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Closing Report of Chairman Edward D. Re

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Closing Report of Chairman Edward D. Re

The Chairman's message in the Bulletin of December 1965 stressed the need for effective leadership in the increasingly intricate and complex areas of international law and comparative law. During the past two years, the Section of International and Comparative Law has attempted to assert such leadership. It has sought to accomplish this task by attracting new members to the Section, streamlining its divisions and committees, improving Section publications, initiating seminars and institutes to inform lawyers about current problems in international law, and by presenting to the American Bar Association the Section's recommendations on significant questions of international relations. At its annual and spring meetings and at various international and national conferences, the Section has presented discussions in depth on topics of interest to all members of the legal profession. This Report will present a summary of Section activities from 1965 to 1967. A detailed report on the 1967 Annual Meeting in Hawaii will be found under the heading "Meetings and Conferences." The Section's first Institute, held in New Orleans on September 29-30, 1967, is discussed under the heading "Section Seminars."

Organization

An active Section requires active committees. In 1965, scope and objective reports sought from all committee chairman and were to be distributed to all members to enable them to make an informed choice of committee assignments. The first issue of *The International Lawyer* contained a list of Section committees (p. 157) together with a form by which lawyers could join the Section and could indicate committee preferences (p. 159). The scope and objectives of fifty-seven Section committees are combined in 1 *Int. Lawyer* 325-34.

A new Committee on Continuing Legal Education was established at the 1966 Mid-Year Meeting in Chicago. At the 1966 Annual Meeting in Montreal, Canada, the Council combined the functions of the Committee on Arrangements and the Committee on Program Planning into a newly established "Committee on Programs and Meetings." The Council abolished the Committee on Social, Labor and

Industrial Legislation, Committee on Private Claims Against Governments, and Committee on Treatment of Enemy Property in Wartime. It transferred the functions of the latter two committees to the Committee on Foreign Claims. The Council also created a new Committee on Comparative Criminal Law and appointed three new committee chairmen. The name of the Committee on Relations with International Bar Organizations was changed to "Committee on Relations with International and Foreign Associations of Lawyers."

At the 1967 Mid-Year Meeting in Houston, the name of the Committee on the Law of the Sea was changed to "Committee on Oceanography." Changes in committee chairmen and vice-chairmen announced at the 1967 Washington Spring Meeting are reported in 1 *Int. Lawyer* 523. At this meeting, the officers discussed the use of an index card system for committee memberships in addition to the existing rosters. Committee changes announced at the 1967 Hawaii Annual Meeting may be found under that heading.

Membership

Our purpose has been not only to obtain more Section members, but also to attract more active members. All Section members have been urged to indicate preferences for committee assignment and participate in Section activities. In addition to improving our Section publication and reprinting committee information, the Section prepared a new brochure of interest to prospective and present members. Also on March 31, 1967, a letter soliciting Section members was mailed by the Chairman to a large number of ABA members who were not members of the Section. The response was excellent. At the 1967 Annual Meeting in Hawaii, William Farrer, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that Section membership increased from 2,269 in July 1965 to 3,246 in July 1967.

The International Lawyer

An Ad Hoc Committee on Publications under the leadership of present Section Chairman Joe C. Barrett was appointed at the 1965 Annual Meeting in Miami. This committee recommended changing the name of the Section publication to *The International Lawyer*, discontinuing the separate publication of Section Proceedings, and publishing the Section roster as a separate directory. Final approval was given to these recommendations at the 1966 Spring Meeting in Washington and Clifford J. Hynning was elected Editor-in-Chief.

After only one year of publication, *The International Lawyer* has gained recognition for its timely and authoritative articles. It also includes such features as cases in national courts and international tribunals, a calendar of events, reports on debates and proceedings of the Section, resolutions adopted by the Section, current developments at the United Nations, and book reviews. The Chairman's Reports provide summaries of meetings of the Section and Council.

Section Seminars and Institutes

In 1965 an *ad hoc* committee consisting of Max Chopnick, Eberhard Deutsch, and Benjamin Busch was appointed to formulate specific plans for institutes or seminars conducted by the Section. This committee submitted a report at the 1966 Mid-Year Meeting in Chicago. At this meeting the responsibility for Section institutes and seminars was transferred to a new Section Committee on Continuing Legal Education with Max Chopnick, Chairman, and Benjamin Busch, Eberhard Deutsch, David Maxwell, Charles Norberg, George Ray, and Judge Walter E. Craig. After plans for a seminar in early 1967 were postponed, at the request of the ABA Committee on Continuing Legal Education, the Section of International and Comparative Law held the first national institute in New Orleans on September 29 and 30, 1967. Its theme was "International Law: from Memphis to Milan and Maracaibo."

Meetings and Conferences

Meetings each year include a Section Officers Conference in Chicago in the Fall, the ABA Mid-Year Meeting in February, the Section's Spring Meeting in Washington, D. C., and the Annual Meeting of the ABA and the Section. This Report will mention a few of the highlights of these meetings.

At the 1966 Mid-Year Meeting in Chicago, the Council passed a resolution on the legality of the United States position in Vietnam, which was subsequently adopted by the ABA House of Delegates.

The date of the 1966 Spring Meeting in Washington, D. C., was changed to coincide with the Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law rather than the American Law Institute. The Section presented a joint program with the American Society of International Law on the problems of developing countries and conducted a seminar on the legality of the American position in Vietnam. A new Joint Committee on Human Rights was appointed to work with

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the ABA Standing Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations for consideration of the Human Rights Conventions.

At the 1966 Annual Meeting, held in Montreal, Canada, the Section presented programs on "Water Planning for North America" and "International Energy Transmission" (with the Section of Mineral and Natural Resources Law and Public Utility Law), "The Influence of Sea Power on International Law," and a panel on the South-West Africa case (reported in 1 *Int. Lawyer* 2-38). The Council approved arrangements for printing *The International Lawyer*, made a number of committee changes, submitted a resolution of the Committee on the Law of the Sea (now Committee on Oceanography) concerning formulation of policies for development of sea resources to the ABA House of Delegates, and authorized the Committee on the Law of Outer Space to assist in the establishment of aerospace institutes at various law schools in the United States.

The Council also approved the filing of a brief *amicus curiae* in the case of *Banco Nacional de Cuba v. Farr, Whitlock et al.* in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. In addition to covering the international law issues, this brief contained an appendix of provisions in constitutions, investment laws, treaties, etc., of various countries showing the principles of customary international law applicable to the taking of foreign-owned private property. These provisions were reprinted in 1 *Int. Lawyer*. 232-255. By permission of the Court of Appeals, Arthur Dean was allowed to present oral argument as *amicus curiae*.

At the 1967 Mid-Year Meeting in Houston, the Council approved a contract for the printing of Section publications and the separate printing of the roster of members, changed the name of the Committee on the Law of the Sea to "Committee on Oceanography," approved an increase in Section dues from \$5 to \$8, and received two resolutions from the Space Law Committee for presentation to the ABA House of Delegates. The Council also approved a resolution of the Committee on International Unification of Private Law, requesting that the American Bar Foundation support a compilation of domestic and international materials on the unification of private law.

The 1967 Spring Meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on April 27-28. The Section and the American Society of International Law jointly sponsored a program on Concession Agreements. The Council announced various committee assignments, received com-

mittee reports, and voted to disapprove any change in the status of the ABA Special Committee on Relations with Lawyers of Other Nations. After thorough discussion, the Council voted against the recommendations and resolutions of the Joint Committee on Human Rights concerning the Human Rights Conventions. The matter was referred to an *ad hoc* committee. A report on the Human Rights Conventions is found in 1 *Int. Lawyer* 526-33. The texts of the Conventions, together with other relevant materials, are found on pages 589-666. At the Section Meeting, the increase in annual dues to \$8 was approved. The Section also approved a recommendation for aerospace institutes in law schools in the United States.

During 1965-1967, Section officers, Council members, and Section members attended and participated in a number of national and international conferences. These included the Washington Conference on World Peace Through Law on September 12-18, 1965; the White House Conference on International Cooperation on November 28-December 1, 1965; the Department of State National Foreign Policy Briefing Conference on March 8-9, 1966, and meetings of the International and Inter-American Bar Associations.

1967 Annual Meeting in Hawaii

This Report will not set forth the program of the Hawaii Meeting. (This information is contained in 1 *Int. Lawyer* 343-345.) Rather it will provide a summary of the action of the Council and Section and will mention some of the highlights of the Hawaii meeting.

The following people were present at the Council Meeting on August 5: Edward D. Re, Chairman; Joe C. Barrett, Chairman-Elect; David M. Gooder, Clifford J. Hynning, James T. Haight and Harry A. Inman, Divisional Vice-Chairmen; Robert Layton, Secretary; Owen Rice, Jr., Assistant Secretary; George W. Haight, George W. Ray, Jr., Paul Carrington, Donald K. Duvall, William C. Farrer, Charles R. Norberg and Ewell E. Murphy, Jr., members of the Council; Max Chopnick, Section Delegate; Richard P. Brown, Jack Wasserman, Gen. Martin Menter and Edward Finch, Committee Chairmen; and Jerry P. O'Leary of the ABA Division of Section Services, Eberhard P. Deutsch, and Seth Rosner.

The Chairman expressed his thanks to all members of the Council for their cooperation during the year, and special thanks to Mr. Hynning for publication of the fourth issue of *The International*

Lawyer in time for the Annual Meeting. Mr. O'Leary reported that the Board of Governors of the American Bar Association had approved an increase in Section dues to \$8. William Farrer, Chairman of the Membership Committee, noted that Section membership had increased from 2,269 in July, 1965 to 3,246 in July, 1967. He also provided a geographical breakdown of Section membership. Max Chopnick, the Section Delegate, reported the following items of interest on the calendar of the House of Delegates: the increase in Section dues, the Human Rights Conventions, and the proposal of the ABA Special Committee on Relations with Lawyers of Other Nations. The Council reaffirmed its opposition to making the latter committee a Standing Committee of the ABA. As Chairman of the Section's Ad Hoc Committee on the Human Rights Conventions, Mr. Chopnick reported that the Committee favored adoption of the Slavery Convention, rejected the Convention on Political Rights of Women, and was evenly divided on the Forced Labor Convention. In addition to Mr. Chopnick, members of the Committee were Messrs. Inman, Gooder, and Hynning. Each member submitted a detailed research paper on one of the Conventions. The Committee unanimously rejected the resolution submitted by the ABA Standing Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations. A full discussion of the Human Rights Conventions was set for August 6.

Mr. Chopnick reported on the National Institute to be sponsored by the Section in New Orleans on September 29 and 30. It was suggested that non-lawyers also be invited to attend the Institute.

The Chairman reported that there was a considerable increase in requests for assignments of Section committees. Mr. Norberg suggested that Council members should not serve also as committee chairmen.

The Council reconvened in the afternoon with Chairman-Elect Joe C. Barrett presiding. Mr. Barrett announced re-appointments and new appointments of Committee Chairmen on the recommendation of Divisional Vice-Chairmen, and with the advice of members of the Council. The Council voted to abolish the sub-committee on UNESCO. A list of Section Committees and Committee Chairmen will appear in *The International Lawyer*. Following discussion of the report of the Committee on Regional International Courts, the Council decided that "Resolving of Trade Disputes" be made the subject of a program at the 1968 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia. The Council adopted a resolution of the Section on Mineral and

Natural Resources Law and approved the appointment of Dr. Martin Domke as a consultant to the Committee on European Law, subject to further approval by the American Bar Association.

Donald Duvall submitted a report by the Ad Hoc Committee on Section Council Organization. The Council approved a recommendation that the Editor-in-Chief of *The International Lawyer* be an *ex officio* member of the Council with the understanding that if he is already a Council member, by virtue of another position, he may cast only one vote. A suggestion to confer permanent honorary Council membership upon the Legal Adviser of the Department of State and the President of the American Society of International Law was rejected. The Council approved a proposal authorizing the Section Chairman to appoint a Committee on Long-Range Planning.

General Martin Menter reported on the activities of the Committee on the Law of Outer Space and requested permission to co-sponsor several programs with other organizations. These programs would be subject to ABA approval, would involve no expense to the Section, and would not conflict with the work of the Committee on Programs and Meetings. The Council approved co-sponsorship with the Federal Bar Association and the Inter-American Bar Association of a program on "Developing Aerospace Law" at the 1968 Annual Meeting in Philadelphia, a program with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Federal Bar Association at William and Mary College in 1968, and participation in the American Institute of Aeronautics Program on August 26, 27, and 28, 1968, in Washington, D. C.

The Council authorized a change in the date of the 1968 Washington Spring Meeting to coincide with the meeting of the American Law Institute rather than the American Society of International Law, accredited Francis Craighill III as a correspondent to observe the Vietnamese elections, approved a revised resolution of the Committee on the Law of Outer Space supporting the Treaty on Outer Space, and received reports from Messrs. Hynning, Gooder, and Inman on the Human Rights Conventions.

The Council again convened on August 6. In addition to those attending on August 5, David F. Maxwell, Malcolm R. Wilkey, Richard C. Allison, and past Section Chairmen Wesley McWilliams and Lyman Tondel were present. The Council passed a resolution of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization favoring a 10-year Statute of Limitations in certain immigration proceedings.

This recommendation had already been approved by the Section of Administrative Law and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Extended and thorough discussion of the Human Rights Conventions followed. A resolution was passed containing no substantive "WHEREAS" clauses, approving the Slavery Convention, taking no position on the Forced Labor Convention, and opposing the Convention on Political Rights of Women. The Section Delegate was instructed to offer the resolution to the House of Delegates as a substitute for the resolution of the Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations. The discussion of the Human Rights Conventions in the House of Delegates has been termed by Law Week (page 2121) as the "great debate." Your attention is invited to the Report of the Section Delegate on page 15 of this issue of *The International Lawyer* for a discussion of the proceedings in the House of Delegates.

The first General Meeting of the Section was held on the afternoon of August 6. Max Chopnick reported on the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Human Rights and the unsuccessful efforts to achieve a unified position with the ABA Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations. He submitted the resolution adopted by the Council, and, after floor debate, the resolution was approved by the Section. The Chairman then introduced Dean Robert Storey of the University of Texas Law School who moderated a program on Internationalization of the Suez Canal, *infra*, pp. 27-50.

The final General Meeting of the Section on August 9 opened with a report by Max Chopnick on the Section's first National Institute in New Orleans. Section members approved Mr. Duvall's motion to make the Editor-in-Chief of *The International Lawyer* an *ex officio* member of the Council, Mr. Wasserman's motion for a 10-year Statute of Limitations for certain immigration proceedings, and General Menter's Resolution on the Outer Space Treaty. Reports were received from the Divisional Vice-Chairmen and from Clifford Hynning, Editor-in-Chief of *The International Lawyer*. Mr. Hynning indicated that a new department of the publication would allow the divisional Vice-Chairmen to summarize significant Committee reports. Otherwise, Committee reports will not be reprinted.

Victor Folsom, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the report of the Committee as follows: Joe C. Barrett, Chairman; David M. Gooder, Chairman-Elect; Clifford J. Hynning, Divisional Vice-Chairman for International Law; Benjamin Busch, Divisional Vice-Chairman for Comparative Law; Harry A. Inman, Di-

visional Vice-Chairman for International Trade and Investment; George W. Haight, Divisional Vice-Chairman for International Organizations; Katherine Hallgarten, Secretary; James T. Haight to replace Mr. Busch as Council member for the remainder of his term; and Eberhard P. Deutsch, David F. Maxwell and Leonard v.B. Sutton, as new Council members. Upon motion duly made these officers and Council members were unanimously elected. The Chairman introduced the new Chairman, Joe C. Barrett, who introduced the participants of the program on "The United Nations in Korea." At the Council meeting on August 9 the name of the Committee on Uses of International Inland Waters was changed to the "Committee on International Waterways."

Section Resolutions 1965-1967

During the past two years the Section has submitted a number of resolutions to the ABA House of Delegates for consideration and approval. At the 1966 Mid-Year Meeting in Chicago, the Section presented a Joint Resolution with the ABA Standing Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations "that the position of the United States in Viet-Nam is legal under international law, and is in accordance with the charter of the United Nations and the South-East Asia Treaty." The House of Delegates adopted this resolution on February 21, 1966.

The Section also supported a resolution of the Committee on Peace and Law Through the United Nations that the American Bar Association be accredited with the Office of Public Information of the United Nations as a non-governmental organization and that the ABA name a representative and alternate to the Office of Public Information.

At the 1966 Annual Meeting in Montreal, the Section, in conjunction with the Section of Mineral and Natural Resources Law, submitted a resolution of the Committee on the Law of the Sea that the United States Government consult with the American Bar Association, legal, scientific and technical experts, and industry representatives before formulating policies with respect to sea resources not covered by existing law. The Section's Committee on International Control of Atomic Energy submitted, for the information of the House of Delegates, an analysis of the problems of containing the spread of nuclear weapons capabilities and adapting nuclear energy to peaceful purposes.

The Committee on the Law of Outer Space submitted two resolutions for the House of Delegates at the 1967 Mid-Year Meeting in Houston. The first urged Senate ratification of the United States Space Law Treaty, and the second urged the establishment of Aerospace Law Institutes in law schools in the United States. Since the Senate had given its advice and consent to ratification of the Space Law Treaty prior to the Washington Spring Meeting, the first resolution was recommitted to the Space Law Committee for appropriate modification. The revised text of this resolution was approved at the 1967 Annual Meeting (*infra* pp. 11-14). The action of the House of Delegates with respect to the resolution on Aerospace Law Institutes is discussed in the Report of the Section Delegate in this issue of *The International Lawyer*.

At the 1967 Washington Spring Meeting, the Section voted to disapprove a resolution before the House of Delegates that would make the Special Committee on Relations with Lawyers of Other Nations a Standing Committee of the ABA. This disapproval was reaffirmed at the Annual Meeting. For resolutions submitted and discussed at the Annual Meeting, see the report on this meeting and the texts which follow.

Words of Appreciation

It is not inappropriate to end this Report on a personal note of appreciation. I am sincerely grateful for the privilege of having served as Chairman of the Section of International and Comparative Law for the past two years. After the 1967 Annual Meeting in Hawaii, I sent a letter to the Section officers and Council members. This letter could very well have been sent to the Chairmen of Section committees, all Section members, and friends who so ably and generously assisted in the work of the Section. The following paragraphs are taken from that letter:

"I would like to state that I have been deeply honored to have served as Chairman of our Section. During the past several years genuine efforts were made to move the Section forward so that it might properly assume a role of leadership in the international area. Our progress, however, was made possible only by the combined efforts of all of the officers and members of the Council. For your contribution and wholehearted cooperation please accept my sincere thanks.

“As I join the ranks of Past-Chairmen I look forward eagerly to the opportunity of continuing to work with you on the important matters that will be brought up before our Council. Although my Section responsibility will be greatly diminished, my interest in the work and progress of the Section will continue on as high a level as ever.”

EDWARD D. RE, Chairman
Section of International and
Comparative Law

**American Bar Association
Section of International and Comparative Law
Recommendation**

That the House of Delegates adopt the following resolution urging further negotiation through the Legal Sub-Committee to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in an effort to reach an agreement on the two important questions of liability for damages to property, injury, or death of individuals and the rescue and return of astronauts and space objects.

WHEREAS, the United Nations has undertaken, through the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, to formulate acceptable rules which would assure the free and peaceful exploration and use of outer space;

WHEREAS, the United States, the United Kingdom, the USSR and the vast majority of the independent nations of the world soon will be bound by the terms of the *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies* which was formulated through action by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

WHEREAS, Article VII of the Treaty generally provides that a State that launches or procures the launch of objects into outer space and each State from whose territory or facility a space object is launched, is internationally liable for damages to other States and its natural or juridical persons;

WHEREAS, Article V of the Treaty generally provides that astronauts are envoys of mankind to be returned to the State of

Registry in the event of landing by reason of accident, distress or emergency,

WHEREAS, Article VIII of the treaty generally provides that space objects shall be returned to the State of Registry,

WHEREAS, United Nations Resolution General Assembly Resolution 2222 (XXI), December 19, 1966, after commending the Treaty to States for adoption requested that work continue on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance and return of astronauts and space vehicles,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association, having reviewed the above cited treaty through its committee on the Law of Outer Space, International and Comparative Law Section, regards it as an important contribution to the establishment of a legal regime in outer space;

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association regards as internationally beneficial further elaboration of basic principles established by Articles V, VII, and VIII for liability for damages growing out of space activities and for effective cooperation and the accomplishment of the search, rescue and recovery of astronauts who may be lost or in distress, and for the return of space vehicles,

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the American Bar Association urges the United States Government to seek further international accord in elaboration of Articles V, VII, and VIII of the above cited treaty to provide greater facility for the just and effective disposition of claims for damages resulting from the launching of space objects and for the expeditious recovery and return of astronauts and space vehicles.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State and such other officials as may be appropriate.

Report

The proposal is that the United States Government seek further negotiations through the Legal Sub-Committee to the U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to elaborate upon Articles V, VII, and VIII of the *Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies*.

It will be recalled that paragraphs 7, 8, and 9 of General Assembly Resolution 1962 (XVIII) December 13, 1963 entitled Declaration of Legal Principles Governing Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, contained general provisions on the liability for damages from the launching of space objects and for the rescue and return to the State of Registry of astronauts and space vehicles.

General Assembly Resolution 1963 (XVIII), December 13, 1963 adopted unanimously, provided in part that the General Assembly requested:

. . . the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space to continue to study and report on legal problems which may arise in the exploration and use of outer space, and in particular to arrange for the prompt preparation of draft international agreements on liability for damage caused by objects launched into outer space and on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles; . . .

President Johnson on May 7, 1966, requested there be consultation within the United Nations for a treaty to insure freedom in the peaceful exploration and use of outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies. As a result of this initiative, agreement was reached and the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution 2222 (XXI), December 19, 1966, commended it to the States for signature and ratification. By vote of 88-0, the U.S. Senate on April 25, 1967, consented to the Treaty's ratification. The vast majority of the independent nations of the world will be bound by the terms of the treaty upon deposit of presently awaited instruments of ratification.

The substantive provisions of the treaty may be divided into two categories; (1) Arms Control and, (2) Principles For a Legal Regime. The pertinent provisions of the treaty forming a part of the legal regime which deal with the liability question and the matter of rescue and return of astronauts and space vehicles are set out in Article V, VII, and VIII as follows:

Article VII

Each State Party to the Treaty that launches or procures the launching of an object into outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, and each State Party from whose territory or facility an object is launched, is internationally liable for damage to another State Party to the Treaty or to its natural or juridical persons by such object or its component parts on the

Earth, in air space or in outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Article V

States Parties to the Treaty shall regard astronauts as envoys of mankind in outer space and shall render to them all possible assistance in the event of accident, distress, or emergency landing on the territory of another State Party or on the high seas. When astronauts make such a landing, they shall be safely and promptly returned to the State of registry of their space vehicle.

In carrying out activities in outer space and on celestial bodies, the astronauts of one State Party shall render all possible assistance to the astronauts of other States Parties.

Article VIII

. . . Such objects of component parts found beyond the limits of the State Party to the Treaty on whose registry they are carried shall be returned to that State Party, which shall, upon request, furnish identifying data prior to their return.

It is readily apparent that these provisions are very general and are in the same terms as was used in Resolution 1962 (SVIII), December 13, 1963. In forwarding the draft treaty to the States for signature and ratification, Resolution 2222 (XXI) December 19, 1966, specifically recognized the desirability for further augmentation as follows:

4. *Requests* the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space:

(a) To continue its work on the elaboration of an agreement on liability for damages caused by the launching of objects into outer space and an agreement on assistance to and return of astronauts and space vehicles, which are on the agenda of the Committee; . . .

The proposed resolution expresses the American Bar Association's interest in the emerging field of the law of outer space and urges further efforts to effectively elaborate specific provisions of the above cited treaty.

EDWARD D. RE, Chairman
Section of International and
Comparative Law