

A Draft International Criminal Code and Draft Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal

Bassiouni

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A Draft International Criminal Code and Draft Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal

by

M. CHERIF BASSIOUNI

Professor of Law, De Paul University, College of Law; Secretary-General,
International Association of Penal Law; Dean, International Institute of
Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences

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Preface

This book has its origin in an earlier one by this author entitled *International Criminal Law: A Draft International Criminal Code*, published in 1980. Since then the book has been translated into French by Professor Christine Van den Wijngaert and myself and published in 52 *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (1981), into Spanish by Professor Jose Luis de la Cuesta and published in Madrid under the title *Derecho Penal Internacional: Proyecto deCodigo Penal Internacional* (Tecnos, 1984), and translated into Hungarian by Dr. Martha Bitto and published in Budapest by the Hungarian Ministry of Justice. It is also in the process of being translated into Arabic for publication in Cairo.

The 1980 text resulted from a Study-Project for the elaboration of an international criminal code, entrusted to me in 1976 by the Conseil de Direction of the International Association of Penal Law. At that time I proceeded on the basis of preparing a number of drafts and then holding meetings of committees of experts at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa to discuss and review these texts. Though I continued to bear full responsibility for the content, the input and advice of many of the participants in these committees of experts proved valuable. Subsequent to the completion of the original project in 1979 and its first publication in English in 1980, another conference was held at the Siracusa Institute to discuss it. The proceedings of that meeting, containing the various papers commenting on the project, were published in 52 *Revue de Internationale de Droit Penal* (1981), and even though some critical comments were made, it showed how well the Draft Code was received both within and without the Association.

In 1980, on the occasion of the 6th United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders held in Caracas, Venezuela, the project was submitted and discussed during one of the ancillary meetings of the Congress. The text of the Draft International Criminal Code was submitted to the United Nations in the hope that it would prove of some use, especially to the International Law Commission, which was then about to reconsider the 1954

Draft Code of Offences Against the Peace and Security of Mankind. Unfortunately, the work did not seem to produce much impact within the United Nations, although it did, at least judging by the frequent references to it, have an impact on the thinking of scholars and the development of doctrine all over the world. However, the continued interest of scholars and researchers in the field of international criminal law pressed for further developments. As a result, an international conference was held at the Siracusa Institute in May, 1984, with the presence of some 130 scholars from over 30 countries, who discussed for an entire week new developments in international criminal law. The summary of these discussions appeared in 6 *Nouvelles Etudes Penales* (1985), edited by this writer. At the conclusion of the Conference, the participants resolved that I should continue working on the project and produce a new text, which would include a statute for the creation of an international criminal court, which they felt was lacking from the first project. Since it had been my privilege to have been appointed in 1980 by the United Nations as a consultant to prepare a "Draft Statute for the Creation of an International Criminal Jurisdiction to implement the *Apartheid* Convention," (U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/1426, 19 January 1980), which is still pending before the United Nations without further action, it seemed logical to combine the revised Draft International Criminal Code and the Draft Statute of the International Criminal Tribunal in a single text. As a result, since 1984, I have worked on the revision of these earlier texts, which now constitute this project. However, before undertaking this project, I decided to complete a study I had commenced many years ago on international instruments concerning international criminal law. Finally, those two volumes, entitled *International Crimes: Digest/Index of International Criminal Law Conventions*, were published in 1985. This gave me the empirical basis from which to prepare the study, "A Rationale for International Crimes," pp. 21, which at its turn became the basis for "The Special Part" of the International Criminal Code.

This book is, however, more than a second revised edition of the first work, since it contains substantially new material, such as a new "Procedural Enforcement Part," a "Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal," and the other prior material has been amended and rearranged. Also, the structure of the first book has been abandoned in favor of a new one, which is more forward looking, as is discussed in the "Introduction to the Structure and Functional Use of the Draft International Criminal Code and the Draft Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal," pp. 67. Another addition to the first text was made in the form of an Appendix I, listing *inter alia* 312 instruments on international criminal law with citations and cross-references. The Bibliography has also been updated to include some of the more recent publications. Both the Appendix and the Bibliography should prove very valuable to the researcher.

It is my hope that this new text can be useful to the international legislator,

and by that is meant, the organs of the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, and the League of Arab States, for the further development and codification of international criminal law. Hopefully, the material included in this book will also be useful to various governmental experts in the development of multilateral and bilateral treaties, and to national legislators in the development of appropriate national laws. (See "Introduction to the Structure and Functional Use of the Draft International Criminal Code and the Draft Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal," pp. 67).

Judging from the positive reactions of my friends and colleagues and other scholars and researchers to the first text, I feel confident that this one will also enjoy their support. Thus, I want to express my sincere appreciation to my friends and colleagues in the field of international criminal law, for their continued support and encouragement to proceed with this type of standard-setting work.

I do not have great illusions that this text will be readily adopted, nor even that the idea of an international criminal code and an international criminal court will soon become reality. But I strongly believe in these ideas, which reflect my universalist and humanist values and commitments. That is why I felt that this work had to be done even though its fruits may not be readily forthcoming.

But, in the words of George Bernard Shaw: "Some see things and ask why, I dream of things and ask why not."

Done in Chicago, 14 february 1987

Introduction

Universal peace has been one of the great historical dreams of humankind. Unfortunately, it remains a dream whose realization eludes the desperate needs of man. In the last century, however, philosophers, jurists, sociologists, economists and statesmen succeeded in the creation of institutions which have achieved some progress toward peace. Though these results do not correspond to the high expectations and needs of man, they are nonetheless significant. Among these has been the creation of the Society of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, specialized agencies of the United Nations, the EEC, the Council of Europe, and the Organization of American States. Within the framework of these organizations a variety of institutional developments have taken place which have strengthened world peace and security.

Penalists have also contributed to this effort by working diligently to create international institutions of a penal nature. The results, though limited, are certainly not negligible if one considers the number of international treaties in the field of international criminal law and international cooperation in penal matters. For many the creation of an International Criminal Court and the adoption of an International Criminal Code have remained major objectives yet to be attained. In many ways these initiatives resemble the efforts started in 1872 by jurists in the United States who were part of the "Peace Society" and who sought to develop an international code inspired by the idea of David Duddley Fields' 1866 project *Outlines of an International Code*. In 1875 Arturo de Marcoartu, a Spanish senator, realized the idea of an international Inter-Parliamentary Union which organized a competition on the subject of the creation of an international assembly and an international code. These ideas did not reach any tangible realization but remained in the minds of many jurists throughout the world. After World War I these jurists reactivated such ideas. Happily in 1924 the International Association of Penal Law was created. Its statutes (By-Laws) provided that one of its purposes was "to favor the theo-

retical and practical development of international criminal law so as to arrive at the development of universal international criminal law and to harmonize the rules of criminal procedure” (Article 1, paragraph 3). Since then, one of the major specialties of the International Association of Penal Law has been international criminal law. Fortunately for the Association, it had among its early members of the Conseil de Direction, and later its President, the great statesman Minister V. V. Pella. As his country’s representative in Berne, Pella frequented the circles of the Society of Nations where he sensed and contributed to the profound aspirations for peace which existed during the years 1924-1930. Unfortunately these few peaceful years for Europe before the rise of Nazism saw the fruition of many projects in furtherance of international criminal law.

The International Association of Penal Law assumed a leadership role in this respect and worked in association with the International Law Association and the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Along with Pella were distinguished jurists like Professors Donnedieu de Vabres, Gianovitch and Saldana. Under the impetus of Pella, de Vabres and other eminent jurists, the First International Congress on Penal Law, Brussels, 1926, adopted a resolution for the creation of an international criminal court. In 1928 a special commission of the Association produced a draft project of the statute of such a Court. It was clear, however, since then that if an international criminal court was to be created, it needed an international criminal code. That is why the Association asked President Pella to prepare a draft project of an international criminal code which was published in 1935. These efforts gave rise to new hopes which were best expressed by Pella as follows: “The proposition for the creation of an International Criminal Code can no longer be regarded as utopian. On the contrary they are concrete manifestations of a powerful *desideratum* of the contemporary judicial conscience” (*Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* p. 275 (1928)).

With the advent of Nazism these hopes were dimmed and the Association realized that the time was no longer ripe for this project. However, after the emotional reaction triggered in world public opinion by the terrorist attempts against the King of Yugoslavia in Marseilles on October 9, 1934, which also resulted in the death of French Minister Barthou, an international convention on the repression of terrorism was signed in Geneva in 1937 which provided for the creation of an International Criminal Court to adjudicate acts of terrorism. The convention unfortunately never entered into effect. The work of the Association and notably of President Pella contributed significantly to that convention. It was the first time that an international convention set aside the dogma of sovereignty of states to establish the supremacy of international penal judgments which previously had been the exclusive province of national jurisdictions.

The Second World War (1939-1945) resulted in untold tragedies which

brought about an immense need for peace throughout the world. As a result, the Association once more became active in the development of institutions and legal instruments to prevent war. In 1950 the Association along with the Association of the Bar of New York and the American Society of International Law generated new interest in the creation of an international criminal law. President Pella presented an important report on that subject which I had the honor to present on his behalf at the London Congress of July, 1950.

The work of the Association was one of the factors that led the United Nations to draft in 1951 and 1953 projects for the creation of an international criminal court, but the advent of the cold war and the spirit of distrust which emerged from fundamentally divergent ideologies among major countries in the world set these efforts behind. In part this is why the U.N. 1954 Draft Code of Offenses Against the Peace and Security of Mankind had been tabled. It was until such time as the General Assembly would agree on a definition of aggression. This was accomplished twenty years later in the form of a General Assembly Resolution adopted by consensus December 14, 1974. As a result in 1978 reconsideration of that Draft Code was once again placed on the agenda of the General Assembly, but to date little progress has been achieved.

The Association during that time continued to remain interested and active in this and other projects on international criminal law. Various specialists continued to publish on these subjects in the *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* and elsewhere. These efforts demonstrated that notwithstanding skepticism and criticism the idea of an international penal justice was still alive and awaiting better days for its realization. The Association's work was significant in the elaboration and adaptation of the 1968 Convention on the Non-Applicability of Statutes of Limitation to War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (See 37 *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* 1966). Then in 1974 a special issue of the *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (Vol. 45) was dedicated to the question of the Establishment of an International Penal Jurisdiction and was presented to the Fifth U.N. Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice held in Geneva, August-September 1975.

In the course of the history of the Association, subjects of international criminal law have always been included in its colloquia and Congresses, and it invariably resulted in the adoption of resolutions favoring the development of international criminal law. Though many jurists maintained that such resolutions were only wishful expectations, I have always taken the position that we must pursue our efforts in that direction and in the pursuit of peace.

In 1974 two significant events happened in the history of this Association. The first was the election of Professor Bassiouni as Secretary-General. Recognized throughout the world as an eminent jurist and a man of action, Professor Bassiouni was more than qualified for this great task. He is the author of major works in the field of international and comparative law and his works in the

field of international criminal law are today among the most authoritative sources. These include two volumes entitled *A Treatise on International Criminal Law* (1973), *International Extradition and World Public Order* (1974), *International Terrorism and Political Crimes* (1975), *International Extradition in U.S. Law and Practice* (2 Vols. 1983), *International Crimes: Digest/Index of International Conventions* (2 Vols. 1985) and three volumes on *International Criminal Law* (1986), not to mention the numerous law review articles in distinguished law journals.

The second of these events was the creation of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa under the scientific auspices of the Association. Fortunately, the Association elected Professor Bassiouni Dean of this Institute whose eminent qualifications made him the natural choice for that position. Under his direction the Institute has rapidly become a great world center for criminal justice studies. The 84 programs he organized and supervised from 1973 to 1986 gathered in Siracusa over 4200 scholars, jurists, judges, researchers and government officials from over 79 countries in the world among which were academics from 225 universities. In addition, Professor Bassiouni organized and chaired several international committees of experts to deal with specific projects among which is the 1978 Draft Convention on the Prevention and Suppression of Torture published in 48 *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (1977). The Draft Convention was submitted by the Association to the U.N. in 1978 as U.N. Doc. E/CN.4/NGO/213 and in 1984 the Convention was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

In the course of the last two decades many jurists and statesmen have continued to advocate international cooperation in penal matters to prevent and suppress international criminality without being paralyzed by the dogma of state sovereignty. A number of Council of Europe and U.N. Conventions resulted from these efforts. But it was Professor Bassiouni who came to the conclusion that the time had come to reactivate the efforts of the Association in the direction of institutionalizing an international criminal court and codifying international criminal law. It is obvious that if an international criminal court is ever to be established there must also be an international criminal code. The Conseil de Direction of the Association in 1976 entrusted Professor Bassiouni with the elaboration of such a project as the worthy successor of the great jurists Pella and Donnedieu de Vabres from whom he took the torch. After extensive work Professor Bassiouni produced a project which he submitted to two committees of distinguished jurists who met on several occasions at the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences in Siracusa between December, 1977 and May, 1979. In July, 1979 the project was completed and was submitted to the Sixth United Nations Congress on Crime Prevention and the Treatment of Offenders in Caracas, August-September, 1980. It was first published in a book entitled *International Criminal Law: A Draft International*

Criminal Code (1980), translated in French and published in 52 *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (1981), in Spanish under the title *Proyecto deCodigo Penal Internacional* (1984), and in Hungarian and it is also in the process of translation to Arabic and publication in Cairo.

Since then the need to update and further advance that project was urged upon Professor Bassiouni by his colleagues all over the world whose positive and encouraging comments and support can be seen in 52 *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (1981) and in 6 *Nouvelles Etudes Penales* (1985). Professor Bassiouni responded in his usual scholarly and efficient manner and proceeded to redraft and restructure the first project, adding to it a new and bold proposal of a Statute for an International Criminal Tribunal. This book embodies the new version of his 1980 project.

This project, as the reader will readily see, is extremely important. Though the Association had already produced a project in 1935 whose merits are not to be underestimated and whose innovation was then almost revolutionary, it was nonetheless limited and consisted essentially of a general scheme as opposed to a detailed code. The Draft Code prepared by Professor Bassiouni is, however, a detailed and complete code.

The work of the Association, which I have related in this preface constitutes a chain leading to the ultimate goal of establishing an international criminal court. But the work of Professor Bassiouni is more than a mere link in that process. It is a seminal work which should be accepted by the world community.

The United Nations which has witnessed many failures in its history would certainly achieve some success in adopting this project which would contribute to the peace and security of mankind.

Pierre Bouzat

*Honorary Dean and Professor of Law The University of Rennes;
Honorary President of the International Association of Penal Law;
President of the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences*

Table of Abbreviations*

A.B.A.J.	American Bar Association Journal
A.B.A. Sect. Ins. N. & C.L.	American Bar Association Section of Insurance, Negligence & Compensation Law
Akron L. Rev.	Akron Law Review
Albany L. Rev.	Albany Law Review
Alberta L. Rev.	Alberta Law Review
Am. J. Crim. L.	American Journal of Criminal Law
Am. J. Int'l L. (A.J.I.L.)	American Journal of International Law
Am. Scholar	American Scholar
Am. Soc. Int'l L. Proc.	American Society of International Law Proceedings
Am. Soc. Int'l L. Students	American Society of International Law Students
Int'l L. J.	International Law Journal
Ariz. L. Rev.	Arizona Law Review
Ariz. St. L.J.	Arizona State Law Journal
Atomic Energy L. J.	Atomic Energy Law Journal
Aukland U. L. Rev.	Aukland University Law Review
Aust. L. J.	Australian Law Journal
B.C. Indus. & Crim. L. Rev.	Boston College Industrial & Commercial Law Review
Bevans	Treaties and other International Agreements of the United States of America, 1776-1949 (C.F. Bevans ed., 1970, 13 vols.)
Black L. J.	Black Law Journal
Br. For. & St. Pap.	British Foreign and State Papers
Brit. Y.B. Int'l L.	British Yearbook of International Law
Brooklyn J. Int'l L.	Brooklyn Journal of International Law
BTI	An Index of British Treaties, 1101-1968 (C. Parry ed. 1970, 3 vols.)
Buffalo L. Rev.	Buffalo Law Review
Calif. L. Rev.	California Law Review

* All citations in English follow Harvard's *A Uniform System of Citation* (Blue Book), 1979. All other citations are written in their entirety.

Calif. W. Int'l L. J.	California Western Journal of International Law
Can. B. Rev.	Canadian Bar Review
Can. Y.B. Int'l L.	Canadian Yearbook of International Law
Case W. Res. J. Int'l L.	Case Western Reserve Journal of International Law
Cath. L.	Catholic Law
Civil Liberties Rev.	Civil Liberties Review
Colum. J. L. & Soc. Prob.	Columbia Journal of Law and Social Problems
Colum. J. Transnat'l L.	Columbia Journal of Transnational Law
Colum. L. Rev.	Columbia Law Review
Comp. Pol. Stud.	Comparative Political Studies
Conference on Central American Affairs	Organization of American States, Conference on Central American Affairs (1923)
Conn. B. J.	Connecticut Bar Journal
Conn. L. Rev.	Connecticut Law Review
Contemp. Drugs	Contemporary Drugs
Cornell Int'l L. J.	Cornell International Law Journal
Cornell L. Q.	Cornell Law Quarterly
Cum. L. Rev.	Cumberland Law Review
Current Legal Prob.	Current Legal Problems
Denver J. Int'l L. & Pol'y	Denver Journal of International Law & Policy
Denver L. J.	Denver Law Journal
DePaul L. Rev.	DePaul Law Review
Dep't St. Bull.	Department of State (US) Bulletin
Dig. U.S. Prac. Int'l L.	Digest of United States Practice in International Law
Digest	M.C. Bassiouni, International Crimes: Digest/Index of Conventions and Relevant Penal Provisions. 2 vols. New York: Oceana, 1985.
Duke L. J.	Duke Law Journal
Duq. L. Rev.	Duquesne Law Review
E.A.S.	Executive Agreement Series
E. Afr. L. Rev.	East African Law Review
Ecology L. Q.	Ecology Law Quarterly
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
E.T.S.	European Treaty Series
Fed. B. J.	Federal Bar Journal
Fed. Prob.	Federal Probation
Ferencz, <i>Aggression</i>	B. Ferencz, Defining International Aggression – The Search for World Peace (1975, 2 vols.)
Ferencz, <i>Enforcing Int'l Law</i>	B. Ferencz, Enforcing International Law – A Way to World Peace (1983, 2 vols.)
Ferencz, <i>Int'l Criminal Court</i>	B. Ferencz, An International Criminal Court – A Step Towards World Peace (1980, 2 vols.)
Fordham L. Rev.	Fordham Law Review
For. Rel.	Foreign Relations (United States Dep't of State publication)
Friedman	L. Friedman, The Law of War, A Documentary History (1972, 2 vols.)

G.A.	General Assembly
G.A.O.R.	General Assembly (UN) Official Records
G.A. Res.	General Assembly (UN) Resolution
Ga. J. Int'l & Comp. L.	Georgia Journal of International & Comparative Law
Geo. L. J.	Georgetown Law Journal
Geo. Wash L. Rev.	George Washington Law Review
German Foreign Pol'y	German Foreign Policy
Gonzaga L. Rev.	Gonzaga Law Review
Gr. Brit. T.S.	Great Britain Treaty Series
Guild. Prac.	The Guild Practitioner
Harv. Int'l L. J.	Harvard International Law Journal
Harv. L. Rev.	Harvard Law Review
Hastings Const. L. Q.	Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly
Hastings L. J.	Hastings Law Journal
Houston L. Rev.	Houston Law Review
How. L. J.	Howard Law Journal
Hudson	International Legislation, 1909-1945 (M. Hudson e.d., photo reprint 1972, 9 vols.)
Ia. L. Rev.	Iowa Law Review
I.C.A. O. Doc.	International Civil Aviation Organization Document
I.C.J.	International Court of Justice
I.C.L.	M.C. Bassiouni, International Criminal Law. (Vol. I-Crimes; Vol. II-Procedure; Vol. III-Enforcement) Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Transnational, 1986.
I.C.R.C.	International Commission of the Red Cross
Ill. B. J.	Illinois Bar Journal
Ind. L. J.	Indiana Law Journal
Indian J. Int'l L.	Indian Journal of International Law
Indian Y.B. Int'l L.	Indian Yearbook of International Law
Int'l Affairs	International Affairs
Int'l & Comp. L. Q.	International & Comparative Law Quarterly
Int'l Crim. Police Rev.	International Criminal Police Review
Int'l Law.	International Lawyer
Int'l J. Crim. & Penology	International Journal of Criminology & Penology
Int'l L. Q.	International Law Quarterly
Int'l Leg. Mats.	International Legal Materials
Int'l Relations	International Relations
Int'l Rev. Crim. Pol'y	International Review of Criminal Policy
Int'l Rev. Red Cross	International Review of the Red Cross
Israel L. Rev.	Israel Law Review
Israel Y.B. H. R.	Israel Yearbook of Human Rights
J. Air L.	Journal of Air Law
J. Comp. Legis. & Int'l L.	Journal of Comparative Legislation & International Law
J. Crim. L.	Journal of Criminal Law
J. Ind. L. Inst.	Journal of the Indian Law Institute
J. Int'l Affairs	Journal of International Affairs
J. Int'l L. & Econ.	Journal of International Law & Economics

J. L. & Econ.	Journal of Law & Economics
J. Legal Ed.	Journal of Legal Education
J. Legal Stud.	Journal of Legal Studies
J. Mar. J. Prac. & Proc.	John Marshall Journal of Practice & Procedure
J. Maritime L.	Journal of Maritime Law
J. Mod. Afr. Stud.	Journal of Modern African Studies
J. Pub. Ad.	Journal of Public Administration
J. Pub. L.	Journal of Public Law
J. S. Hist.	Journal of Southern History
J. Urban L.	Journal of Urban Law
Jur. Rev.	Juridical Review
Ky. L. J.	Kentucky Law Journal
L. Am.	Lawyer of the Americas
L. & Contemp. Prob.	Law & Contemporary Problems
L. J.	Law Journal
League of Nations O.J.	League of Nations Official Journal
L.N.T.S.	League of Nations Treaty Series
L. & Pol'y Int'l Bus.	Law & Policy in International Business
L. Q.	Law Quarterly
L. Rev.	Law Review
L. & Soc. Rev.	Law & Society Review
Lincoln L. Rev.	Lincoln Law Review
Los Angeles B. J.	Los Angeles Bar Journal
Loyala Chi. L. Rev.	Loyola University of Chicago Law Review
Loyola L.A. L. Rev.	Loyola University of Los Angeles Law Review
Malloy	Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements between the United States of America and other Powers, 1776-1909 (W. Malloy ed, photo reprint 1965, 4 vols.)
Man. B. News	Manitoba Bar News
Man. L. J.	Manitoba Law Journal
Marq. L. Rev.	Marquette Law Review
Martens Nouveau Recueil	Nouveau Recueil Général des Traités
McGill L. J.	McGill Law Journal
Md. L. Rev.	Maryland Law Review
Mich. L. Rev.	Michigan Law Review
Mil. L. Rev.	Military Law Review
Miller	Treaties and Other International Acts of the United States of America (H. Miller ed. 1942, 8 vols.)
Minn. L. Rev.	Minnesota Law Review
Mod. L. Rev.	Modern Law Review
N. Am. Rev.	North American Review
N. Car. L. Rev.	North Carolina Law Review
N.Y. L. F.	New York Law Forum
N.Y.U. J. Int'l L. & Pol.	New York University Journal of International Law & Politics

N.Y.U. L. Rev.	New York University Law Review
N.Y.U. Rev. L. & Soc. Change	New York University Review of Law & Social Change
N.Z.U. L. Rev.	New Zealand Universities Law Review
Neth. Y.B. Int'l L.	Netherlands Yearbook of International Law
N. England J. Prison L.	New England Journal of Prison Law
Nigerian L. J.	Nigerian Law Journal
Ohio N. L. Rev.	Ohio Northern Law Review
Osgoode Hall L. J.	Osgoode Hall Law Journal
Ore. L. Rev.	Oregon Law Review
Org.	Organization
O.A.S.	Organization of American States
O.A.S. Official Records	Organization of American States Official Records
P.C.I.J.	Permanent Court of International Justice
Pacific L. J.	Pacific Law Journal
Parry's	The Consolidated Treaty Series (C. Parry ed. 1969 & Supp., 231 vols.)
Philippine L. J.	Philippine Law Journal
Pub. L.	Public Law
R.I.D.P.	Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal
Reg.	Regulation
Rep. I.C.J.	Reports of the International Court of Justice
Rev. C. Abo P.R.	Revista del Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico
Rev. Jur. U.P.R.	Revista Juridica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico
S. Afr. L. J.	South African Law Journal
S. Tex. L. J.	South Texas Law Journal
S.W.U. L. Rev.	Southwestern University Law Review
San Diego L. Rev.	San Diego Law Review
San Fernando Valley L. Rev.	San Fernando Valley Law Review
Santa Clara Law.	Santa Clara Lawyer
Schindler & Toman	D. Schindler & J. Toman, the Laws of Armed Conflict (2d ed. 1981)
Stan. L. Rev.	Stanford Law Review
Stat.	United States Statutes at Large
St. John's L. Rev.	St. John's Law Review
St. Mary's L. J.	St. Mary's Law Journal
Syracuse J. Int'l L. & Comm.	Syracuse Journal of International Law & Commerce
Syracuse L. Rev.	Syracuse Law Review
Temp. L. Q.	Temple Law Quarterly
Tex. B. J.	Texas Bar Journal
Tex. Int'l L. J.	Texas International Law Journal
Tex. L. Rev.	Texas Law Review
T.I.A.S.	Treaties and Other International Acts Series
Tul. L. Rev.	Tulane Law Review
T.S.	Treaty Series

U.C.D. L. Rev.	University of California at Davis Law Review
U.C.L.A. L. Rev.	University of California at Los Angeles Law Review
U. Chi. L. Rev.	University of Chicago Law Review
U. Colo. L. Rev.	University of Colorado Law Review
U. Det. L. J.	University of Detroit Law Journal
U. Ghana L. J.	University of Ghana Law Journal
U. Mich. J. L. Ref.	University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform
U.N.	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational and Scientific Cooperation Organization
U.N. Doc.	United Nations Document
U.N. GAO	United Nations General Assembly Official Records
U.N. Res.	United Nations Resolution
U.N.T.S.	United Nations Treaty Series
U. Pitt. L. Rev.	University of Pittsburgh Law Review
U.S.T.	United States Treaty Series
U. Tol. L. Rev.	University of Toledo Law Review
U. Toronto L. Rev.	University of Toronto Law Review
Va. J. Int'l L.	Virginia Journal of International Law
Vand. J. Transnat'l L.	Vanderbilt Journal of International Law
Vill. L. Rev.	Villanova Law Review
W.H.O.	World Health Organization
Wash. U. L. Q.	Washington University Law Quarterly
Wayne L. Rev.	Wayne Law Review
Western Ont. L. Rev.	Western Ontario Law Review
Wiktor	Unperfected Treaties of the United States of America, 1776-1976 (C. Wiktor ed. 1976, 6 vols.)
Wis. L. Rev.	Wisconsin Law Review
Wm. & Mary L. Rev.	William & Mary Law Review
Women's L. J.	Women's Law Journal
WTI	World Treaty Index (P. Rohn ed. 2d ed. 1983, 5 vols.)
Y.B.	Yearbook
Y.B. Eur. Conv.	Yearbook of the European Conventions on Human Rights
Y.B. Int'l L. Comm'n	Yearbook of the International Law Commission
Yale L. J.	Yale Law Journal
Zambian L. J.	Zambian Law Journal