

Outer space should be available for peaceful purposes for all nations great and small, and outlawed for military uses; an international ban should be placed on the mounting of armaments on orbital satellites, and no planet or other body in space should be appropriated by any nation.

Without such a law outer space may well be exploited by the U.S.S.R. for aggressive purposes.

Lawyers, by reason of their training and traditions, must give leadership in striving to bring about the Rule of Law internationally.

The Rule of Law is always on the side of Freedom. Its absence is a prelude to tyranny:

Ovid used these words:

"Inde datae leges ne firmior omnia posset....
Laws are made that the stronger may not at
all times prevail."

Edmund Burke, the fearless exponent of the principles of democratic government, echoed similar sentiments centuries later in his famous speech impeaching Warren Hastings:

"Law and arbitrary power are in eternal enmity."

While cynics agree with Alfred Zimmern's dictum that international law is the diplomatic cloak to be worn or discarded at will, lawyers realize from history that the true expression of legal experience is that the framework of freedom and security is firmly laid nationally when law operates to tame power and maintain justice. It could be equally true internationally if nations could agree to settle disputes by the arbitrament of law.

But, of course, we all realize that much of what I have said need not have been said had the rule of law been applied internationally and had the Berlin problem been submitted to the International Court of Justice.

I believe the case of the West would be unanswerable and that view was expressed by President Kennedy in these words:

"If anyone doubts the legality of our rights in Berlin, we are ready to have it submitted to international adjudication."

I have spoken of international problems which affect all mankind which I know, because of their nature, are of particular interest to those who interpret the law.