



RIGHT

VS.

INJUSTICE

Report about the results of the Congress
Final Resolution and Resolutions
of the Working Commissions



LE DROIT

S'ÉLÈVE CONTRE

L'INJUSTICE

Compte rendu sur les résultats du Congrès
Résolution finale et résolutions
des Commissions

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The first great INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF JURISTS for the protection of Right against systematic Injustice was recently held in West Berlin with the cooperation of Delegates from 43 countries, amongst whom were 31 Ministers and Statesmen, 32 Professors, 35 Presidents, Judges and Counsel in High Courts of Justice. The names of these Delegates warrant that the resolutions were passed by the Congress unprejudiced by political questions of the day and after scrupulous examination of the documentary material and the hearing of witnesses. The publication throughout the world of these important resolutions is being done not for propaganda purposes, but with the object of spreading the truth in order to maintain and defend Law against an imminent danger not yet sufficiently understood by the Free World.

Published by the International Congress of Jurists,
Standing Committee, Buitenhof 47, The Hague, Holland

Berlin-Offices: Lindenthaler Allee 5, Berlin Zehlendorf West, Germany

Fin. Resolution by Plenary Assembly

I. Whereas Jurists from 43 countries in the world have met in their individual capacities in this Congress in West-Berlin on the invitation of the Investigating Committee of Free-minded Jurists of the Soviet Zone of Germany operating in West-Berlin to consider the material and evidence presented by them relating to the administration of justice in the Soviet Zone of Germany,

and whereas the Congress has appointed working committees of its members to study the administration of Labor Law, Civil and Economic Law, Public Law and Penal Law in the Soviet Zone of Germany,

and whereas the working committees of the Congress having considered the material and evidence presented to them, and having heard witnesses, have reported to the Congress as follows:

- a) The Committee on Public Law (Appendix 1)
- b) The Committee on Penal Law (Appendix 2)
- c) The Committee on Civil and Economic Law (Appendix 3)
- d) The Committee on Labor Law (Appendix 4)

Resolved:

1. That the Congress adopts the reports of its working committees.
2. That the Congress is impressed by the authentic nature of the material gathered by the Investigating Committee of Free-minded Jurists and the weight of the evidence and is of the opinion that generally accepted principles of law have been violated by the administration of the Soviet Zone as set forth in the reports of the working committees.
3. That the Congress believes that violations of principle of the kind referred to in these reports is a matter of grave concern not only to Jurists but to all people throughout the world.

II. Resolved: That the Congress considers that its work should be continued and to that end a Standing Committee of the Congress should be appointed with the following powers:

- a) To maintain contact between the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists and the members of the Congress.
- b) To receive such answers and other communications as may result from the action taken by Congress.

c) To take such further action as the Standing Committee may deem desirable to implement the objectives of the Congress.

III. Resolved: That the Congress elects the following as members of the Standing Committee: Hon. J. T. Thorson, Ottawa, Canada; Mr. P. T. Federspiel, Copenhagen, Denmark; Sr. José Nabuco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Hon. H. B. Tyabji, Karachi, Pakistan; Dr. E. Zellweger, Zürich, Switzerland; and Mr. A. J. M. van Dal, The Hague, Holland; with power to replace and co-opt; and that Hon. J. T. Thorson be Chairman and Mr. A. J. M. van Dal Secretary of such Standing Committee.

IV. Resolved: That the Secretariat of the Standing Committee of the Congress be established at The Hague under the direction of its Secretary, Mr. A. J. M. van Dal, Noordeinde 75, Den Haag, Holland.

V. Resolved: That with a view to assisting the Standing Committee in its work, Dr. Theo Friedenau be requested to keep the Standing Committee currently informed about the conditions behind the Iron Curtain.

VI. Resolved: That a statement of the resolutions adopted by the Congress be sent to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

VII. Resolved: That a statement of the resolutions adopted by the Congress together with copy of the publication "Injustice as a System" be sent to the Government of the German Democratic Republic and to the Occupation Authorities of the Soviet Zone of Germany.

VIII. Resolved: That a statement of the resolutions adopted by the Congress together with a copy of the publication "Injustice as a System" be sent to the General Secretary of the United Nations for his information and such action as may be appropriate.

IX. Resolved: That the Congress approves the work of the Investigating Committee of Free-minded Jurists in gathering the material presented to the Congress and hopes that this courageous and able group will continue its work in rendering aid to the victims of injustice in the Soviet Zone and stimulating faith that the rule of law will ultimately prevail and that freedom and justice will be restored.

The President of the International Congress of Jurists:

ad. J. T. Thorson, Q.C.

Dr. h. c.

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada

The resolutions were passed unanimously by 106 Delegates from the following countries:

Albania: Selim Damani, Leading Albanian jurist living in exile; Hasan Dosti, Former President of Court of Appeal; Nuçi Kotta, Former President of "Relief and Assistance Committee". **Austria:** Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. G. J. Ebers, University of Innsbruck; Prof. Dr. Erich Sachers, University of Innsbruck. **Belgium:** Antoine Braun Lawyer at Court of Appeal. **Brazil:** Prof. Cesarino Jr., University of Sao Paulo; José Nabuco, President of Brazilian-American Institute. **Bulgaria:** Prof. Dr. N. Dolapchiev, formerly University of Sofia; Vladimir Pascaleff, Former Diplomatist; Assen Slavov, Member of the National Committee. **Canada:** Hon. L. W. Brockington, Dean of "Queen's University", Former Deputy Prime Minister; J. Estey, Judge at Supreme Court; Hon. R. L. Kellock, Q.C., LL.D. h. c., Judge at Supreme Court. **Czechoslovakia:** Dr. Joseph Mikus, former Envoy of Slovakia in Madrid; Prof. Dr. Stefan Osusky, President of Central Committee for a Free Czechoslovakia; Dr. J. Stránský, Former Professor for Penal Law, Minister of Justice. **China:** Prof. Dr. Francis S. F. Liu, Yale University, former presiding Judge at Supreme Court of Shanghai. **Denmark:** Jens Bühl, Lawyer; Per Federspiel, Vice President of the Legal Committee to the United Nations, former Minister; Over Rasmussen, Lawyer at Supreme Court. **Egypt:** Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Abou Afia, Cairo University. **Estonia:** Johannes Klesment, former Minister of Justice; Heinrich Mark, Secretary General of National Council; Paul Poom, former Judge at Supreme Court. **France:** Daniel Boisson, former Chairman and at present member of Council of French Union; Dr. Jean Kréher, Lawyer, legal adviser at Ministry of Labor. **Georgia:** Eugene Guégouitchkori, former President of Transcaucasian Government. **Germany:** Prof. Dr. A. Blomeyer, Free University, Berlin; Prof. Dr. F. Darmstaedter, Cambridge and Heidelberg Universities; Dr. Theo Friedenau, Chief of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists; Prof. Dr. E. Heinitz, Free University Berlin; Dr. V. Kielinger, Senator for Justice, Berlin; Dr. H. Kühnemann, President of Senate, Berlin; Prof. Dr. R. Maurach, Munich University; Dr. R. Neumann, President of Penal Senate of the "Supreme Federal Court"; Prof. Dr. H. K. Nipperdey, Cologne-University; Dr. A. Skott, President of Supreme Court of Appeal, Berlin. **Great Britain:** Sir Alfred Brown, LL.D., Lawyer; Prof. Dr. E. J. Cohn, Ph.D., Lawyer; Walter Raeburn, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of West Ham; Sir G. R. Vick, Q.C., Chairman of the General Council of the Bar of England and Wales. **Greece:** Prof. Gazis, University of Athens. **India:** Purshottam Trikamdas, LL.B., Senior Attorney at Supreme Court of Bombay, formerly Secretary to Mahatma Gandhi. **Iraq:** Prof. Dr. Saadi Bissiso, LL.E., Legal Board, Baghdad, former Chairman of Juvenile Court in Palestine. **Iran:** Dr. Parviz Kazemi, President of Criminal Court at Teheran. **Ireland:** Gayan Duffy, M. A., Lawyer, Librarian. **Iceland:** T. O. Thorarensen, Deputy of Jurists Association. **Italy:** Prof. G. Belavista, Messina University; Prof.

O. G. Bettic, Chairman of Legislative Committee of Chamber of Deputies; Dr. Vittorio Isotta, Attorney; Prof. Luigi de Luca, Attorney at Rota Romana; Prof. Fernando Della Rocca, Rome University. **Japan:** Shunzo Kobayashi, Judge at Supreme Court; Takehiro Matsumoto, Public Prosecutor of Japanese Government; Masao Miyake, Chief of Main Department and Information Office of Supreme Court; Prof. Dr. Kiyoshi Mori, Chuo University. **Korea:** Kyu Hong Chyun, Minister to France; Lee Bom Ho, Pak Hyun Kak, Rhee Hak Chun, Deputies of Korean Bar Association. **Latvia:** Janis Brekss, Attorney; M. Caksis, Former Judge of Supreme Court; A. S. Grantskains, Former Judge at Riga District Court. **Lebanon:** Philippe Boulos, Vice President of Chamber of Deputies and Minister for Public Affairs; Alfred Naccache, former President of Lebanon. **Mihania:** Juozas Sakalauskas, former Diplomatist; Dr. Anthony Trimaikas, former Director of the Chancellery of Executive Council. **Netherlands:** A. J. M. van Dal, Attorney at High Council; C. van Eij, Attorney. **Norway:** B. W. Stoppe, Attorney. **Sweden:** Sven Arntzen, Attorney at the Supreme Court; Prof. Dr. Anders Andrae, Oslo University; Svein Dæhll, Judge at Supreme Court. **Anton Friale,** Attorney at Supreme Court; **Christian L. Jensen,** Attorney at Supreme Court. **Denmark:** Jørgen Scherfig, Stockholm Secretary of the Labour Party Fraction. **Pakistan:** Tyabji, President of Supreme Court. **Poland:** Titas Komarnecki, former

head of the Delegation to the League of Nations. **Portugal:** Prof. Luiz Pinto Coelho, Lisbon University; Dr. Manuel Fernandes, former General Manager of Ministry of Justice. **Rumania:** Dr. Miron Butariu, Lawyer; Prof. L. J. Constantinesco, Cambridge University. **Russia:** Gregor Awalliani, Ukrainian Free University, Munich; Prof. George Guins, former at the Charbin and Manchurian Institutes; Prof. Dr. N. Myschenkoff, Georgetown University, Washington; Nikolai Semenov, former Prosecutor and Judge. **Spain:** Dr. Don A. Quintana Ripollé, Chief Public Prosecutor, Judge at International Courts. **Sweden:** Prof. Dr. Ekelöf, University of Upsala; Prof. Henrik Munkfäll, University of Upsala; Prof. Folke Schmidt, Stockholm University. **Switzerland:** Prof. J. Graven, Vice President of World Union of International Jurists Association; Dr. B. Zellweger, Zurich University, former Minister. **Thailand:** Sen Pramot, former Prime Minister. **Turkey:** Mine S. Anadol, Lawyer, President of International Organization of Lady Jurists; Prof. Dr. Hikmet Belen, Ankara University; Prof. Dr. Resat Paçali, former Minister of Communications. **Uganda:** Prof. Dr. Gabriel Victoria, former Minister of the Interior. **United States of America:** Dr. H. Bonzai, American Bar Association; Prof. P. R. Hays, Columbia University; W. H. Hoyt, Lawyer; Prof. Dr. H. Rommen, St. Paul University; George G. Quinn, Chairman of Executive Committee of Inter-American Bar Association; Dr. J. P. Taylor, President of the American Bar Association.

Resolution of the Committee on Public Law

On October 7th, 1949, a document entitled "Constitution of the German Democratic Republic" was published in the Soviet zone of Germany. This Constitution appears to be imbued with the most liberal principles. Many of its provisions are a transcription in German of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights drawn up by the United Nations in 1948.

On the basis of material gathered during the past three years, the Committee has considered whether the "Constitution of the German Democratic Republic" has been applied in the spirit and in the letter, or whether it has served as a mere pretext for the arbitrary exercise of power.

Having examined a great deal of documentary evidence and having heard several witnesses, the Committee is of the opinion that

I

(1) by the terms of the Constitution of the Soviet zone of Germany, dated October 7th, 1949, the citizens are guaranteed freedom of association and of election, as well as proportional representation. All these promises, however, are belied by the elections for the Assembly of the German Democratic Republic of May 15th and 16th, 1949, and by the elections of October 15th, 1950. (The parties were compelled to establish a single list merging them all into a so-called "democratic block"; the vote was not taken by secret ballot and the election results were falsified.)

(2) The individual freedom that is essential for the exercise of political rights (freedom of opinion, of coalition and of association and freedom of the press) have been frequently violated, sometimes on the strength of Article 6 of the soviet zonal Constitution allegedly providing a legal basis for arbitrary restrictions of the fundamental rights. (Judgments against Hans Kleffe, chartered accountant, of February 23rd, 1951; No. 10 -- judgment against electrician Kurt Bieleke of December 15th, 1950; No. 12 -- judgment against Fredt Zeitlow of May 7th, 1951; No. 13 -- statement Ploegert and others -- No. 131 and following; service regulations of the Leipzig General Post Office Administration -- No. 234 and following.)

(3) The right of education according to one's abilities, especially at secondary schools, academies and universities in the Soviet zone of Germany is granted only to those classes of the population which accept the ruling system without reservation. Orders concerning the admission of pupils to secondary schools and schools with ten forms

December 22nd, 1951 — No. 242 —, regulation No. 17 for Academies and Universities of the Secretariat for Academies and Universities — No. 245 i. a.)

- (4) Freedom of movement in the Soviet Zone of Germany has been restricted for political reasons. (Service regulation No. P.M. 7/51 of the Chief Administration of the German People's Police of June 2nd, 1951 No. 254, No. 255 and following.)
- (5) Inviolability of domicile and postal secrecy as recognized by the Constitution are notoriously disregarded. (regulations of the Dresden General Post Office Administration of September 9th, 1950 — No. 275, No. 276 and following.)
- (6) The administration of the Soviet Zone of Germany is dominated by the Socialist Unity Party (SED), which was created under pressure of the Soviet occupation power against the will of the great majority of the social democrat members and must not be confounded with the German Social Democratic Party. The members of the SED in public service have also in their official activities to follow the orders of the party. (Decision of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany — Landesleitung Mecklenburg, of February 3rd, 1952 — No. 281.) The activity of the State serves the realization of the aims of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, which consist in the establishment of a Bolshevist order of State and society according to the Soviet Union pattern, without taking into consideration the vital needs of the population.
- (7) In order to achieve this aim, illegal measures are taken in numerous cases. In addition to the usual administrative authorities and the State Security Service, special offices with far-reaching powers, especially Control Committees and Boards, for the protection of the People's property, have been established. (Order concerning the tasks of the Central Control Committee etc. of September 1st, 1948, and the regulations of its implementation — No. 287 and following.)
- (8) Heavy taxation is imposed arbitrarily and illegally, in accordance with government needs as established by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.
- (9) Very little legal redress of any kind is open to the population. Complaints to higher authorities have been unsuccessful in the majority of cases. In fact, the constitutionally guaranteed administrative jurisdiction is in reality insignificant or non-existent (Saxony/Anhalt, Saxony). Tax tribunals as announced by the Law on taxation of

December 2nd, 1950, have not yet been established although more than 20 000 appeals are awaiting judgment.

II

- (1) For the achievement of the aims of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany the administrative authorities violate the existing laws of the Soviet Zone of Germany, the laws of humanity and the general legal principles of a civilized world as laid down in Articles 8, 12, 13, 17, 19, 20, 21, 26 and 27 of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" of December 10th, 1948, although these legal principles have also been guaranteed in the Constitution of the Soviet Zone of Germany of October 7th, 1949.
- (2) From the reports made by citizens of different Satellite States and countries occupied by the URSS (Albania, Georgia, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and the Baltic States Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania) it may be concluded that the conditions prevailing in these countries correspond with those prevailing to-day in the "German Democratic Republic", and with the same flagrant violation of Human Rights. In the Baltic States even mass deportations of innocent human beings have repeatedly taken place.
- (3) The Committee considers that constant review of the development of legislation and its application behind the "Iron Curtain" is an urgent necessity, together with careful investigation of the systematic violation of justice, wide publication of reliable information and active support in the fight against the suppression of law perpetrated against the population behind the "Iron Curtain".

The Committee is bound to support the struggle of the nations behind the "Iron Curtain" for the maintenance of liberty.

The President of the Committee on Public Law:
sd. Dr. Juan José Carabaja Victoria,
former Minister of Interior of Uruguay

Resolution of the Committee on Penal Law

I

The Committee on Penal Law of the International Congress of Jurists, after due examination of the material presented, and having heard and questioned witnesses concerning the legal situation and the administration of the Law of the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany, is of the opinion that

- (1) In the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany persons are arbitrarily arrested and detained.
- (2) In the prisons of the State Security Service (SSD) prisoners are tortured and subjected to other forms of inhumane treatment.
- (3) The tribunals of the Soviet-occupied Zone of Germany are neither independent nor impartial. The principle of public trial is frequently disregarded.
- (4) The verdicts of these tribunals are often inhumane and cruel, especially in political and economic trials.
- (5) No consideration is given to the fact that in many cases the accused are young persons.
- (6) The State Prosecutors and the judges in the Soviet Zone of Germany frequently take advantage of political or economic charges to return verdicts involving arbitrary and illegal confiscation or expropriation.
- (7) In political or economic trials the accused is not always entitled to defend himself and cannot choose his counsel freely; nor is he generally permitted to consult his legal representative otherwise than in the presence of prison officials. He has only limited access to his dossier.
- (8) The administrative authorities of the Soviet Zone of Germany may impose such fines and enforce such economic measures as are likely to deprive the accused of his livelihood. No appeal or redress of any sort is possible.
- (9) The prosecution of members of certain religious sects shows that the principle of freedom of religion is disregarded.
- (10) In addition, numerous trials and verdicts prove that the principle of freedom of opinion and speech is likewise subject to constant violation.

The Committee therefore concludes:

- (1) That these violations of the basic principles of law and justice constitute an offence to the conscience of mankind;
- (2) That they are contrary to Articles 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 18, and 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948;
- (3) That they affect the very basis of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic;
- (4) That the existing legislation is not applied and that the administration of penal law in the Soviet Zone of Germany deliberately fails to conform to the principles of the Rule of Law.

III

The Committee on Penal Law takes note of the reports concerning the development and application of law and justice in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Latvia, and Estonia, although it has not extended its investigations to those countries.

The Committee considers that a further examination of the development and application of law and justice in the Soviet sphere of influence is necessary, and that world public opinion should be informed of the results of such an examination.

The President of the Committee on Penal Law

Dr. G. Bellavista

Professor of Penal Law at the University of Messina, Italy

Resolution of the Committee on Civil and Economic Law

After examination of the material presented and having heard and questioned witnesses, the Committee believes

- (1) that the orders issued by the Soviet Military Administration for Germany (SMAD) and the acts of expropriation without compensation based upon such orders, which aim at introducing State capitalism in the Soviet Zone of Occupation of Germany, for agriculture (e. g. land-ownership over 100 hectares) as well as for the majority of industrial concerns of economic importance, are contrary to the principles of law, when such orders and acts have exceeded the provisions governing the expropriation of war criminals and active members of the Nazi Party and recognized war reparations. Such acts of expropriation are arbitrary by the terms of art. 17, § 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations.
- (2) that the laws and decrees issued by administrations or parliaments in the Soviet Zone of Germany, providing a basis for expropriation without compensation for the purpose of socialisation, are invalid and hence arbitrary under art. 17 § 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, because those institutions have not been set up in a democratic manner, but by intimidation used in the interests of the Communist Party.
- (3) Documents have been submitted to the Committee showing the procedure for expropriation adopted in the Soviet Zone of Occupation for the purpose of socialisation. They indicate that expropriation without compensation has been carried out by legal verdict or administrative act, although there was no evidence for the alleged facts (e. g. in criminal prosecutions for alleged fascist activities, for economic offenses, for tax-evasion and for infringement on price ceiling regulations). The Committee believes that such an abuse of statutory provisions is tantamount to arbitrary expropriation under art. 17, § 2 of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights.
- (4) Finally the Committee believes that the denial of legal redress in cases of expropriation without compensation and other cases of claims arising out of measures taken by the public authorities, is contrary to articles 8 and 10 of the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights (e. g. in cases of seizure, forfeiture, requisitions, sequestration of lodgings).

The President of the Committee on Civil and Economic Law:

sd: Dr. Ekelöf

Professor of Civil Law and Procedure at the University of Uppsala, Sweden

Resolution of the Committee on Labor Law

The Labor Law Committee has considered the material presented to it by the "Investigating Committee of Free Jurists" as to conditions in the Soviet Zone of Germany and has heard a number of witnesses. The Committee is of the opinion that the following facts have been established:

- (1) The Workers do not have the right freely to choose their occupation and, even when they are employed in jobs which they prefer to keep, are frequently ordered, under threat of punishment, to take jobs in mines or other industries, where it has been determined that their employment would further the interests of the regime.
- (2) The workers are not free to organize trade unions of their own. Their sole choice is the "Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund" (FDGB, Free German Trade Union Federation) which is an instrument of the State, and which is not in fact a genuine trade union but represents the interests of the State, the actual owner of the means of production, and frequently acts contrary to the interests of its members. Collective bargaining no longer exists. Wages and working conditions are fixed by governmental decree.
- (3) A wage system has been introduced which is based upon production norms fixed arbitrarily by government order and without relation either to accepted standards of wage determination or to the principle of providing an adequate minimum wage. The workers are denied any voice in the fixing of these norms and have no protection against repeated increases in work requirements which impose heavier and heavier burdens upon them and endanger their health and welfare.
- (4) In nationalized enterprises, which include all basic industry, legislation for the protection of workers is frequently disregarded to the detriment of the workers' health and security.
- (5) Workers are frequently discharged for political reasons, and, under express statutory language, may be summarily discharged, without the right to appeal, by order of governmental committees of inquiry or other control authorities.

The President of the Committee on Labor Law:

sd. P. R. Hayes

Professor of Labor Law and Labor Politics at Columbia University,
New York, USA

The following resolution was moreover passed by theenary Assembly regarding the

Kidnapping of Dr. Walter Linse

The International Congress of Jurists has learned with deep emotion about the kidnapping from West-Berlin of the member of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists, lawyer Dr. Walter Linse, on July 8th, 1952. Such an offence against personal liberty violates the laws of all nations of the world. A human being should only be deprived of his freedom according to the Law.

The Congress has learned that authorities of the Soviet Zone appear to have done nothing in order to examine the kidnapping of Dr. Linse and to call to account the responsible persons.

The jurists from 43 countries present in this Congress agree that by their inactivity the authorities in the Soviet Zone, and especially the General Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic, are suspect as accomplices in the crime committed against Dr. Walter Linse.

Therefore the Congress intensively stresses the opinion that it expects from the competent authorities in the Soviet Zone the immediate release of the kidnapped jurist and that they will take all measures to clarify this flagrant violation of law.

The opinion of the International Congress of Jurists as regards the endeavours of the "Democratic German Republic" to impede the works of the Congress and to threaten the delegates, co-operators and witnesses, is reflected in a

Resolution

moved by Mr. Parshottam Trikamdas, President of the Indian Socialist Party and former Secretary to the late Mahatma Gandhi, unanimously passed by the Congress:

"This Congress of International Jurists conveys its appreciation and sympathy to those members of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists who are working at grave personal risks to themselves in east Germany in helping the citizens of that region in their attempts to obtain justice. The Congress condemns the trials and convictions of some of these brave men and women and the savage sentences enforced on them for being members or helpers of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists."

The exile Jurists having taken part in the International Congress of Jurists, unanimously passed the following resolution about the constitution of a Standing Council of Exile Jurists:

Resolution

The exile jurists who are taking part in the International Congress of Jurists, have decided on the constitution of a "Standing Council of exile Jurists from countries behind the Iron Curtain", which Council will be composed by leading jurists and politicians from Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Poland, Albania, Czechoslovakia and Korea. It will be the task of the Council to take measures for a joint fight against the systematic injustice behind the Iron Curtain and in doing so to make use of the experiences of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists.

The President of the National Council of Czechoslovakia, former Ambassador Mr. Stefan Osusky, and Dr. Theo Friedenau, Chairman of the Investigating Committee of Free Jurists, have been charged with the preparations for the constitution of an International Investigating Committee to be developed from this Council of exile Jurists.

In close collaboration with the Standing Committee of the International Jurists Congress at The Hague, which was also constituted, the Council has the duty to inform the whole world about the acts of injustice committed by the Soviets. By keeping in touch constantly, the leading jurists in exile from the Satellite countries will exchange their experiences, with a view to forming a common front of Law against systematic injustice and by their influence mitigating the consequences of such injustice, thus becoming a practical aid for the population of the Soviet-dominated territories.