all WPTLC Conferences where they have been presented, was the Demonstration Trial. The Trial had, as participants, some of the most distinguished members of the World legal community.

The Hon. Chief Justice M. Haleem of Pakistan was President of the seven member Court that presided over the trial. The Court was comprised of the Hon. Chief Justice Meir Shamgar of Israel, the Hon. Chief Justice Sansern Kraichitti of Thailand, the Hon. President Dr. Horst Sendler of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hon. Chief Justice E.M. Fernando of the Philippines, the Hon. Chief Justice Jules Deschenes of Canada, and the Hon. Justice Antonio Agundez of Spain.

Arguing the case before this most prestigious Court were four outstanding attorneys. For the plaintiff were Mr. Bruce Piggott of Australia and Mr. Raul Goco of the Philippines. For the respondents were Mr. John C. Shepherd of the United States and Prof. Dr. Frederick Mann of the United Kingdom.

The case before the Court concerned one of the most current topics of international law: The Law of the Sea.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

The trial was a lively event spiced with superb arguments presented by the four lawyers and intriguing question and answer exchanges between the attorneys and the Justices on the Court. As usual, the Court, after a brief recess to confer, handed down a very learned decision.

Immediately following the Conference, a number of its attendees travelled to Rome for a very special private Audience with Pope John Paul II at Castel Gandolfo. This historic event was a fitting conclusion to a week dedicated to the goal of a peaceful World. Invitations were limited largely to Chief Justices, due to travel arrangements for this unexpected event. His Holiness, in his homily, again praised the lawyers for their efforts to make the rule of law, based on Christian principles, replace the horrors of war. He stressed the constant and continued support the Vatican had given to the law leaders of World Peace Through Law.

After the homily, His Holiness shook hands and had his photo taken with nearly all who were present. Clearly his thoughts and prayers are with their rule of law initiative. His personal charm and willingness to spend time with all present, on a personal basis, was most appreciated.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Twelfth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

West Berlin, Germany

July 26, 1985

The texts for the Berlin Declaration on Peace with Justice in the World Community and the Resolutions adopted were printed, in full, for attendees at the Berlin World Conference along with the Heads of State messages, reports, speeches and other presentations in separate pamphlet form and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations and also made available to all desiring them for a small reprint fee. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

1985 West Berlin World Conference

Terrorism; The New International Economic Order and World Peace Through Law; Human Rights - Refugees - Extradition; International Investment in Real Estate; Free Flow of Information; International Adjudication; Rights to Live Peaceably and of Reasonable Emigration; Legal Education; Energy Law; Family Law; Nuclear Weapons; Human Rights and Dignity; Hijackers; International Arbitration; Freedom of Expression (Media - Legal Cooperation); and, International Travel.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

George Sowemimo, Honorary President for Africa, Nigeria
Gerald A. Flaherty, Honorary President for the Americas, Canada
Yorihiro Naito, Honorary President for Asia, Japan
Wolfgang Zeidler, Honorary President for Europe, Federal Republic of Germany

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Charles S. Rhyne, World President, United States
Alphonse Boni, World Vice-President, Ivory Coast
Toye C. Barnard, President for Africa, Liberia
Franklin Hoet-Linares, President for the Americas, Venezuela
Ren Jianxin, President for Asia, People's Republic of China
Juan Manuel Fanjul Sedeno, President for Europe, Spain
William S. Thompson, Secretary-General, United States
Margaretha M. Henneberry, Executive Director, United States

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Leonard Hoffman, World President, United States
Jules Deschenes, World Vice-President, Canada
E. Livesey Luke, President for Africa, Sierra Leone
Joao Cordeiro G., President for the Americas, Brazil
Sansern Kraichitti, President for Asia, Thailand
Rolv Ryssdal, President for Europe, Norway
Karl-George Zierlein, Secretary-General, Germany

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Margaretha Henneberry, Treasurer, United States
Leopolda Elia, President of High Court Division,
Italy
Annel Silungwe, President for Africa, Zambia
Rafael Gutierrez N., President for the Americas,
Mexico
Y.V. Chandrachud, President for Asia, India
Mirko Perovic, President for Europe, Yugoslavia
Pierce Lively, Chief Judge U.S. Circuit Court of
Appeals, 6th circuit, United States
Mutombo Kabelu, President for Africa, Zaire
Gerhard Muller, President for Europe, Germany
D. Genaro R. Carrio, President for the Americas,
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V.R. Krishna Iyer, President for Asia, India
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Kamal Narain Singh, President for Asia, India

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Marut Bunnag, President for Asia, Thailand
Bruno Riitano, President for Europe, Italy
Yvonne Tolman-Guilard, Secretary-General, France

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF LAW PROFESSORS

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Rup Hingorani, Co-Chairman, India
Ved Nanda, Secretary-General, United States
Kurt Madlener, Member, Germany
Choon Ho Park, Member, Republic of Korea
Zivojin Aleksic, Member, Yugoslavia
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1985 West Berlin World Conference

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Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands; A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion, Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias, Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle Grahl-Madsen, Norway; Antti J. Hannikainen, Finland; Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain, Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand; Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada; J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala, Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia; Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.

THIRTEENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF
KOREA, SEPTEMBER 6-11, 1987

Honorary Chairman, Chun Doo Hwan, President of the Republic of Korea. Conference Chairman, His Excellency Chung Haechang, Minister of Justice of Korea. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants over 2000 from 99 Nations; 60 Speakers; 101 Papers)



President, International Court of Justice, Nagendra Singh and President Rhyne

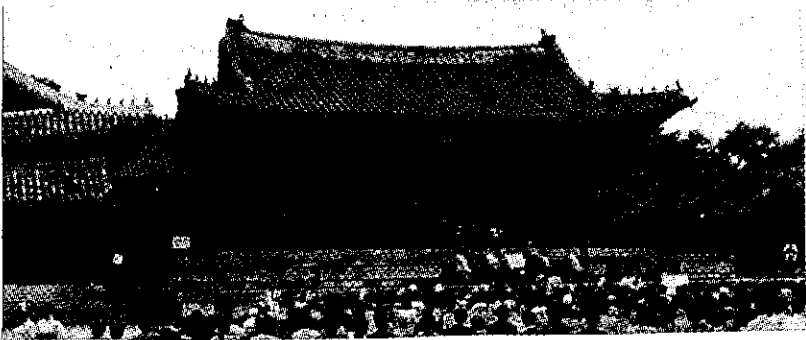


President Chun Doo Hwan addresses delegates



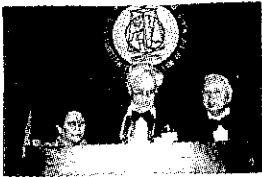
Chief Justices and Ministers of Justice of the World

1987 Seoul World Conference



World Law Day Celebration

AWARDS



President Nagendra Singh of the International Court of Justice accepts World Justice Award from President Rhyne as Mrs. Singh looks on.



Dr. Franklin Hoet-Linares of Venezuela accepts World Lawyer Award.



Receiving the Extra-Ordinary Contributions to the Law of Humankind Award is the Hon. Rolv Ryssdal, Pres. of the European Court of Human Rights. Justice Ryssdal and Mrs. Signe Marie Ryssdal, the only husband/wife honorees, received the Pax Orbis Ex Jure Award for Public Leadership.



Korea's Minister of Justice, H.E. Chung Haechung, receives Special Appreciation Award, as Mrs. Chung smiles approvingly.



World Jurist Award is presented to Prince Bola Ajibola, SAN, Attorney General and Minister of Justice of Nigeria.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



CHAIRMAN

Dr. Dieter Umbach, Federal Republic of Germany

THE JUDGES

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Zeidler,
President of Federal Constitutional
Court, Federal Republic of Germany
The Hon. Mohammad Bello, Chief
Justice of Nigeria
The Hon. Wu Dong Park, Supreme
Court Justice, Republic of Korea
His Excellency R.S. Pathok, Chief
Justice of India
The Hon. Chong Jin Wee, Chief Justice,
Supreme Court, Singapore
The Hon. Tan Sri Haji Mohammad Salleh
Abas, Lord President of the Federal Court,
Malaysia,
The Hon. Aleksandar Fira, President,
Constitutional Court, Yugoslavia

COURT COUNSEL

Eugene C. Thomas, United
States
Myung Duk Kirk, Republic
of Korea
David K. Malcolm, Q.C.,
Australia
Ian A. Hunter, Q.C.,
England

1987 Seoul World Conference

The Thirteenth Conference on the Law of the World is now, too, a part of history. With the theme "The Contributions of Law to World Peace", the Conference met in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Glowing reports of the Conference have come from every quarter. Participants frequently, during debate or in the delivery of official reports, interjected comments of appreciation for the hospitality of our hosts and the warmth of the Korean people. Veterans and first time participants spoke with a common voice in expressing their conclusion that, by any measure, this meeting was an outstanding success in pushing forward the program to create a turn to the law by the World Community.

As in earlier Conferences, there were in attendance at Seoul many of the World's most prominent and distinguished Jurists, leaders and scholars. Included were Chief Justices and other High Court Justices, Ministers of Justice, Attorneys General and many other high dignitaries from throughout the World.

Starting with the celebration of World Law Day, which marked the beginning of the Conference on Sunday, participants and their guests had the opportunity to hear many distinguished speakers who are leaders in government and the World legal community. Each of them stressed the necessity of cooperation among Nations and peoples of the World and adherence to the rule of law, as the best means to achieve and maintain World Peace and rid the World's people of the threat of nuclear annihilation.

Panel Sessions were held daily on timely topics of international interest and concern. Most panels adopted resolutions for consideration by the Resolutions Committee and, following Committee action, by the full Conference at the Closing Plenary Session. The subjects of Panel Sessions were: Terrorism; Energy: The Impact of Multilateral Agreements; Aviation: Emerging Issues in Air Law; Human Rights: Minority Refugees and Extradition; Law and Technology: Intellectual Property - Privacy and Protection; Foreign Trade and Investments; Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control: "Star Wars" and Other

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Phenomena; Legal Education: Foreign Legal Education and Research in China, Japan and Korea; International Real Estate; International Arbitration: Arbitration in Developing Countries; Banking Law: The International Debt Crisis; International Court of Justice: Protecting and Expanding the Court's Jurisdiction; Health and Drug Law: International Regulatory Health and Pharmaceutical Problems; Constitutional Law: Celebrating the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution - Comparing the Constitutions of Asia; International Environmental Law: Resource Development and International Environmental Law; and, New International Economic Order.

The Demonstration Trial, long a Conference tradition, was again a highlight and described by some as the "best ever". It was based on a fact pattern involving genetic technology.

From the opening day's Welcome Reception, hosted by His Excellency Chung Haechang, South Korea's Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Conference, to receptions hosted for their fellow Countrymen by several Embassies on the final evening, participants and their guests enjoyed an outstanding social and entertainment program. Many also took advantage of available tours of South Korea, China and Japan.

Following the Conference, a goodly number of participants travelled to Tokyo where they attended a Seminar on Family Law. It, too, was a most successful event.

Following long tradition, the first day of the Seoul Conference was devoted to the celebration of World Law Day. This was the chief ceremony for similar events all over the World. In a Proclamation earlier in the year, President Chun Doo Hwan had proclaimed September 6 as World Peace Through Law Day and called upon leaders of all Nations to issue similar Proclamations. His Proclamation was sent to law leaders and Heads of State of the World.

The World Law Day Program, chaired by me, was held at Seoul's ancient and stately Changgyonggung Palace. After reviewing the history and purposes of World Law Day and the Center's role in its establishment, I introduced the principal,

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distinguished speaker for the occasion, the Honorable Nagendra Singh of India, President of the International Court of Justice.

In an eloquent address, President Singh, after noting mankind's long struggle for World Peace, said: "I have no doubt that if the objective of international peace is to be achieved, it will be through the instrumentality of law by crowning lex as rex." He praised highly the work of the Center, past and present, and its leaders and urged continued support for institutions and organizations pledged to the promotion of peace. President Singh told his responsive and appreciative audience that it is the duty of every citizen to promote the objective of peace and that he considered it a great privilege to participate in a Conference dedicated to such a laudable cause.

His Excellency Chung Haechang, South Korea's Minister of Justice and Chairman of the Seoul Conference, spoke next. After brief remarks, he invited everyone to a reception in the gardens of the Palace. Nothing was overlooked - music, flowers, decorations, costumes and wonderful food - to make it a most delightful, memorable occasion.

The Convention Center of the Seoul Hilton International (Headquarters Hotel) was packed when I called this great occasion's Inaugural Session to order on Monday, September 7, marking the formal opening of the Conference. Judges and Chief Justices from all over the World, wearing their formal robes, entered as a body and sat together during the ceremony.

His Excellency Chun Doo Hwan, President of the Republic of Korea and Honorary Chairman of the Conference, delivered the Inaugural Address. In his opening remarks, he welcomed the participants and their guests paying tribute to the Center and Conference participants for "your noble endeavor for peace."

The Chief Executive expressed his concern that:

"the human family is intimidated by the violent tendency to attempt to resolve disputes by the use of military power or the instruments of terrorism. In

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

this situation, law as an instrument of prevention and resolution of domestic and international conflicts becomes, in an increasing degree, a dire necessity," he said.

President Chun noted that in order for the international community to be peaceful and civilized, it must permit itself to be "governed by rules and a common notion that the rule of law is always preferable to violence". He urged that "Peace, justice, and greater respect for law, in the international arena, should constitute our common appeal to all our contemporaries".

I delivered a major address entitled "A Global Effort To Create A World Without War." I began by stating that those assembled for the Conference were:

"there to focus their attention, and the attention of all people everywhere, upon the crucial need to replace the rule of force with the rule of law, as the controlling factor in the fate of humanity".

I alluded to "the ever-increasing contributions to World Peace through an ever-growing World law system," noting that "Our law peace plan has become more increasingly acceptable and credible as an alternative to war deaths, as the best dispute method for transnational differences". Such a plan, I said, requires "worldwide cooperation to create an ever stronger worldwide law system through acceptance by Nations of treaty by treaty, agreement by agreement". I voiced the belief that such cooperation was growing. I called the rule of law "humankind's most admired concept, the concept with a proven record of success".

I observed that, from the outset, it had been realized and accepted that a World Community under the principles and institutions of the rule of law would not be instantly accomplished, that this goal involved "years of effort". "But," I said, "the end result is worth that effort. We believe our rule of law effort will succeed because it must, if humanity is to survive in a nuclear World." And because of the growing "people power", created by the worldwide "information explosion", I said I believed strongly

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"that the universally acceptable rule of law concept is achievable in our day as one can almost feel and sense the ever-accelerating turn to the rule of law worldwide, under the propulsion of the growing acceptance of that concept by the World".

Chief Justice Kim Yong Chul of South Korea then addressed the Conference. He noted that the security and prosperity of no Nation can be guaranteed without World Peace. "World Peace", he said, "can be accomplished only through law, which is based on rationality and reason if for no other reason than that rationality and reason have a universality to which we can all adhere". He spoke of "the need to create an international judicial system in which people have faith to bring a lawsuit and called for the escalation of international cultural exchange and for expanding international exchange of Jurists".

South Korea's Minister of Justice, Chung Haechang, who also served as Conference Chairman, spoke next. "The rule of law" he said, "is indeed what we, as legal professionals, should devote ourselves to and it is the principle that we should serve during our lifetime." He called it "an ideal that all men should strive to attain". He said that, "Through our mutual understanding and cooperation, we can improve and harmonize our different judicial systems so that they will compliment one another."

Final speaker of the morning was Kim Doo Hyun, Committee Chairman of the Conference and also the Center's National Chairman for The Republic of Korea. Noting the differing social and legal systems of Nations, some of the major problems of the World and the mutual dependence of citizens and Nations, he said he believed we had the ability to solve disputes rationally "if we follow the dictates of reason". He called upon the legal profession to play the leading role in building a World Community where "disputes can be settled by reason rather than force". Later in the week, the Conference adopted a Resolution of Appreciation for Chairman Kim's work in organizing the Conference and for his contributions to its success.

The Panel Sessions began on the afternoon of

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Monday, September 7 and concluded with those held in the afternoon of Thursday, September 10.

Four scheduled luncheons, each with an outstanding speaker, were held during the Conference. Monday's address was by Mr. Rukuro Kitayama, President, Federation of Japan Bar Associations. He invited everyone to attend the special Seminar on Family Law which was to be held in Tokyo, following the Conference in Seoul. On Tuesday, H.E. Dr. Sa-Ard Piyavan, Thailand's Minister of Justice, spoke about the System of Justice in his Country.

The Center Associates luncheon on Wednesday was presided over by Mrs. Gertrude B. Brummond, U.S.A., President of the World Association of Center Associates. Speaker for the occasion was the Hon. Wagdi Abdel Samad, Chief Justice of Egypt, who explored the theme, "Protecting the Citizen's Right to Trial by His Natural Judge, as one of the Safeguards of World Peace." On this occasion, Mrs. Brummond presented the Center Associates' Pax Orbis Ex Jure Award and gold medallion to the Hon. Signe Marie Stray Ryssdal of Norway for her extraordinary career of public leadership. She is the wife of Chief Justice Rolv Ryssdal of Norway.

At the final luncheon on Thursday, Charles C. Keller, Esq., U.S.A., President of Rotary International, told of Rotary's history and how a significant part of its effort has tended to concentrate in the field of international understanding and on behalf of World Peace. He called the quest for peace "the single, great, imperative of our age". In closing remarks, he asked me as President to accept, on behalf of all members of the Center, the Rotary International Presidential Citation as "a sign and token of our shared commitment to building World Peace". I thanked him for this great honor to our members present and those, throughout the World, who would learn of and appreciate the honor later.

Another Conference highlight was the Formal Banquet on Thursday night. Those present for the occasion heard a very eloquent, timely address by the

1987 Seoul World Conference

Hon. Rolv Ryssdal, former Chief Justice of Norway, now President of the European Court of Human Rights.

This was also the occasion for presentation of the Center's prestigious awards. I noted, prior to their presentation, that the Awards Committee never has an easy task in making selections from among many deserving and outstanding nominees.

The World Justice Award was presented to the Hon. Nagendra Singh of India, President of the International Court of Justice. The banquet speaker, the Hon. Rolv Ryssdal, received the Extraordinary Contributions to the Law of Humankind Award. Chosen for the World Jurist Award was the Hon. Prince Bola Ajibola, SAN., Attorney-General and Minister of Justice of Nigeria. Dr. Franklin Hoet Linares of Venezuela was selected for the World Lawyer Award. The World Outstanding National Chairman Award was presented to Lucio Ghia of Italy. Each award was accompanied, as usual in all such awards, by a citation spelling out the reasons for making the award.

The Center also presented its Special Appreciation Award to His Excellency Chung Haechung, Minister of Justice of the Republic of Korea and Chairman of the Conference, thanking him for his many contributions to the success of the Conference.

Following the banquet, the audience was entertained by the Korean Royal Martial Art Performers who provided an exciting exhibition of talent.

Participants and their guests were treated to a number of special events during the Seoul Conference. The Welcome Reception given by the Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency Chung Haechang, Korea's Minister of Justice, following the World Law Day address of President Singh, is described above. It was followed on Monday evening by a visit to the National Theatre where the Seoul City Dance Theatre presented an exciting, colorful Korean Traditional Dance Programme in a special performance for the Conference.

On Tuesday, everyone enjoyed a reception and fashion show hosted by the Jindo Fur Company.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

A large number took advantage of available tours to see Seoul and some of its surroundings. On the final evening, several Embassies held receptions for their citizens who had attended the Conference. Our warm appreciation must go to Ambassador and Mrs. James Roderick Lilley of the United States and the other Ambassadors who gave our participants, and their guests, this special recognition and exciting experience.

A total of 101 Work Papers, submitted by panelists and others, were printed and distributed to all Conference participants. Other papers, received too late for printing, were summarized during Panel presentation. These papers are a permanent and worthy contribution to their particular subjects and to the growth of the law of the World, both domestically and internationally, as we note the ever increasing interaction of laws in every field.

Meeting daily and working away from the public spotlight, members of the Resolutions Committee spent many hours considering numerous proposals submitted, both before and during the Conference, weighing carefully the merits of each and searching for language which would best express the consensus of the participants. For their diligence, their dedication and for the outstanding packet of resolutions offered, they earned the plaudits and grateful appreciation of the Conference.

Under the able leadership of the Chairman, Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein of the Federal Republic of Germany, the following served as members of the Resolutions Committee: Prince Bola Ajibola, SAN, Nigeria; Mr. Tamizul Haque, Bangladesh; Dr. Franklin Hoet Linares, Venezuela; Prof. Ved P. Nanda, U.S.A.; the Hon. Rolv E. Ryssdal, Norway; Leonard Salter, Esq., U.S.A.; the Hon. Dan Winn, U.S.A.; and Mr. Lee Jae Hou, Republic of Korea.

The Closing Plenary Session was convened on Friday morning to hear the reports of Panel rapporteurs and to consider resolutions reported by the Resolutions Committee.

All resolutions recommended for adoption were approved unanimously. These included "The Seoul

1987 Seoul World Conference

Declaration", three Resolutions expressing thanks to Seoul, the Korean Organizing Committee and the Center's Chairman for The Republic of Korea, Kim Doo Hyun, and eighteen others based largely upon recommendations from the Panel Sessions.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Thirteenth World Conference on World Peace Through Law

Seoul, Republic of Korea
September 11, 1987

The texts of the Seoul Declaration on Contributions of Law to World Peace and the Resolutions adopted were printed, in full, for the Seoul World Conference attendants, along with the Heads of State messages, addresses, Work Papers and speeches. These were then distributed worldwide to Heads of State, law leaders and law library subscribers. For a small reprint fee, these presentations were also made available to all who requested them. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

International Terrorism; Energy; Intellectual Property; Media Freedom; Family Law; Nuclear Weapons; Human Rights; Air Safety; International Real Estate; Arbitration; International Court of Justice; Debt Restructuring; Foreign Trade and Investment; The Establishment of a New International Economic Order; Health and Drug Law Committee on AIDS; International Environmental Law; and, Constitutional Law of Nations.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH LAW CENTER

Mohammed Bello, Nigeria
Muhammad Haleem, Pakistan
Yong-Chul Kim, Republic of Korea
R.S. Pathak, India
Wagdi Abdel Samad, Egypt
Chong Jin Wee, Singapore
Wolfgang Zeidler, Federal Republic of Germany

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

**OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER**

Charles S. Rhyne, World President, United States
Alphonse Boni, World Vice-President, Ivory Coast
Toye C. Barnard, President for Africa, Liberia
Franklin Hoet Linares, President for the Americas,
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Ren Jianxin, President for Asia, People's Republic of
China
Lucio Ghia, President for Europe, Italy
Margaret M. Henneberry, Executive Vice-President,
United States

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Aleksandar Fira, Vice-President, Yugoslavia
Annel Silungwe, President for Africa, Zambia
Jules Deschenes, President for the Americas, Canada
Tan Sri Dato A. Hamid Bin Haji Omar, President for
Asia, Malaysia
Rolv. Ryssdal, President for Europe, Norway
Karl-George Zierlein, Secretary-General, Germany
Leopolda Elia, President of High Court Division,
Italy
Annel Silungwe, President for Africa, Zambia
Rafael Gutierrez N., President for the Americas,
Mexico
Y.V. Chandrachud, President for Asia, India
Mirko Perovic, President for Europe, Yugoslavia
Pierce Lively, Chief Judge U.S. Circuit Court of
Appeals, 6th Circuit, United States
Mutombo Kabelu, President for Africa, Zaire
Gerhard Muller, President for Europe, Germany
D. Genaro R. Carrio, President for the Americas,
United States
V.R. Krishna Iyer, President for Asia, India
Franco Ferrante, President of Trial Court Division,
Italy
G. Ola Orojo, President for Africa, Nigeria
Branko Kosutic, President for Europe, Yugoslavia
James Strunck, President for the Americas, United
States
Kamal Narain Singh, President for Asia, India

1987 Seoul World Conference

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Roland Barnes, President for Africa, Liberia
Jose Bernardo Cabral, President for the Americas,
Brazil
Marut Bunnag, President for Asia, Thailand
Bruno Riitano, President for Europe, Italy
Yvonne Tolman-Guilard, Secretary-General, France

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF LAW PROFESSORS

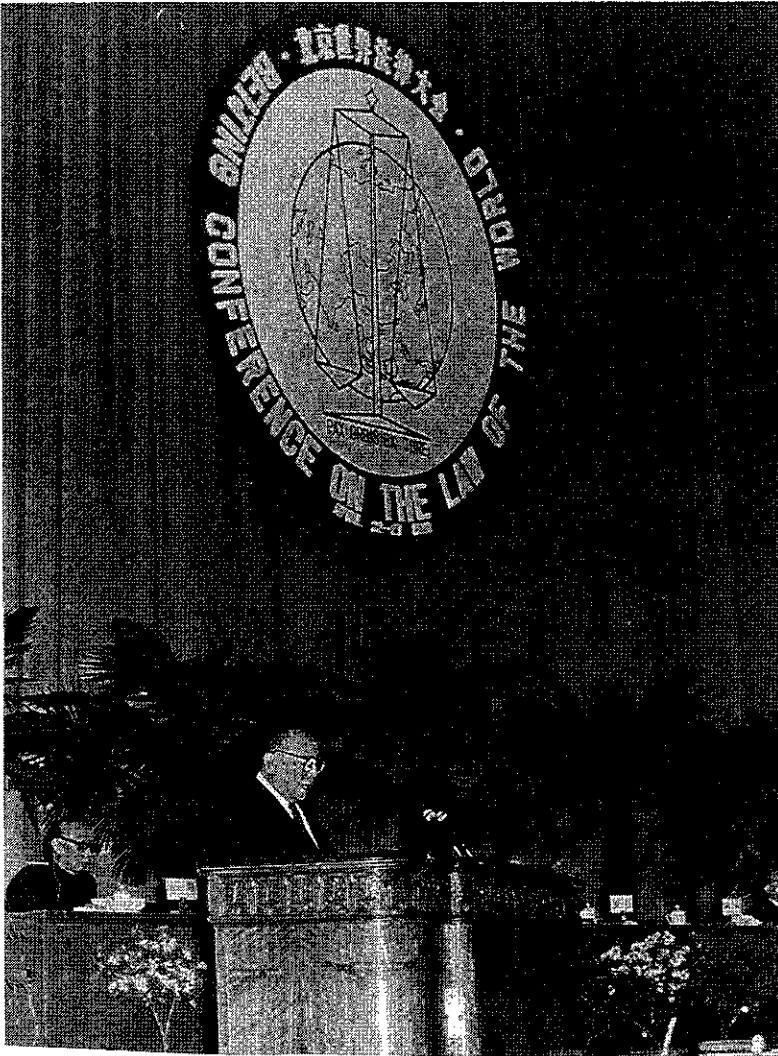
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Choon Ho Park, Member, Republic of Korea
Zivojin Aleksic, Member, Yugoslavia
H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, Member, Kenya
Alfredo Buzaid, Member, Brazil

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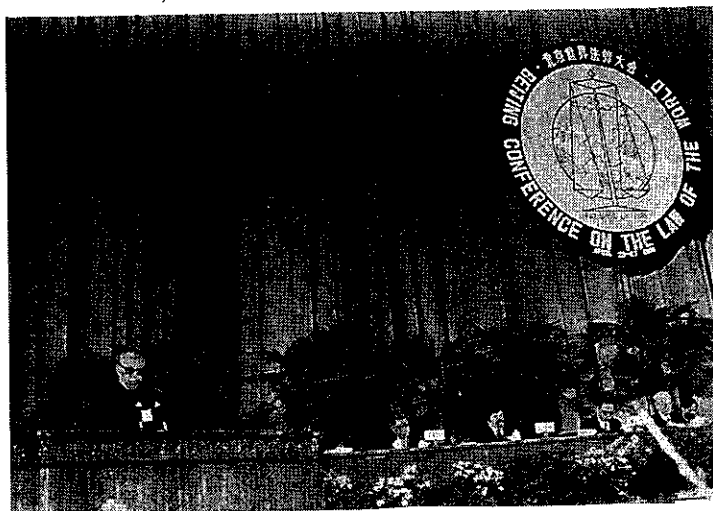
**FOURTEENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN BEIJING, PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF CHINA, APRIL 22-27, 1990**

Honorary Chairman, President Yang Shangkun, Head of State, People's Republic of China. Conference Chairman, His Excellency Ren Jianxin, President of the People's Supreme Court. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of the World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants more than 5000 from 122 Nations; 139 Speakers; 115 Papers)



President Yang Shangkun of the People's Republic
Of China Delivers the Inaugural Address.

1990 Beijing World Conference



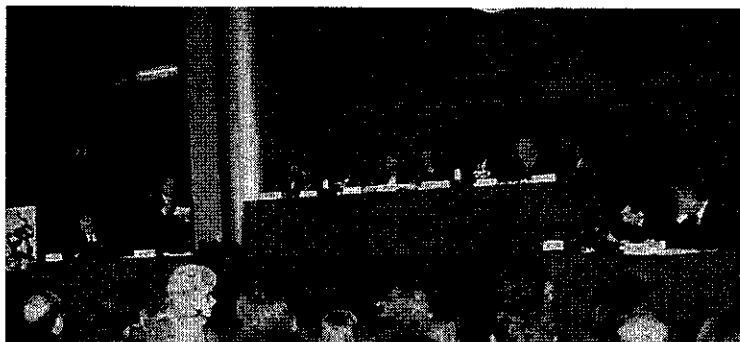
President Ren of the People's Supreme Court (Chief Justice)
Delivers Keynote Address at Opening Session.



Audience in Great Hall of People.

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



Demonstration Trial Judges and Court Counsel

Chairman

Dr. Dieter Umbach, Germany

THE JUDGES

The Hon. Marcelo B. Fernan,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,
The Philippines;

The Hon. Necedent Daricioglu,
President, Constitutional Court,
Turkey;

The Hon. E. Dumbutshena, Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court,
Zimbabwe;

The Hon. Ni Zhengyu, Justice,
International Court of Justice,
People's Republic of China;

The Hon. F.L. Nyalali, Chief
Justice of the High Court, Tanzania;
H.E. Curt Olsson, President (ret.)
Supreme Court, Finland;

Chief Justice E.N.P. Sowah, Supreme
Court, Ghana

COURT COUNSEL

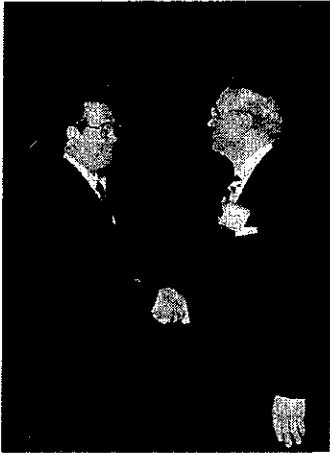
Chen Zhucheng, People's
Republic of China

John D. Maddox, Esq.,
USA

Ronald M. Greenberg, Esq.,
USA

Avv. Del. Din Alberto,
Italy

1990 Beijing World Conference



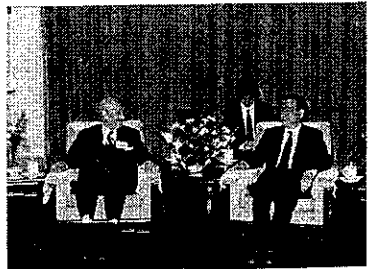
Premier Li Peng is greeted
By Charles S. Rhyne.



Chairman Wan Li of the
PRC Standing Committee Offers
Toast at the Welcoming Banquet.



President Yang Shangkun of the
PRC in Informal Discussion with
President Ren (Chief Justice)
People's Supreme Court
and Charles S. Rhyne.



Premier Li Peng and
Charles S. Rhyne at
Closing Ceremony.

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For me the Beijing Conference was the great pinnacle of our worldwide Conferences to advance our mission of World Peace Through Law. It was here that China and the USSR, through their leaders, came out strongly - loud and clear - in support of the rule of law. These statements proved that our years of cooperative effort, which began prior to the 1957 ABA London Meeting, had made the impact which was the aim of our mission. All of the sometimes difficult, but never yielding, drive for World Peace Through Law had overcome all hurdles and made our impact goal.

We realized that our mission was yet to be implemented, but with the support of the two greatest Communist Nations a successful worldwide turn to the law was assured. We realized that the impact, proof through implementation, would not be easy or instant. The governmental pledges made in Beijing were of such vast changes within China and the USSR that it would take years of effort. But, in effect, the statements of China and the USSR to the Beijing Conference reaffirmed that the law professionals would "stay the course", in the 1957 words of Sir Winston Churchill. Because of its importance, I, in the light of later events, quote in full the 1988 statement of President (Chief Justice) Ren Jianxin of the Supreme Peoples Court of China to the China Organizing Committee for the Beijing Conference as printed in The World Jurist for January-April 1989, Volume 26, Numbers 1 and 2.

President Ren's statement made to the Press Conference held in the Great Hall of the People indicates the careful consideration the Chinese gave to this Conference, their evaluation of the World Peace Through Law Center's Program, and their hopes that the Conference would give the World notice of the turn to the law in China. President Ren said:

"Comrades:

Supported by China's Legal Community, the World Peace Through Law Center will hold its Fourteenth Conference on the Law of the World in Beijing from August 20th to 25th of this year. Present at the Conference will be renowned Judges, Jurists, law professors, attorneys and other people in the legal

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communities from many countries and regions, including Presidents, or Chief Justices, of Supreme Courts of some countries, Presidents of Constitutional Law Courts, Attorneys General, Ministers of Justice, and senior legal officials of the United Nations. During the Conference, well-known personages, experts and scholars from the Chinese legal community will discuss questions of mutual interest with friends of various countries. Compared with some other international legal Conferences held in China, this Conference is unprecedented in terms of its large scale, high visibility, rich contents, substantial attendance and broad representation. This is a grand occasion for the world legal community. Our country pays great attention to the Conference. Some important leaders will attend the major activities of the Conference and meet friends of other countries. In order to make a success of this Conference together with the Center, the Chinese legal community, as the host, organizes this China Organizing Committee. I announce now: The China Organizing Committee for the Fourteenth Conference on the Law of the World in Beijing is established today.

Part One

This Conference on the Law of the World in Beijing takes place at a time of critical change in the international situation. The present world is moving from confrontation to dialogue and from tension to detente. There is the possibility of the emergence of a new era that is good for maintaining world peace and advancing development. Peace and development are the two major issues concerning people all over the world today. The two issues are closely connected, mutually interacting and interrelated. This truth has been understood and accepted by more and more people in the world.

This Conference on the Law of the World takes place at a critical time of overall deepening of the reform in our country. The reform in the past ten years has ushered in achievements in the country's economy that attract worldwide attention. For this

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year and next year, the country's reform and construction are focused on improving the economic environment and rectifying the economic order. People in the world show great interest in the issue. Such rectifying and improving will channel the country's economic construction towards much healthier development and will create even better conditions for the future reform and opening of our country.

This Conference on the Law of the World takes place at a time of major developments in the country's socialist legal construction. In the past ten years we have managed to achieve a state where there is a legal basis to follow on fundamental and major issues. Although it has yet to be perfected and completed, a legislative and judicial system is coming into being to assure the development of the new order of a socialist commodity economy and socialist democratic politics. Friends of many countries care about and hope to know the status of China's legal construction.

This Conference provides the world legal community with a good opportunity to explore issues of peace and development and to understand China's reform, opening, and the construction of its legal system. It also provides a good opportunity to promote the establishment of a new international political order on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the establishment of a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Furthermore, it provides a good opportunity to develop close friendly exchanges between the Chinese people and the people of the world.

Part Two

The World Peace Through Law Center, a non-governmental international legal organization, was established in 1963 with its headquarters in Washington, D.C. It has members from over 150 countries and regions, among whom many are high officials of Ministries of Justice or Foreign Affairs, famous lawyers and law professors. It

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boasts a broad representation and considerable influence internationally. The major purpose of the Center is to seek and broaden the rule of law in international society. The major activities are to provide sites to the legal profession of various countries by means of World Law Conferences to exchange information and explore how to maintain world peace through law.

Since the establishment of the Center, thirteen Conferences have been held in different countries. The attendance at the Conferences varied from two thousand to several thousand. The Conferences pass general Proclamations and Resolutions.

In 1979 China's Legal Community sent its first delegation, headed by Huang Jiahua, then professor of the Academy of Social Science of China, to attend the Conference on the Law of the World held by the Center in Madrid, the capital of Spain. The delegation was warmly received. In 1985 I led a delegation to the 12th Conference in West Berlin. The Conference treated the group with great attention. It arranged for me to speak as a specially invited distinguished guest at the opening ceremony and elected me to serve as a member of the Executive Committee of the Center and concurrently as the Chairman of the Asian Committee. In 1987 Professor Wang Tiewa, Deputy Director of the China International Law Society, took a delegation to Seoul to attend the 13th Conference of the Center.

As early as in 1981, the Center contemplated the idea of holding a Conference in China. After the Conference in West Berlin, the Center hoped even more strongly to have a Conference in China. Having obtained the approval from China after consultation with the Chinese departments concerned in 1986, the 13th Conference in 1987 officially decided to hold its 14th Conference in Beijing in 1989. The Center as well as friends from legal communities of many countries believe that holding a Conference in China will enable the Center to record greater achievements and play a bigger role in the causes of maintaining world peace and development and in the meantime to form a much closer friendly relationship between the

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Chinese legal community and the Center's other contacts.

Part Three

The theme of this Conference is peace and development through law. As distinguished from the previous Conferences, this Conference, apart from the regular group discussions on various topics, assigns one group to specifically conduct comprehensive discussions on the theme of peace and development through law. The arrangement reflects more forcefully the characteristics of the time.

Twenty other topics have been selected for wide-ranging group discussions which center around the theme of the Conference and can be classified into six categories. The first category consists of political issues that currently draw general international attention, such as human rights, arms control, international law and anti-terrorism, exchange of news media, etc. The second category relates to issues that occur in the development of the world economy and trade such as questions on the new international economic order, foreign trade and investment, international arbitration, international real estate, multinational corporations, admiralty (maritime law) and the internationalization of legal services. The third category is about the fundamental law of each country and its legal system, such as its constitution and court system. The fourth category is on the issue of how the law utilizes science and technology and, in turn, helps its development, such as law and technology and the protection of industrial property. The fifth category relates to issues on human social life, protection of ecological environment, such as international environmental law, law on hygiene and family law. The sixth category is about legal education.

In addition, the Conference will conduct a simulated trial. The moot court will be formed by Chief Justices of several countries and Judges from the World Court to hear a hypothetical case of current international significance. The content of

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the litigation covers an issue that concerns each country, yet at the same time presents controversy, i.e., the request to have cultural relics returned to their original countries.

We believe that the Conference, as a result of group discussions and other activities, will produce a "Beijing Declaration" that will have a positive significance in international society and be conducive to establishing a new international political and economic order.

Part Four

In order to enable the legal community of various countries in the world to have an opportunity to attend the Conference, the Center and we ourselves have sent out invitations through all kinds of channels and measures.

Last year, I, acting on behalf of the Chinese legal community, sent an invitation, in the name of the President of the Supreme People's Court, to the legal community of the world, warmly welcoming friends to come to the Beijing Conference. Copies of the letter have also been delivered to China's more than one hundred and ten embassies for the purpose of having it transmitted to the legal communities of the host countries.

Mr. Rhyne, Chairman of the Center, has also sent out invitations, in the Center's name, to members of the Center as well as the legal communities of the countries.

In addition, the Center has been making the rounds in the four continents of America, Europe, Asia and Africa, promoting the Conference and inviting the legal communities of the countries to attend the Conference. China has also dispatched representatives to attend the promotional activities in Europe and Asia sponsored by the Center.

The Center's bulletin has been continuously promoting China, carrying photos of Chinese leaders and my invitation letter.

Today when I am formally announcing the establishment of the China Organizing Committee, I invite once again, in the name of the China

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Organizing Committee, the legal community and friends both at home and abroad to come to Beijing and attend the Conference. Let us contribute together to the great cause of world peace through law and the promotion of social development.

Comrades, the Beijing Conference on the Law of the World is a large-scale and content-rich international meeting. The active, serious and fruitful discussions conducted by the various groups will certainly draw general attention from the international legal community; the 'Beijing Declaration' (title of short summary issued at conclusion of each Conference with attached resolutions adopted) to be passed by the Conference will certainly go into history as an important document of maintaining world peace and promoting mutual development.

In order to establish the new order of international politics and economy, and to further the lofty goal of peace and development, the China Organizing Committee and the Center will support each other, cooperate closely, and work hard to make the Conference a complete success.

This concludes my remarks. Thank you."

MEMBERS OF THE CHINA ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR THE FOURTEENTH BEIJING CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE WORLD

President: Ren Jianxin, President of Supreme People's Court of PRC; Member of the Executive Committee, President for Asia of WPTLC.

Vice-Presidents: Cai Cheng, Minister of Justice. Cao Zhi, Deputy Secretary-General, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Zou Yu, Member, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Vice-Chairman, Internal and Judicial Affairs Committee, National People's Congress; President, All-China Lawyer's Association.

Wang Zhongfang, President, China Law Society.

Zhang Jianmin, Deputy Mayor, Beijing Municipality.

Li Daoyu, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Members: Ma Jun, (F) Director, Institute of

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- International Law, College of Foreign Affairs;
Professor of International Law; Vice-President and
Secretary-General, Chinese Society of International
Law; Council Member, Chinese People's Institute of
Foreign Affairs.
- Kong Lingyu, (F) Deputy General Manager, China
International Travel Service.
- Wang Huaran, Deputy Secretary-General, All-China
Lawyer's Association.
- Wang Shoumao, Vice-President, China Council for the
Promotion of International Trade (China
International Chamber of Commerce).
- Wang Houli, Director, Department of Treaties and Law,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Wang Jiafu, Director, Institute of Law, Chinese
Academy of Social Sciences; Researcher.
- Jiang Ping, President, China University of Political
Science and Law; Professor of Law; Vice-Chairman of
Law Committee, National People's Congress.
- Jiang Po, Director, Bureau of Laws and Regulations,
Ministry of Public Security.
- Liu Qing, Deputy Director, General Office, Ministry
of State Security; Associate Researcher.
- Hua Liankui, Vice-President, Supreme People's Court.
- Sun Wanzhong, Director of Bureau of Legal Affairs,
State Council.
- Chen Jun, Deputy Director, International Department,
China Science and Technology Association.
- Chen Zhuo, Vice-President, All-China Lawyer's
Association.
- Chen Weidian, Vice-President, China Law Society.
- Yang Dengyan, Deputy Secretary-General, Beijing
Municipal People's Government.
- Yu Shutong, Advisor, Internal and Judicial Affairs
Committee, National People's Congress; Professor of
Law; Vice-President, International Society of
Social Defense.
- Zheng Hangsheng, Vice-President of People's
University of China and Director of Institute of
Sociology; Director of Department of Sociology;
Professor.
- Luo Haocai, Vice-President of Beijing University;
Associate Professor of Law.
- Yuan Zhenmin, Director, Department of Treaties and

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Law, Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Gu Angran, Deputy Director, Commission of Legislative Affairs, Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

Huang Jiahua, Advisor, Law Committee, National People's Congress; Legal Advisor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Liang Guoqing, Deputy Procurator-General, Supreme People's Procuratorate.

Tu Peilin, Director of International Department, All-China Journalist's Association.

Hui Hongan, Deputy Director of Guard Bureau, Ministry of Public Security.

Lu Jian, Vice-Minister of Justice.

Lan Quanpu, Director of Bureau of Laws and Regulations, Ministry of Justice.

Liao Boya, Senior Researcher, Supreme People's Court; Copy Editor.

Secretary-General: Hua Liankui (concurrently)

Deputy Secretary-General: Liao Boya (concurrently)

Yu Shutong (ditto)

Huang Jiahua (ditto)

Wang Houli (ditto)

Yang Dengyan (ditto)

Wang Huaran (ditto)

Hui Hongan (ditto)

Kong Lingyu (F) (ditto)

To hold the Beijing Conference after a delay caused by the Tiananmen Square events of June 1989 was, in itself, a major accomplishment. These events involved a forceful governmental use of soldiers and tanks against a massive protest over denial of human rights in China. There were deaths of soldiers sent in to end the protest and multitudinous arrests and deaths of protesters in front of the Great Hall of the People, where the Conference was scheduled to be held in August. Media printing of criticism of China's governmental action was enormous, especially in rule of law Nations including my own.

I decided to visit China as soon as possible to discuss this enormously important matter with

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President Ren and such others as China might want to have participate. We met for eleven days, during which all the facts were discussed. It was mutually agreed that the Conference should be delayed to April 1990. This caused massive disruption, as hundreds of those planning to attend the Conference had made travel and hotel reservations throughout the World. We recognized the problems created thereby and agreed to work cooperatively to solve them.

That we solved the problems and made the Conference a tremendous success is proven by its record of accomplishments of worldwide impact and importance.

With over 5,000 Justices, Judges, law professors, and lawyers from 122 Nations in attendance, the Fourteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World convened in Beijing, China. Its timing, at a period of unusual turbulence in the World Community, made its theme of "Law for World Peace and Development" most appropriate. The number of participants, the quality of the panelists and Panel Sessions, along with the 115 Work Papers printed and distributed in Chinese, English, French and Spanish, combined to make this Conference an unqualified success. It will be remembered for its worldwide contributions toward the progressive development of the Rule of Law and for its tremendous contributions to the World's turn to the law. The careful planning of President Ren and World Peace Through Law members brought great success.

Events of great historic importance to the people's of the World occurred at the Beijing World Conference. Here, at the outset of my story of the Beijing Conference, I will set forth its greatest events which overshadowed all the other great happenings at this unique and historic gathering. The Soviet delegation, led by the Chief Justice of Russia, the Hon. Vijacheslav M. Lebedev, brought with them an historic official statement from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) signed by Edvard Shevardnadze, its Foreign Minister, supporting the Rule of Law. I believe this historic statement is so important, along with China's endorsement of the rule

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of law by China's Premier Li Peng, that I now reproduce the Soviet Union's statement supporting the Rule of Law at the outset of my summary of the Beijing Conference. The Soviet Union's statement is reproduced in both its English translation and in its original Russian language.

"UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION

"MESSAGE OF GREETING

"OF THE USSR FOREIGN MINISTER E.A. SHEVARDNADZE

"TO THE 14th CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE WORLD

"I extend my greetings to outstanding practicing lawyers and representatives of science of law from all Continents, who assembled to discuss the ways to maintain World Law and Order, realize a comprehensive formula "Peace Through Law".

"The World is dialectically interconnected in legal aspects. The mankind has come to understanding of this truth through having suffered a lot from violence and wars. Only the policy based on universally recognized principles and norms of international law is able to express genuine national interests. Methods of unlawful use of force can lead only to momentary semblance of solutions. But in reality these methods create new problems which stockpile, redouble and are left for future generations. But the future should not pay for the sins of the past. Today, in conditions of ever-deepening global interdependence, grows the understanding of the fact that national egoism is counterproductive, peace could be guaranteed only on the basis of balance of interests.

"International law represents the mechanism of searching for such a balance and is the basis of cooperation related to integrational processes, internationalization in common interests of traditionally domestic problems. Consolidation of priority of law in practice of each Country and in international life in general is fundamentally connected to the deepening of global process of democratization and humanitarization of relations between States, Nations and people. We in the Soviet Union are convinced that World Community has no other

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reasonable choice but to combine efforts in building the World in which the law of force will once and for all yield to the force of law. Our approach to international law and order also reflects our internal processes, aimed at building up the society with the leading role of law which expresses the will of the people.

"I wish success to the Conference and its participants."

E. SHEVARDNADZE

ПРИВЕТСТВИЕ
МИНИСТРА ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ СССР
Э.А.ШЕВАРДНАДЗЕ

Приветствую выдающихся юристов-практиков и представителей правовой науки со всех континентов, собравшихся для рассмотрения путей обеспечения мирового правопорядка, реализации емкой формулы "мир через право".

Мир диалектически взаимосвязан и в правовом отношении. Пройдя сквозь насилие и войны, человечество выстрадало эту истину. Только основанная на общепризнанных принципах и нормах международного права политика способна выразить подлинные национальные интересы. Силовые противоправные методы могут создавать лишь сиюминутную видимость решений. На деле же они порождают новые проблемы, которые наслаиваются, усугубляются и остаются будущим поколениям. Но будущее не должно расплачиваться за грехи прошлого. Сегодня, в условиях углубляющейся глобальной взаимозависимости, растет понимание того, что национальный эгоизм контрпродуктивен, что мир может быть обеспечен только на основе баланса интересов.

Международное право является механизмом поиска такого баланса, основой сотрудничества, связанного с интеграционными процессами, интернационализацией в общих интересах традиционно внутригосударственных вопросов. Утверждение приоритета права в практике каждой страны, в международной жизни в целом органично связано и с углублением общемировых процессов демократизации и гуманизации отношений между государствами, народами и людьми. Мы в Советском Союзе убеждены, что у мирового сообщества нет иного разумного выбора, кроме объединения усилий в строительстве мира, в котором право силы окончательно уступит место силе права. Наши подходы к международному правопорядку являются отражением и внутренних процессов, направленных на формирование общества, где верховенствует выражающий волю народа закон.

Желаю успехов конференции и ее участникам.

Э.ШЕВАРДНАДЗЕ

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The Premier of the People's Republic of China, Li Peng, in his Conference closing statement at a special Session he convened in the Great Hall of the People, approved, on behalf of the People's Republic of China, the "Beijing Declaration" on the Rule of Law and its attached resolutions on behalf of his Government. That Declaration states:

BEIJING DECLARATION ON LAW FOR WORLD PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

"The Fourteenth Conference on the Law of the World, sponsored by the World Peace Through Law Center, convened in Beijing on April 22 and continued through April 27, 1990.

Outstanding experts and scholars in the law, representing major legal systems and from many Countries and regions in the World, are gathered in Beijing for the Conference.

It is internationally acknowledged that China has established itself as a strong Nation and a major power in the family of Nations.

The Conference recognizes China's ongoing achievements in attaining economic and social development and in strengthening its legal system, as an integral part of its national development policies.

These improvements have taken place in a Country with a population of 1.1 billion. As China and its people move forward along the path of reform, opening to the outside World and the Rule of Law, the Conference anticipates that China will continue to make progress and improvements in all these fields.

After thoughtful deliberations on the theme of Law for World Peace and Development, the Conference concludes on a productive note and has established an active work agenda for the future.

Dramatic changes are transforming the international arena. With concerted efforts of the World Community, there have emerged new prospects for peace.

However, as the World situation remains turbulent, we must continue our quest for durable World Peace.

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The arms race, especially the existence of huge nuclear arsenals, threatens the survival of humanity. We welcome the progress in the arms control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. However, the arms race has yet to be halted.

The Conference calls upon all Nations to accelerate the worldwide and regional efforts to ban all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and to replace the arms race with disarmament.

The maintenance of World Peace depends on strict compliance by every State with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter. Nations must commit themselves to mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in internal affairs. The Conference urges all Countries to seek settlement of international disputes through peaceful means without resorting to the use or threats of force. Controversies between states should be resolved by direct negotiation, conciliation, arbitration or mutual resort to the International Court of Justice.

The World Community has made spectacular advances in science and technology and is endowed with sufficient natural resources to enhance the well-being of all. Unfortunately, many developing Countries suffer from starvation, poverty, unemployment, heavy external debt and environmental degradation.

The gap between rich and poor Countries is widening.

Consequently, issues of development, growth and equity must be given top priority at the national and international levels.

The Conference reaffirms every Nation's right to development, with its concomitant obligations. It calls upon the developed, and developing, Countries to settle, through negotiations, pressing issues of debt crises, trade, credit and finance, and establish equitable economic structures.

The Conference calls upon all Countries to accede to the international human rights instruments and ensure, through national legislation, respect for

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every individual's fundamental human rights and freedoms.

All Countries must take concerted action to prevent and deter international terrorism and to punish terrorists. Countries must also take effective measures against the illegal production of and trafficking in narcotics.

The Conference calls upon the World Community to adopt effective international agreements to protect the global environment, with consultation among and the widest participation of all Countries. The Conference urges that each Nation endeavor to perfect its internal energy legislation in order to promote reasonable exploitation and environmentally sound utilization of its energy resources.

World peace and development must be based on equitable, reasonable and effective legal principles. We are convinced that the achievement of the Beijing Conference will have far-reaching impact on the cause of Law for World Peace and Development. The Conference pledges to strive for and maintain a World of peaceful cooperation and friendship through the Rule of Law, the moral and physical resources of the Center and the unremitting efforts of its members."

These two actions, embracing the Rule of Law, by the USSR and the People's Republic of China meant to me that the Fourteenth Conference on the Law of the World had achieved one of its great goals.

Returning to my description of the other parts of the Beijing Conference, I now give a very summarized picture.

The People's Republic of China really opened wide its door to all the legal professionals of the World, so all who desired to participate could do so. Legal professionals of Nations having no diplomatic relations with China attended the Conference under a special waiver granted to them. They were issued visas, under a special order, so they could come to the Conference from Nations such as Israel, South Korea and the Holy See, the Vatican. Many Taiwan and Chinese legal professionals from all over the World visited the mainland for the first

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time in 40 years to attend the Conference, as all legal professionals were admitted.

The historic embrace of the Rule of Law by the USSR and China was rightly hailed by me as the greatest single event of the Beijing Conference. The impact of the Li Peng and Shevardnadze statements on April 29, 1990, which reverberated throughout the Communist World as the omen of things to come, requires recognition not only in the annals of the World Peace Through Law Center but also in the history of humankind.

The Papal Nuncio of the Holy See, H.E. Archbishop Ernesto Gallina, on World Law Day, celebrated Mass for participants in the Ballroom of the Conference Headquarters, the Great Wall Hotel. I believe this was the first time such a Mass had been celebrated in many years in Beijing.

Chief Justices and law leaders from all over the Earth were there discussing the great issues of our day and urging the Rule of Law as the answer to the turbulent World Community's problems. The Beijing Conference included historic law advances in its broad coverage of these issues, as summarized herein, in addition to the Soviet and China statements I set forth above. Statements which meant a goal that I had given some 40 years of my life to was at long last being translated from dream into reality. I fully realized that the Beijing statements I refer to were but the first step, as it will take years to develop rule of law government in China and the newly free republics of the former Soviet Union. But I urge I was right in believing that I was witnessing the beginning of the demise of communism rule of force. The two great communist Nations were renouncing that form of government.

The joint agreement of the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister and China's Premier Li Peng, at the end of the Conference, was kind of a climax to the great turn to the rule of law of the 20th Century. Quite an achievement for the law leaders of the World Peace Through Law Center and their delayed holding of the Beijing Conference.

The Conference and China's open door policy, in

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admitting all legal professionals who desired to attend, succeeded in furthering the friendship and goodwill of legal professionals throughout the Earth. It laid the foundation for the continued cooperation among legal professionals, by enabling them to exchange experiences and views on the future of the Rule of Law in a variety of areas on a really worldwide basis.

The Beijing Conference also marked the success of the worldwide cooperative effort of legal professionals at its first Conference in the last decade of the 20th Century to build a World law system to replace the World force system as the controlling factor in humankind's future. Numerous messages of encouragement were received from Heads of State and government. These leaders repeated what they or their predecessors have said about the great significance of the Center's efforts to promote peace through law. Many leaders restated their approval of the objects and purposes of the Center and emphasized that the only proven road to a peaceful World is the road paved by the Rule of Law. As in the past, these were printed and mailed to all Heads of State and government, law leaders and others throughout the World.

Technological change in this day and age has fostered a revolution in the way legal professionals practice and think about law. The need for immediate information is now pressing and worldwide. As in the past, the Center has been keenly aware of this need. This was evidenced at the Beijing Conference by the prior distribution of all Work Papers in four languages (Chinese, English, French and Spanish) and by the simultaneous translation of all comments from the podium and floor by interpreters hired from the UN of all Plenary and Panel Sessions, into four languages (Chinese, English, Spanish and French). This was not a new development as all Continental and World Conferences of the Center have used interpreters hired from among the United Nations experts. All papers and sessions have been reproduced for attendees in the host Nation's language and several other languages.

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But this attention to the needs of the technocratic age has not altered the essentially traditional purpose that the Center seeks to uphold. The Center recognizes that the law leaders of each Nation need to know, and be known by, the judicial and legal minds of other Nations. The Center's Fourteenth Conference in Beijing offered to those leaders a place, and a most timely site, where such leaders could become acquainted with each other. The Center remains firm with the conviction that there are no substitutes for the personal acquaintanceships and friendships that form at these biennial Conferences; they result in the network of worldwide volunteers and legal professionals who are dedicated to the expansion of the Rule of Law and are the leaders in the recent turn to the rule of law as a result of their efforts as participants in the Center's vast worldwide efforts.

The Conference was officially called to order by me, as President of the Center, in the Congress Hall of the Great Hall of the People. It was there that I introduced the keynote speakers, His Excellency Yang Shangkun, President of the People's Republic of China, H.E. Ren Jianxin, President of the Supreme People's Court and the members of the Presidium of the People's Republic of China, except Premier Li Peng, who did not speak until the end of the Conference, but what a statement he made.

In his Head of State Inaugural Speech, President Yang expressed, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, his sincerest congratulations to the Conference and a warm welcome to the distinguished guests. He emphasized the importance of World Peace and noted that even though it was an elusive goal, it was nevertheless a common goal which all Countries and peoples hope to achieve.

President Yang then addressed the important question of economic development and noted that:

"a barrier to achieving World Peace was the fact that many Countries are faced with the problems of starvation, poverty, unemployment, worsening debt burden and environmental deterioration".

President Yang then emphasized that Nations need to cooperate to solve these problems. He said that:

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"the continued growth of friendly relations between Countries requires not only correct decisions by statesmen, but also the active participation of Jurists. Interstate exchanges should be based on basic norms governing international relations and generally accepted principles of international law. Differences and disputes should be settled by peaceful means".

He called for "a new international order in the political and economic fields, respectively," and concluded by "wishing the Conference success in dealing with the many serious challenges of the Conference as the World's peoples expected progress by legal professionals to meet these challenges".

Following President Yang's speech, President Ren of the Supreme People's Court delivered an address entitled "Law for World Peace and Development." In it, President Ren concentrated on the historical development of law in China. He noted that much of this development has taken place along the lines of China's Five Principles of Peaceful Development, which were articulated in 1954.

According to President Ren:

"the basic starting point of these principles is that all Countries, big or small, strong or weak, are equal, regardless of their social systems and levels of economic development".

President Ren continued by underscoring the interrelationship between peace and development.

"A peaceful international environment is essential for the development of all Countries, and their development and prosperity will, in turn, further promote the stability and peace of the World."

But President Ren then noted that the problems caused by an "irrational international economic order placed many developing Countries at a disadvantage". He urged consideration of "a number of positive proposals ...for the establishment of an equal and impartial international economic relationship".

President Ren concluded by recalling the efforts of China to strengthen its national economy and its legal system in light of the pressing national

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conditions. "It is within this context," he said, "that China's development must be placed".

In my Presidential Address, I sketched the broad "mission" of the World Peace Through Law Center. I accentuated the volunteer efforts of the legal professionals throughout the World who have, through their pro bono publico efforts, given the Center a truly global reach.

I emphasized the:

"need for a World law system governed by the Rule of Law. As a result of the World Peace Through Law Program, this system is now recognized and supported worldwide, as the only idea that can contribute to a perpetual peace. The turn to the rule of law has gradually arrived worldwide thanks to the efforts of so many of you who are in this Hall today and those of our co-workers who were unable to be here".

Although great strides have been made, I noted:

"the need for intensified cooperative work by law leaders to achieve a viable Rule of Law system still exists. That is the system we have emphasized for the past many years which must be built law brick treaty by law brick treaty into a system strong enough to replace force as the controlling factor in the future of humanity".

The Center's many volunteers were recognized by me as "having had a catalytic effect on the World's recent turn to the rule of law. Many members have played important roles in the recent fast-changing and fast-breaking events. Nothing is as strong as an idea," I concluded. "And nothing can stop an idea whose time has come. I believe that the time of the Rule of Law has indeed arrived."

The Inaugural Session was then adjourned.

On Sunday, April 22, the participants in the 14th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World celebrated World Law Day. In the morning, Archbishop Gallina celebrated his historic Mass. In the evening, the participants assembled in the Concert Hall of Zhongshan Park to hear the World Law Day keynote address by the Hon. Jose Maria Ruda, President of the International Court of Justice.

President Ruda stressed that "true peace is not merely the absence of war, nor can it be maintained exclusively by the means of the balance of terror". He noted that "the time had come for people to redefine their attitude towards peace. A peace that only the rule of law could achieve and maintain".

I then introduced H.E. Cai Cheng, the Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of China, as the speaker. He discussed constitutional developments in the People's Republic of China, as well as major modifications in the structure of the Country's judicial departments. His address underscored the words of the official speakers of the People's Republic of China in their Inaugural Session addresses the preceding day.

Following the World Law Day program, the participants feasted on a spectacular array of Chinese foods and heard remarks from H.E. Chen Xitong, Mayor of Beijing, who hosted a welcoming reception. The Mayor said:

"the World Law Day Celebration is being held at the altar where emperors of Ming and Qing dynasties used to worship the God of land and grain for more than 500 years... There is an old saying in China 'its a great pleasure to have friends from afar.' We are more than happy to have so many foreign friends gathering in Beijing. The World Peace Through Law Center has a rather great influence in the World and it has made positive contributions for strengthening and expanding the legal system of the World Community."

His address will long be remembered by those who heard it and those who read it. Perhaps I should not write this but the Mayor reminded me of Mayor La Guardia of New York. He was both flamboyant and serious and clearly he could match some of the La Guardia performances I had been privileged to watch.

The grand opening of the 14th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World was celebrated in a Banquet on the evening of Monday, April 23, in the Great Hall of the People. True to the dimensions of the Great Hall itself, the Welcoming banquet was huge. Several thousand invitees were treated to a 13-course meal of Chinese delicacies.

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A Welcoming Toast was presented by H.E. Wan Li, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. The Chairman extended a warm welcome to the distinguished guests and noted that the Conference presented the opportunity to renew old friendships and create new ones. He also noted that "a burgeoning constitutional law system had basically taken shape in China and proposed a toast to the World's Jurists and to the complete success of the Conference". I and President Ren both responded to Chairman Wan Li's toast with expressions of thanks on behalf of those present.

Following the Opening Ceremony on Monday, April 23, participants gathered in the Sheraton Ballroom for a luncheon that featured a speech by Mr. Doo Hyun Kim, National Chairman of the South Korean Chapter of the World Jurist Association of the World Peace Through Law Center.

Mr. Kim summarized the progressive development of law in certain regions, but poignantly contrasted these positive developments with the great failings in other regions. He specifically mentioned the, seemingly intractable, problems of the Middle East.

Mr. Kim mentioned "hair-raising statistics" that detailed the lopsided commitment Nations have for military expenditures over expenditures to eradicate social evils, such as hunger and illiteracy.

Mr. Kim's point was to demonstrate the very direction in which law should turn. He argued that "municipal differences certainly exist, but it is through the process of communication that common ground is found".

Hainan Hall, Inner Mongolia Hall and Hubei Hall, three of the majestic rooms of the Great Hall of the People, provided the setting for the Conference's twenty-one Panel Sessions. The Panels began on Monday afternoon, April 23, 1990, and concluded on the following Thursday afternoon, April 26, 1990. The subjects of the Panel Sessions were: Terrorism; Energy Law; Peace and Development through Law; Human Rights: Securing and Implementing Minimum Rights to Freedom of Expression and Association in States with Different Political and Legal Systems; Law and

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Technology; Intellectual Property Protection; Foreign Trade and Investment; Media/Communications: Freedom of the Press/International Information Order; Legal Education; Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control; Family Law; International Real Estate Law; International Arbitration; Constitutional Law: The Framing of Constitutions; New International Economic Order: The Debt Crisis; The Judiciary: The Independence of the Judiciary; Maritime Law; Internationalization of Legal Services; International Environmental Law; Health Law; and, Transnational Corporations.

The reports of the rapporteurs of each very important Panel Session would require a book to print. Suffice it to say that after listening to these reports most attentively, the participants, in their standing room only attendance, unanimously adopted the "Declaration of Beijing" and the resolutions recommended by the Chairman and read and recommended to them by the Center's Program Director, Prof. Ved Nanda of the Denver, Colorado, USA Law School. There were a few rough spots, raised by participants, which Professor Ved Nanda carefully straightened out in a few words. He proved he was an outstanding diplomat, as well as one of the greatest international law professors of the World. The debates and battles of other Conferences were absent. In large part, this unique reception was due to the hard day and night efforts of the Resolutions Committee to whom a well earned tribute of appreciation was paid by the participants when they concluded their Report.

In addition to drafting the Beijing Declaration, the Resolutions Committee worked long and hard to arrive at the resolutions presented, discussed and voted on at the Plenary Session. The Resolutions Committee was co-Chaired by Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Huang Jiahua (People's Republic of China). Other distinguished members included: Prince Bola A. Ajibola (Nigeria), Raul I. Goco (The Philippines), Dr. Franklin Hoet Linares (Venezuela), Prof. Zou Deci (People's Republic of China), Prof. Ved P. Nanda (USA), Mr. Itzhak Nener (Israel), Mr. Leonard Salter (USA), and Mr. Tian Jin (People's Republic of China).

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Without question, one of the highlights of the Conference was the Demonstration Trial, which took place at the Sheraton Great Wall Hotel's Grand Ballroom on the evening of April 25. A standing-room only crowd gathered to hear great Counsel ably argue the merits of a case involving title over objects of great cultural value.

In the abstract, the question was whether precious cultural relics, removed from one State during colonial rule and showcased in another, have to be returned. By a vote of 5 to 2, the distinguished panel of Jurists ruled that the object in question had to be returned.

The Formal Banquet that brought the Conference festivities to a close took place in the Sheraton's Great Wall Ballroom on the evening of Thursday, April 26. I, as World President, presided over the event. The evening's keynote speaker was H.E. Ambassador Sedfrey A. Ordonez, the Philippine Permanent Representative to the United Nations. Short remarks were also made by the Hon. Ren Jianxin, President of the Supreme People's Court of the People's Republic of China, and H.E. Archbishop Ernesto Gallina of the Holy See.

President Ren received the Special Appreciation Award for his many efforts as host and head of the Chinese Conference Organizing Committee. The World Justice Award went to the Hon. Jose Maria Ruda, President of the International Court of Justice, for his many contributions to the promotion of World Peace through the rule of law. The Hon. Marcelo B. Fernan, Chief Justice of the Philippines, received the World Jurist Award and Mr. D.C. Singhania of India was presented the World Lawyer Award. For his contributions to the promotion of the World Peace Through Law Center in Japan, Mr. Masahiko Takeda was given the World Outstanding National Chairman Award. Prof. Ved Nanda of the University of Denver College of Law (USA) received the World Legal Scholar Award in recognition of his prodigious and significant contributions to international law from the field of academia. A special award was given to Mr. Kenelm L. Shirk, Jr., (USA) in recognition of his

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extraordinary and continuing contributions to the objects and purposes of the World Peace Through Law Center.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

**the Fourteenth World Conference on World
Peace Through Law**

Beijing, People's Republic of China
April 26, 1990

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Texts of the Beijing World Conference Resolutions are printed, in full, in separate pamphlets and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

International Terrorism; Energy Law; Peace and Development; Human Rights; Foreign Trade and Investment; Media and Communications; Legal Education; Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control; International Real Estate; International Arbitration; Constitutional Law; International Economic Order; Maritime Law; Internationalization of Legal Services; International Commodity Prices; International Environmental Law; Intellectual Property Protection; Family Law; Health Law; and, Judiciary.

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THROUGH LAW CENTER**

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President Ren's contributions to the Beijing Conference were so great, I want to include his Farewell Address in full:

"The Beijing Declaration has just been approved. On behalf of the China Organizing Committee, I warmly congratulate all of you on this. The full success of this grand Conference is the result of joint efforts of all jurists present here. On behalf of the China Organizing Committee, I also express my sincere thanks to you all.

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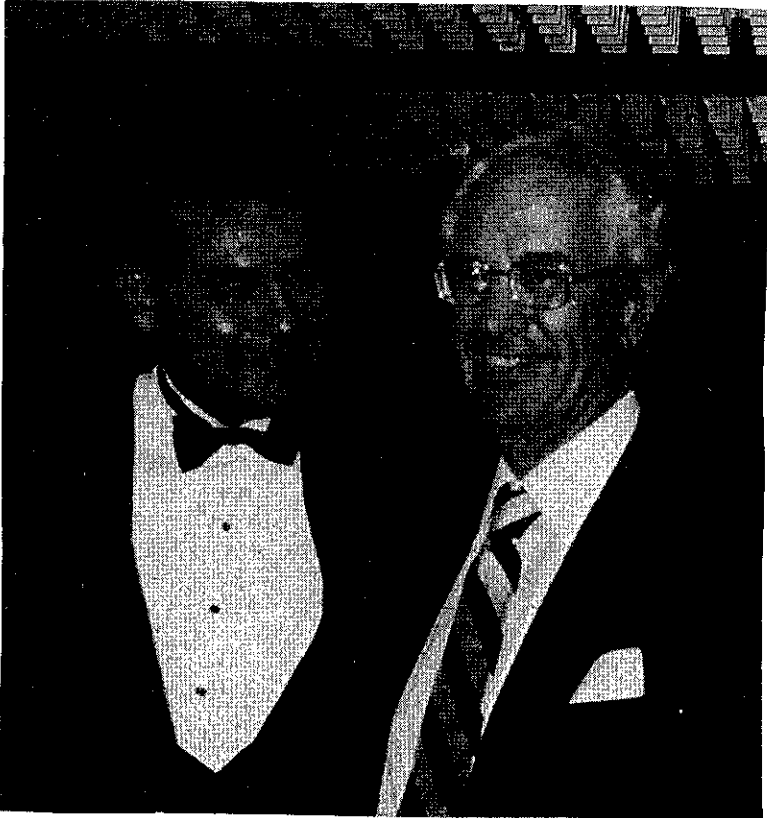
The most important achievement of the 14th World Law Conference is in defining the subjects of "Law for World Peace and Development" which is a historical task given by the present times to our legal professionals and a common desire of the World's people. The Beijing Declaration approved by the Conference indicates that the World Peace Through Law Center has made new progress in realizing its objective.

As "Law for World Peace and Development" is a long term objective, I believe that, after the Conference, the World Peace Through Law Center and all jurists will play more important roles in maintaining the World Peace through Law, and promoting friendly cooperation and common development among all countries. The Chinese legal professionals would try their best to make contributions to the realization of this noble objective together with the World's legal professionals.

The Conference is being closed. Before saying "good bye", on behalf of all Chinese legal professionals, I express my heartfelt thanks again to all friends coming to China from all over the World to participate in the Conference and sincerely hope that contact and cooperation, mutual understanding and friendship will be further strengthened. I am looking forward to meeting you again in the near future."

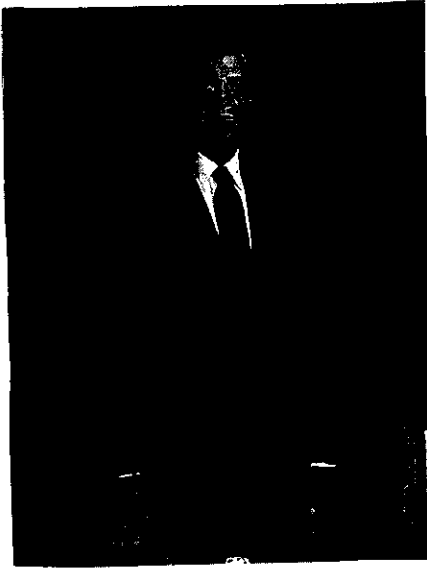
FIFTEENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN BARCELONA, SPAIN,
OCTOBER 6-11, 1991

Honorary Chairman, His Majesty Juan Carlos, King of Spain. Conference Chairmen, Excm. Sr. Antoni Bruguera, General Council of the Judiciary; and, Sr. Joaquim Xicoy, President of the Parliament of Catalonia. General Chairman, Charles S. Rhyne, President of World Peace Through Law Center. (Participants over 2000 from 69 Nations; 73 Speakers; 80 Papers)



Newly elected WJA President Franklin Hoet-Linares and Former WJA President Charles S. Rhyne.

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H.M. Juan Carlos I, Honorary
Chairman



Justice Minister Bassols,
retiring WJA Pres. Rhyne and
Ambassador Hammarskjold: Speakers
at World Law Day Celebration



Ecumenical Service

AWARDS



The recipients of the 1991 World Jurist Association Awards were announced at the formal banquet of the Barcelona Conference. The Association's Outstanding Lawyer Award went to the President of the World Association of Lawyers, Mr. Raul Goco, (Philippines). Professor David Flint (Australia) was awarded the Association's Outstanding Legal Scholar Award. Mr. Subhash Chandra Birla, National President for India, received the Association's Outstanding National President Award, and Mr. Toye C. Barnard (Liberia), in recognition of his service as the Association's President for Africa, and for his continuing efforts to promote a peaceful settlement to the civil war in his native land, was given the Special Appreciation Award.

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INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL



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Dr. Dieter C. Umbach, Germany

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Chief Justice A.R. Gubbay, Zimbabwe
Chief Justice JoaoCruz Pinto,
Guinea Bissau
Chief Justice Frederic Noutai
Houndeton, Benin
Justice Roman Duque Corredor,
Venezuela
Chief Justice Meir Shamgar, Israel

COURT COUNSEL

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USA
Dr. Erhard Senninger,
Germany
Sr. Antonio Garrigues
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Ashraf Nadoury, Egypt

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

The historic Mediterranean seaport of Barcelona served as the site for the Fifteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World, under the theme of "Law and the Preservation of Peace." The Conference resulted in a number of new undertakings for the Association. It also recorded the first Plenary election of international officers, making it one of the most memorable and significant Conferences in the 28-year history of the World Jurist Association of the World Peace Through Law Center (hereafter WJA).

As reported in the World Jurist, the bimonthly publication of the WJA:

"The Conference was not without its bittersweet moment, however. Charles S. Rhyne, the Founder and President of the Association, retired from his executive responsibilities, bringing to a close the era of his leadership after more than three decades of service. The newly elected President is Dr. Franklin Hoet-Linares of Venezuela. In recognition of Mr. Rhyne's vision of World Peace through the Rule of Law, his promotion of that vision, and his leadership in providing invaluable contributions to the Association, the Conference unanimously adopted a Resolution naming Mr. Rhyne Honorary Life President".

More than 2,000 participants submitted Work Papers and took part in the Panel Sessions and discussions. They then developed a full slate of approved resolutions. The Conference continued to live up to its reputation as one of the World's largest and most important non-governmental gatherings on the major subjects of public and private international law.

As in previous Conferences, the composition of the participants remained the strongest component of the event. Joining the hundreds of legal practitioners, were law professors, former or current Chief Justices, Justices and Judges, Ministers of Justice and Attorneys-General. In attendance also were many government, European Community and United Nations officials, including senior and deputy public prosecutors, Ambassadors, a civil service commissioner and an Apostolic Nuncio. Heads of State

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and Government sent many messages of good will and support to the Conference and others conveyed their support through their National President (National Chairman) of the WJA. It should be mentioned here that it was at the Beijing Conference, in 1990, that the Assembly took final action to change the official name of the Center to "The World Jurist Association of the World Peace Through Law Center". The name change was the result of a process begun in Seoul to update the Charter and By-Laws of the Center.

In addition to the 21 Panel Sessions, which were translated simultaneously into English, Catalan (the Host City's first language), Spanish, and, when requested, Italian or French, participants were invited to a series of gatherings and receptions. The Hon. Excm. Sr. Pasqual Maragall i Mirra, Mayor of Barcelona, hosted a reception for the participants in the Casa de la Ciutat; the President of Catalonia, the H.E. Jordi Pujol, hosted a reception and a dinner for participants in the Palau de la Generalitat; the Justices and Judges attending the Conference were hosted and given a private tour of the Catalanian Superior Tribunal of Justice by its President, Excmo. Sr. José Antonio Somalo Giménez. Panoramic tours of Barcelona's historic and up-coming Olympic games districts, as well as side trips to neighboring villages, rounded out the social program.

The chief program for the worldwide celebration of World Law Day took place in Barcelona on Sunday, October 6, the eve of the Conference opening. Participants in the Conference joined with the local populace for the celebration of the Ecumenical Service in the crypt of Antoni Gaudi's architectural masterpiece, the Sagrada Familia. The Chairman of this event, for this year's program, was Mr. Knut Hammar skjold (Sweden).

Following Mr. Hammar skjold's welcoming remarks, the Rector of the Sagrada Familia, Mn. Joan Pellisa, introduced local representatives of the major religions of the World, who then offered comments and prayers in honor of the day's activities. Speaking on behalf of Christianity was His Excellency and Most Reverend Dr. Ricard Maria Carles, Archbishop of

Barcelona. He was followed by Dr. Carlos Benarroch, Co-President of the Christian-Jewish Society of Catalonia and former Secretary-General of the Federation of the Jewish Communities of Spain and former Vice-President of the Jewish Communities of Barcelona. Mr. Subhash Chandra Birla, World Jurist Association National President for India and Secretary-General of the International Jurists Organization of Asia then spoke on behalf of the followers of Hinduism. Mr. Justice Mohammed Afzal Zullah, Chief Justice of Pakistan and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan then followed as the speaker on behalf of the Islamic religion. Representing the Buddhist faith was Mr. S.C. Gupta, Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court of India.

Before a final prayer offered by the Rector, Mr. Hammarskjold read from one of the writings of his uncle, the late Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, who had been a lifelong supporter of the Ecumenical movement and had actually participated in the first such service in 1925.

The second part of the evening's festivities, which consisted of the major World Law Day addresses and a concert of classical and Catalonian music, took place in the Gran Teatre del Palau Liceu in the heart of Barcelona's historic district. Mr. Hammarskjold gave the keynote address. Joining Mr. Hammarskjold as the other keynote speaker for the evening was the Hon. Sr. Agustí M. Bassols i Pares, the Minister of Justice of Catalonia. Opening remarks were also made by me chiefly on the basic relation of the rule of law and religious principles, which had been set forth in a World Peace Through Law Center monograph entitled Law and Religion.

On the occasion of the various World Law Day celebrations taking place throughout the World, Mr. Hammarskjold chose to speak on the topic of "Global Governance: Sherpa Lawyers and Travelling in Hope". He opened the address by observing that this moment in history presents unique challenges and opportunities. While the institutional frameworks that once supported oppressive legal regimes are

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indeed crumbling, new choices must be made regarding the trajectory on which to program "space ship Earth". Accordingly:

"we are witnessing what can be perceived as a paradoxical phenomenon - the same people are simultaneously supporting countercurrents of globalization and tribalization in the World: fusion and fission occurring together".

In Europe, he underscored the potential of the European Community, but also cautioned that this Association could lead to a higher level of bloc formation and regional tribalization. He said:

"Part of this tribalization is apparent in the workings of the United Nations, where redundancies are programmed into specific agencies or organs of the system and consequently lead to intra-organizational turf conflicts. The movement to deal with this momentous and delicate problem has already begun."

It is Mr. Hammarskjold's view that lawyers - "the sherpas or pathfinders of the new ideas - should play an important role in crafting the solution". Mr. Hammarskjold stressed that "the participants should use the occasion of the Barcelona Conference to begin the process". In surveying the many Work Papers submitted for the Conference, Mr. Hammarskjold observed that:

"one timely issue of general concern is that of the international environment. As indicated by the many Countries involved with preparations for the United Nations Conference on International Environment Development scheduled for Rio de Janeiro in 1992, this is an international topic of concern that requires an international solution. The substantive and procedural issues involved provide excellent opportunities for lawyers to demonstrate their talents as sherpas, talents that have earned them the trust of their companion travellers".

In welcoming the celebrants of World Law Day to Barcelona, Minister of Justice Bassols spoke of the Catalonian commitment to peace and the rule of law. He underscored the appropriate setting for the 15th Biennial Conference by noting that:

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"Catalonia gave birth to the idea of Parliamentary Rule in 1027 with the Assembly of Pau in Toulouse (now a part of France). It was there that opposing factions planted the seeds for the suspension of violence and the approval of the Peace and Truce Constitutions".

As Minister Bassols noted, "Since that time, humanity has come to understand that peace is not merely the negative demand for the absence of violence, but a positive demand for justice". In this respect, Minister Bassols stated that:

"Peace is the object of a right, of an individual right which belongs to human beings, and of a collective right, which belongs to all peoples, all communities, and all Nations, and not just States. Accordingly, the task of Jurists is to promote and defend the human rights and social conditions that enable people to develop as individuals and as members of a community. This development is facilitated by the preservation of natural and cultural wealth, the peaceful resolution of disputes, the creation of an equitable World Order, and the protection of the juridical, political and ethical values on which this new order must be based".

In closing, Minister Bassols repeated the words of Pope John XXIII who said in Pacem in Terris that, "the responsibility of all people of good will is to re-establish the relations in which people can live together in truth, justice, love and liberty".

Following the formal World Law Day Addresses, the attendees listened to performances of Mozart and Dvorak by the Trio de Barcelona and a wide-ranging selection of classical and Catalonian choral pieces by the Cor de Cambra del Palau de la Musica Catalana, under the direction of Jordi Casas Bayer.

The official opening of the 15th Conference took place in Barcelona's famous Palau de la Musica on Monday, October 7, 1991. The Hon. Mr. Justice Duanmu Zheng, Vice President of the Supreme People's Court of China, read a congratulatory message sent by the Hon. Ren Jianxin, President of the Supreme People's Court and immediate past President of the 14th

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Biennial Conference Organizing Committee and an Honorary President of the WJA. President Ren's message was followed by the welcoming remarks of Excm. Sr. Antoni Bruguera, who spoke on behalf of the General Council of the Judiciary.

The podium was then turned over to me, as the President of the World Jurist Association of the World Peace Through Law Center. I drew from my experience in public and private service to comment on the many changes I had witnessed since the Center's inception in 1963. Despite the ever-changing nature of international politics, I noted that "the objects and purposes of the Center have never waivered from the belief that World Peace is promoted by strengthening the institutions that support the rule of law". I urged that "Nothing is as strong as an idea whose time has come." I said:

"the stupendous and recent changes moving the World Community toward the rule of law, particularly in Eastern Europe, signify the rather sudden ripeness of this idea. It is incumbent on legal professionals to husband their skills and use them for the promotion of the idea of the rule of law. Despite its weaknesses and difficulties."

I concluded that "democratic government is proving to be a supremely powerful model of governance and legal professionals are well situated to act as its guardians".

The closing address was delivered by the Most Honorable Sr. Joaquim Xicoy, President of the Parliament of Catalonia. President Xicoy welcomed the participants to "a region with its own language and culture". He also underscored "the autonomous legal history of Catalonia, a history dating back more than 1,000 years". He noted that "the jet age and international communication networks have made the World a small place and that it is now much easier to conceive of the human species as comprising a single family". While recognizing the importance of this conception, President Xicoy also noted that "justice has to be served on the individual and communal levels, as well as the national and international levels". He reminded the audience that

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

"laws exist to serve the interests of people and not the other way around. Consequently, they must protect the attributes of the individual". He closed the morning ceremony by reminding the participants that "justice is an ideal that must be pursued actively, as it is not a gift". Then, quoting Baudelaire, he noted that "evil is done without any effort, but the good is always the product of some kind of art". In calling on the Conference to practice this art, he declared open the 15th Biennial Conference on the Law of the World.

The Panel Session subjects were: Foreign Trade and Investment; Terrorism; Human Rights; Intellectual Property Protection; International Real Estate; International Criminal Law; International Environmental Law; Arms Control and Disarmament; The Judiciary; Role of the Lawyer in Society; Family Law; International Arbitration; Constitutional Law; New International Economic Order; Legal Education; Media/Communications; The Mediterranean Basin in the New International Context; Health Law; International Adjudication; The European Community and Other Forms of Integration; and, Energy Law.

The Resolutions Committee for the 15th Biennial Conference was composed of the following individuals: Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein (Germany, Chairman), Mr. Raul I. Goco (The Philippines), Dr. Franklin Hoet-Linares (Venezuela), Professor Ved P. Nanda (USA), Mr. Ashraf Nadhoury (Egypt), Mr. Leonard Salter (USA), and Mr. Itzhak Nener (Israel). Mr. Robert Theiss (USA) served as the Committee's special rapporteur.

In accordance with Conference procedure, the resolutions from the individual Panel Sessions were considered, sometimes amended, and then voted on by members of the Resolutions Committee and then presented to the Plenary Session of the Conference for final passage.

The Closing Plenary Session of the Conference took place on the morning of Friday, October 11, 1991. The Chairman or rapporteurs of the Panels presented brief descriptions of each Session and informed the participants whether a resolution, or series of resolutions, had been presented for

1991 Barcelona World Conference

consideration before the Resolutions Committee. Once reviewed by the Resolutions Committee, the resolutions were then presented to the participants for adoption by the Program Director, Professor Ved Nanda.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Fifteenth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Barcelona, Spain

October 11, 1991

BARCELONA DECLARATION ON LAW AND THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE

"The 15th Conference on the Law of the World convened in the beautiful City of Barcelona on 6 October 1991 and continued through 11 October 1991. Outstanding Jurists from all over the World, representing major legal systems, have deliberated on the current and future challenges confronting humankind and the legal responses to meet those challenges. The Conference concluded on a productive note and has established an active work agenda for the future.

The Conference notes with appreciation the democratization process going on and progressing in many Countries around the World. The Conference recognizes historic changes sweeping across the globe. The present moment in history offers a unique opportunity to build a World Order, based upon human rights, human dignity and justice for all, in the post "Cold War" era.

The World situation, however, remains fluid. There exist competing trends towards both globalization and tribalization. Promising regional developments, such as the European Community, are transforming the World's society. It is imperative that we continue our quest for lasting World Peace under the rule of law.

The Conference welcomes the recent initiatives for unilateral arms control and urges all Nations to

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

ban all nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and to substantially reduce conventional weapons.

The Conference welcomes the United Nations initiatives to convene, in 1992, the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. We anticipate a forward looking Earth Charter and effective measures to ensure environmental security as the Conference product.

The Conference urges all Nations to seek settlement of international disputes through peaceful means without resorting to the use or threat of force. Controversies between and among them should be resolved by direct negotiation, use of good offices, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or adjudication in international tribunals, including the International Court of Justice.

Notwithstanding spectacular advances in science and technology, the disparity between the rich and the poor Countries in the World is unfortunately still growing. Consequently, it is imperative that top priority be given to issues of development, growth and inequity at the national and international levels. The Conference calls upon international organizations, as well as developed and developing Countries, to settle, through negotiations, volatile issues of external debt and protectionism plaguing international trade and investment. We must establish equitable national and international economic structures. World Peace and development must be based on equitable, reasonable and effective legal principles. We are convinced that the achievement of the Barcelona Conference will have far-reaching impact on the cause of Law and the Preservation of Peace. The Conference pledges to strive for and maintain a World of peaceful cooperation and friendship through the Rule of Law, the moral and physical resources of the World Jurist Association and the unrelenting efforts of its members.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The texts of the Barcelona Declaration and the Resolutions adopted were printed, in full, for the

1991 Barcelona World Conference

Barcelona World Conference participants in separate pamphlets and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations, along with the speeches and reports in that form. Reprints were also made available for a small fee to all who desired them. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:

Foreign Trade and Investment; Energy; International Terrorism; Human Rights; International Real Estate; International Criminal Law; Environmental Law; Arms Control and Disarmament; Judiciary; Arbitration; Constitutional Law; Legal Education; Media and Communications; Mediterranean Basin; Citizens World Court; Resolution Regarding Work of the Litigation Section; Health Law; European Community and Other Forms of Integration; and, International Adjudication.

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Yekta Gungor Ozden, Turkey
Marcelo B. Fernan, The Philippines
Vijacheslav M. Lebedev, USSR
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Ved P. Nanda, President of World Association of Law Professors

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Jose Bernardo Cabral, President for the Americas,
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Marut Bunnag, President for Asia, Thailand

Bruno Riitano, President for Europe, Italy

Yvonne Tolman-Guilard, Secretary-General, France

1991 Barcelona World Conference

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF LAW PROFESSORS

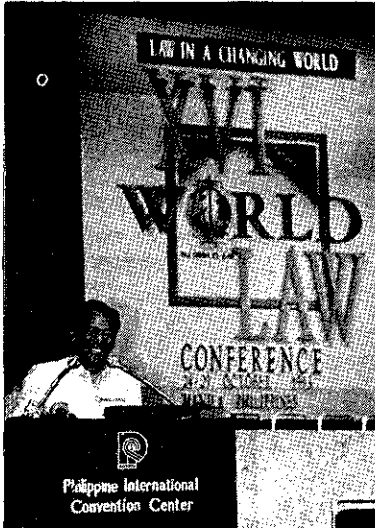
Ved P. Nanda, President, United States
Dieter C. Umbach, Secretary-General, Germany
Kurt Madlener, Member, Germany
Choon Ho Park, Member, Republic of Korea
Zivojin Aleksic, Member, Yugoslavia
H.W.O. Okoth-Ogendo, Member, Kenya
Alfredo Buzaid, Member, Brazil

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE WORLD PEACE THROUGH
LAW CENTER

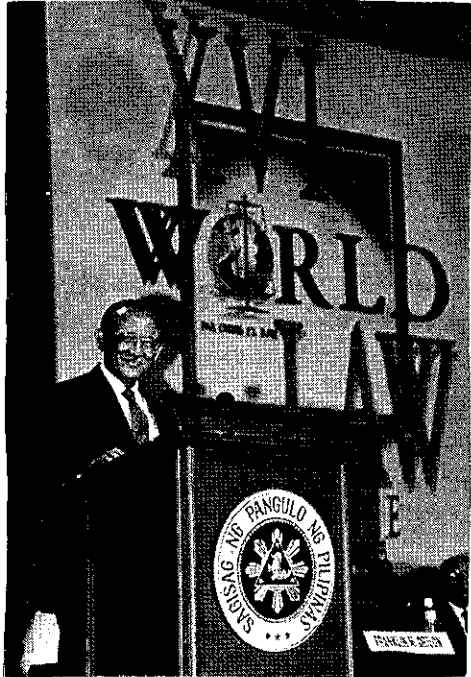
Giovanni Abbo, Vatican; Shimon Agranat, Israel; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan; Tefari Berhane, Ethiopia; Alphonse Boni, Ivory Coast; Aron Broches, Netherlands; A.K. Brohi, Pakistan; Angie Brooks, Liberia; Eduardo Caceres-Lehnhoff, Guatemala; Robert Concepcion, Philippines; Julio Cueto Rua, Argentina; T.O. Elias, Nigeria; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rica; Atle Grahl-Madsen, Norway; Antti J. Hannikainen, Finland; Mohammed Hidayatullah, India; Kamal Hossain, Bangladesh; Blazo Jovanovic, Yugoslavia; Nazir Ahmad Khan, Pakistan; Sansern Kraichitti, Thailand; Andrew Lee, Republic of China; J.R. Marshall, New Zealand; Robert Martin, France; Nobuo Naritomi, Japan; Philip Noel-Baker, United Kingdom; Walter S. Owen, Canada; J. Bruce Piggott, Australia; Roberto Regala, Philippines; Gaetano Scarpello, Italy; Bernard G. Segal, United States; Julius Stone, Australia; Abdoulaye Wade, Senegal; and, Francis Wolf, France.

SIXTEENTH WORLD CONFERENCE IN MANILA, PHILIPPINES,
OCTOBER 24-29, 1993

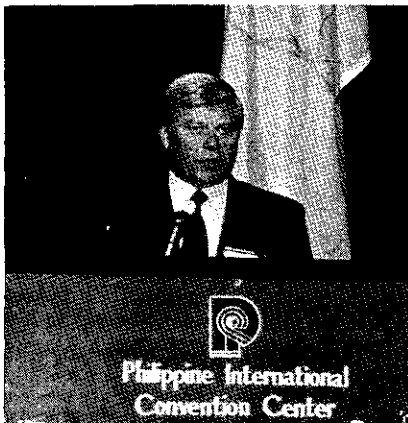
Honorary Chairman, H.E. Fidel V. Ramos,
President of the Philippines. Conference Chairman,
Raul Goco, Solicitor General of the Philippines.
(Participants more than 3,000 from 65 Nations; 62
Speakers; 62 Papers)



WJA newly elected President
Goco



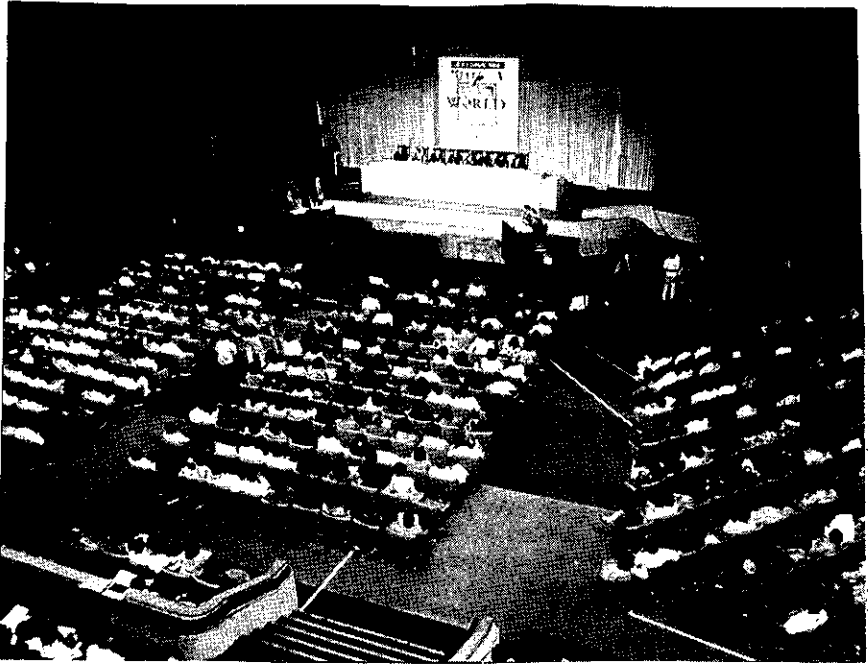
President Ramos delivers powerful
Opening Address



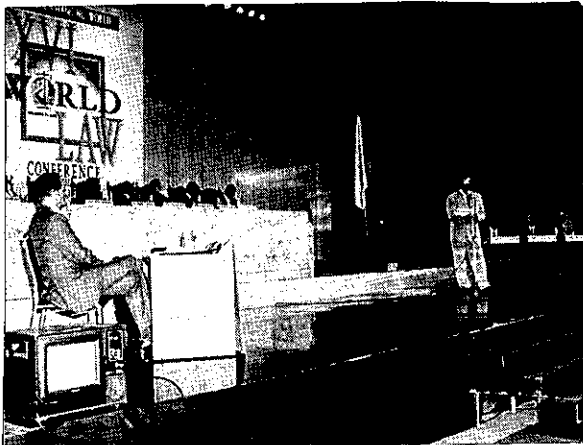
Chief Justice Vijacheslav Lebedev
of Russia

1993 Manila World Conference

INTERNATIONAL DEMONSTRATION TRIAL

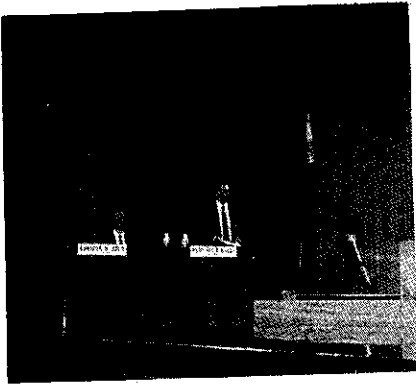


Audience at Demonstration Trial



Professor Dr. Dieter C. Umbach introduces the Court and Counsel

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyme



Professor Nanda addresses the Court.



Mr. Greenberg addresses the Court.

THE JUDGES

Chief Justice Mohammed Bello, Nigeria
Chief Justice S.M.F. Kutubu, Sierra Leone
Chief Justice Mario F.B. Mangaze, Mozambique
Chief Justice Meir Shamgar, Israel
Chief Justice Klaus Finkelburg, Germany
Chief Justice El Maraghi, Egypt
Chief Justice Laszlo Solyom, Hungary
Chief Justice Andres Narvasa, Philippines

COURT COUNSEL

Ved P. Nanda, United States
Ronald M. Greenberg, United States
Enrique M. Belo, Philippines
Jose Alves Pereira, Portugal
Jeremy J. Sarkin, South Africa

1993 Manila World Conference

The Sixteenth Biennial Conference on the Law of the World convened in Manila, The Philippines, under the theme of "Law in a Changing World". By the time the Manila Conference convened, the World had seen the final collapse of the Soviet Union and its Communist system, and a new South Africa was on the horizon as well. As in previous Conferences, the composition of the participants remained the strongest component of the event. The Conference was attended by more than 3,000 participants from 65 Countries, including a Head of State, 51 Chief Justices, 169 Justices and Judges, 26 Cabinet Ministers, 74 Attorneys General, as well as Solicitors General, United Nations officials, a Judge of the International Court of Justice and numerous Ambassadors, diplomats, law professors, government officials, prosecutors, law students and practicing attorneys. With 18 Panel Sessions, 62 Work Papers submitted for publication, a nationwide broadcast of the Conference's Demonstration Trial and a full slate of Resolutions, the Manila Conference demonstrated why it was one of the World's largest and most productive non-governmental gatherings to forward the ever more increasing turn to the rule of law for peace.

In addition to the 18 Panel Sessions, which were translated simultaneously into English, Spanish, and French, participants were invited to a series of social gatherings and receptions. On the evening of October 25, participants and guests were invited to a cocktail reception hosted by H.E. Fidel V. Ramos, the President of the Philippines. President Ramos personally received the participants in the Ceremonial Hall of the Malacanang Palace.

In keeping with past practice, the distinguished members of the Bench in attendance were invited on October 27 to the Supreme Court of the Philippines for a private luncheon hosted by the Chief Justice of the Philippines, Andres R. Narvasa and Associate Justices of the Philippine Supreme Court. The luncheon was held at the Supreme Court Penthouse, located in Padre Faura, Manila.

The Inaugural Ceremony, which marked the

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

official opening of the 16th World Law Conference, took place in the Plenary Hall of the Philippine International Convention Center on Monday, October 25. The program began following a procession by the Judges and Justices attending the Conference. The procession was led by Chief Justice Roman Herzog, President of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany and the Honorable Andres Narvasa, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Republic of the Philippines.

Mr. Goco introduced WJA President Franklin Hoet-Linares and closed his introductory remarks as he wished the participants "Mabuhay" - which means long life/welcome.

President Hoet-Linares cited the support of many foreign Heads of State, as he read Head of State messages which supported the "rule of law". He also recognized the significance of the September 13 signing of the pact between Israel and the Palestinians, noting that the WJA had hosted Conferences in Cairo and Jerusalem, which had focused on the issue of negotiating a peace accord in the Middle Eastern region. President Hoet-Linares stressed the importance of the WJA's involvement and commitment to peace in other troubled regions of the World. He also presented H.E. President Ramos with the prestigious WJA "Man of Peace Award" in recognition of President Ramos's contributions both at home in the Philippines, and his support abroad for "peace through the rule of law".

Vijacheslav Mikhailovich Lebedev, Chief Justice of the Russian Supreme Court, addressed the audience next. He observed that the Manila Conference was taking place within the context of portentous times: the situation in the World is generally improving, the stand-off between and amongst military blocs and doctrines is getting more and more in the realm of the past, and the role of international organizations such as the UN, the Council of Europe, the European Community, ASEAN, and others is on the rise. He noted that the Countries of the Asian and Pacific region have provided the whole World an example of dynamic development. Chief Justice Lebedev also

1993 Manila World Conference

called attention to the deep changes taking root in Russia as well, and expressed the view that the Constitutional reform which is being translated into life will initiate renovation of the Russian statehood. In this regard he stressed the importance of justice as a stabilizing factor in securing lawfulness and righteousness. Toward these ends, he closed his address acknowledging that the participation in the Manila Conference of such a great number of prominent personalities from many Countries evidences the growing prestige of the World Jurist Association in its activities designed to develop and strengthen contacts among democratic lawyers of all Countries and Continents. He expressed his confidence that the Conference would be of great value to the World Law Community and people at large.

Fidel V. Ramos, President of the Philippines, addressed the participants emphasizing that "man knows what is and what should be". Therefore, the jurists of the World must assume greater responsibility in trying to help find solutions to the problems which they are able to identify with regard to rectifying injustices throughout the global community. The President stressed that lawyers must be at the vanguard of the World's leadership and that they should attempt to promote unity and harmony through the rule of law. Furthermore, President Ramos said that lawyers and jurists must be crusaders in the fight for international human rights and they must prepare to uplift social values which promote the recognition of these rights. Making reference to the Plenary Session's opening seminar "The World's Children", President Ramos expressed the view that the Nation's youth indeed represent the hope of the future. Therefore, it is critical to allocate more resources towards the examination of problems confronting the World's children - hunger, poverty, homelessness, drugs and AIDS. He concluded that the great challenge before jurists of the World is to recognize that the law must be a continuation of democratization.

The program for the worldwide celebration of

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

World Law Day, under the theme of the Conference, "Law in a Changing World", took place on Sunday, October 24, the eve of the Conference opening.

The participants in the Conference joined with local residents for the celebration of an Ecumenical Service at Baluante de San Andres, which overlooks the interior of the "walled city". The Chairman of the program was Mr. Knut Hammarskjold (Sweden). After his welcoming remarks, Mr. Hammarskjold introduced representatives of the major religions of the World who then offered comments and prayers in observation of the day's activities. Speaking on behalf of Christianity was Monsignor Ernesto Gallina, Apostolic Nuncio of the Holy See. He was followed by Mohammed F. Nagib, Assistant Minister of Justice of Egypt, who represented Islam. Rabbi Malkai spoke on behalf of Judaism. Professor Ved Nanda, World Jurist Association Second Vice-President, was the speaker for Hinduism. Monsignor Francisco G. Tantoco, Jr., closed the Ecumenical Service with a moving joint prayer for all peoples.

The second part of the evenings festivities consisted of the major World Law Day Address. The featured speaker was Chief Justice Roman Herzog of the Constitutional Court of Germany. He chose to address the topic of "Peace Through Law". He opened the address by observing that the fundamental tenet of the World Jurist Association, "World Peace Through the Rule of Law", was an idea embraced and supported by the participants of the Conference and would be advanced in the coming days. While it is indeed true that the institutional frameworks, particularly in Germany and the Soviet Union, that once supported oppressive legal regimes are indeed crumbling, he posed this provocative query: "Is the law that is being promoted far-reaching enough? Accordingly, "we fought for justice in Germany, but got a Country where the rule of law applies." Thus, resolving this problem presents a unique challenge for lawyers and Judges. He also noted that it is most important for like-minded people to engage in consultation as they seek to find new solutions to the problems of the World. He stressed that the participants should use

1993 Manila World Conference

the Manila Conference as a forum to engage in various dialogues to help find solutions to the issues that would arise from the various Panel and Plenary Sessions. The Chief Justice commented on increasing the recognition of the contribution of women to the movements which have fundamentally altered the economic, political, and social studies of emerging European democracies.

The Plenary Session on the "World's Children" was particularly well received by the capacity crowd in attendance. Dr. Margaret Somerville (Canada), Director of the McGill University Center for Medicine, Ethics, and Law, chaired the session. She opened the session by noting generally that how we treat children is a crucial test of the "ethical and legal" tone of our societies and a measure of what we personally are as individuals. She remarked that the suffering, hopelessness and misery of many of the World's children do not reflect well on us in either regard. In moving to change this situation, one of our important roles is to give children a voice. To provide this voice, she said we must grapple with the horrors children face; recognize that we - even when well-motivated - can sometimes also do harm; and recognize that children themselves and the World in which they live need to be respected.

Dr. Somerville concluded the session by noting that the evidence, which children's suffering presented, is difficult to hear. The disturbing subject matter of abuse evokes strong emotions that should lead to a strong commitment to taking action to stop such abuse. Dr. Somerville warned, however, that there exists a danger of being overwhelmed by the magnitude and horror of the treatment of many of the World's children. She stressed that it was important to remember that one person can make a difference and that this was especially true for those who practice law and are committed to implementing respect for persons (especially children) and their human rights.

The following Panel Sessions were very informative. Their titles were: International Economic Structures/Law; Alternative Dispute

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Resolution (ADR) in the International Arena; International Economic Coercion as an Enforcement Mechanism; Intellectual Property Rights; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) Role in Changing the Law; Human Rights; International Trade and Development; Legal Education; Media:Free Speech/Free Press; Drugs:International/Domestic Responses; International Environmental Law; Law, Science, and Technology; Arms Control; Globalization and Fragmentation; Aviation and Space Law; Litigation; and, the Judiciary.

As in the case of previous World Law Conferences, one of the main highlights of the week was the Demonstration Trial. The topic argued and submitted for consideration involved the mass expulsion of an unwanted minority group by means of force deportation and the rights and obligations owed by adjoining states to refugees. Oral arguments were presented by five distinguished lawyers before a Tribunal consisting of eight Chief Justices. Advocates included Ved P. Nanda and Mr. Ronald M. Greenberg (USA), Enrique M. Belo (Philippines), Jose Alves Pereira (Portugal), and Jeremy J. Sarkin (South Africa). The tribunal was recorded and rebroadcast on television throughout the Philippines.

Adjudicating the hypothetical fact pattern were Chief Justice Mohammed Bello (Nigeria), Chief Justice S.M.F. Kutubu (Sierra Leone), Chief Justice Mario F.B. Mangaze (Mozambique), Chief Justice Meir Shamgar (Israel), Chief Justice Klaus Finkelburg (Germany), Chief Justice El Maraghi (Egypt), Chief Justice Laszlo Solyom (Hungary), and Chief Justice Andres Narvasa (Philippines) who served as Presiding Chief Justice of the Trial.

The Resolutions Committee, for the 16th Biennial Conference, was chaired by Itzhak Nener (Israel), Executive Chairman of the International Association of Jewish Lawyers. It was composed of the following members: The Honorable Deon Van Zyl, (South Africa) Justice of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court of the Republic of South Africa; The Honorable Dan Winn (USA); Dr. Wolfgang Schulz (Germany) Senior Partner of the international Law Firm of

1993 Manila World Conference

Rechtsanwaelte Schulz and Lau; Mr. Kenelm Shirk, Esq. (USA); Mr. Camilo L. Sabio (Philippines), Secretary General of the House of Representatives; Atty. Josefina D. Azarcon (Philippines) Director, Reference and Research Bureau of the House of Representatives; and Atty. Arlene Dada Arnaldo (Philippines), Director of Plenary Affairs Bureau.

PROCLAMATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

ADOPTED BY

the Sixteenth World Conference on World

Peace Through Law

Manila, The Philippines

October 28, 1993

MANILA DECLARATION

"The Sixteenth Conference on the Law of the World, sponsored by the World Jurist Association, convened in Manila on October 24 and continued through October 29, 1993.

Outstanding jurists from all over the World, representing all major legal systems and reflecting various political, social, cultural and economic perspectives, have thoughtfully deliberated on the theme of the Conference, "Law in a Changing World".

They have given serious attention to the present and future challenges confronting the World and have carefully considered the legal responses to meet those challenges. The Conference was fruitful and productive; it has established an active and ambitious work agenda.

The Conference notes with appreciation the 1992 UN Conference on Environment and Development, the Earth Summit, and the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights, and calls upon all states to expedite the implementation of those plans.

It acknowledges the momentous initiatives taken in the recent past to break the logjam in South Africa and in the Middle East peace process and anticipates significant progress toward the establishment of lasting peace in these regions.

The Conference also welcomes the recent

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

developments toward the creation of an international criminal court and the recent establishment by the Security Council of a War Crimes Commission and a War Crimes Tribunal in Bosnia.

However, the Conference is keenly aware of the fissiparous tendencies in many parts of the globe. It notes with dismay the gross and persistent violations of human rights occurring in many regions which are torn by internal strife and ethnic and religious tensions, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. These are a blot on the civilized World.

We must ensure that the rights of minorities and the indigenous people are adequately and effectively protected.

In this post cold war era marked by turbulence and turmoil on the one hand and promise and hope on the other, we will redouble our efforts in our quest for durable World Peace based on human dignity and justice.

We urge all Nations to reaffirm their commitment to peaceful settlement of disputes without resorting to the threat or use of force. They must strictly comply with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter.

They must resolve their controversies by direct negotiation, mediation, conciliation, use of good offices, arbitration or adjudication in international tribunals as envisaged under the UN Charter.

The enhanced use of the International Court of Justice, a recent phenomenon, is a positive development which needs to be further encouraged.

Having as one of its objectives the promotion of meaningful, cost effective and just resolution of international commercial disputes, the World Jurist Association decided to continue its project of establishing dispute resolution centers worldwide for the handling of international commercial disputes, with the first center to be opened in the Philippines in early 1994.

The Conference is cognizant of the fact that, despite spectacular advances in science and technology, a sizeable part of humanity suffers the debilitating effects of massive poverty.

1993 Manila World Conference

Wretched conditions prevail in many Countries where the most vulnerable parts of society - children, women and the elderly - are perennially deprived of the most basic human needs - food, shelter and clothing.

The gap between the rich and the poor keeps growing with no end in sight. Consequently, it is imperative that we place at top priority issues of growth, disparity and equity at both national and international levels.

Sustainable Development must become our watchword. International financial institutions and developed Countries must assume responsibility for taking the lead to ensure that this current tragic state of affairs is reversed and reversed soon.

We must fashion equitable national and international economic structures to ensure that the Uruguay Round of the GATT is successfully completed by December 15, we call upon all governments to negotiate in good faith and make the necessary compromises to make this happen.

The World remains disorderly and dangerous. We fervently hope and trust that, with the resources of the WJA, coupled with the commitment and the unswerving efforts of its members, the achievements of the Manila Conference will have a salutary impact on the preservation of World Peace Through the Rule of Law."

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The texts of the Resolutions adopted were printed, in full, for the Manila World Conference participants in separate pamphlets and distributed throughout the World to Heads of State, legal professionals and leaders of Nations, along with the speeches and reports in that form. They were also made available, for a small reprint fee, to all who desired them. The subjects of Resolutions are as follows:
Appreciation and Gratitude to Philippine Hosts; Human Rights; The World's Children; Progress in the Middle East Peace Process; International Terrorism; Arms Control; International Economic Coercion as an

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Enforcement Mechanism; Legal Education; Intellectual Property Rights; Environmental Law; International Economic Structures Law; International ADR Panel; Judiciary; and, International Criminal Tribunal.

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Andres R. Narvasa, The Philippines

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R.S. Pathak, India

Ren Jianxin, People's Republic of China

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Daniel J. Monaco, Third Vice-President, United States

Ashraf Nadoury, President for Africa, Egypt

Dan Winn, President for the Americas, United States

In-Koo Moon, President for Asia, Republic of Korea

Lucio Ghia, President for Europe, Italy

Margaret M. Henneberry, Executive Vice-President,
United States

Bola Ajibola, President of World Association of
Judges, Nigeria

Jack Streeter, President of World Association of
Lawyers, United States

Serafin V. Guingona, President of World Association
of Law Professors, Philippines

Paolo Ascani, President of World Association of
Center Associates, Italy

Knut Hammarskjold, Permanent Adviser, Sweden

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF JUDGES

Bola Ajibola, President, Nigeria

Karl-Georg Zierlein, Secretary-General, Germany

Aleksandar Fira, Vice-President, Yugoslavia

Annel M. Silungwe, President for Africa, Zambia

1993 Manila World Conference

Jules Deschenes, President for the Americas, Canada
Tan Sri Dato A. Hamid Bin Haji Omar, President for
Asia, Malaysia

Rolv. E. Ryssdal, President for Europe, Norway
Margaret M. Henneberry, Treasurer, USA

HIGH COURTS

James R. Astwood, President, Bermuda

H.M. Kotubu, President for Africa, Sierra Leone

Jose Caballero, President for the Americas, Argentina

Ali Said SH, President for Asia, Indonesia

Dott. Antonio Brancaccio, President for Europe, Italy

APPELLATE COURTS

Pierce Lively, President, United States

Nasir Mamman, President for Africa, Nigeria

Pedro Alid Zoppi, President for the Americas,
Venezuela

K. Jagannatha Shetty, President for Asia, India

Erling Sandene, President for Europe, Norway

TRIAL COURTS

Carlo Sammarco, President, Italy

G. Ola Orojo, President for Africa, Nigeria

Dan P. Winn, President for the Americas, United
States

Kamal Narain Singh, President for Asia, India

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APPENDIX A

PARTIAL LIST OF REPORTED CASES IN WHICH I HAVE BEEN INVOLVED

Not included are many unreported decisions and cases filed in Court; briefed, argued and settled like the General Electric Anti-Trust case, to which I do refer herein as an example, and Rock Salt, Natural Gas Rate and other Anti-Trust cases, which usually involved many multiple Parties. Also, there are cases not cited here where I helped lawyers prepare briefs, which I was not asked to sign, and prepare arguments for presentation by lawyers to Courts but did not participate in any way in the arguments.

Meacham v. Southern Railway Co., 213 N.C. 609, 197 S.E. 189 (1938) (Railroad engine and truck collision - reversed and settled)

City of Atlanta v. National Bituminous Coal Commission, 26 F. Supp 606 (D.D.C., 1939); aff'd.,

City of Atlanta v. National Bituminous Coal Commission, 308 U.S. 515, 60 S. Ct. 980, 84 L. Ed.

439 (1939) (Constitutionality of Act empowering National Bituminous Coal Commission to fix prices of coal purchased by cities. Just before oral argument in U.S. Supreme Court, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order abolishing Commission and transferring its powers to Secretary of Interior, Harold Ickes. He argued in his brief that the revised Act did not apply to cities and the Court was without jurisdiction until prices were fixed by Ickes and damaging cities. The Appeal was denied in response to that argument and some four years later, when Ickes fixed prices, cities did not file cases attacking those prices as inflation had arrived and cities needed fixed prices)

Palmer v. Associates Discount Corp., 124 F.2d 225 (D.C. Cir., 1941) (Damages upheld for fraudulent misrepresentation on an automobile note)

National Labor Relations Board v. E.I. DuPont De Nemours & Co. et al, 313 U.S. 571, 61 S. Ct. 958, 85 L. Ed. 1529 (1941) (Petition to set aside an order of the National Labor Relations Board)

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City of New York v. United States, 131 F.2d 909 (2nd Cir., 1942); cert. den. 318 U.S. 781, 63 S. Ct. 858, 87 L. Ed. 1149 (1943) (Validity of contract for Federal Post Office and Court House land)

Valentine v. Chrestensen, 316 U.S. 52, 62 S. Ct. 920, 86 L. Ed. 1262 (1942) (Constitutionality of New York City regulation of commercial handbill distribution - upheld)

State of Michigan and City of Detroit v. United States, 317 U.S. 338, 63 S. Ct. 37, 87 L. Ed. 312 (1942) (Federal tax lien has priority over those of State and City)

City of New Rochelle v. Westchester Electric Railroad Co., 317 U.S. 663, 63 S. Ct. 64, 87 L. Ed. 533 (1942) (Due process in terminating trolley franchise)

City of Dubuque Bridge Commission v. Board of Review, 317 U.S. 686, 63 S. Ct. 259, 87 L. Ed. 549 (1942) (Tax on Federal Bridge Commission revenues - invalid)

State of Washington v. Department of Public Service, 19 W.2d 200, 142 P.2d 498 (1943) (City tax on private utilities)

California v. United States, 320 U.S. 577, 64 S. Ct. 352, 88 L. Ed. 322 (1943); reh. den. 321 U.S. 802, 64 S. Ct. 516, 88 L. Ed. 1089 (1944) (Ownership of land under marginal sea is in Federal Government)

City of Youngstown v. Erie Railroad Co., 320 U.S. 748, 64 S. Ct. 51, 88 L. Ed. 444 (1943) (Impairment of mortgage security)

People v. Barthoff, 388 Ill. 455, 58 N.E. 172 (1944) (Airports are a public purpose)

United States v. City of Chester, 144 F.2d 415 (3rd Cir., 1944) (City housing ordinances inapplicable to Federal Housing Project)

United States v. County of Allegheny, 322 U.S. 174, 64 S. Ct. 908, 88 L. Ed. 1209 (1944) (Tax on machinery of Federal contractor - invalid)

Richwood Clothespin & Dish Workers Union v. NLRB, 322 U.S. 721, 64 S. Ct. 1262, 88 L. Ed. 1560 (1944) (Collusion between employer and a labor organization to force employees to join this organization or face termination)

Lynbrook Gardens, Inc. v. Ullman, 322 U.S. 742, 64 S. Ct. 1144, 88 L. Ed. 1575 (1944) (Due process without personal service of tax notice)

Reported Court Decisions

New York v. United States, 326 U.S. 572, 66 S. Ct. 310, 90 L. Ed. 326 (1945) (Federal tax on mineral water sold by State of New York - upheld)

Echo Bay Waterfront Corporation v. City of New Rochelle, 326 U.S. 720, 66 S. Ct. 24, 90 L. Ed. 426 (1945) (Due process without personal service of tax notice)

Philadelphia Company v. Securities and Exchange Commission, 82 App. D.C. 335, 164 F.2d 889 (1947), cert. den. 333 U.S. 828, 68 S. Ct. 452, 92 L. Ed. 1113 (1948); 175 F.2d 808; 337 U.S. 901, 69 S. Ct. 1047, 93 L. Ed. 1715 (1949) (Adjudicatory administrative hearing must comport with Fifth Amendment Due Process)

United States v. California, 332 U.S. 19, 67 S. Ct. 1658, 91 L. Ed. 1889 (1947) (Statutory quit claim to title of marginal seas in cities, Upheld)

State of Maryland, for use of Chrysler v. Eastern Air Lines, 81 F. Supp. 345 (D.D.C., 1948) (Wrongful death action against airline)

Lewis v. Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 177 F.2d 654, (D.C. Cir., 1949) (Application of D.C. wrongful death statute of limitations)

City of Omaha v. Frank Brothers Footwear, Inc., 336 U.S. 935, 69 S. Ct. 745, 93 L.ed. 1094 (1949) (Itinerant vendors ordinance - invalid)

Big Slough Drainage District of Sedgwick County, Kansas, 336 U.S. 957, 69 S. Ct. 893, 93 L. Ed. 1110 (1949) (Legislative power to create drainage and flood control districts)

In Re Federal Security Administration and the Attorney General of the U.S., 336 U.S. 971, 69 S. Ct. 943, 93 L. Ed. 1122 (1949); 337 U.S. 902, 69 S. Ct. 1045, 93 L. Ed. 1715 (1949) (Petition for Writ of Prohibition and Mandamus by the U.S. Attorney General to prevent F.R.C.P. applying to U.S. Government - denied)

District of Columbia v. Little, 338 U.S. 866, 70 S. Ct. 141, 94 L. Ed. 530 (1949) (Sanitary inspection without warrant - did not violate D.C. Ordinance)

Civil Aeronautics Board v. Modern Air Transport, 179 F.2d 622 (2nd Cir., 1950) (C.A.B. action to prohibit air transport by airline)

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Miller v. Woods, 185 F.2d 499 (D.C. Cir., 1950) (City rent decontrol)

Woods v. Babcock, 93 F. Supp. 830; 185 F.2d 508 (D.C. Cir., 1950);

City of Los Angeles v. Woods, Housing Expediter, 340 U.S. 908, 71 S. Ct. 294, 95 L. Ed. 657 (1951) (City rent decontrol held to be moot, leaving rent decontrol in effect)

Ewing v. Mytinger & Casselberry, 339 U.S. 594, 70 S. Ct. 870, 94 L. Ed. 1088 (1950) (Seizure of alleged misbranded vitamins returned to U.S. District Court, settled for 54 Court approved claims for vitamins)

Miller and Caudill v. City of Spokane, 339 U.S. 907, 70 S. Ct. 575, 94 L.3d. 1335 (1950) (Pinball machines ordinance - upheld)

Fiorella v. City of Birmingham, 340 U.S. 942, 71 S. Ct. 506, 95 L. Ed. 680 (1951) (Lottery control - upheld)

Dority v. State of New Mexico ex rel. Bliss, 341 U.S. 924, 71 S. Ct. 798, 95 L. Ed. 1356 (1951) (Use of underground bodies of water, use by owner of land may be regulated and limited by state - upheld)

Ramspeck v. Federal Trial Examiners Conference, 344 U.S. 853, 73 S. Ct. 93, 97 L. Ed. 662 (1952); reh. den. 345 U.S. 128, 73 S. Ct. 570, 97 L. Ed. 872 (1953) (Hearing Examiners held to be under Civil Service Commission regulation)

City of Los Angeles v. Housing Authority of the City of Los Angeles, 344 U.S. 836, 73 S. Ct. 46, 97 L. Ed. 651 (1952) (Public housing held valid)

Mytinger and Casselberry, Inc. v. Numanna Laboratories Corp., 215 F.2d 382 (7th Cir., 1954) (Unfair trade practices in distribution of food supplement enjoined)

Phillips Petroleum Co. et al v. State of Wisconsin, Kansas City, Missouri, et al, 347 U.S. 672, 74 S. Ct. 794, 98 L. Ed. 1035, (1954); 348 U.S. 851, 75 S. Ct. 17, 99 L. Ed. 670 (1954) (Federal power upheld to regulate price sales by independent natural gas producers from bottom of gas well to consumer's burner tip)

Reported Court Decisions

- City of New York Municipal Broadcasting System v. Federal Communications Commission, 223 F.2d 637 (D.C. Cir., 1955) (Due process and city radio service)
- City of Detroit v. Federal Power Commission, 230 F.2d 810 (D.C. Cir., 1955) (Natural gas rates)
- City of Dallas v. Civil Aeronautics Board, 348 U.S. 914, 75 S. Ct. 295, 99 L. Ed. 717 (1955) (Air service distribution between airports)
- Pender v. Clark County, 350 U.S. 877, 76 S. Ct. 136, 100 L. Ed. 775 (1955) (Due process re title to tax delinquent land)
- Lake Central Airlines v. Civil Aeronautics Board, 239 F.2d 46 (D.C. Cir., 1956) (Air service)
- Mallonee, Bucklin and Fergus v. Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, 350 U.S. 968, 76 S. Ct. 438, 100 L. Ed. 840 (1956); reh. den. 350 U.S. 921, 76 S. Ct. 708, 100 L. Ed. 1452 (1956) (Prayer for Writ of Mandamus to enjoin litigants from relitigating issues previously disposed of)
- Long Beach Federal Savings and Loan Association v. Federal Loan Bank of San Francisco, 351 U.S. 916, 922, 76 S. Ct. 709, 100 L. Ed. 1449, 1453 (1956) (Applicability of Court of Appeals' Writ of Mandamus to the Federal District Court)
- Williams v. Pacific Royalty Co., 351 U.S. 951, 76 S. Ct. 847, 100 L. Ed. 1474 (1956) (Title to mineral rights)
- Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company v. Detroit, 352 U.S. 829, 77 S. Ct. 34, 1 L. Ed. 2d 48 (1956); reh. den. 352 U.S. 919, 77 S. Ct. 211, 1 L. Ed. 2d 125 (1956) (Natural gas rates)
- Federal Power Commission v. City of Detroit, 352 U.S. 829, 77 S. Ct. 37, 1 L. Ed. 2d 48 (1956) (Natural gas rates)
- Ohio, ex rel Edward W. Foche v. Price, 352 U.S. 892, 77 S. Ct. 132, 1 L. Ed. 2d 87 (1956) (Inspection of home without warrant under Fourth Amendment)
- Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 246 F.2d 904 (3rd Cir., 1957); cert. den. 355 U.S. 894, 78 S. Ct. 267, 2 L. Ed. 2d, 192 (1957) (Natural gas rates)

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North American Airlines Inc. v. C.A.B., 241 F.2d 445 (D.C. Cir., 1957) (Applicability of C.A.B. order denying new and improved air service between major cities)

Orme v. Orme, 240 F.2d 639 (D.C. Cir., 1957) (Interpretation of a Lost Will)

Portsmouth Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 247 F.2d 90 (D.C. Cir., 1957) (Natural gas rates)

Matter of Mytinger and Casselberry, Inc., 55 F.T.C. 2031 (1958) (FTC case)

Cities Service Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 255 F.2d 860 (10th Cir., 1958) (Natural gas rates)

City of Detroit v. Murray Corporation of America, 355 U.S. 489, 495, 78 S. Ct. 458, 486, 2 L. Ed. 2d 441, 460 (1958) (City tax on Federal contractor)

United Gas Pipe Line Company v. Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division, 355 U.S. 938, 78 S. Ct. 429, 2 L. Ed. 2d 420 (1958); reh. den. 358 U.S. 942, 79 S. Ct. 344, 3 L. Ed. 350 (1959) (Natural gas rates)

Texas Gas Transmission Corp. v. Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division, 355 U.S. 938, 78 S. Ct. 430, 2 L. Ed. 2d 420 (1958) (Natural gas rates)

Federal Power Commission v. Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division, 355 U.S. 938, 78 S. Ct. 430, 2 L. Ed. 2d 420 (1958); reh. den. 358 U.S. 942, 79 S. Ct. 344, 3 L. Ed. 350 (1959) (Natural gas rates)

Lee v. City of Colorado Springs, 355 U.S. 955, 78 S. Ct. 541, 2 L. Ed. 2d 531 (1958) (Increased water rates to users outside city)

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 358 U.S. 877, 79 S. Ct. 117, 3 L. Ed. 2d 108 (1958); 358 U.S. 948, 79 S. Ct. 603, 3 L. Ed. 2d 567 (1959) (Natural gas rates)

Runkle v. Nong Kimmy, 266 F.2d 689 (D.C. Cir., 1959) (Action on a \$34,000 note)

Moon v. United States, 272 F.2d 530 (D.C. Cir., 1959) (Court appointed lawyer for jailed convict)

Cudd v. Mathers, 358 U.S. 306, 79 S. Ct. 345, 3 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1959)

City of Los Angeles v. Public Utilities Commission of California, 359 U.S. 119, 79 S. Ct. 722, 3 L. Ed. 2d 674 (1959) (Amicus filed) (Tariff on mobile communication systems)

Reported Court Decisions

- Frank v. State of Maryland, 359, U.S. 360, 79 S. Ct. 804, 3 L. Ed. 2d 877 (1959); reh. den. 360 U.S. 914, 79 S. Ct. 1292, 3 L. Ed. 2d 1263 (1959) (Unreasonable sanitary inspections under Fourth Amendment)
- Ohio v. Price, 360 U.S. 246, 79 S. Ct. 978, 3 L. Ed. 2d 1200 (1959) (Sanitary inspections without warrant under Fourth Amendment)
- Kilpatrick v. McCarrey, 360 U.S. 914, 79 S. Ct. 1439, 3 L. Ed. 2d 1532 (1959) (Alaska statehood powers)
- Mytinger & Casselberry, Inc., 57 F.T.C. 717 (1960) (FTC case)
- City of Pueblo v. Grand Carniolian Slovenian Catholic Union, 145 Colo. 6, 358 P. 2d 13 (1960) (Defaulted improvement bonds)
- Deep South Broadcasting Co. v. Federal Communications Commission, 278 F.2d 264 (D.C. Cir., 1960) (Broadcasting tower suitability)
- City of Ann Arbor v. Northwest Park Construction Corporation, 280 F.2d 212 (6th Cir., 1960) (Zoning permit revocation)
- Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 283 F.2d 204 (D.C. Cir., 1960) (Natural gas rates)
- Manufacturers Light and Heat Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 283 F.2d 729 (5th Cir., 1960) (Utility rates)
- Presentin v. Seaton, 284 F.2d 195 (D.C. Cir., 1960) (Applications for mining claims patents)
- Springfield Airport Authority v. C.A.B., 285 F.2d 277 (D.C. Cir., 1960) (Suspended airline service)
- Public Service Commission of State of New York v. Federal Power Commission, 361 U.S. 195, 80 S. Ct. 292, 4 L. Ed. 2d 237 (1959) (Natural gas rates)
- City of Covington, Kentucky v. Public Service Commission of Kentucky, 362 U.S. 215, 80 S. Ct. 668, 4 L. Ed. 2d 736 (1960) (Constitutionality issuance water plant certificate)
- Metlakatla Indian Community v. Egan, 363 U.S. 555, 80 S. Ct. 132, 4 L. Ed. 2d 1397 (1960) (Power transfers in Alaska statehood)
- Girten Investment Co. v. Kansas ex rel. Anderson, 363 U.S. 831, 80 S. Ct. 1598, 4 L. Ed. 2d 1525 (1960) (Annexation)

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Ohio, ex rel Eaton v. Price, 364 U.S. 263, 80 S. Ct. 1463, 4 L. Ed. 2d 1708 (1960) (Inspection without warrant)

Clear Channel Rule Making Proceeding, 31 F.C.C. 565, 21 R.R. 1801 (1961) (Impact on cities, particularly New York City)

Trans Pacific Corporation v. South Seas Enterprises, Ltd., 291 F.2d 435 (9th Cir., 1961) (Determination as to who is an indispensable party to a contract)

United Fuel Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 295 F.2d 109 (9th Cir., 1961) (Natural gas rates)

Cities of Lexington, Georgetown and Winchester, KY. v. Federal Power Commission, 295 F.2d 109 (4th Cir., 1961) (Natural gas rates)

United Fuel Co. v. Federal Power Commission et al, 295 F.2d 109 (4th Cir., 1961) (Natural gas rates)

City of Pittsburgh v. Federal Power Commission, 295 F.2d 109 (4th Cir., 1961) (Natural gas rates)

California v. Federal Power Commission, 366 U.S. 912, 81 S. Ct. 1083, 6 L. Ed. 2d 236 (1961) (Natural gas rates)

Ozark Airlines and American Airlines Service at Peoria and Springfield, Ill., 36 C.A.B. 201 (1962) (Air service due process hearing before termination)

Mytinger and Casselberry, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 301 F.2d 534 (D.C. Cir., 1962) (Exclusive dealing provision and restrictive covenant under Federal Trade Commission Act)

Woerner v. City of Indianapolis, 368 U.S. 989, 82 S. Ct. 605, 7 L. Ed. 2d 526 (1962) (Annexation)

Metlakatla Indian Community v. Egan, 369 U.S. 45, 82 S. Ct. 552, 7 L. Ed. 2d 562 (1962) (Alaska statutes on fishtraps and Indian rights under Federal law)

United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Ideal Cement Co., 368 U.S. 805, 82 S. Ct. 30 (1961) (City tax on natural gas)

United Gas Pipe Line Co. v. Ideal Cement Company, 369 U.S. 134, 82 S. Ct. 676, 7 L. Ed. 2d 623 (1962); 369 U.S. 836, 82 S. Ct. 863, 7 L. Ed. 2d 842 (1962) (City tax on natural gas)

Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186, 82 S. Ct. 691, 7 L. Ed. 2d 663 (1962) (Each person, one equal vote)

Reported Court Decisions

Fairview Public Utility District et al v. City of Anchorage et al, 371 U.S. 5, 83 S. Ct. 39, 9 L. Ed. 2d 49 (1962) (Annexation under Alaska law)

Federal Power Commission v. Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., 371 U.S. 135, 83 S. Ct. 211, 9 L. Ed. 2d 199 (1962) (Natural gas rates)

City of Kansas City, Missouri v. Federal Pacific Electric Co. and General Electric Co., 371 U.S. 912, 83 S. Ct. 256, 9 L. Ed. 2d 171 (1962) (Statute of limitations in Anti-Trust cases)

Frontier Airlines, Inc. "Use It Or Lose It" Investigation, 37 C.A.B. 645 (1963) (Administrative proceedings)

Monterey Gas Transmission Co., Columbia Gulf Transmission Co., United Fuel Gas Co., The Ohio Fuel Gas Co., and Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, 29 F.P.C. 929 (1963) (Administrative proceedings)

City of Chicago v. Allen Bradley Co., 32 F.R.D. 448 (N.D. Ill., 1963) (Class Action price fixing action)

Division 700, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers v. National Railway Labor Arbitration Board, 224, F. Supp. 366 (D.D.C., 1963) (National Railway Labor Arbitration board does not apply to railway union)

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. v. Commonwealth Edison Co., 315 F.2d 558 (7th Cir., 1963) (Antitrust and price fixing by electrical manufacturers)

Goodwill Stations, Inc. v. Federal Communications Commission, 325 F.2d 637 (D.C. Cir., 1963) (FCC licensing of radio stations)

International Harvester Co. et al v. City of Kansas City, Kansas, 371 U.S. 948, 83 S. Ct. 503, 9 L. Ed. 2d 498 (1963) (Validity of industrial district)

McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional De Marineros de Honduras, 372 U.S. 10, 83 S. Ct. 671, 9 L. Ed. 2d 547 (1963) (Law of Flag - upheld)

Board of County Commissioners of Jefferson, CO v. City and County of Denver, 372 U.S. 226, 83 S. Ct. 679, 9 L. Ed. 2d 714 (1963) (Annexation)

Salt River Project Agriculture Improvement and Power District v. City of Mesa, 372 U.S. 704, 83 S. Ct. 1018, 10 L. Ed. 2d 124 (1963) (City service areas for electrical energy)

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

National Maritime Union of America, AFL-CIO v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras, 372 U.S. 937, 83 S. Ct. 877, 9 L. Ed. 2d 767 (1963) (National Labor Relations Board and collective bargaining elections for foreign seamen on merchant ships owned by a subsidiary of an American corporation)

Wise v. City of Chicago, 372 U.S. 944, 83 S. Ct. 934, 9 L. Ed. 2d 969 (1963) (City not "person" under Civil Rights Act 1871)

Williams v. City of Wichita, 375 U.S. 7, 84 S. Ct. 46, 11 L. Ed. 2d 38 (1963); reh. den. 375 U.S. 936, 84 S. Ct. 328, 11 L. Ed. 2d 267 (1963) (Constitutionality of controls on use of underground bodies of water)

Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc. v. Toomey, 375 U.S. 9, 84 S. Ct. 56, 11 L. Ed. 2d 39 (1963) (Town tax assessments on land)

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees v. U.S., 375 U.S. 216, 84 S. Ct. 341, 11 L. Ed. 2d 270 (1963) (ICC approval of railroad acquisition)

In the Matter of Sadie H. Markham, 375 U.S. 931, 84 S. Ct. 332, 11 L. Ed. 2d 263 (1963) (Due process in tax assessments of real property in Town of East Providence, R.I.)

Axe-Houghton Fund A, Inc. v. Atlantic Research Corp., 227 F. Supp. 521 (SD.N.Y., 1964) (Stock purchase recovery action)

In re Steves, 228 F. Supp. 391 (D. Colo., 1964) (Counsel excusable neglect in bankruptcy action)

Butterworth v. Dempsey, 229 F. Supp. 754 (D. Conn., 1964) (Legislative apportionment)

Westinghouse Electric Corp. v. City of Burlington, VT, 326 F.2d 691 (D.C. Cir., 1964) (Clayton Antitrust Act statute of limitations)

Meltzer v. Atlantic Research Corp., 330 F.2d 946 (4th Cir., 1964) Atlas Life Ins. Co. v. U.S., 333 F.2d 389 (10th Cir., 1964) (Insurance company suit to recover an income tax refund)

KGMO Radio-Television, Inc., v. FCC, 336 F.2d 920 (D.C. Cir., 1964) (FCC grant of station construction permit without hearing)

Reported Court Decisions

Germano v. Kerner, 375 U.S. 991, 84 S. Ct. 631, 11 L. Ed. 2d 477 (1964); 378 U.S. 560, 84 S. Ct. 1908, 12 L. Ed. 2d 1034 (1964) (Illinois system of legislative apportionment)

Metromedia, Inc. v. City of Pasadena, 376 U.S. 186, 84 S. Ct. 636, 11 L. Ed. 2d 602 (1964) (Billboard advertising)

Donovan v. City of Dallas, 377 U.S. 408, 84 S. Ct. 1579, 12 L. Ed. 2d 409 (1964); reh. den. 379 U.S. 871, 85 S. Ct. 14, 13 L. Ed. 2d 77 (1964) (Contempt, mandamus to settle Federal-State Court jurisdiction)

Bob Jones University v. City of Greenville, South Carolina, 378 U.S. 581, 84 S. Ct. 1913, 12 L. Ed. 2d 1036 (1964) (Zoning ordinance validity)

Sloan v. Meltzer, 379 U.S. 841, 85 S. Ct. 80, 13 L. Ed. 2d 1034 (1964)

City of Philadelphia v. Morton Salt Co., 248 F. Supp. 506 (E.D. Pa., 1965) (Class action antitrust action)

Stauffer Laboratories, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 343 F.2d 75 (9th Cir., 1965) (Unfair trade practices with respect to a weight-loss program)

Gearhart & Otis, Inc. v. Securities and Exchange Commission, 348 F.2d 798 (D.C. Cir., 1965) (SEC revocation of broker-dealer registration)

Jankovich v. Indiana Toll Road Commission, 379 U.S. 486, 85 S. Ct. 493, 13 L. Ed. 2d 439 (1965) (Validity of airport zoning)

Kitty Hawk Development Co. v. City of Colorado Springs, 379 U.S. 647, 85 S. Ct. 612, 13 L. Ed. 2d 551 (1965) (Constitutionality of requiring real estate developer contribute to city 8% of land or 8% of its value in money)

Baker v. Alaska, 380 U.S. 260, 85 S. Ct. 952, 13 L. Ed. 2d 959 (1965) (Business license taxes)

McGraw v. City of Englewood, 382 U.S. 934, 86 S. Ct. 385, 15 L. Ed. 2d 347 (1965) (Uniform building code)

State of Michigan v. Morton Salt Co., 259 F. Supp. 35 (D. Minn., 1966) (Clayton Act antitrust)

Miller v. City of Bakersfield, 384 U.S. 988, 86 S. Ct. 1890, 16 L. Ed. 1005 (1966) (Uniform building code)

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State of Vermont, et al v. Cayuga Rock Salt Company, 276 F. Supp. 970 (D. Maine S.D., 1967) (Anti-trust)

National Labor Relations Board v. Samuel B. Gass, 377 F.2d 438 (1st Cir., 1967) (Discharge of truck drivers under National Labor Relations Act)

Forster Manufacturing Co. v. Federal Trade Commission, 385 U.S. 1003, 87 S. Ct. 706, 17 L. Ed. 2d 542 (1967); reh. den. 387 U.S. 938, 87 S. Ct. 2047, 18 L. Ed. 2d 1007 (1967) (Price discrimination under Robinson-Patman Act)

Rogers v. City and County of Denver, 386 U.S. 480, 87 S. Ct. 1175, 18 L. Ed. 2d 224 (1967); reh. den. 386 U.S. 1042, 87 S. Ct. 1476, 18 L. Ed. 2d 616 (1967) (Annexation)

Camara v. Municipal Court of City and County of San Francisco, 387 U.S. 523, 87 S. Ct. 1727, 18 L. Ed. 2d 930 (1967) (Search warrant required to inspect residence)

See v. City of Seattle, 387 U.S. 541, 87 S. Ct. 1737, 18 L. Ed. 2d 943 (1967) (Inspection of locker without warrant)

Gold v. Scurlock, 290 F. Supp. 926 (S.D.N.Y., 1968) ("Insiders" provisions of Securities Exchange Act)

Cities Service Gas Co. v. Federal Power Commission, 424 F.2d 411 (10th Cir., 1969); cert. den. 400 U.S. 801 (1970) (Natural gas rates)

Adams v. City of Colorado Springs, 308 F. Supp. 1397 (D. Col., 1970) aff'd. 399 U.S. 901, 90 S. Ct. 2197, 26 L. Ed. 2d 555 (1970); reh. den. 400 U.S. 855, 91 S. Ct. 25, 27 L. Ed. 2d 93 (1970) (Annexation)

Berman v. Thomson, 312 F. Supp. 1031 (N.D. Ill., 1970) (Misleading statements on a corporation proxy solicitation)

Schy v. Susquehanna, 419 F.2d 1112 (7th Cir., 1970); cert. den. 400 U.S. 826 (1970) (Misleading corporate proxy statements)

Susquehanna v. Pan American Sulphur Co., 423 F.2d 1075 (5th Cir., 1970) (Disclosure and anti-fraud provisions of Securities Exchange Act - Held - Complied with)

Reported Court Decisions

Marjorie Webster Junior College, Inc. v. Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, 432 F.2d 650 (D.C. Cir., 1970); cert. den. 400 U.S. 965 (1970) (Accreditation of proprietary junior college by an educational association)

Deerbourne Civic and Recreation Association v. City of Richmond, 397 U.S. 1038, 90 S. Ct. 1357, 25 L. Ed. 2d 649 (1970) (Annexation)

Moody v. Flowers, 387 U.S. 97, 87 S. Ct. 1544, 18 L. Ed. 2d 643 (1967) (In reapportionment cases 3 Judge Court not required for case involving one County)

Le Flore v. Robinson, 446 F.2d 715 (5th Cir., 1971) (Validity of municipal ordinances relating to demonstrations)

Mueller v. Korholz, 449 F.2d 82 (7th Cir., 1971) ("Short-swing" profit corporate transaction)

United States v. Isaacs, 347 F. Supp. 743 (N.D. Ill., 1972) (Mail Fraud)

Dasho v. Susquehanna, 461 F.2d 11 (7th Cir., 1972) (Shareholders entitled to a jury trial on traditional jury issues)

Davis v. Cinema Classics Ltd., Inc., 409 U.S. 807, 93 S. Ct. 105, 34 L. Ed. 2d 66 (1972) (Injunction ordering return of sexually oriented materials to their merchants)

Gold v. Sloan, 486 F.2d 340 (4th Cir., 1973) ("Insiders" provision to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934)

Crawley v. United States, 320 A.2d 309 (D.C. App. 1974) (A case where I was appointed to represent a man arrested and convicted for many burglaries because he was near the scene of 1 burglary and identified as the burglar because he wore purple pants. Was held insufficient evidence to convict him as the "Purple Pants Burglar")

In re Subpoena to President Richard M. Nixon (Rose Mary Woods), Misc. No. 47-73 (D.D.C. 1973-74, Dismissed as to Woods)

Bradley v. Saxbe, 388 F. Supp. 53 (D.D.C., 1974) (Federal Lobbying Act does not apply to state and local government officials and their National associations; U.S. Attorney General's appeal withdrawn)

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Bowman Transportation Inc. v. Arkansas Best Freight Systems Inc., 419 U.S. 281, 95 S. Ct. 438; 42 L. Ed. 2d 447 (1974) (Enforceability of ICC order rejecting certificates for transportation of commodities)

City of Dallas v. Southwest Airlines Co., et al, 419 U.S. 1079, 95 S. Ct. 668, 42 L. Ed. 2d 674 (1974); reh. den. 420 U.S. 913, 95 S. Ct. 837, 42 L. Ed. 2d 845 (1975) (Closing of commuter airport)

Presser v. Brennan, 389 F. Supp. 808 (N.D. Ohio, 1975) (Trustee of employee benefit plan can be prohibited from serving as trustee)

City of Richmond v. United States, et al, 422 U.S. 358, 95 S. Ct. 2296, 45 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1975) (Annexation of new territory upheld as no violation of Voting Rights Act)

Briscoe v. Levi, 535 F.2d 1259 (D.C. Cir., 1976) (Applicability of Voting Rights Act of 1965 to the language in which voting materials were printed)

National League of Cities v. Usery, 426 U.S. 833, 96 S. Ct. 2465, 49 L. Ed. 2d 245 (1976) (Federal wage and overtime legislation unconstitutional when applied to state and local government employers - Ten years later this decision reversed in Garcia v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority, 469 U.S. 528, 105 S. Ct. 1005, 83 L. Ed. 2d 1016) (1985)

National League of Cities v. Marshall, 429 F. Supp. 703 (D.D.C., 1977) (Federal wage and overtime legislation)

Dade County v. Coleman, 556 F.2d 50 (D.C. Cir., 1977) (Injunction prohibiting withholding airport grant)

City of Los Angeles v. Coleman, 556 F.2d 50 (CAD 1977) (Injunction prohibiting withholding of Federal airport development grant)

Jacksonville Port Authority v. Coleman, 556 F.2d 52 (D.C. Cir., 1977) (Injunction prohibiting airport grant)

Los Angeles County v. Adams, 574 F.2d 607 (D.C. Cir., 1978) (Regional planning requirement in Federal Highway grant program)

Nixon v. Sampson, 580 F.2d 514 (D.C. Cir., 1978) (Application of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act where a former White House staffer attempts to reclaim her belongings)

Reported Court Decisions

Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press v. Sampson, 591 F.2d 944 (D.C. Cir., 1978) (Freedom of Information Act allows access to a former President's materials)

County of Independence v. Owen, 438 U.S. 902, 98 S. Ct. 3118, 57 L. Ed. 2d 1145 (1978) (Upholds immunity of local government and officials in termination of police chief without hearing by reversing judgement adverse to City on initial Supreme Court review. Later judgement on remand order appeal upheld against City with "good faith" defense eliminated) 445 U.S. 622, 100 S. Ct. 1398, 63 L. Ed. 2d 673 (1980)

City of Dallas v. U.S., 482 F. Supp. 183 (D.D.C., 1979) (Issue as to who can approve a new voting scheme)

Metropolitan Dade County v. Kreps, 595 F.2d 887 (D.C. Cir., 1979) (Federal exclusion of county governments under distribution of public works jobs funds to municipalities)

Texas Landowners Rights Association v. Harris, 598 F.2d 311 (D.C. Cir., 1979) (Constitutionality Federal requirement of local flood plain zoning ordinance as condition of landowner benefit from Federal regulated lending institution or Federal financial assistance)

Greenspon v. Federal Highway Administration, Baltimore City, et al, 488 F. Supp. 1374 (D. Md., 1980) (Sufficiency of environmental impact statement for highway extension through Baltimore)

State of New Hampshire Dept. of Employment Security v. Marshall, 616 F.2d 240 (1st Cir., 1980), app. dismissed, 449 U.S. 806, 101 S. Ct. 53, 66 L. Ed. 2d 10 (1980) (Constitutionality of Federal requirement of unemployment insurance by state and local government employers)

County of Los Angeles v. Marshall, 631 F.2d 767 (D.C. Cir., 1980) cert. den. 449 U.S. 837, 101 S. Ct. 113, 66 L. Ed. 2d 44 (1980) (Federal Anti-tax Act bars attack upon program of unemployment insurance for government employees as condition of continued tax credit for private employers)

City of Mobile v. Bolden, 446 U.S. 55, 100 S. Ct. 1490, 64 L. Ed. 2d 47 (1980) (Constitutionality of at-large elections - upheld - statute then changed to require voting districts)

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

Williams v. Brown, 446 U.S. 236, 100 S. Ct. 1519, 64 L. Ed. 2d 181 (1980) (Challenge to at-large election system - held that system had to comply with Mobile v. Bolden)

Agins v. City of Tiburon, 447 U.S. 255, 100 S. Ct. 2138, 65 L. Ed. 2d 106 (1980) (Damages denied for inverse condemnation claim from downzoning to preserve open space and control growth as not a "taking" in a constitutional sense)

Jenkins v. City of Pensacola, 638 F.2d 1249 (5th Cir., 1981) (At large elections unconstitutional) 466 U.S. 104 S. Ct. 1577 (1984)

City of Newport, Rhode Island v. Facts Concert, 453 U.S. 247, 101 S. Ct. 2748, 69 L. Ed. 2d 616 (1981) (Cancellation of a license to present a musical concert is a violation of constitutional rights under "color of state" law)

Metromedia Inc. v. City of San Diego, 453 U.S. 490, 101 S. Ct. 2882, 69 L. Ed. 2d 800 (1981) (Constitutionality of city ordinance prohibiting billboards and requiring removal without compensation)

Parnell v. Waldrep, 538 F. Supp. 1203 (W.D.N.C., 1982) (Constitutional challenge to jail conditions)

Chattanooga Branch of the NAACP v. City of Chattanooga, #82-5016/5031, (6th Cir., 1982) (Unpublished - Settled)

Christiansen v. National Savings and Trust Co., 683 F.2d 520 (D.C. Cir., 1982) (No fiduciary duty on part of health care provider of government employee health benefits)

City of Burbank v. United States, 685 F.2d 221 (9th Cir., 1982) (Constitutionality of Federal requirement of unemployment insurance by state and local government employers under Federal Tax Refund Act) Appeal dismissed 455 U.S. 40, 102 S. Ct. 835, 70 L. Ed. 2d 810 (1983)

Community Communications v. City of Boulder, Co., 455 U.S. 40, 102 S. Ct. 835, 70 L. Ed. 2d 810 (1982) (When a city institutes a ninety day moratorium on expansion of a cable TV franchise and solicits other companies to submit bids for the franchise it is not exempt from Federal antitrust law)

Reported Court Decisions

United Transportation Union v. Long Island Railroad Co., 455 U.S. 678, 102 S. Ct. 1349, 71 L. Ed. 2d, 547 (1982) (Applicability of collective bargaining procedures to public benefit corporation)

City of Parma v. United States, 456 U.S. 926, 102 S. Ct. 1972, 72 L. Ed. 2d 441 (1986) (Amicus filed brief) (Public housing)

Jackson Transit Authority v. Local 1285 Amalgated Transit Union, 457 U.S. 15, 102 S. Ct. 2202, 72 L. Ed. 2d 639 (1982) (Transit authority's right to declare collective bargaining agreement non-binding)

City of Fort Worth v. Harris, 459 U.S. 864, 103 S. Ct. 143, 74 L. Ed. 2d 121 (1982) (Probable cause for an arrest warrant)

Alewine v. City Council of Augusta, Georgia, 699 F.2d 1060 (11th Cir., 1983); reh. den. 707 F.2d 523 (Applicability of Fair Labor Standards Act to municipal transit authorities)

Buchanan v. City of Jackson, 708 F.2d 1066 (6th Cir., 1983) (Constitutionality of at-large elections upheld on summary judgement, but are reversed on appeal)

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission v. Wyoming, 460 U.S. 226, 103 S. Ct. 1054, 75 L. Ed. 2d 18 (1983) (Age discrimination against game wardens)

City of Los Angeles, CA v. Lyons, 461 U.S. 95, 103 S. Ct. 1660, 75 L. Ed. 2d 675 (9th Cir., 1983) (Amicus Filed) (Choke holds by police officers)

Yellowfish v. City of Stillwater, OK., 461 U.S. 927, 103 S. Ct. 2087, 77 L. Ed. 2d 298 (1983) (Government privileges to Indian land)

State of South Carolina v. Regan, 462 U.S. 1114, 103 S. Ct. 3080, 77 L. Ed. 2d 1344 (1983) (Tenth Amendment applicability to federal registration of state and local bonds - denied - Amicus filed)

American Bank & Trust v. Dallas County, 463 U.S. 855, 103 S. Ct. 3369, 77 L. Ed. 2d 1072 (1983) (County tax securities)

Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority v. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia, 464 U.S. 30, 104 S. Ct. 304, 78 L. Ed. 2d 29 (1983) (Relocation benefits to telephone company)

Autobiography by Charles S. Rhyne

South Carolina v. Baker, 465 U.S. 367, 104 S. Ct. 1107, 79 L. Ed. 2d 372 (1983) (Tenth Amendment applicability to federal registration of state and local bonds) Amicus brief filed

Garcia and Donovan v. San Antonio Metropolitan Transit Authority, 469 U.S. 528, 105 S. Ct. 1005, 83 L. Ed. 2d 1016 (1983); reh. den. 105 S. Ct. 2041 (1983) (Applicability of Federal minimum wage and overtime requirements to municipal transit authorities) Amicus brief filed

Patrick Bell v. City of Milwaukee, 746 F.2d 1205 (7th Cir., 1984) (Compensation to family of victim of police murder)

McMillian v. Escambia County, Florida, 748 F.2d 1037 (5th Cir., 1984) (Challenge to an at-large election system)

Members of City Council of Los Angeles, CA. v. Taxpayers for Vincent, 466 U.S. 789, 104 S. Ct. 2118, 80 L. Ed. 2d 772 (1984) (Attachment of signs to certain public properties)

Town of Hallie, Township of Seymour, Towns of Union and Washington v. City of Eau Claire, 471 U.S. 34, 105 S. Ct. 1713, 85 L. Ed. 2d 24 (1984) ("State action" exemption from antitrust laws - Amicus filed)

City of Baltimore v. Brock, 1986 WL 6023 (D.D.C., 1985) (Federalism challenge by municipalities denied)

Roger Krueger v. City of Pensacola, 759 F.2d 851 (11th Cir., 1985) (First Amendment applicability to topless dancing)

City of Macon v. Joiner, 470 U.S. 1027, 105 S. Ct. 1391, 84 L. Ed. 2d 781 (1985) (Applicability of Fair Labor Standards Act to urban mass transit systems - Amicus filed)

City of Renton v. Playtime Theatres, Inc., 475 U.S. 41, 106 S. Ct. 925, 89 L. Ed. 2d 29 (1986) (Adult theater location - Amicus filed)

Golden State Transit Corp. v. City of Los Angeles, CA., 475 U.S. 608, 106 S. Ct. 1395, 89 L. Ed. 2d 616 (1986) (City authority to force a taxi company to settle a labor dispute)

Otis Bowen, Secretary of HHS v. New York City, 476 U.S. 467, 106 S. Ct. 2022, 90 L. Ed. 2d 462 (1986) (Class action suit regarding Social Security benefits - Amicus filed)

Reported Court Decisions

City of Los Angeles v. Preferred Communications, Inc., 476 U.S. 488, 106 S. Ct. 2034, 90 L. Ed. 2d 480 (1986) (First Amendment applicability to Cable Communications Act of 1984)

MacDonald, Sommer & Frates v. County of Yolo and the City of Davis, 477 U.S. 340, 106 S. Ct. 2561, 91 L. Ed. 2d 285 (1986) (Zoning - Amicus filed)

Local No. 93, IAFF v. City of Cleveland, 478 U.S. 501, 106 S. Ct. 3063, 92 L. Ed. 2d 405 (1986) (Authority of District Court to include provisions in a consent decree)

In re Citisource, Inc. Securities Litigation, 694 F. Supp. 1069 (S.D.N.Y., 1988) (Liability of special counsel to issuer of securities)

City of Lakewood v. Plain Dealer Publishing Corp., 486 U.S. 750, 108 S. Ct. 2138, 100 L. Ed. 2d 771 (1988) (Newspaper stands on sidewalks - Amicus filed)

APPENDIX B

**BIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL ON
CHARLES S. RHYNE**

Practicing Law: Washington, D.C., National and
International; 1937--; Rhyne & Rhyne Law Firm
President:

Washington, D.C. Bar Association 1955-56
American Bar Association 1957-58
World Peace Through Law Center 1963-91
World Jurist Association of World Peace
Through Law Center 1991-92
Honorary President for Life of the World
Jurist Association of the World Peace Through
Law Center 1992-
Chairman, House of Delegates, American
Bar Association 1956-57

Born in Charlotte, North Carolina on June 23, 1912
Son of Sydneyham Sylvanus Rhyne and Mary Rhyne (née
Wilson)

Married Sue M. Cotton of Denver, Colorado on
September 16, 1932

Children: Mary Margaret, born on March 21, 1945;
William Sylvanus, born on September 15,
1949;

(Sue Cotton Rhyne deceased March 25, 1974)

Married Sarah P. Hendon of Louisville, Kentucky on
October 2, 1976

Children: Sarah Wilson, born on July 2, 1979;
Elizabeth Parkhill, born on November 12,
1982.

Residence: 1404 Langley Place
McLean, Virginia 22101

Offices: 1000 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. / Suite 202
Washington, DC 20036
1404 Langley Place
McLean, VA 22101

EDUCATION:

Graduated from Berryhill High School, Mecklenburg
County, North Carolina on May 15, 1927;

Biographical Material

Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, B.A. in 1934;

Duke University Law School, 1934-35;

George Washington University Law School in Washington, D.C., J.D. in 1937.

HONORARY DEGREES:

LL.D., Duke University, 1958; D.C.L., George Washington University, 1958; LL.D., Dickenson Law School, 1960; LL.D., Ohio Northern University, 1965; LL.D., DePaul University, 1968; LL.D., Centre of Kentucky, 1968; LL.D., University of Richmond, 1970; LL.D., Howard University, 1975; LL.D., Belmont Abbey College, 1982.

PRESENT AFFILIATIONS:

Senior Partner, Law Firm of Rhyne & Rhyne, Washington, D.C.; General Counsel, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 1937-88 (Now of Counsel); President, World Peace Through Law Center, 1963-1991, President, World Jurist Association, World Peace Through Law Center 1990-1991, (involves all World Peace Through Law Center associate associations: World Association of Judges; World Association of Lawyers; World Association of Law Professors; World Association of Energy Lawyers; World Association of Law Students); Honorary President for life, World Jurist Association of World Peace Through Law Center; Trustee, Duke University, 1961-1979; Trustee Emeritus, 1979-Present.

PAST AFFILIATIONS:

Professor of American Government, American University Graduate School, 1945-46; Professor of Law, George Washington University Law School, 1948-54; Trustee, George Washington University, 1958-1966; General Counsel, Federal Commission on Judicial and Congressional Salaries, 1954-55; Legal Consultant to: Office of Civilian Defense, National Defense Advisory Commission; Observer/Participant to Commission on President John F. Kennedy's Assassination; Consulting Counsel to Postmaster General of the United States; to U.S. Department of Commerce; and to other U.S. Federal departments and agencies; Special Legal Consultant to the President of the United States, 1957-60; Member, Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure, 1955-62; Member,

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Administrative Conference of the United States, 1968-73; Member and Special Counsel, Commission for the Observance of the 25th Anniversary of the United Nations, 1970-71; U.S. Ambassador to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Personal Representative of the President of the United States, 1971-1972; Chairman, ABA Commission on National Institute of Justice, 1972-76; Director, National Savings & Trust Company Bank, 1957-81; Director, Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1972-84.

BAR MEMBERSHIPS:

District of Columbia; Supreme Court of the United States; U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and of other U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals; U.S. Tax Court; U.S. Court of Claims; Court of Military Appeals; Federal Communications Commission; Interstate Commerce Commission, and of other Federal boards and agencies; Honorary member of Canadian, Mexican, Madrid (Spain), and other foreign bar associations; Honorary member of Kansas, New Hampshire, New York, Iowa, and other U.S. state and local bar associations.

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATIONS:

Iredell Law Club (Duke University); Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity; President, Order of the Coif, George Washington Chapter of the Coif, 1960-61; President, George Washington University Law Alumni Association, 1950-51; Member, Duke Two-Hundred, Duke University, 1951; Omicron Delta Theta, 1954 (Duke honorary); President, Alumni Association of Duke University, 1959-60.

AWARDS:

Order of the Coif, 1937; Scholarship Key, Delta Theta Phi, 1937; Grotius Peace Award, 1958; The American Bar Association Medal, highest award of the American Bar Association, 1966; Legion Lex Award, University of Southern California, 1958; Alumni Achievement Award, George Washington University, 1959; Freedom Foundation George Washington Award for creating Law Day - USA, 1961; National Institute of Municipal Law Officers Public Service Award, 1961; The C. Francis Stradford Award, highest award of the National Bar Association, 1962; Outstanding Recognition Award,

Biographical Material

Washington Bar Association, 1965; Morris Abrams Award for contributions to World Law, 1965; AMVETS Americanism Award, 1967, for creating World Peace Through Law Program, Law Day - USA and Magna Carta Memorial; George Washington Law Achievement Award, 1969; Paul Harris Fellow Award of the Rotary Foundation, 1972; The first Whitney M. Young, Jr., Memorial Award, 1972; The Links, Inc., Distinguished Achievement Award for the Promotion of International Understanding and Goodwill, 1974; Certificate of Appreciation, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, U.S. Department of State, for worldwide volunteer program to strengthen rule of law internationally through the World Peace Through Law Center, 1976; D.C. Bar Association Award for Distinguished Public Service, 1975; Nansen Ring in Honor of Work for Refugees, 1976; Ralph Bunche World Peace Award, 1977; First Peacemaker Award of Rotary International, 1988; Recipient Duke University's Charles S. Murphy Public Service Award, 1990; Duke University Law Alumnus Practicing Lawyer Public Service Award created in name of Charles S. Rhyne, 1994; National Institute of Municipal Law Officers Award in name of Charles S. Rhyne, created in 1990, honoring a municipal attorney for Outstanding Service and not granted yearly but by special board selection only.

AUTHOR OF BOOKS:

Civil Aeronautics Act, annotated, 1939; Airports and the Courts, 1946; Labor Unions and Municipal Employee Law, 1946; Aviation Accident Law, 1947; Airport Lease and Concession Agreements, 1948; The Law of Municipal Contracts, 1952; Cases on Aviation Law, 1950; Municipal Law, 1957; International Law, 1971; Law and Judicial Systems of Nations, 1978; Law of Local Government Operations, 1980, updated, 1986; Police and Firefighters Law, 1982; Municipal Attorney Law, 1984; Mayor: Municipal Chief Executive Law, 1985.

AUTHOR OF MONOGRAPHS:

Labor Unions and Municipal Employee Law, 1949; Codification of Municipal Ordinances, 1961; Civil Rights Ordinances, 1963; The Law and Refugees, 1973; Consumer Protection Law and the Municipality, 1975; Renowned Law Givers and Great Law Documents of

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Humankind, 1975; The World's Great Religions and the World's Great Law Systems, 1975; Municipalities and Multiple Residential Housing: Condominiums and Rent Control, 1976; Tort Liability and Immunity of Municipal Officials, 1976; International Legal Protections for Human Rights: Handbook for World Law Day, August 21, 1977; Airports and the Law, 1979; The Law of Municipal Labor Relations, 1979; Law-Making Activities of the International Civil Aviation Organization; Law-Making Activities of the Commission on Transnational Corporations; Law-Making Activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency; Law-Making Activities of the Council of Europe; International Control of Narcotic Drugs: The Law-Making Activities of the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the International Narcotics Control Board; Law-Making Activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

LEGAL ORGANIZATIONS:

President, World Jurist Association of World Peace Through Law Center, 1990-1991, Elected Honorary President for Life, 1991; President, American Bar Association, 1957-58; Chairman, House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, 1956-57; Life Member, House of Delegates, American Bar Association; President, Bar Association of the District of Columbia, 1955-56; National Chairman, Young Lawyers Section of the American Bar Association, 1944-45; Chairman, Section of International and Comparative Law of the American Bar Association, 1948-49; Chairman, Aeronautical Law Committee of the American Bar Association, 1946-54; A Founding Member and Board Trustee Lawyers Committee For Civil Rights Under Law, Created by President John F. Kennedy on June 21, 1963; Chairman, (Member Sole) Committee to Erect Magna Carta Monument on Runnymede Meadow, England, 1956-57; Chairman, Special Committee on World Peace through Law of the American Bar Association, 1958-65; Member, Board of Governors and Committees of the American Bar Association and Committees of the House of Delegates and Sections of the American Bar Association; President, American Bar Foundation, 1957-58; Chairman, Fellows of the American Bar

Biographical Material

Foundation, 1959-60, Co-Founder and Life Member; Life Member, American Society of International Law; Member, The Barristers; Member, The Vinson Club; Life Member and Director, American Judicature Society; Life Member, Delta Theta Phi Law Fraternity; Vice-President, National Legal Aid Association, 1957-58; Vice-President, Inter-American Bar Association, 1957-58; Vice-President, International Bar Association, 1957-58; President, World Peace Through Law Center, 1963-91; Chairman of the Board and President, World Peace Through Law Foundation, 1964--; Fellow, American College of Trial Lawyers; Honorary Fellow of the American Law Library of the Middle Temple, London, 1974; Life Member and Honorary President, World Association of Lawyers, 1975--; Member, U.S. Supreme Court Historical Society, 1975.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND CLUBS:

Director, National Aeronautics Association; Trustee, Aero Club; General Counsel and Member of the Board of Directors, United States Committee for Atlantic Congress, Inc.; National Council of Atlantic Union Committee; Director, Federal City Council; Member, Metropolitan Club, Washington, D.C.; Member, Congressional Country Club; Member, Easton (Maryland) Country Club; Life Member, National Lawyers Club; Member, National Press Club; Member, University Club.

OTHER DATA IN:

Who's Who in the World; World Legal Directory; Who's Who in America; Who's Who in American Law; Who's Who in American Education; Who Knows and What; Who's Who in Commerce and Industry; Dictionary of International Biography; World Biography; Directory of American Scholars; The International Year Book; International Statesmen; Statesmen Who's Who; Personalities of America; Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory; Notable Americans of the Bicentennial Era; The Blue Book, Leaders of the English Speaking World; The American Bar; Time Magazine, May 5, 1958 (cover story); North Carolina Lives (1962).

APPENDIX C
CHARLES S. RHYNE IS AWARDED AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION MEDAL (Excerpted from Vol. 52
of ABA Journal)

"Charles S. Rhyne of Washington, D.C., became the thirty-first recipient of the American Bar Association Medal at the Association's 89th Annual Meeting in Montreal last month. The presentation was made to Mr. Rhyne, at the Annual Dinner on August 9, in the Grand Ballroom of the Queen Elizabeth Hotel.

The medal is the highest honor the Association can bestow. It is awarded, at the discretion of the Board of Governors, to a person chosen for "conspicuous service to the cause of American jurisprudence". Established in 1929, the medal was first awarded to the late Samuel Williston.

The medal is fourteen-carat gold, three inches in diameter. On the obverse is the St. Memin profile of John Marshall with an inscription from the Massachusetts constitution: "To the end it may be a government of laws and not of men." The reverse side shows a seated figure representing Justice, with the single Latin word, Justitia.

The citation accompanying the medal reads:

'Leader of the organized Bar, locally and nationally, he has brought to the service of our profession constructive imagination, as to the function of the Bar in national and international statesmanship. As a successful practitioner and able advocate, and as a teacher and writer, particularly in the fields of aviation and municipal law, he has achieved professional prominence and demonstrated in high measure the finest qualities of personal leadership. Not content with personal success, however, he has devoted his intelligence, his time and his dynamic energy to widening the profession's horizons.

'It was his vision that brought into being the annual observance of Law Day - USA, a National program with ever-expanding influence, reminding our fellow citizens of their heritage of freedom and equal justice under law.

ABA Gold Medal Award

'A student of international and comparative law, he proposed that the lawyers of the world, as an effective and influential element in society everywhere, should work within their respective Nations, yet cooperatively, in a common effort to substitute law for force in all human affairs, and thus promote World Peace Through Law. In the nine years following his proposal, great strides have been made in this endeavor, in all of which he had consistently taken a leading part. The establishment of the World Peace Through Law Center, of which he is President, was one of these important developments, culminating within the past year in the Washington World Conference on World Peace Through Law.

'For the leadership he has provided, not alone for the American Bar Association but for the lawyers and jurists of the World, he has fulfilled the highest traditions of the Bar and contributed constructive statesmanship of the highest order.

'The American Bar Association is proud to bestow the American Bar Association Medal upon Charles Sylvanus Rhyne for conspicuous service to the cause of American jurisprudence.'

In accepting the award, Mr. Rhyne responded in part as follows:

'I am deeply conscious that only in a representative capacity can I properly accept this great honor. I accept this medal very humbly and gratefully, as a tribute to a program which personifies the major purpose of the American Bar Association: that of public service. This Association has indeed rendered a towering public service on the greatest of mankind's problems - world peace...

'Achievements in law are always the result of collective efforts by many men and women. So it is here. In honoring one, you, in fact, honor thousands of the Bench and Bar throughout the World whose efforts to strengthen the rule of law have moved world peace closer to reality. It is in this spirit that I thank you not only for the honor to all of us, but for the recognition given to the great movement in which we are so deeply concerned. The award of

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this coveted medal will inspire all of us to even greater efforts.'

Mr. Rhyne was only 45 years old when he became President of the American Bar Association in 1957, after a busy and varied career of activity in the organized Bar, which included the presidency of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia in 1955-56, service as State Delegate from the District of Columbia since 1946, service as Chairman of the House of Delegates in 1956-57, and service as either Chairman or a member of more than twenty Committees of the Association and Chairman of two Sections: Junior Bar Conference and the Section of International and Comparative Law. He has continued to devote his energetic talents to the Association and the organized Bar, and holds a seat in the House of Delegates as a former President.

As the Association's incoming President in 1957, he played a major role in the extensive and impressive ceremonies during the London portion of the 80th Annual Meeting that year. Speaking at the dedication of the American Bar Association Memorial to Magna Carta, an eight-column rotunda with a central pedestal erected on the Runnymede Meadow, Mr. Rhyne declared:

'...It is our earnest desire that this dedication ceremony may be seen and understood throughout the whole world as encompassing, not merely the dedication of a monument, but also the rededication of the people of two great Nations to the principles which have made and kept them free. Then will this monument stand forever as a symbolic beacon to summon all enslaved peoples toward the freedom that can be theirs. The ultimate goal of all people, in all Nations, must be peace in freedom under the rule of law...'

During his incumbency as President and through his conception and action, Law Day - USA was inaugurated, and it has been observed on May 1 each year throughout the United States. By a Presidential Proclamation issued on February 3 of that year, President Eisenhower designated May 1, 1958 as the first Law Day - USA. In 1959, Mr. Rhyne won a Freedom Foundation award for the creation of Law Day.

ABA Gold Medal Award

Mr. Rhyne was born on a farm near Charlotte, North Carolina, on June 23, 1912. After attending public schools in Mecklenburg County and being graduated from Berryhill High School, he attended Duke University in 1928-29. He had to quit school during the Depression, however, and he earned money to return by working as a bellhop and cowhand in Wyoming. He returned to Duke in 1932, but he later transferred to George Washington University Law School, from which he was awarded his LL.B. in 1937 and a D.C.L. in 1938. He was admitted to the District of Columbia Bar in 1937 and has practiced there since.

To the legal profession, Mr. Rhyne is perhaps best known as an authority on aeronautical and municipal law, in which fields he is the author of several books, and as the World's busiest salesman for the concept of World Peace Through Law. After he completed his year as Association President, he served for several years as Chairman of the Association's Committee on World Peace Through Law. Through his efforts, the World Peace Through Law Center was established in Washington and a series of Regional Meetings of lawyers and jurists was held to explore practical ways in which the concept could be furthered and implemented. These gatherings have culminated in two World Conferences on Peace Through Law, one held in Athens in 1963 and the other in Washington in 1965.

Previous Recipients of the American Bar Association Medal and the year they were awarded are: 1929, Samuel Williston; 1930, Elihu Root; 1931, Oliver Wendell Holmes; 1932, John Henry Wigmore; 1934, George Woodward Wickersham; 1938, Herbert Harley; 1939, Edgar Bronson Tolman; 1940, Roscoe Pound; 1941, George Wharton Pepper; 1942, Charles Evans Hughes; 1943, John J. Parker; 1944, Hatton W. Sumners; 1946, Carl McFarland; 1947, William L. Ransom; 1948, Arthur T. Vanderbilt; 1950, Orie L. Phillips; 1951, Reginald Heber Smith; 1952, Harrison Tweed; 1953, Frank E. Holman; 1954, George Maurice Morris; 1956, Robert G. Storey; 1957, William Clarke Mason; 1958, E. Smythe Gambrell; 1959,

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Grenville Clark; 1960, William A. Schnader; 1961, Jacob Mark Lashly; 1962, Tom C. Clark; 1963, Felix Frankfurter; 1964, Henry S. Drinker; 1965, Edmund M. Morgan; and 1966, Charles S. Rhyne."

Recipients since 1966 are: 1967, Roger J. Traynor; 1968, J. Edward Lumbard; 1969, Walter V. Schaefer; 1970, Frank C. Haymond; 1971, Whitney North Seymour; 1972, Harold J. Gallagher; 1973, William J. Jameson; 1974, Ross L. Malone; 1975, Leon Jaworski; 1976, Bernard G. Segal; 1977, Edward L. Wright; 1978, Erwin N. Griswold; 1979, Lewis F. Powell, Jr.; 1981, Chesterfield Smith; 1982, Earl F. Morris; 1984, Robert W. Meserve; 1986, Justin A. Stanley; 1987, Warren E. Burger; 1988, F. Wm. McCalpin; 1989, Wm. Reece Smith, Jr.; 1990, A. Sherman Christensen; 1991, Robert B. McKay; 1992, Thurgood Marshall; 1993, Randolph W. Thrower; 1994, William J. Brennan, Jr; and 1995, Shirley Mount Hufstedler.

Shirley Hufstedler and I some years ago worked together on some of the Nutrilite litigation of which I write supra pp. 141-144 and I have admired her distinguished career as she moved ever upward. Shirley has in her renowned career earned distinction as a State and U.S. Court of Appeals judge, as a lawyer, a U.S. Presidential cabinet member, and in other endeavors in legal and public service. No one has ever received the ABA Gold Medal who deserved it more.

APPENDIX D
1975 CERTIFICATE OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE

"THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
CERTIFICATE OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE 1975
CHARLES S. RHYNE, ESQUIRE

This Certificate is presented to Charles S. Rhyme on the 6th Day of December, 1975 in recognition of his long and distinguished contribution to the advancement of the legal profession and the administration of justice in this City and throughout the United States and the World.

Since his admission to the Bar in 1937, he has continued to give unstintingly of his time and abilities to the great benefit of the legal community of this nation and the world. As a member of this Association since 1938, he has served his fellow members in many capacities, culminating in his leadership as President in 1955-56. As a long active and devoted member of the American Bar Association, he has served as a Member of the House of Delegates since 1944; as Chairman of several committees; as Chairman of the House of Delegates in 1956-57; and as President of the Association in 1957-58. As one of the founders of the World Peace Through Law Center, he has served as its President since 1965 and has devoted great energy and skill to the work of the Center in strengthening the world's legal system. As President of the Center, he has recently concluded a most successful Seventh World Law Conference in Washington, D.C. attended by members of the legal community from 130 nations. The Bar Association is proud to present to him this highest commendation for distinguished service.

Done by Resolution of the Board of Directors at Washington, D.C. on the 10th Day of November, 1975.

The Bar Association of the District of Columbia

(Signed) David N. Webster, President

(Signed) Thomas P. Brown, III, Secretary"

APPENDIX E
FIRST NOBEL PEACE PRIZE NOMINATION

*"SUBMISSION OF THE CANDIDACY OF
CHARLES SYLVANUS RHYNE
TO THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

January 19, 1966

Nobel Peace Prize Committee
The Stortinget
Drammensveien 19
Oslo, Norway

Gentlemen:

The signers of this letter join in respectfully proposing for the consideration of your Honorable Committee Mr. Charles Sylvanus Rhyne of the United States as a candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

We do so in full awareness that only the most outstanding examples of World leadership in the cause of peace are worthy of your Committee's attention. We believe the candidacy we are here proposing meets this high standard. In conceiving and carrying forward a positive, worldwide plan to replace armed force with the rule of law in relations between Nations; in mobilizing World opinion and the leaders of the legal profession of many Nations in support of that goal, we believe Mr. Rhyne has brought dramatically nearer the day when Dr. Alfred Nobel's dream of a warless world can be realized.

The convening in September of 1965 of the World Conference on Peace Through Law, bringing together more than 3,000 leaders of the legal profession from 115 Nations, was an historic milestone in the peace-through-law effort for which Mr. Rhyne has been chiefly responsible during the last decade. The Conference, held September 12-18 in Washington, D.C., was sponsored by the World Peace Through Law Center of which Mr. Rhyne has been Chairman since its formation in 1963.

* Copied from Text of the Nomination

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This was the largest congress for world peace ever held under private auspices. It resulted in adoption of a comprehensive program of research and action on the part of the legal profession, throughout the World, looking toward the strengthening of international law and legal institutions.

To carry forward that broad program, the World Peace Through Law Center has now established its permanent secretariat at Geneva. There it will coordinate the action program formulated at the Washington Conference, and also plan further congresses. Results and recommendations ultimately will be transmitted for consideration and implementation to the United Nations and to the governments of all Nations.

When Charles S. Rhyne was elected in 1957, as President of the American Bar Association, he was the youngest man, at 45, ever to hold that high office. It was through his initiative that the Association created in 1958 its World Peace Through Law Committee, forerunner of the present World Peace Through Law Center. The Center is an independent organization of more than three thousand lawyers and jurists from 115 Nations, whose affairs are directed by a 22-member Executive Committee. Chief Justices of the highest courts, in a majority of the Nations, are honorary members of the Center. Membership embraces scores of leaders of bar organizations throughout the World, and it is growing.

Between 1959 and 1963, under the aegis of the World Peace Through Law Committee of the American Bar Association and the Chairmanship of Mr. Rhyne, the marshaling of the ideas and influence of the World's one million lawyers for the peace through law undertaking was carried forward. Four Continental Conferences were held, at San Jose for the Americas; at Lagos for Africa; at Tokyo for Australasia; and in Rome for Europe. These were followed in 1963 by the first World Conference in Athens, attended by more than one thousand lawyers and judges from 105 Nations. It was at the Athens Conference that the World Peace Through Law Center was created and Mr. Rhyne elected as its Chairman.

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In the planning, arranging and financing of all of these Conferences, Mr. Rhyne was the guiding force and inspirational leader. Through each of them he succeeded in enlisting more and more of the acknowledged World leaders of the Bar as active, enthusiastic supporters of his crusade to translate into reality his vision of a system of international courts or tribunals capable of resolving international controversies by legal process.

The late Dag Hammarskjold said in 1955:

"One of the most important political problems on which progress is needed is the working out of specific application and consequences of a new rule of law which outlaws aggressive force..."

This is precisely the difficult problem which Mr. Rhyne has attacked with such vigor, imagination and success. He has visited more than half the Nations in the World, written scores of articles and spoken before hundreds of audiences of lawyers and laymen. In all of this he has given to the cause of peace many weeks and months of his time taken at personal sacrifice from his busy private law practice. He has done so as a private citizen and a practicing lawyer because he conceived peace through law to be the greatest challenge facing the lawyers of the World and the greatest need of mankind in the nuclear age. Mr. Rhyne has been the one indispensable person in initiating and maintaining this global effort; recognition of him would greatly encourage and stimulate furtherance of its urgent goal.

The documents included with this presentation give a clearer conception of the magnitude of this total program, and of what it has accomplished. That all of these efforts have laid the firmest foundation in history for ultimate achievement of a World ruled by law we firmly believe. We further believe this could not have been accomplished except for the extraordinary vision, energy and personal dynamism of Charles Rhyne, and his complete dedication to "an idea whose time has come".

Respectfully submitted,

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Robert G. Storey - President, Southwestern Legal Foundation; Dean Emeritus, Southern Methodist University Law School, Dallas, Texas; Myres S. McDougal - President, Association of American Law Schools; Sterling Professor of Law, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut; Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hauge; Louis Henkin - Hamilton Fish Professor of Law, Columbia University, New York City; Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration; Leon Jaworski - Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration; Past President, American College of Trial Lawyers; Bank of the Southwest Building, Houston, Texas; Edwin L. Weisel - Member, Permanent Court of Arbitration; Partner, Simpson, Thatcher and Bartlett, 120 Broadway, New York City; Hardy Dillard - Dean of the Department of Law, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia; Carnegie Lecturer (1957) Hague Academy of International Law; Former President, American Society of International Law.

PROGRESS FOR PEACE THROUGH LAW

SUMMARY OF THE GROUNDS UPON WHICH THE NOMINATION IS BASED

The program of which Charles S. Rhyne has been the chief architect conforms closely to the letter and spirit of the Nobel Peace Prize as conceived by its founder. That program has brought together, as active participants, more than 15,000 World leaders in law and government - and enlisted the support of many more - through the unprecedented series of Continental and World Congresses culminating in the Second World Conference on Peace Through Law in 1965. Over \$1 million in private financing was raised to make the Conferences possible.

Out of the series of congresses has come significant progress toward establishing the rule of law as the dominant influence in World affairs:

- 1) The creation of the World Peace Through Law Center and establishment of its permanent headquarters in Geneva;

- 2) Approval by the World Conferences of a World law code encompassing principles of international

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law, and endorsement of a World judicial system including regional courts;

3) Publication by the Center of the first international directory of the legal profession, summarizing information about the court systems, bar organizations and law schools of more than 100 countries. The working papers for the Athens and Washington World Conferences constituted the most complete compendium of existing international law and legal institutions yet published;

4) Activating of 54 Committees of lawyers from many Nations to formulate specific recommendations for steps to broaden existing international law, and judicial institutions, in specific spheres of law;

5) Chief Justices and other ranking jurists, from throughout the World, brought together for the first time at the Washington Conference of 1965, and plans laid for an International Conference for Judicial Cooperation;

6) Broadening of international law education in the law schools of many countries, and greatly improving communication between the legal professions of all Nations through regular publications distributed in three languages;

7) Achieving a consensus among leading lawyers and jurists of the World that extension of the rule of law in the World community is both essential and feasible.

The World Peace Through Law Center is an independent, privately supported organization with a current membership of more than 3,000 lawyers and judges of more than 115 Nations. It is coordinating the worldwide program of research, education and action under the chairmanship of Mr. Rhyne. It also is planning, and will carry forward, future Regional and World Conferences to formalize recommendations to the governments of Nations and to the United Nations. Through its headquarters at 75 rue de Lyon, in Geneva, it will publish regular research reports and otherwise serve as an information clearinghouse in the international law field.

The Center's program is directed realistically to seeking practical solutions to specific problems.

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Its already organized and functioning Committees include those on Constitutional Guarantees of the Rule of Law; General Principles of International Law; Disarmament; International and Regional Courts; Space Law; Foreign Investments, and Regional Political Institutions. Other Committees will consider approximately 100 proposals approved for study by the 1965 World Conference.

Public attention has been focused on the potential of the peace through law program as never before. During his Presidency of the American Bar Association (1957-1958), Mr. Rhyne was instrumental in establishing Law Day - USA, as an annual observance on May 1 to foster understanding and respect for law and legal institutions. Through his initiative the first World Law Day was proclaimed by the heads of government of many Nations on September 13, 1965. The dialogue among lawyers and laymen, and in the news media of the World, has been greatly extended. Statements by heads of many countries in support of the program, and addresses by judges of the highest courts at the World Conferences, have contributed to a growing awareness of the program and its objectives.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PROGRAM

1957 - As President of the American Bar Association, Charles S. Rhyne appointed an ad hoc Committee, under the Chairmanship of Thomas E. Dewey, to review international law and legal institutions with a view to identifying needs and ways in which legal profession leadership could be exerted to strengthen them.

1958 - The Dewey Committee reported an urgent need to codify international law, and increase the use of existing international tribunals, and develop public support for the rule of law in world affairs. It urged an organized program of "cooperation and an exchange of ideas and philosophies among members of the legal profession on an international scale". The American Bar Association created by formal action of its House of Delegates the Special Committee on World

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Peace Through Law. Charles S. Rhyne was appointed as its Chairman by then ABA President Ross L. Malone. The International Bar Association, at its Conference in Cologne, Germany, voted endorsement and support of the program.

1959 - Ten thousand letters went out to Bar organizations and individual leaders throughout the World, soliciting ideas and recommendations as to procedure for mobilizing the legal profession for international action for peace through law. Five Regional Conferences of U.S. lawyers were held to consider steps for development of the program. The Conferences were organized by the Committee headed by Mr. Rhyne, and were held in Boston, Mass.; Charlotte, N.C.; Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif., and Dallas, Tex. Each Conference was attended by 50 or more lawyers, Judges and professors of law.

1960 - In accordance with consensuses reached in the preliminary surveys, planning began for a series of four Continental Conferences of leading lawyers from the Americas, Asia and Australia, Africa and the Middle East, and Europe. Scores of Bar Associations in the U.S. and other Countries created World Peace Through Law Committees to assist in the unprecedented program.

1961-62 - Four Continental Conferences were held as follows: Americas Conference, San Jose, Costa Rica, June 11-14, 1961, 23 Nations represented. Asian - Australasian Conference, Tokyo, Japan, September 17-20, 1961, 18 Nations represented. Africa and Middle East Conference, Lagos, Nigeria, December 3-6, 1961, 38 Nations represented. European Conference, Rome, Italy, April 1-4, 1962, 24 Nations represented.

1963 - First World Conference on Peace Through Law was held in Athens, Greece (June 30-July 6), attended by over one thousand delegates and participants from 105 Nations. "Declaration of Athens" adopted, stating general principles for enlarging the rule of law in World affairs, and outlining a Global Work Program of research and preparatory steps in 12 spheres of law on which consensuses were reached. Permanent World Peace Through Law Center created, and Executive Committee elected.

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1964 - Temporary headquarters of World Peace Through Law Center established in Washington and working Committees established to carry forward the Global Work Program. Materials assembled for international legal directory; publication started of reports and papers of the Athens Conference; also of regular bulletin on progress reports for World distribution in three languages, and a "Pamphlet Series" on specific proposals for improving international judicial processes. Planning begun for the Second World Conference on Peace Through Law.

1965 - First Law Day held on September 13 by official Proclamation in approximately one hundred Nations. Second World Peace Through Law Conference held in Washington, D.C., September 12-18, with attendance of 5,200 from 121 Nations, including 254 jurists of the highest Courts of 65 Nations. Resolutions adopted urging governments to enter into treaties looking toward a system of Regional Courts for adjudication of controversies, urging all Nations to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and otherwise advancing the Global Work Program.

1966 - World Peace Through Law Center permanent headquarters transferred to Geneva, Switzerland."

Note: Omitted are the voluminous selected editorial comments and news stories for World Peace Through Law for 1963-1965, The Time Cover story of June, 1958 on Law Day - USA, addresses by Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Lyndon B. Johnson, Chief Justice Earl Warren and others, photo highlights of the World Peace Through Law Program and editorial comments on Law Day - USA and World Peace Through Law which were attached to the nomination of support of the nomination with the following:

NAMES OF THOSE WHO SENT SUPPORTING LETTERS TO THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Sadrudin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; Earl Warren, The Chief Justice of the United States; Carlos Alberto Dunshee De Abranches, Professor of International Law at Guanabara State

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University Law School and at the Official School of Diplomacy in Brazil; Edwin B. Forsythe, Member U.S. Congress; Chong Yum Kim, Secretary-General to the President, Seoul, Korea; Weber Michaud, President of the Committee World Peace Through Law for Haiti; Voitto Saario, Justice of Supreme Court, Finland; Ernest Arendt, President du Conseil Universitaire; Roman C. Pucinski, Member U.S. Congress; Hugh Scott, U.S. Senator; Charles McC.Mathias, Jr., U.S. Senator; John N. Hazard, Professor of Public Law at Columbia University in New York and Past President of the International Association of Legal Science; M. Cherif Bassiouni, Professor of Law, DePaul University; John Sherman Cooper, U.S. Senator; William T. Cahill, former Governor of New Jersey; Dr. J. Rotenstreich, former President of Israel Bar; Dr. H. Varasteh, Lawyer in Iran, Mayor of Tabriz, Iran and Chairman of World Peace Through Law Committee; Eduardo Varas Videla, Former Minister of the Supreme Court of Chile and President of the Chilean Committee for World Peace Through Law; Sansern Kraichitti, Justice of the Supreme Court of Thailand and Secretary-General of the Thai Bar; Eduardo Caceres Lehnhoff, Vice-President of the Republic of Guatemala; Henry P. Smith, III, Member U.S. Congress; William S. Thompson, District of Columbia Superior Court Judge; William L. Hungate, Member U.S. Congress; Wiley Mayne, Member U.S. Congress; Sam J. Ervin, Jr., U.S. Senator; James W. Cobb, President of National Bar Association; B. Everett Jordan, U.S. Senator; Fernando Fournier, Costa Rican lawyer and Ambassador; Hubert Humphrey, U.S. Senator and U.S. Vice-President; John Sparkman, U.S. Senator; Cleveland L. Dennard, President of Washington Technical Institute; Mike Mansfield, Majority Leader, U.S. Senate; Hardy C. Dillard, Judge of the International Court of Justice, Dean of University of Virginia Law School; Thomas N. Downing, Member U.S. Congress; Strom Thurmond, U.S. Senator; Paul Findley, Member U.S. Congress; Bradford Morse, Member U.S. Congress; Robert J. Dole, U.S. Senator; Robert F. Drinan, Member U.S. Congress; Amelito R. Mutuc, Constitutional Convention Delegate of Philippines;

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William Thos Carter, Director of Division of Program Resources of Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C.; John J. Flynt, Jr., Member U.S. Congress; Paul Phillips Cooke, President of District of Columbia Teachers College; Dr. Erman W. Edgecombe, President of Washington Urban League; Terry Sanford, President of Duke University; James W. Symington, Member U.S. Congress; Hiriam L. Fong, U.S. Senator; James L. Hudson, Lawyer, District of Columbia; H. Carl Moultrie, Chairman of District of Columbia Commission on Human Rights; Colston A. Lewis, Commissioner of Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington, D.C.; Vernon X. Miller, Professor, School of Law Catholic University; Robert G. Storey, President of the Southwestern Legal Foundation and former ABA President; Walter H. Brummond, Member of the World Peace Through Law Committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin; Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of the United Nations Development Program; Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan, former Attorney General of Pakistan and Chairman, World Peace Through Law Committee; Dr. Nobuo Naritomi, Vice-President of World Peace Through Law Center, President of the Japanese Federation of Bar Associations and President of the International Bar Association; Mohammad Hidayatullah, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India and Acting President of India; M.T.I. Julien, Senator of Trinidad; J.B. Piggott, Australian National Chairman of World Peace Through Law; Fouad B. Atalla, Jordan lawyer, Winner of World Lawyer Award; Dr. Milan Bartos, Vice-President of the International Law Association; Roberto Regala, Justice of Philippines; K.L. Shirk, Jr., International Chamber of Commerce, General Legal Counsel; Viscount Dilhorne, House of Lords - London, former Attorney General, Lord Chancellor of England; Roland Barnes, Solicitor General, Liberia; Bill Brock, U.S. Senator; Julio Cueta Rua, Professor of Law, University of Buenos Aires Law School; Bruno V. Bitker, Chairman of the World Peace Through Law Committee of the State Bar of Wisconsin; Gilbert Gude, Member U.S. Congress; Andrew Lee, Advisor to the Premier Chinese National

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Government and Dean of Soochow University School of Law; John Marshall, Prime Minister of New Zealand; Giovanni A. Abbo, Justice of the S.R. Rota and Secretary-General of the Department of Economic Affairs of the Holy See; Peter H. Dominick, U.S. Senator; Lloyd H. Elliott, President of George Washington University; Parmenio Cardenas, President of the Supreme Court of Columbia, Member of Parliament and Governor of Cundinamarca; Orval Hansen, Member U.S. Congress; Arthur Larson, Former Assistant to President Eisenhower, Director of Duke University World Rule of Law Center, Professor of Law; Lord Denning, Master of Rolls, London; Raymond Pace Alexander, Senior Judge, Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Alan Bible, U.S. Senator; John C. White, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand; Lawrence J. Hogan, Member U.S. Congress; William V. Roth, Jr., U.S. Senator; Goetz M. Pollzien, German Attorney; Miriam T. Rooney, Dean of Seton Hall University, School of Law; Rudolph T. Hubbard, Former Executive Administrator and Controller of Civitan International; S.K. Prasad, Chief Justice of Sakkim, Chairman World Peace Through Law Committee; Dr. Hassan Kamel, Advisor to the Government of Qatar and Qatar Chairman of World Peace Through Law; J.H. Pretorius, Past Chairman of the Association of Law Societies of Southern Africa and National Chairman for South Africa of the World Peace Through Law Center; M.H. Blackwood, Solicitor from Blantyre, Malawi; Noel M. Rassam, Advocate, Committee Member of the Human Rights Society of Iraq; Edmond Martin-Achard, Attorney of Geneva Bar, former Batonnier of Bar, Professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Geneva, former Vice-President of the Swiss Federation of Jurists and member of Executive Committee of the International Bar Association; F.E. Guandique, Lawyer, Managua, Nicaragua; Gonzalo Oritz Martin, Lawyer, Professor of Law at University of Costa Rica and Member of Committee of United Nations for Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination; Antonio Martìnez Bàez, Lawyer, Law Professor, National University of Mexico; Carlo Fornario, former President of Italian

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Bar Association and President of Union of Rome; Nemr Hebbe, Council for the Retirement Fund of Lawyers and Vice-President of the Union International des Avocats; Le Tai Trein, Jurist, former First President of the Court of Appeals in Saigon, Councillor to the Supreme Court of Appeals, former Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs, former President of the National Vietnamese Section of the International Commission of Jurists and current Adjunct Procurer General to the Supreme Court of Viet Nam; Pentti Ajo, Activity Leader for Finland's Association of Lawyers; L.S. Davar, Chairman World Peace Through Law Center, Calcutta, India; Dr. Bong Duck Chun, National Chairman of World Peace Through Law Committee of Korea; Thomas A. Doyle, Former Chairman, General Counsel of the Bar of Ireland; and, H.O. Davis, National President of World Peace Through Law Center in Nigeria.

CHARLES S. RHYNE'S PERSONAL NOTE

I was greatly honored when the distinguished members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration prepared, signed and forwarded the above Submission, nominating me for the Nobel Peace Prize. I was further honored by the letters of support written to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee. This partial list contains the names of those who wrote supporting letters.

I consider these letters of praise, not to be praise of me personally, but of endorsement of the great cause of World Peace Through Law of which I have been but one of thousands who, in the words of the Submission signers, have made this cause "an idea whose time has come".

While I have not been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, I am indeed proud of the recognition which this Nomination and its kind words about the American Bar Association initiative for World Peace Through Law received thereby. I am certain that this initiative, which reached out to and was embraced by the legal profession of the World as their own, resulted in the turn to the Rule of Law by the World

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Community of which I write in this Volume. As I have said therein, I never worked alone. I worked with many legal professionals of my own Nation and believe our contacts and correspondence included all Nations of the World. It was chiefly their work which created and produced the "Turn to the Law" by the peoples of the World as a substitute for force, thus producing the accomplishment which I believe is the great "landmark" of the Twentieth Century.

I did not see or receive or know of the above nomination until long after it was made. Joseph Stecker, Executive Director of ABA forwarded a copy to me together with the exhibits and copies of the supporting letters more than one year after the nomination was sent to the Nobel Peace Prize Committee.

APPENDIX F
***1994 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE NOMINATION**

January 24, 1994

Professor F. Sejersted, Chairman
The Norwegian Nobel Committee
Drammensveien 19, N. 0255
Oslo, Norway

Dear Professor Sejersted:

We have the honor of nominating for 1994 for the Nobel Peace Award:

The Honorable Charles S. Rhyne
Jointly With
World Jurist Association

The basis for your favorable consideration of this nomination is set forth in the discussions below and the exhibits attached thereto.

Respectfully submitted,

Raul I. Goco,
President, World Jurist
Association; and,
Charles H. Burton,
National President for
United States of
America, World Jurist
Association

*Copied from Text of the Nomination

TO THE NOBEL COMMITTEE FOR THE 1994 PRIZE FOR PEACE

In recognition of the truly outstanding work of Mr. Rhyne and the World Peace Through Law Center, (now known as the World Jurist Association), in the pursuit and advancement of World Peace over the course of more than fifty years.

It is appropriate at this time to expand opportunities to promote World Peace, and that the Founder and long-time President of World Peace Through Law Center, be recognized for his efforts to

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promote peace, and the organization that he founded be encouraged and enabled to continue to progress toward the goal of Peace Through Law throughout the World.

REASONS FOR APPROVAL OF NOBEL PEACE AWARD FOR 1994 TO CHARLES S. RHYNE AND THE WORLD JURIST ASSOCIATION

1. Founder of World Peace Through Law Center

Mr. Rhyne was the driving force from the beginning, in 1958, in establishing World Peace Through Law (now World Jurist Association). Since 1963, Conferences and Seminars have been held in cities all over the World. The Association is now a vital force in promoting "The Rule of Law" throughout the World. World Jurist Association is recognized and acknowledged by Judges and lawyers, throughout the World, as a permanent monument to Mr. Rhyne's pro bono publico work in the promotion of World Peace.

2. Founder of Law Day - USA

Through Mr. Rhyne's efforts, President Dwight D. Eisenhower declared the first Law Day - USA, effective May 1, 1958. On that date, over 20,000 events were sponsored in the United States by the American Bar Association and State and City Bar Associations throughout the United States. Each year since 1958, on May 1st throughout the United States, Law Day - USA has been celebrated with special events sponsored by the American Bar Association and State and City Bar Associations emphasizing the importance of the Rule of Law. May 1st was picked by Mr. Rhyne to coincide with the celebrations and military parades held in the Soviet Union in honor of the founding of Communism, which occurred each year on May 1st. Mr. Rhyne's idea, in designating May 1st for Law Day - USA, was to emphasize the dramatic difference between Communism (as then practiced in the Soviet Union and other communist Countries) and the Rule of Law in the United States.

3. Founder of World Law Day

At the instigation of Mr. Rhyne, in 1965 President Lyndon B. Johnson declared and established

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World Law Day. Since its establishment in 1965, World Law Day rites have been celebrated and honored during each of the Conferences held by the World Jurist Association throughout the World.

4. World Peace Through Law Conference Program

Format

Mr. Rhyne established the format for World Peace Through Law Conference programs which consist of panel discussions on subjects of importance to the fostering of World Peace, such as Terrorism, Human Rights, World Children's Rights, International Trade, Legal Education, Drugs - Domestic and International, Media/Free Speech and Free Press, Aviation and Space Law, and related subjects, as the importance of these and like subjects in these areas changes from time to time.

In 1971, Mr. Rhyne showed his ingenuity and foresight by adding to the Conference program a Demonstration Trial on a subject of current importance and interest in the international law field. The Demonstration Trial in the Manila Conference (1993), for example, involved the rights of refugees to food, shelter, and medical care, and the obligations of governments to provide such services to refugees. The Panel of Judges for each of these trials is always a group of the most knowledgeable Judges in the World (mostly Chief Judges of the highest Courts in their Countries). The proponents representing each litigant are always lawyers from various Countries throughout the World who have the very highest reputation for ability. The Demonstration Trial is always a highlight of each World Jurist Conference.

5. Establishment of World Peace Through Law Center

World Peace Through Law Center was an outgrowth of the establishment in 1957 by the President of the American Bar Association of a Special Committee on World Peace Through Law. The first Chairman of this Special Committee was the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey. The Committee consisted of a panel of the most distinguished lawyers in the United States. Governor Dewey was not able to continue as Chairman of this Committee, and Charles S. Rhyne was named Chairman.

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After his appointment, Mr. Rhyne arranged for the Committee to hold Regional Conferences in the United States to determine the purposes and objectives to be guidelines for the establishment of a permanent organization. Regional Conferences were held and had as a further objective to determine specifically the need for, and interest in, the establishment of an organization to promote World Peace Through Law. These Conferences were held in the following cities:

Boston, Massachusetts	March 27-28, 1959
Charlotte, North Carolina	April 10-11, 1959
Chicago, Illinois	April 17-18, 1959
San Francisco, California	April 24-25, 1959
Dallas, Texas	April 28-29, 1959

To determine the need for, and interest in, such an organization throughout the rest of the World, Mr. Rhyne also arranged to hold Continental Conferences in the following areas:

Americas	June 1961	San Jose, Costa Rica
Asia & Australia	September 1961	Tokyo, Japan
Africa	December 1961	Lagos, Nigeria
Europe	April 1962	Rome, Italy

Based upon the Regional Meetings in the United States of America and the Continental Conferences in the Countries set forth above, it was the conclusion of the Conference participants and Mr. Rhyne that an organization such as World Peace Through Law Center was needed by Peacemakers and Peacekeepers to promote "The Rule of Law."

6. World Peace Through Law Conferences

Since the establishment of World Peace Through Law Center, the following World Conferences have been held, under the leadership of Mr. Rhyne, bi-annually since 1963, as follows:

1. Athens, Greece	1963
2. Washington, D.C., USA	1965
3. Geneva, Switzerland	1967
4. Bangkok, Thailand	1969
5. Belgrade, Yugoslavia	1971
6. Abidjan, Ivory Coast	1973
7. Washington, D.C., USA	1975
8. Manila, Philippines	1977
9. Madrid, Spain	1979

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- | | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 10. Sao Paulo, Brazil | 1981 |
| 11. Cairo, Egypt | 1983 |
| 12. Berlin, Germany | 1985 |
| 13. Seoul, Korea | 1987 |
| 14. Beijing, China | 1990 |
| 15. Barcelona, Spain | 1991 |
| 16. Manila, Philippines | 1993 |

At all of these Conferences, Panel Discussions are held on subjects of interest to promote World Peace Through Law. The Panel Discussions are participated in by members from many Countries and the discussions are translated simultaneously in four to seven languages, as needed. Resolutions recommended by the Panel participants are discussed at a Plenary Session and, if adopted, are published and distributed to the membership. In addition, study papers by members on many international law subjects are presented, and copies are also distributed to all delegates in attendance at the Conference. These study papers are also available for distribution by the World Jurist Association Center office in Washington, D.C., USA.

7. Messages from Heads of State

Messages from the Heads of State of many Countries are sent to the World Jurist Association at the time of these Conferences. Representative samples of these messages are enclosed, as follows:

1. Twelfth Conference - Berlin, Germany - 1985
Messages from Heads of State
2. Thirteenth Conference - Seoul, Republic of Korea - 1987 - Messages from Heads of State
3. Fourteenth Conference - Beijing, Peoples Republic of China - 1990 - Decades of Heads of State Messages
4. Fifteenth Conference - Barcelona, Spain - 1991 - Messages from Heads of State and Heads of Government

8. The details of the most recent World Jurist Association Conference held in Manila, The Philippines, in October, 1993, are illustrative of the importance and local publicity received by these Conferences:

Sixteenth Conference - Manila, The Philippines - 1993

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- a. Program for Manila Conference
 - b. Keynote Speech - President Ramos 10/25/1993
 - c. Media Coverage of Manila Conference
World Jurist Association - 1993
 - (1) Manila Bulletin 10/25/93
 - (2) Manila Bulletin 10/25/93 (Special Supplement)
 - (3) The Philippine Star 10/26/93
 - (4) Manila Bulletin 10/24/93 (Sunday Magazine)
 - d. Address of Raul I. Goco, President World Jurist Association 10/29/93. (Note reference on page 1 to Charles S. Rhyne, the Founder of World Jurist Association - now World President Emeritus).
9. Biography - Charles S. Rhyne
 10. Who's Who in America - Charles S. Rhyne - 1994
 11. International Law (The Substance, Processes, Procedures and Institutions for World Peace with Justice - Charles S. Rhyne - 1971
 12. Further endorsements of nomination of Charles S. Rhyne and World Jurist Association for the Nobel Peace Award for 1994 from representative Judges and lawyers, worldwide, are listed at the conclusion of this submission.
 13. Highlights of the Accomplishments of Charles S. Rhyne and World Jurist Association in the Promotion of World Peace Through Law

In the promotion of World Peace Through Law, Charles S. Rhyne has accomplished many things never before achieved, or even attempted. His has been a unique initiative unlike any ever mounted in aim or in achievement. As a professor of law, trial lawyer, law writer and law leader, locally, nationally and internationally, no member of the law profession throughout the World excels Mr. Rhyne's contributions to law as a peace process. In recognition of this accomplishment, he has been honored by election to every office to which lawyers can directly and individually elect one of their members on a local, national and international level.

The following are summarized highlights of his most notable achievements in this area, taken largely from comments of Mr. Rhyne's colleagues.

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1. He conceived and carried out the first truly private, universal approach to peace through law by a worldwide private initiative through Judges, lawyers and teachers of law, of all Nations, to strengthen international law rules, institutions and enforcement procedures to substitute peace for war. This effort has attracted the attention and engaged the participation of law leaders of 135 Nations. In formulating and carrying out his vast total World vision of law, as a program to translate the great ideal of a peaceful World order with justice from dream into reality, Mr. Rhyne has brought about the most wide-spread dialogue and most extensive cooperative effort ever mounted for this great cause, and made law building for peace into a project of worldwide dimensions.

2. Mr. Rhyne collected the law of the World, international and national, for use in this massive effort, developing a plan to computerize this material, to make it more used by being more available. He also enlisted the worldwide cooperation of law librarians to help in the task of making law more available.

3. He assembled law leaders of the World in four Continental Conferences and sixteen World Conferences - the first such Conferences ever attended by representatives from over 100 Nations each. He envisioned and brought into being the World Peace Through Law Center, to produce and give organized direction to the great ideal of World Peace as contained in the Center's detailed "Work Program" of over 100 projects. He then created and developed a Secretariat to serve as the World's central office for peace through law. This universal organization and Work Program are founded upon humanity's most cherished universally accepted concept: the rule of law. The World Conferences it sponsors have created great mutual understandings, warm personal friendships, and a great spirit of united involvement in a meaningful enterprise to advance peace among the law leaders of the World. The results of these Conferences have been praised highly by the leaders of many Nations.

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4. In 1958, Mr. Rhyne established Law Day - USA, which has been celebrated by the American Bar Association and State and City Bar Associations in the United States on May 1st to emphasize the difference between Communism and The Rule of Law in the United States. These observances have been continued and expanded on each May 1st since 1958.

5. Mr. Rhyne created "World Law Day", which has brought about 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 Economic Development; in 1970, to International Education Year; in 1971, to Law - Peace - Environment; in 1973, to Religion and the Law; in 1975, to The Role of Law in World Cooperation; in 1977, to Human Rights Proclamation and Resolutions for progress towards World Peace Through Law; in 1979, to the Law of International Cooperation; in 1981, to the Rule of Law, A Concept of Universal Principles; in 1983, to Universal Legal Principals as a Basis for World Peace; in 1985, to Peace with Justice in the World Community; in 1987, to Contributions of Law to World Peace; in 1990, to Law for World Peace and Development; in 1991, to Law and the Preservation of Peace; and in 1993, to Law in a Changing World. This element of Mr. Rhyne's plan is based on his conception of law as crystallized public opinion. He has reached beyond the experts in international law, diplomacy, and government, to create a truly universal approach to the building of peace out of law with an organized effort spearheaded by not just the World's some 1,000,000 Judges and lawyers, but involving also an attempt to secure the understanding and support of the World's three and one-half billion people. These illustrate the growing worldwide public recognition through this program of the law as the most practical and realistic road to peace.

6. Published, in 1971, a comprehensive treatise entitled "International Law: The Substance,

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Processes, Procedures and Institutions for World Peace with Justice". By collecting the basic materials in this rapidly growing field of law in one Volume, he has provided a concrete information source for the World Peace Through Law Program. A copy of this Volume was widely distributed to Mr. Rhyne's co-workers throughout the World. Through the World Peace Through Law Center, and in other publications, he has sponsored, financed and released many articles, monographs and books on the law process as a peace process.

7. Mr. Rhyne has financed this massive peace program by securing grants from governmental and private sources, his own earnings as one of America's leading litigation lawyers (including the winning of Baker v. Carr, the U.S. Supreme Court's most important 20th Century decision, the "one person, one equal vote" decision), and the membership dues from Center members. In this effort, he has raised more than three million dollars for work on law for peace. This sum does not include the larger sums expended by many thousands of participants for travel, lodging and meal costs to attend the sixteen World Conferences throughout the World and costs funded by members for Committee work and for research costs and other activities.

8. Mr. Rhyne has energized this program by personal visits to more than half of the Nations of the World. Illustrative is a brochure on his visit to Russia in 1966 and the World Jurist issue on his visits in Europe and Africa.

9. The Center has received more than 1,000 messages of congratulations from Heads of State of many Nations to the said Continental and World Conferences, over 32 years, attesting to their support of the World Community to be ruled by law (the great majority directed to Mr. Rhyne as President of World Peace Through Law Center), as set forth in the book entitled Peace with Justice under World Rules of Law. These and other messages are published in the proceedings of the Continental Conferences and the World Conferences, which proceedings have been distributed to Mr. Rhyne's co-workers, worldwide.

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10. Mr. Rhyne has delivered over 1,000 addresses on the World Peace Through Law Program to national, international and other meetings of lawyers and laymen. Some examples are his addresses to 17,000 Rotarians in Sydney, Australia, and thousands more in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, as well as his address to a Rome Bar Association meeting summarizing the World Peace Through Law Program and asserting why it will succeed. Copies of these and other addresses have been distributed by the Center.

11. In conjunction with the Seventh Conference of the World Peace Through Law, convened in Washington, D.C., in October, 1975, Mr. Rhyne arranged with the U.S. Postal Service to issue a commemorative stamp honoring the Conference and World Peace Through Law.

12. He has appointed more than 100 Committees of experts to explore, formulate and report on international law subjects, the legal aspects of the work of international agencies, and in general, to seek an expansion of the frontiers of transnational law. Illustrations are the report on U.N. improvement to the 1971 Belgrade Conference. Other such reports are printed in the World Conference proceedings.

13. Mr. Rhyne has directed a vast research program into subjects of vital concern to all peoples, including: (1) A World Court System; (2) A World Law Code; (3) Use of Computers to store and retrieve the law of the World; (4) International Environmental Law to provide controls of air, water and land for consideration of Nations; (5) A Convention on Seabed Mining for the common benefit of mankind; (6) A Convention on Weather Controls to prevent misuse as capacity grows to influence meteorological developments; (7) Hijacking of Airplanes, drafting international law into a convention and national law into a model statute for consideration by States; (8) Ways and means of improving the U.N. Charter and U.N. functions; (9) Ideas of experts on a feasible International Criminal Court; (10) Ways to achieve progress on the some 100 subjects set forth in the Center's Work Program. A copy of the Work Program and the Criminal Court Volume have been distributed

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to co-workers, universally; and, (11) the Center is currently pursuing research in the following important areas of international law: (a) Multi-Nation business law; (b) Multi-Nation taxation law; (c) intellectual property (patents, trademarks, copyrights); (d) Human Rights internationally and the rights and duties of the individual; (e) the problem of refugees (Mr. Rhyne has served as his Nation's Ambassador and Personal Representative to the U.N.'s High Commission for Refugees on this important topic); (f) the problem of the international illicit traffic in drugs; (g) Legal Aid internationally; and, (h) Law and the Developing Nations, stressing the problems of the developing Countries vis-a-vis the industrialized Nations of the World.

14. He caused to be printed invaluable and unique publications such as the World Law Directory - a compilation of the Judiciary and practicing lawyers of all Nations; Law and Judicial Systems of Nations - a compilation of the basic laws of all Nations of the World in one reference Volume; and, Toward a Feasible International Criminal Court - presenting the ideas of the World's greatest experts on this pioneering subject.

15. Mr. Rhyne initiated a program, worldwide, to spur scholars in developing ideas on progress in new areas of International Law, for presentation at World Conferences. The vast increase in interest in International Law among law students is due in part to the spotlight cast by this program upon International Law as the law wave of the future and the program's emphasis upon that law and internationalization of life, business, and the increasing interdependence of all peoples.

16. Mr. Rhyne recognized the value of the prestige and leadership of the World's Judges for the program of World Peace Through Law in building peace out of law by organizing the World Association of Judges, as part of the World Peace Through Law Center.

17. He visualized the great impact upon both laymen and lawyers of a "Demonstration Trial" as part of the Conference Programs involving international law issues on such subjects, for example, as a space ship

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built by Japan, owned by Italy, and launched by the United States, falling on the Yugoslavia Parliament Building. A panel of Chief Justices of National Supreme Courts acted as the "International Court" on this subject at the Conference in Belgrade. Six great lawyers, from six different Nations, presented this "case" to the "court" before a great audience of over 3,000. This glimpse of the future illustrates that disagreeing Nations can go to Courthouses instead of battlefields for decision on their disputes. Extensive television and moving pictures reproduced parts of this trial throughout the World. The "Demonstration Trial" Volume has been printed and forwarded to law leaders of all Nations. This type of action truly demonstrates again Mr. Rhyne's total vision of building peace through law, as requiring public comprehension and support of the Court institutions based on the rule of law.

18. Recognizing that the success of this program depended on creating ever-growing public understanding and support, Mr. Rhyne arranged for short 20-minute movies containing parts of the Center's World Conferences for public showing throughout the World.

19. Convinced that creating a peaceful World order with justice from law and its institutions is both imperative and possible, Mr. Rhyne has provided unexcelled leadership which has mobilized and concentrated the energies, brainpower, and knowledge of men and women of the law upon this task of building peace out of law with a dedication and drive which has produced an enormous impact throughout the World and many concrete results. Illustrations are found in the Conventions on Environment, Airplane Hijacking, Seabed Mining and Weather Control, and in the research and actions generated by these programs.

20. Before his Nation's highest Court, the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. Rhyne argued many cases of international renown: e.g., National Maritime Union and McCulloch v. Sociedad Nacional de Marineros de Honduras, 372 U.S. 10, 83 S. Ct. 6771, 9 L. Ed. 2d 547 (1963), upholding the "Law of the Flag" as part of the law required by the U.S. Constitution's "Law

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of Nations" clause. Another precedent-making case which Mr. Rhyne argued, and won, before the U.S. Supreme Court, is the case of Baker v. Carr, demonstrating his concern for the rights of the individual (which has been a major part of the Center's program). This case is the famous "one man, one vote" decision, more properly called the "one person, one equal vote" decision. Chief Justice Earl Warren called this decision the most important of all the Supreme Court's decisions, since it established that all Americans are equal in their votes, and the Courts must enforce that constitutional equality.

21. In the course of securing understanding and support of the Center's program, Mr. Rhyne has received important appointments from three Presidents of the United States; (1) as U.S. Representative (Ambassador) to U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (President Nixon), (2) Commission on International Rules of Judicial Procedure (President Eisenhower), and (3) Delegate to North American Treaty Organization (President Truman).

22. Mr. Rhyne has cooperated extensively with law schools and with local, national and international organizations of the legal profession and lay organizations, such as the United Nations Association and Rotary International, to avoid duplication of effort, to create understanding of the Center's universal approach and to secure public support of law as a peace process. He has obtained Non-Governmental Organization status for the World Peace Through Law Center with the U.N. and many of its specialized agencies, and provided for representatives who constantly provide aid and information on law and the Center's program, to update and expand law and to secure more acceptance and use by Nations of international law and its institutions.

23. He has emphasized repeatedly that in ultimate thrust, the peace process is a law process composed of law rules, third party adjudication or mediation, and enforcement via Court or police actions; and that history proves the law always works by providing orderly, peaceful relations when there are

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universally accepted and respected law rules such as those on diplomatic immunity, the Universal Postal Convention, and use of the sea, air and outer space. No other program is directed so specifically at securing more acceptance of law or at the creation of more transnational law.

24. Mr. Rhyne envisioned the reverence in which the rule of law is recognized and accepted by all peoples; and the attraction of laymen and lawyers to unusual exhibits of documents, important and historic, evidencing law initiatives exhibited at the Association's World Conferences. He arranged for an exhibit of many historic documents at the Washington World Conference in 1965, including the original of England's Magna Carta, France's Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, and the United States' Declaration of Independence and Constitution, and similar law landmarks from many other Nations. In 1967, at Geneva, he arranged the First World Exhibit on Computers and the Law, consisting of 35 exhibits, one of which instantly withdrew law information requested by delegates from a data bank in New York City. In 1969, in Bangkok, he arranged for an exhibit on Law for Development of Developing Nations, and in 1971, at Belgrade, there was an exhibit of current national codes and law books from all over the World.

RATIONALE FOR AWARDING THE NOBEL PEACE AWARD TO CHARLES S. RHYNE AND WORLD JURIST ASSOCIATION

At a time when peoples of the entire World overwhelmingly desire peace, the conferring of the Nobel Peace Award on Charles S. Rhyne and the law program he espouses (Peace Through the Rule of Law) would provide a World spotlight and focus as a means to achieve that goal in which all peoples can take part.

Perhaps the best test of the value of Charles S. Rhyne's immense initiatives for peace through law is to envision whether any of the foregoing would have occurred without his drive and foresight. It is beyond question that all of the above work for peace

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would not have occurred but for the vision, activities, organizations and creative capacity of Charles S. Rhyne. His is the most productive private effort ever carried out to increase law for peace, as a substitute for war.

Mr. Rhyne is, without dispute, the universally recognized leader of the law leaders of the World and one of the best known lawyers throughout the World.

Thus, the conferring of the Nobel Peace Award to Charles S. Rhyne honors the law and all law leaders of the World, as the only proven peace concept humankind has developed throughout recorded history to replace military and nuclear force, thus avoiding a nuclear holocaust. Such an honor would focus worldwide attention on the concept of peace building through law, which, in and of itself, would be a giant step for peace. This would be true because the Award, on such a basis, would aid in securing worldwide understanding and support of the need for the rule of law as the basis for peace in this World. Such public opinion is a most powerful force. Any action which helps mobilize public opinion for peace advances peace. The universality of the program espoused by Charles S. Rhyne makes such a result certain.

From before the writing of Grotius, many have written and spoken of a peaceful world order with justice as mankind's greatest goal. No one has done more to achieve this great goal than Charles S. Rhyne.

The greatest achievement of the peoples of the 20th Century has been the turn to the law fueled by the World Peace Through Law Program described above. That program has convinced the people enslaved by Dictator and Communist Governments that they must rise up and adopt Democratic Government, thus causing the demise of the Soviet Union, the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the spread of law, human rights, equal justice, and the beginning, thereby, of the greatest upheaval for World Peace which flows from this new form of governmental choice by more and more of the World's people. There has never been such a universal movement in all World history. That the

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World's legal profession has carried the rule of law flag this far cannot be disputed. Now that enslaved people have tasted freedom, they will never settle for slavery again. The program led by Charles S. Rhyne is certain to expand universally. Nuclear extinction is thereby avoided and free people can live in freedom, dignity and peace.

Respectfully Submitted,

Raul I. Goco, President, World Jurist Association; Charles H. Burton, National President for United States of America, World Jurist Association; Judge William S. Thompson, Washington, D.C., USA, Former Secretary-General of World Peace Through Law; Ashraf A. Nadoury, Alexandria, Egypt, Former Judge, President for Africa, World Jurist Association; Professor Ved P. Nanda, University of Denver Law Center, Denver, Colorado, USA, Second Vice-President, World Jurist Association; John K. Williams, Consultant, K.V. International, New Zealand; James H. Isherwood, Christiansted, St. Croix, Virgin Islands; Helen B. Ryan, Esq., Honolulu, Hawaii, USA; Joseph A. Ryan, Esq., Honolulu, Hawaii, USA; Edward J. Nevin, Esq., San Francisco, California, USA; John J. Graham, Esq., Boston, Massachusetts, USA; Honorable S. M. F. Kutubu, Chief Justice, Freetown, Sierra Leone; Dr. Karl-Georg Zierlein, Director, Federal Constitutional Court of Germany, Schlossbezirk 3, Karlsruhe; Daniel J. Monaco, Hillsborough, California, USA, Third Vice-President, World Jurist Association; Doo-Hyun Kim, Seoul, Korea, President for Asia, World Jurist Association (1991-1993); Jack Streeter, Reno, Nevada, USA, President, World Association of Lawyers; and Margaret Henneberry, Fort Washington, Maryland, USA, Executive Vice-President, World Jurist Association.

****Note:** All Exhibits have been omitted for this write-up as they cover many supporting pages. I did not receive a copy of this nomination prior to its filing with the Nobel Peace Prize Committee.

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