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# Inter-American Bar Association

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## Inter-American Bar Association

JOHN O. DAHLGREN\*

The following Resolutions were adopted at the XXI Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, August 25-31, 1979:

### COMMITTEE I. PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

#### *Sec. A. Law of the Sea and Oceanography*

#### RESOLUTION 1†

#### *Status of the Continental Shelf*

#### WHEREAS:

Having reviewed at length matters relating to the continental shelf and having given consideration to the treaties that may come into force concerning the configuration of the ocean floor, as well as to the importance that said treaties should be based on a scientific approach not limited to purely political or economic considerations.

#### RESOLVES

To recommend that the drafting of treaties on the subject of the continental shelf give full consideration to the geographic formation of the shelf adjacent to the land in determining the outer limits of the continental shelf, since that shelf is a natural extension under the seas of the main territory and thus part of the national state.

#### RESOLUTION 2

#### *Recovery of Energy from the Oceans*

#### WHEREAS:

Recovery of energy from the oceans thus far has been related to gas and petroleum recovery, which will be depleted in time;

Inexhaustible sources of energy from the oceans do exist, consisting of both wave action and thermal temperature differences in the ocean strata, and

In view of the world's energy crisis these alternatives are urgently needed,

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\* Mr. Dahlgren is the Secretary-General of the Inter-American Bar Association. He is the regular contributing editor for this Report.

† Votes against: Chile, Costa Rica and Perú.

## RESOLVES

1. To recommend to the members of the Inter-American Bar Association to encourage competent organizations in their respective countries to organize from the juridical point of view programs of research and development looking toward recovery from the oceans of forms of energy which exist in inexhaustible supply, such as wave action and temperature recovery.

2. To transmit copies of this resolution to the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the Organization of American States for research and development projects.

*Sec. B. Air and Space Law*

## RESOLUTION 3

*International Juridical Standards on the Use of Solar Energy Satellites*

## WHEREAS:

There is a global need for alternate energy sources, and

There is a progressing technology toward the development of solar energy satellites,

## RESOLVES

1. To endorse strongly the formulation and development of international legal standards concerning the use of solar energy satellites.

2. To transmit copies of this resolution to appropriate inter-governmental organizations as well as to private and public national and international institutions.

## COMMITTEE II. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

## RESOLUTION 4\*\*

*Ratification of Conventions Adopted by CIDIP-I and CIDIP-II*

## WHEREAS:

The Second Specialized Inter-American Conference on Private International Law (CIDIP-II), held in Montevideo, Uruguay in April-May, 1979, approved seven Conventions and a Protocol on subjects of special interest for the improvement of Inter-American juridical

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\*\* Resolutions marked with asterisks are translations of the original text.

relations, which Conventions and Protocol have been signed by fourteen Member States of the OAS;

The CIDIP-II constituted a continuation of the work of the CIDIP-I held in Panama in January, 1975, which also adopted important Conventions on topics of international commercial law and international procedural law, thereby initiating a revision and up-dating of the rules of private international law in the Inter-American System, and

The Conventions approved by the CIDIP-I are already in force among various Member States of the OAS, and it is highly desirable that those Conventions, as well as those adopted by CIDIP-II be ratified by the largest possible number of States,

### RESOLVES

1. To reiterate its recommendation to member Associations and individual members of the Inter-American Bar Association that they take all necessary steps with the governments of their respective countries, and of other States to the end that those which have not yet done so sign and ratify the Conventions approved by CIDIP-I in Panama, on January 30, 1975.

2. To urge member Associations and individual members of the Inter-American Bar Association to take similar action so that those States which have not done so sign and ratify the following seven Conventions and the Protocol approved by CIDIP-II in Montevideo, on May 8, 1979:

a) Inter-American Convention on Conflicts of Laws Concerning Checks

b) Inter-American Convention on Conflicts of Laws Concerning Commercial Companies

c) Inter-American Convention on Extra-Territorial Validity of Foreign Judgments and Arbitral Awards

d) Inter-American Convention on Proof and Information on Foreign Law

e) Inter-American Convention on Execution of Preventive Measures

f) Inter-American Convention on Domicile of Natural Persons in Private International Law

g) Inter-American Convention on General Rules of Private International Law

h) Additional Protocol to the Inter-American Convention on Letters Rogatory signed in Panama on January 30, 1975

COMMITTEE II. PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND  
COMMITTEE VIII. CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

RESOLUTION 5

*International Validity of Criminal Judgments*

WHEREAS:

It is important to establish norms for trying offenders who are not found in the State where the offense was committed;

It is deemed essential to restore a convicted offender into his own society;

The European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments entered into effect on July 26, 1974;

The United States of America, Mexico and Canada have signed and ratified bilateral treaties on the enforcement of penal sentences, and

In 1978, the 58th Conference of the International Law Association adopted a model convention on the expatriation of accused persons for trial, sentence, and repatriation for the enforcement of sentence,

RESOLVES

To urge member Associations of the Inter-American Bar Association, other organizations, lawyers, professors and other specialists to promote in their respective countries studies on the advisability of negotiating bilateral treaties or adhering to multilateral conventions on the international validity of criminal judgments.

COMMITTEE III. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

RESOLUTION 6\*\*

*Bases for the Rule of Law*

WHEREAS:

The universally accepted term "Rule of Law" is not an empty phrase making no value demands, but rather has precise meaning with respect to the guarantees that the constitutional organization of the State must provide;

Those demands have been conceived as the most appropriate means of attaining the fullness of human liberty in a climate of

security which allows individuals to achieve their most complete fulfillment as subjects of rights and obligations;

Each State can implement these guarantees in the manner that best conforms to the characteristics of its own evolution and political development; nevertheless, it is essential to reassert the supremacy of those postulates, the effective enforcement of which is an integral, indispensable part of any regime or system which rests upon a rejection of discretionary or arbitrary government and its replacement by an orderly government of laws;

The numerous distortions of these principles by various autocratic measures taken by governments, which in some cases are in the nature of authoritarian regimes and in others have the more offensive character of totalitarian regimes, make it imperative to proclaim clearly and categorically that the lawyers of the Americas prefer the survival of the kind of State which will be responsive to the guiding principles of a constitutional and pluralistic democracy, in which the rights of the society are preserved and the scope and authority of power are not left merely to determination by those who hold it;

The defense of a constitutional and pluralistic democracy does not preclude recognizing that each State may have to strive to improve its institutions or that it may sometimes have to deal with emergency or exceptional situations; but this fact itself emphasizes the need to reiterate that, in such cases, it is essential to handle emergency situations by applying and exercising powers which are limited by the Constitutional system and are subject to legal controls which prevent the emergence of a regime of unlimited power, which is to say, a dictatorship;

The Judicial Branch should be invested, in all instances, with the power which it requires to exercise its corresponding share of control in all cases which involve violations of the rights of persons, whether civil liberties or political rights, whether individual or social rights, since judges, because of their independence and irremovability, constitute the best institutional guarantee as guardians of freedom, and

Constitutionalism has demonstrated that in the free world to which we belong, it is the only viable road by which to achieve peacefully and by orderly rules of the game, an appropriate balance between the necessities of liberty and the requirements of authority, at the same time showing the world of tomorrow that it is the road to greatest social progress,

## RESOLVES

1. To urge the lawyers of the Americas and the organizations representing them to develop an awareness in their respective countries of the need to assert the real effectiveness of the Rule of Law dedicated to consecrating in those countries a government of Constitution and of Laws, through rules inspired in justice, created and applied by democratically chosen leaders whose actions respect the fundamental rights of the human person.

2. To declare:

a) That a constant goal in the Americas is the consecration and strengthening of constitutional regimes which embody the following republican principles of government: The sovereignty of the people as the only source of democratic legitimacy, separation of the powers of the State, civil and political equality, personal responsibility of officials, limited terms for exercising political power, and full publicity of all official acts of government. To that end, it is imperative that the rules and actions of the State not hinder enjoyment of a climate of freedom, based on genuine freedom of thought, on recognition of personal rights, and on effective control of authority. The mere existence of control implies adequate performance by legitimate and independent organs.

b) That while each State has the right, when it draws up its legal rules at the constitutional level, to make provision for measures to be taken in emergency situations, still, without prejudice to the exceptional powers needed to cope according to the seriousness of the case, those rules should specify precisely their limitations as well as the resources and jurisdictional actions available to avoid purely arbitrary acts, all this as a form of adequate implementation of the constitutional principle of control.

c) That even in circumstances of extreme emergency, involving temporary and exceptional suspension of some constitutional rights and guarantees, it is to be recognized that the judicial arm of the government has sufficient ordinary authority to assume control of the reasonableness of the specific application of security measures, with respect to individuals and their rights.

d) That, as a reaffirmation of the universal principles which have been recognized since the beginning of the constitutional

era, the lawyers of the Americas express their complete conviction that the objectives of progress, development and transformation, which the peoples of the continent aspire to achieve, are all feasible; and that they should be pursued through constitutional organs and procedures based on dedication to the principle of legality, on a well-conceived, efficient separation of powers, on genuine and authentic representation of and participation by the governed and on the enjoyment of freedom as the supreme object of all regimes which are based on the dignity of the human person.

e) That the enjoyment of absolute freedom should be conceived only within the frame of individual guarantees which the Rule of Law consecrates as one of its most fundamental bases; and it is also a requirement of contemporary society that this frame of liberty assure individuals not only legal security, but also that minimum of social security which is indispensable for the effective enjoyment of rights.

## COMMITTEE V. CIVIL LAW

### *Sec. B. Civil Law of Personal Property, Obligations and Contracts*

#### RESOLUTION 7°°

#### *Indexing and Monetary Correction*

#### WHEREAS:

The present inflation must be viewed in large part as a result of politico-economic decisions conditioned by the requirement of socio-economic development, of maintaining employment and of the needs of the welfare state;

The fact that inflation has become endemic in the modern world impels the jurist to develop institutional criteria and norms suitable to neutralize its most pernicious effects;

The theory of maintaining the value of debts has been an adequate basis in some cases to authorize adjustment of debt instruments, but in others application has been difficult in specific cases;

Indexing or monetary correction, applied by law or by contract as a technique of maintaining the value of debts, could become a juridical principle because of its importance; and

Monetary correction has made it possible, in the countries where adopted, to live with high rates of inflation which otherwise would



have become unbearable, and could have had repercussions in the juridical field,

### RESOLVES

To recommend the following general principles to guide legislators:

a) The broad possibilities of indexing, or monetary correction, for maintaining the values of contractual obligations and thus avoiding the corresponding losses, should be recognized.

b) Monetary correction or indexing should not be unilaterally limited by legal rules, but rather the principle of freedom of contract should be followed, so long as certain maximum limits as specified by law, are not exceeded.

c) Within these limits, the courts should be given adequate flexibility so that in specific cases, they may take cognizance of distortions or injustices resulting from inflation, and may adopt solutions consistent with the aforementioned general principles, in order to achieve greater justice.

d) It should be recognized that the State, as part of its economic and social policy, should limit the application of the criteria of monetary correction or indexing in some situations.

e) For these criteria to be efficient, it is deemed essential that the correction indexes be adjusted to reality; only in this way can monetary correction or indexing be effective.

f) Readjustment of money obligations in case of default by the debtor should be applied in every type of proceeding at any stage thereof, until the total payment of the debt or its equivalent. The interest rate should not reflect inflationary effect.

*Sec. C. Intellectual and Industrial Property.*  
*Inter-American Copyright Institute*

### RESOLUTION 8\*\*

*Inter-American Copyright Institute*

### WHEREAS:

The Council of the Inter-American Bar Association in 1942 and various subsequent Conferences of the Association recommended undertaking a comparative study of the copyright laws in the American countries, for the purpose of accomplishing uniformity and modernization of their domestic laws;

The Inter-American Copyright Institute (IACI), which was founded by the Inter-American Bar Association in 1973, seeks to coordinate, improve and unify the effective protection of copyright, and to study and compare the current copyright laws in order to provide for their improvement and coordination;

The Organization of American States (OAS) has just published the fourth edition of the book entitled "Copyright Protection in America", of definitive usefulness in such comparative studies;

The WIPO and the UNESCO held a Conference in Tunis in March, 1976, with the purpose of drafting a model copyright law for developing countries, and

Said recommendations not yet having been put in practice in the Americas, it would be beneficial for the Inter-American Bar Association to urge the OAS and the IACI to hold a seminar of copyright experts,

#### RESOLVES

1. To request the OAS to co-sponsor with the IACI and Inter-American seminar to: a) make a comparative study of the copyright laws in the Americas, and b) initiate the study and preparation of a draft uniform law (model law), regulating copyright in Latin America.

2. To recommend that the OAS and the IACI adopt the appropriate preliminary steps for holding said seminar, which will be highly useful in improving inter-American relations and protection of copyright.

3. To suggest that for said seminar invitations be extended to and support and cooperation be obtained from appropriate international government organizations, such as UNESCO and WIPO, as well as official and private entities of the American countries, such as the National Copyright Offices, National Institutes, Universities offering courses in copyright law, and other professional organizations.

4. To suggest to the OAS, that through its pertinent organs or agencies, assistance and cooperation be provided to the IACI to facilitate creation of affiliates of IACI or of National Copyright Institutes, in countries where they do not exist. Such National Institutes could cooperate effectively in carrying out in their respective countries the conclusions adopted at said seminar.

5. To send copies of this resolution to the OAS and to the IACI.

## COMMITTEE VI. CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL PROCEDURE

*Sec. A. Inter-American Commercial Arbitration*

## RESOLUTION 9

*Ratification of Conventions on International Commercial Arbitration*

Recognizing the utility and effectiveness of international commercial arbitration.

## RESOLVES

1. To reiterate its recommendation that the states that have not done so, ratify or accede to the U.N. Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, signed in New York in 1958, as well as the Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration adopted in Panama on January 30, 1975.

2. To further recommend that international commercial disputes be settled by resort to arbitration under the Rules of the Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission.

## COMMITTEE VII. COMMERCIAL LAW

*Sec. B. Transportation and Communications*

## RESOLUTION 10

*Participation of American Countries in INMARSAT*

## WHEREAS:

The International Maritime Satellite Organization (INMARSAT) came into existence on 16 July 1979 with an initial membership of 28 States, only 3 of which are from the Western Hemisphere;

INMARSAT has been established for the purpose of utilizing the most advanced technology to improve maritime telecommunications services on a global basis and to enhance the safety of life at sea;

Membership in INMARSAT is open to all nations of the world on a non-discriminatory basis;

Investment shares in INMARSAT are allocated on an equitable, nonpolitical basis reflecting each member's proportionate utilization of INMARSAT's facilities, and

The two organizational agreements of INMARSAT, the Convention and operating Agreement, are open for signature at the office of

the Depositary, the Secretary General of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) in London,

### RESOLVES

To recommend to the governments of all states of the Western Hemisphere:

a) That they acquaint themselves with the benefits to be obtained from membership in INMARSAT.

b) That they expedite the processes of accession to the INMARSAT Convention and authorization of signature of the INMARSAT operating Agreement, by a duly designated telecommunications entity under their jurisdiction.

c) That, in particular, those States which, by reason of their participation in the international Conference which developed and opened for signature the INMARSAT Convention and operating Agreement, are already acquainted with its purposes, its structure and the benefits of membership therein, endeavor to complete all actions required for accession to INMARSAT prior to 24 October 1979, the date on which the Assembly of INMARSAT will convene its first session, in order that they may participate in that session and that they may be eligible to be selected by the assembly to fill one or more of the seats on the Council of INMARSAT which are to be assigned on the "principle of just geographical representation" as provided in the Convention.

### *Sec. C. Corporation Law*

#### RESOLUTION 11\*\*

#### *Codes of Conduct for Enterprises*

#### WHEREAS:

Codes of Conduct for enterprises are of current interest and importance for the world economy,

### RESOLVES

1. To recommend that Codes of Conduct for enterprises be multilateral.

2. That their norms not constitute obstacles to the legitimate exercise of business secrecy, without which free competition would not be possible.

## RESOLUTION 12\*\*

*Obligations and Responsibilities of Directors and  
Managers of Commercial Companies*

## WHEREAS:

It is desirable to promote the development of commercial corporations, endeavoring to increase the confidence of investors through better administration and management of such companies, and

It is important to establish special sanctions for acts or omissions which are contrary to good morals and public health or which cause injury or economic damage to shareholders or third parties who deal with commercial companies,

## RESOLVES

1. To recognize that the development of commercial companies can provide a useful service to humanity through investments and distributions of earnings.

2. To recommend that special sanctions be imposed on acts or omissions of companies which cause economic injury to shareholders or third parties and that the officers of companies be made jointly responsible for offenses committed by the company.

3. To recommend specifically that offenses which cause moral injury or damage or are injurious to public health, be specifically subject to investigation, prosecution and punishment.

## COMMITTEE IX. MILITARY LAW

## RESOLUTION 13

*Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions  
on the Protection of War Victims*

## WHEREAS:

The Geneva Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law came to a successful conclusion;

International humanitarian law is of continuing importance in the contemporary world, and

Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the Protection of War Victims represent an important step forward in the reaffirmation and modernization of international humanitarian law,

## RESOLVES

To urge the countries of the Western Hemisphere, and their bar associations, to give serious consideration and careful study to Protocols I and II to the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the Protection of War Victims with a view to encouraging the widest possible acceptance of those instruments by the nations of the world.

## RESOLUTION 14

*Dissemination of International Humanitarian Law*

## WHEREAS:

The historic dedication of the legal profession to the advancement of human rights, both in this hemisphere and throughout the world, has been of great value;

The Inter-American Bar Association has long supported the principles of humanitarian law embodied in the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims, and in Protocols I and II to the Conventions;

Wider dissemination of those Conventions, Protocols and humanitarian principles will reinforce compliance with international humanitarian law during times of armed conflict, and

Such dissemination would decrease human suffering during the time of armed conflict and increase respect for human rights at all times,

## RESOLVES

To urge the governments, bar associations and lawyers of the Western Hemisphere to cooperate in disseminating the text of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and Protocols I and II as widely as possible in their respective countries and to cooperate in both training the military personnel and educating the general populations of their countries in the principles of international humanitarian law.

## COMMITTEE X. LABOR LAW

## RESOLUTION 15\*\*

*Handling and Solution of Collective Labor Disputes*

## WHEREAS:

One of the purposes of the IABA is to work toward uniformity or harmonization of legal institutions in the Western Hemisphere, always respecting the characteristics of each country, and

Of particular importance in the field of labor law are the procedural rules which should help to expedite the process so that technical criteria and justice be made effective and a balance be assured between workers and employers,

### RESOLVES

To recommend that as one form of approach to and solution of collective labor disputes, obligatory mediation be instituted by employers and workers and/or the State, conducted by responsible officials who would assure achievement of the goal of conciliation.

#### RESOLUTION 16\*\*

##### *Unemployment Insurance*

#### WHEREAS:

In many countries the field of social security payments includes no provision for unemployment insurance, and

Among those who participate in the social security system there is a widely expressed need for instituting unemployment insurance,

### RESOLVES

To recommend establishment of unemployment insurance in those countries where it does not exist, without detriment to the rights and benefits provided by labor and social security legislation.

#### RESOLUTION 17\*\*

##### *Social Security*

#### WHEREAS:

The principles of progress and expansion which shape social security demand that all workers enjoy the benefits of that system, and

It is necessary that both self-employed and dependent workers be equally regarded as beneficiaries of social security institutions,

### RESOLVES

To recommend the inclusion of independent or self-employed workers in the social security legislation, so that they also may enjoy the benefits, in accordance with the social and legal characteristics of each country.

## COMMITTEE XI. FISCAL LAW

## RESOLUTION 18\*\*

*Basic Standards for Codification of Tax Laws*

## WHEREAS:

The basic standards for the codification of tax laws, considered by Committee XI, Fiscal Law, constitute a juridical expression of the basic points pertaining to future codification of these tax laws in the American countries;

These standards were the main subjects of discussion in the Third Inter-American Tax Congress held in Rosario, Argentina, in October 1978, organized by the Inter-American Association on Fiscal Law, co-sponsored by the Inter-American Bar Association, and

The aforementioned standards are in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Inter-American Bar Association at its XX Conference in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1977 (Res. 10),

## RESOLVES

1. To approve the project of compiling basic standards for the codification of tax laws set forth in the program considered by Committee XI, Fiscal Law.

2. To send copies of this resolution to government officials of the American States and to interested international organizations.

*Sec. A. Taxation*

## RESOLUTION 19\*\*

*Tax Havens*

## RESOLVES

To entrust Committee X, Section A, Taxation, with continuing the study on the subject of "tax havens" so that double taxation can be avoided between developing and developed countries, without prejudice to the solution which might be achieved by negotiating treaties among states or through an Inter-American Tax Code.

## COMMITTEE XII. DEVELOPING AND INTEGRATION

## RESOLUTION 20

*Common Market Judicial Systems*

## WHEREAS:

Neither the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), the Central American Common Market (CACM), the Caribbean



Community (CARICOM) or any other regional organization of Latin America has any court to resolve disputes;

The experience of the European Common Market has shown the effectiveness of a judicial tribunal, which the nation members of other regional integration systems also can create to resolve disputes and carry out their decisions, and

The country members of the Andean Pact have taken the sound and important initiative of preparing and signing a treaty to set up a court of Justice for that subregional organization, and it is desirable that those states ratify the treaty as soon as their constitutional processes permit,

### RESOLVES

To urge the lawyers of the Americas to consider the political aspects and promote the creation of a judicial body to make development and integration more effective in LAFTA, CACM, CARICOM and other regional organizations in Latin America.

### RESOLUTION 21

#### *Prizes to Law Students for Best Papers on Integration and Development*

### WHEREAS:

At its XIX Conference held in Cartagena, Colombia, in 1975 (Res. 18) the Inter-American Bar Association recommended creation of prizes for participation of law students in preparing papers regarding integration and development, and

Committee XII has studied methods to encourage law student participation in the IABA,

### RESOLVES

To approve and urge the development of a program to encourage law students' participation in a competition for a prize for the best thesis on the subject of integration and development, to be awarded at the next Conference of the IABA.

## COMMITTEE XIV. THE LEGAL PROFESSION

*Sec. A. Professional Standards of Conduct*

## RESOLUTION 22\*\*

*Disciplinary Procedures for Lawyers*

## RESOLVES

To recommend:

1. That a disciplinary procedure be adopted through peers of the respondent in which the inquisitory principle predominates, but with adequate guarantees for the lawyer, such as mandatory defense and assistance in the formalities of the action.

2. That an appellate stage of jurisdiction be guaranteed, whenever possible, in the disciplinary action.

3. That, upon exhaustion of the administrative or peer proceedings, the interested party be assured the right of review by a court in a summary hearing, with the customary guarantees.

*Sec. B. Assistance and Social Security for Lawyers*

## RESOLUTION 23\*\*

*Social Security for Lawyers*

## WHEREAS:

In August of 1978 the II International Congress of Social Security for Lawyers was held in Rio de Janeiro attended by delegates from 16 countries representing organizations dealing with social security for lawyers in the Americas;

The recommendations approved by that Congress constituted a ratification of the Declarations of the First International Congress of Social Security for Lawyers held in La Plata, Argentina, in 1974, and of several subsequent Conferences of the Inter-American Bar Association;

The II International Congress of Social Security for Lawyers constituted a veritable call to awakening for lawyers and for their representative organizations, to the present need for a specific program of social security for the lawyer and his family; and

The Inter-American Bar Association should make an effective contribution to developing social security programs for lawyers and their families,

## RESOLVES

1. To express its appreciation to the Social Security Fund for Lawyers of the State of Rio de Janeiro, for sponsoring the II International Congress of Social Security for Lawyers.

2. To recommend that all the professional organizations of lawyers in the countries of the Americas alert lawyers to the importance of and need for a system of social security for lawyers, as broad as possible in its coverage, which will guarantee the participation by lawyer associations in its creation and management.

3. To request the Centro de Intercambio de Legislação e Regulamentos dos Sistemas de Segurança e Proteção Social dos Advogados (Center for Exchange of Laws and Regulations of Systems for Social Protection and Security for Lawyers) and the Secretaria Permanente da Segurança Social do Advogado (Permanent Secretariat for Social Security for Lawyers), both headquartered in Rio de Janeiro, to publish under their responsibility a third edition, expanded and updated, of "Legislation and Doctrine on Social Security for Lawyers."

4. To express its support for and collaboration with the III International Congress on Social Security for Lawyers, to be held in Caracas by the Instituto de Previsión Social del Abogado (Institute of Social Security for Lawyers) of Venezuela and to urge that said Congress be publicized and that the lawyers of the Americas actively participate in it.

RESOLUTION 24<sup>o o</sup>*Social Security and Assistance for Lawyers*

## WHEREAS:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948, provides in Article 28 that "it is every person's right that a social and international order be established in which the right and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized", and

The First and Second Congresses on Social Security for Lawyers, held in La Plata, Argentina, in 1974, and in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1978, respectively, recommended that the agenda for the Third Congress to be held in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1980, include the creation of an International Federation of Agencies for Social Security and Assistance for Lawyers,

## RESOLVES

To recommend:

1. That a study be made about harmonizing the several legal systems relating to assistance and social security for lawyers and their families, with the maximum coverage of risks.

2. That legal criteria be established for bringing into the social security regimes persons who have no social security coverage.

3. That exchanges of information concerning local, regional, national and international legislation be intensified, and that support be given to the proposal to organize an international body to be called the International Federation of Agencies of Social Security and Assistance for Lawyers.

COMMITTEE XV. NATURAL RESOURCES AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

## RESOLUTION 25

*Ratification of International Conventions Relating to Maritime  
Safety and Environmental Protection*

## WHEREAS:

Exploration, exploitation and transportation of petroleum on the continental shelf of the countries of the Americas and other human activities can cause pollution to the marine environment;

The problem of atomic waste routinely disposed of in the oceans as a result of maritime and land-based activities is of concern to the countries of the Americas, as are accidents involving oil tankers which are occurring with increasing frequency along the coasts of the American countries, causing irreversible damage to marine life and coastal communities;

More than one hundred countries, including those of Latin America, are members of IMCO, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization;

Presently, more than twenty international Conventions and other similar instruments deal with problems of maritime safety from the ecological and economic points of view, signed by the majority of the American countries, which, however, are not effectively applied due to the lack of legal means to make application possible;

The international rules which regulate the acts of States on the high seas are based on the principle of "full use" of the seas, but in

exercising full use States should respect the equal rights of others to exercise it;

Jurists have an important part to play in the solution of this problem, and

The high seas are not "RES NULLIUS" but rather "RES COMMUNIS OMNIUM" according to the development of international law,

### RESOLVES

1. To urge the Governments of the American nations to take adequate measures to ratify and implement the international treaties and conventions relating to maritime safety and environmental protection.

2. To send copies of this resolution to the Organization of American States for transmittal to the Governments of its Member States.

#### *Sec. B. Energy Resources*

### RESOLUTION 26

#### *Legal Principles for the Protection of Marine Environment*

#### WHEREAS:

Pressures to exploit the resources of the continental shelf will increase the environmental risks to all coastal nations;

There is a need for uniform legal principles and rules applicable to the development of the resources of the continental shelf and to the protection of the ocean environment, and

The Organization of American States, as a regional organization, should develop legal principles to promote the protection of the coastal environment,

### RESOLVES

1. To recommend to the Organization of American States that, through its pertinent organs, it promote the adoption of appropriate measures so that the following legal principles and rules may be applied to activities affecting the marine environment:

a) The fundamental obligation of all states to preserve the marine environment and protect it from pollution.

b) The application of management concepts to the preservation of the marine environment.

c) The development of an effective system for monitoring changes in the marine environment and the effects of various activities within that environment.

d) The adoption and improvement of internationally agreed upon criteria, technical rules, and standards to insure the prevention of marine pollution.

e) The solution of controversies arising in connection with the preservation of the marine environment in coastal areas and on the high seas, including the development of effective provisions for the enforcement of international conventions.

f) Further development of a system for compensation to victims of marine pollution damage, including clarification of State responsibility in this regard.

g) The development of internationally agreed upon measures for the prevention and control of pollution arising from exploration and exploitation of seabed mineral resources, both within and beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

h) Assistance to developing countries to discharge their obligations relating to the preservation of marine environment.

2. To send copies of this resolution to the Organization of American States.

#### RESOLUTION 27\*\*

##### *Agrarian Credit*

#### WHEREAS:

The development of methods of production should be oriented toward achieving higher levels of efficiency, and agrarian credit, in order to fulfill its goals, should be carried out by measures which are special and appropriate to its particular characteristics, according to development policies,

#### RESOLVES

To recommend that credit legislation provide that all programs on agrarian credit take into account criteria respecting eligibility and security other than the traditional ones, conforming to the following guidelines:

a) The principal element of eligibility to receive credit should be an efficient production program, which is compatible with the economic policy adopted for the region.

b) The security for the loan should be the recognized efficiency of the borrower complemented by farm insurance covering casualties and misfortunes, together with strict supervision of the investment.

c) Installment repayments should be geared to production cycles and the marketing season.

d) Agrarian credit should not be made conditional on the size of the enterprise, but rather on its efficiency and its potential profitability.

## COMMITTEE XVI. HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEFENSE OF WESTERN DEMOCRACY

### RESOLUTION 28\*\*

#### *Inter-American Court of Human Rights*

#### WHEREAS:

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights will be installed in San José, Costa Rica, on September 3, 1979, and it is important that the greatest possible number of American countries sign and ratify the American Convention on Human Rights and that they accept the jurisdiction of said Court in controversies concerning human rights, so that said rights will be respected fully,

#### RESOLVES

1. To urge the governments of the member States of the Organization of American States which have not done so to ratify the American Convention on Human Rights, and to expressly accept submission to the obligatory jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

2. To appoint three delegates from each country to form, in their respective countries, a Committee which will have the following duties:

a) To disseminate information regarding the existence and purposes of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, through lectures, publicity in newspapers, radio and television, including articles and interviews, in order to reach the greatest number of persons.

b) To disseminate among the bar associations in their respective countries, the Rules and other regulations of the Court.

c) To promote the establishment by those bar associations of Committees for that purpose.

3. The three national delegates shall be chosen by the Council members from each country, for terms of one year, from among members of the Inter-American Bar Association.

#### RESOLUTION 29\*\*

##### *Preservation and Defense of Human Rights*

#### WHEREAS:

It is essential to insure the preservation and defense of human rights and to guarantee to the peoples of the Western Hemisphere the free exercise of their civil and political rights according to the democratic principles on which the American nations were founded,

#### RESOLVES

1. To recommend that, in each country of the Americas, the authority of the bar associations and other legally established associations and entities of lawyers to exercise control and vigorous defense of human rights, be recognized by law.

2. To send copies of this resolution to the governments of the American countries.

#### RESOLUTION 30\*\*

##### *Condemnation of Acts of Violence of International Terrorism*

#### WHEREAS:

The concerted action of international terrorism is a serious danger to fundamental human rights and liberties, which calls for strengthening the system of international legal relations directed toward protecting the essential values of our civilization;

Terrorism seriously affects the security and harmonious relations of the American peoples, when terrorist plans have been endorsed by widely publicized international meetings, and have been carried out by kidnappings of foreign persons by military police of other countries, by crimes and extortions, by the seizure and murder of diplomats, and by skyjacking aircraft;

International terrorism, besides violating fundamental human rights, is a threat to all human beings; it has been recognized as a crime under International Penal Law and denounced as an offense



against human feeling, civilization, legal principles and the democratic system;

While the ancient institution of asylum and the principles of democratic tolerance merit continuing and deep respect, terrorists must be excluded from the benefits shown to political offenders, because of the despicable nature of their methods and because of the mobile characteristic of terrorism; in this connection the resolutions of the IV Meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists in Santiago, Chile, in September 1959, should be recalled and also the opinion of the OAS Inter-American Juridical Committee, in November 1959, which expressly declared: "Acts of brutality and vandalism and, in general, violation of any kind, that exceed the legal limits of attack and defense are not political offenses." Also, there are several bilateral agreements among American countries which provide for international judicial assistance with respect to these types of crimes;

Specific rules should be adopted to prohibit giving aid to terrorism, including among others, providing arms, financial aid and diplomatic support, at the same time, however, requiring countries which are fighting terrorism to respect basic human rights, including among others the right to life, to dignity, to a fair trial and the other rights which, according to Article 27 of the American Convention on Human Rights, may not be suspended even in time of war, public danger or any other emergency;

To these ends, it is appropriate to suggest that the American countries, which have not done so, ratify existing multilateral conventions on terrorism and enter into others with a view to achieving a rapid and effective defense of the democratic system against terrorist action; and that these rules should provide not only for putting down but also for preventing aggression against any American country by terrorist organizations, and

Likewise, it should be reiterated that acts of international terrorism should be condemned and repudiated.

### RESOLVES

1. To condemn vigorously all acts of violence committed by international terrorism, which are crimes against society from whatever source they come.

2. To urge the American countries which have not done so, to ratify the existing multilateral conventions on terrorism and to enter

into other conventions to prevent and punish the crimes committed by terrorists.

3. To communicate this resolution to the governments of the American States and to appropriate international organizations.

#### RESOLUTION 31\*\*

##### *Political Prisoners or Opponents and Amnesty*

#### WHEREAS:

The official repression of political opponents which occurs in the prisons of American countries weighs on the juridical conscience of mankind,

#### RESOLVES

To express that the juridical conscience, independent of political or partisan tendencies, imposes the duty to demand affirmative and energetic action in favor of all political prisoners or opponents in the hemisphere, persecuted under those circumstances, through a joint clamor by lawyers, jurists and professional organizations, for a full amnesty as a universal instrument for the restoration of the civil and political dignity of the human being.

#### RESOLUTION 32\*\*

##### *Political Prisoners in Cuba*

#### WHEREAS:

The treatment of both political prisoners and former prisoners in Cuba has caused repudiation throughout the world by international organizations, such as Amnesty International, the International Rescue Committee and the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights;

The Inter-American Bar Association has supported respect for the rules on human rights and basic guarantees provided for in international agreements;

The President of Cuba, in October 1978, promised general amnesty to thousands of political prisoners and the release from Cuba of these and former prisoners, and their families but this release has not taken place;

The majority of the released prisoners are the so-called "rehabilitated," and those who reject rehabilitation are being discriminated against in such releases,

## RESOLVES

To urge the government of Cuba to fulfill immediately the promise made in October 1978 by its President to the political prisoners of Cuba, of granting them freedom, and to allow them and former political prisoners to leave the country, if they so wish, together with their families, without any discrimination, and maintaining, throughout the process, full respect for the human rights of the political prisoners and former prisoners.

## RESOLUTION 33\*\*

*Release of Puerto Rican Prisoners*

## WHEREAS:

The Puerto Ricans, Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo have been in prison in the U.S.A. for a long time for actions taken over 25 years ago;

The release of the aforementioned prisoners has received national support in Puerto Rico, free of any political implications, by the Legislature of Puerto Rico, religious and trade union groups and the endorsement of important sectors of the United States of America;

The fair petition for release of these prisoners has received international solidarity expressed by UN organs;

The four former elected governors of Puerto Rico, Hon. Luis Muñoz Marín, Hon. Roberto Sánchez Vilella, Hon. Luis A. Ferré and Hon. Rafael Hernández Colón, have jointly expressed themselves in favor of the amnesty and the release of these Puerto Ricans;

The Bar Association of Puerto Rico has repeatedly supported the release of these Puerto Ricans, and

The Inter-American Bar Association has expressed itself in support of human rights in this Hemisphere,

## RESOLVES

To request from the President of the United States of America that the imprisoned Puerto Rican Nationalists: Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel Miranda, Irving Flores and Oscar Collazo be excarcerated without delay for humanitarian reasons.

*Sec. A. Legal Status of Women*

## RESOLUTION 34\*\*

*Working Group to Promote Actions  
Relating to the Legal Status of Women*

## WHEREAS:

The International Pact on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, ratified by American states, in Article 3, guarantees equal enjoyment of these rights to men and women;

The United Nations World Action Plan for Women's Decade calls on governments to achieve minimum objectives by 1980, among them a reaffirmation of civic education of women, especially in rural areas, and to take steps to achieve equality in the exercise of their civil, political, economic and cultural rights;

The Regional Action Plan of the OAS Inter-American Commission of Women in Paragraph IV calls for the establishment of study groups for the purpose of publicizing the laws, in order to create an awareness in men and women as to the need to change the legal structures that discriminate against women;

It is necessary to promote the development of Law in the Western Hemisphere, thereby motivating lawyers and particularly the younger generation, to prepare research works and to draft proposed international agreements and rules for the solution of specific problems;

Law students should be allowed the opportunity of promoting this development of law, and

Resolution 26 adopted by the XIX Conference of IABA reaffirms adherence to agreements and resolutions of the United Nations and of the OAS, recommending that its member associations and individual members support and promote the pertinent initiatives,

## RESOLVES

1. To establish a liaison working group with Section A, Legal Status of Women, of Committee XVI on Human Rights, composed of five or six members who are Committee or Section members, for the purpose of cooperating with the Section in the following plan of action:

a) To establish legal centers in the American states where they are needed, made up of lawyers and senior law students, for the purpose of training and informing young people and women

in particular, of their rights and duties, and helping poorer women with their legal problems.

b) To carry out international, national and regional exchanges of views among senior law students for the purpose of motivating them toward the development of law and increased cooperation and communication among American peoples.

c) To establish National Committees in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, for the purpose of urging governments to comply with and implement laws and international agreements relating to women.

d) To organize an operating plan to promote all aspects relative to the legal and social status of women in the American countries.

2. To endeavor to obtain in cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organizations, the pertinent financing, to carry out this plan of action.

#### RESOLUTION 35\*\*

##### *Human Rights and the Legal Status of Women in the American Countries*

#### WHEREAS:

The U.N. Declaration of Human Rights, the O.A.S. Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Men, and the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, all proclaim respect for the dignity and value of the human person and that discrimination against women is incompatible with these concepts;

Resolution 18 of the International Conference on Women held in Mexico recommends that women participate actively in reforming the socio-legal structure of nations; and article 15 of the Declaration of Mexico likewise indicates that the full and complete development of nations and institutions requires the equal participation of men and women in all spheres, and

Convention 103 of the I.L.O. on the protection of maternity indicates that working mothers should be given benefits relating to leave and remuneration for maternity, as well as the right of job security; and Resolution 114 of the Area of Health and Nutrition of the World Action Plan for the Decade of Women recommends to all countries an improvement in nutrition for expectant mothers,

## RESOLVES

1. That the proposal presented at the XIX Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association in Cartagena, Colombia, in 1975, be reiterated so that more women lawyers may be included in the Council and the Executive Committee of the Association;

2. To recommend:

a) That Section A, Legal Status of Women be changed to a Permanent Committee of the Association in order that it may accomplish its objectives more effectively.

b) That the bar associations and individual members of the Association be urged to promote inclusion of women in the formulation of decisions in high level political, legal, economic, social and cultural activities.

c) That the governments of the American countries be urged to modify their penal legislation in all those aspects which are discriminatory and prejudicial to women.

d) That the term of leave for maternity and the respective remuneration be made uniform in the American countries and that dining rooms be established for expectant mothers who have no economic resources.

e) That the governments of the American countries which have not done so be urged to ratify the international conventions relating to women, to implement their application, to improve the social and legal condition of women and to repeal legislation which is discriminatory against women.

## RESOLUTION 36\*\*

*Participation by Women in the Judicial System*

## WHEREAS:

Participation by women in the judicial system of some American countries has been limited, and

Recognizing the potential of women to occupy positions of importance in the judicial system,

## RESOLVES

To recommend to the governments of the American countries that they consider the desirability of appointing women judges as well as participation by women in other positions of the judicial system.

## COMMITTEE XVII. FOOD AND DRUG LAW

## RESOLUTION 37\*\*

*Model Food Law of the Codex Alimentarius  
Commission—FAO/WHO*

## WHEREAS:

Committee XVII has analyzed and discussed the Model Food Law prepared by the FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission;

The Model Law attempts to define in detail certain aspects of food matters which in principle should be left to the national governments, and does not take sufficiently into account the rights and interests of all sectors involved in food activity;

The powers of the Health Authority do not seem to consider adequately the aforementioned rights and interests and it is necessary to evaluate the criteria contained in the Model Law so that, either by revising it or by preparing general guidelines, progress can be made toward reaching the goals which the Codex Alimentarius Commission is trying to realize,

## RESOLVES

To recommend to the Codex Alimentarius Commission that the Model Food Law be revised or that general guidelines be issued instead of or in addition to the Model Law, all in accordance with the following fundamental criteria:

a) The exercise of the powers and functions vested in the Food Authority should be subject to a legal procedure that would avoid violations and denials of the rights and interests of the various sectors involved in the food activity.

b) To promote transfers and licenses of technology to developing countries it is essential that industrial secrets be given legal protection.

c) Procedural, administrative and judicial rules, and the corresponding sanctions, should be left to each national jurisdiction.

d) The Codex Alimentarius Commission should broaden its inquiry and obtain opinions from all sectors involved in the food activity.

e) At meetings of coordinating committees of the Codex it would be desirable to set up a sub-committee composed of lawyers specializing in food law to analyze not only to what extent

the various governments have adopted the provisions of the Model Law, but also to suggest amendments and/or additions or new guidelines that could contribute to larger and wider adoption of the Codex Alimentarius Commission's recommendations by developing countries.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

##### *Amendments to the Constitution*

The XXI Conference approved amendments to Article II (Section 1) and Article V of the Constitution. (The amended texts will be included in our revised edition of the Constitution and By-Laws to be published shortly.)

#### PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE XXI CONFERENCE

The following papers were presented to the XXI Conference:

##### COMMITTEE I

"La Extradición en el Delito de Apoderamiento Ilícito de Aeronaves,"  
by Raimondo González, Aninat, Chile

##### *Sec. A*

"Contribución al Estudio sobre el Margen o Plataforma Continental"  
by José María Videla del Mazo, Argentina

"Hacia la Internacionalización del Reclamo de Puerto Rico a sus Recursos Marinos" by Antonio Fernós López-Cepero, Puerto Rico

"A Propriedade, Uso e Proteção de Plataforma Continental" by Sergio Nusman, Brazil

"El Nuevo Derecho del Mar y la Plataforma Continental" by Luis E. Agrait, Puerto Rico

##### *Sec. B*

"Lease, Charter and Interchange of Aircraft" by John T. Stewart, Jr., USA.

"Bases para la Integración Legislativa de Derecho Aeronáutico en América" by Mario O. Folchi, Argentina

##### *Sec. C*

"Los Derechos Humanos y la Doctrina de no Intervención" by Zacarías Vásquez, Perú



## COMMITTEE II

"Transfèrement des Personnes Accusées ou Condamnées et la Valeur Internationale des Sanctions Pénales" by L. Kos-Rabcewicz-Zubkowski, Canada

"Convenciones Aprobadas por la Segunda Conferencia Especializada Interamericana sobre Derecho Internacional Privado (CIDIP-II)—Montevideo, 1979" by Didier Opertti, Uruguay

"El Protocolo Adicional a la Convención Interamericana sobre Exhortos o Cartas Rogatorias" by Ricardo Abarca, México

COMMITTEE III—*Sec. A*

"La Independencia del Poder Judicial y la Inamovilidad de los Jueces" by Adhemar Heriberto Bricchi, Argentina

## COMMITTEE V

"El Divorcio, el Régimen de los Bienes de la Sociedad Conyugal, los Alimentos entre Cónyuges y a los Padres e Hijos en el Derecho Puertorriqueño" by Pedro F. Silva, Puerto Rico

*Sec. B*

"La Indexación de las Deudas Dinerarias" by Alfredo R. Sívori, Argentina

"La Indexación de las Deudas Dinerarias, Valorismo y Nominalismo" by Josefina C. Orzábal de Fernández Prete, Argentina

"Legal Aspects of Inflation" by Helio Dias de Moura, Brazil.

COMMITTEE V—*Sec. C*

"Actividades del Instituto Interamericano de Derecho de Autor" by Natalio Chediak, USA.

COMMITTEE VI—*Sec. A*

"Commercial Arbitration in the Western Hemisphere" by Henry Landau, USA.

COMMITTEE VII—*Sec. B*

"INMARSAT: Its Legal Structure and Organization" by John A. Johnson, USA.

*Sec. C*

"Obligaciones y Responsabilidades de los Directores y Funcionarios de las Sociedades por Acciones" by Jorge Luna y Parra, México

"Inconveniencia de Expresar el Capital Accionario en los Estatutos de las Sociedades Anónimas" by José Maria Videla del Mazo, Argentina

"Codes of Conduct" by Victor C. Folsom, USA.

"Problemas de Aplicación e Interpretación del Régimen Andino de Inversiones Extranjeras" by Oscar E. Silva, Perú

"Obligaciones y Responsabilidades de los Directores y Funcionarios de las Sociedades Mercantiles en México" by Guillermo de la Puente Alfaro, México

#### *Sec. D*

"Importancia del Seguro de Vida en los Estados Unidos en el Campo Internacional" by Felipe J. Villarus, USA.

#### *Sec. E*

"Responsabilidades y Extensión de la Quiebra en el Derecho Americano" by Raúl Aníbal Etcheverry, Argentina

### COMMITTEE VIII

"Patterns of Traffic Affecting the United States" by Edwin G. Corr, USA. (Seminar jointly sponsored with the Inter-American Bar Foundation)

### COMMITTEE IX

"Protección de las Víctimas en los Conflictos Internacionales. Población Civil. Heridos. Enfermos. Prisioneros de Guerra" by Col. Omar José Yanez Rodríguez y Col. Luis José Moros Ghersi, Venezuela

"Desórdenes Internos" by Col. Luis Pulido Hernández and René Buroz Arismendi, Venezuela

"Concepción Latinoamericana del Derecho Humanitario" by José María Ruda, Argentina

### COMMITTEE X

"La Contratación Colectiva en Colombia" by Humberto Molano Molina, Colombia

"La Seguridad Social en Puerto Rico" by Francisco Aponte Pérez, Puerto Rico

### COMMITTEE XI

"Pautas Fundamentales para la Codificación Tributaria" by Manuel de Juano, Argentina

*Sec. A*

"Los Tributos y sus Límites" by Luis Carlos Rodrigo, Perú

"Reformas al Sistema del Impuesto sobre la Renta y Complementarios, Adoptadas a Partir de 1974—Colombia" by Aurelio Camacho Rueda, Colombia

"Sistemas Tributarios e Grau de Desenvolvimento dos Países" by Dejalma de Campos, Brazil

"El Domicilio en el Derecho Fiscal Internacional" by Francisco Espinosa Bellido, Perú

"The Use of Tax Haven Companies for Investing in the United States" by John L. Gornall, USA.

## COMMITTEE XII

"Latin American Economic Integration" by Audrey A. Brasey, USA.

"Current Latin American Development and Integration" by William R. Eddleman, USA.

"Common Market Judicial Systems" by David J. Padilla, USA.

"Some Legal Aspects of Free Movement of Goods" by James Leavy, Canada

"Sub-regional Organization and National Development Planning: Problems and Prospects" by John I. Laun, USA.

*Sec. A*

"Economic Analysis of the International Law System Regulating the Use of the Waters of the Parana River by Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay" by J. Eliseo Da Rosa, USA.

"Foreign Investment Codes: Disincentives for Investment" by Stanley Rose, Perú

"Central America Legal Environment: Present and Future" by Salvador Juncadella, USA.

"Latin America and the Multilateral Trade Negotiations" by Marsha E. Echols, USA.

"La Promoción Industrial para el Desarrollo Económico" by Miguel Mario Costa, Argentina

*Sec. B*

"Legislation on Antimonopoly and Unfair Competition—Central America and Panama" by Salvador Juncadella, USA.

"Agreements for the Transfer of Technology in Brazil" by Newton Silveira, Brazil

"The Mexican Transfer of Technology Law" by Alan L. Hyde, USA.

"Practical Realities of Technology Transfer to Latin America" by Robert J. Radway, USA.

#### COMMITTEE XIV—Sec. A

"Experiencia Brasileira No Campo Etico—Professional" by Eugenio Roberto Haddock Lobo, Brazil

"Procedimiento Disciplinario y Proceso Judicial en la Colegiación Obligatoria" by Adolfo Gelsi Bidart, Uruguay

#### Sec. B

"O II Congresso Internacional de Segurida—de Social do Advogado e Suas Recomendações" by Francisco Costa Netto, Brazil

"Creación de la Federación Internacional de Cajas de Previsión, Seguridad y Asistencia Social para Abogados" by Jorge Luis Santana, Argentina

#### COMMITTEE XV

"Environmental Protection by International Treaty" by Mary M. Garner, USA.

"Los Recursos Energéticos Naturales y sus Correlaciones Ecológicas" by Beatriz F. Dalurzo, Argentina

"Aspectos Jurídicos a Serem Considerados No Establecimiento de un Programa Panamericano de Proteção do Ambiente Marinho" by Lycia Amaral Mello, Brazil

"Poluição e Responsabilidade no Direito Brasileiro" by Antonio Chaves, Brazil

"La Protección Ambiental en Puerto Rico" by José Cepeda Rodríguez, Puerto Rico

"Acuerdo Argentino-Uruguayo sobre Normas Aplicables al Control de la Calidad de las Aguas en el Río Uruguay en la Zona de Influencia de Salto Grande" by Margarita Susana Abraham, Argentina

"Análisis desde el Punto de Vista del Derecho Internacional, del Reclamo por Estados en la Zona Ecuatorial de que la Orbita Geostacionaria es un Recurso Natural sobre el cual tienen Soberanía dichos Estados" by Alvaro Bauzá Araujo, Uruguay

*Sec. A*

"Utilizing the Sun as an Energy Source: An Analysis of Legal Implications" by Joseph Z. Fleming, USA.

"Solar Power Satellites and the ITU: Some U.S. Policy Options" by Stephen Gorove, USA.

"La Crisis Energética y la Actividad Privada" by Juan Martín Allende, Argentina

*Sec. B*

"Legal and Economic Perspectives of Natural Resources Development in the Continental Shelf of the Americas" by Emory C. Smith, USA.

"Utilización de los Recursos Naturales Internacionales y Soberanía de los Países. Restricciones" by Oscar Guillermo Olguín, Argentina

"El Crédito Agrario como Medio de Racionalización de la Actividad Productiva" by Oscar Guillermo Olguín, Argentina

"La Tierra: Su Protección Legal en la República Argentina en cuanto a Recurso Natural" by Franklin O. Rawson, Argentina

## COMMITTEE XVI

"La Jurisdicción de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos" by Carlos José Gutiérrez, Costa Rica

"Los Derechos Humanos y su Protección en los Países Americanos" by Tomás Horacio Ferreyra, Argentina

"Los Derechos Humanos en el Ecuador y su Protección en la última Década" by Colegio de Abogados de Quito, Ecuador

"La Protección de los Derechos Humanos del Menor en los Países Americanos" by Júlio Mário Dias de Moraes, Brazil

"Mecanismos Jurídicos de Protección de los Derechos y Libertades en el Nuevo Orden Institucional Chileno" by J. Luis Lagos López, Chile

"Los Derechos Humanos y la Protección de los mismos en Cuba; el Sistema Jurídico-Penal de Prisiones en Cuba" by Carlos M. Piñeiro del Cueto; Francisco Mendieta Tamayo; Orlando Canales Iglesias, Enrique Blanco Amigó, Cristóbal Díaz Ayala, Puerto Rico

*Sec. A*

"Las Convenciones Internacionales Relativas a la Mujer—Su Ratificación y Aplicación para el Mejoramiento de la Condición de la Mujer en los Países Americanos" by Elsa Roca de Salonen, Perú

"Los Derechos Humanos y la Situación Jurídico-Social de la Mujer en Venezuela" by Ana Lucina García Maldonado, Venezuela

"La Discriminación de la Mujer como Factor de Subdesarrollo" by Elsa Gorrín, Venezuela

"Principios y Normas que Regulan el Estatus de la Mujer en Chile" by María Victoria Valencia Mercaido, Orlando Eduardo Acevedo González, Chile

"Los Derechos Humanos y la Condición de la Mujer Trabajadora en el Perú" by Catalina Gurmendi Sepic, Perú

#### COMMITTEE XVII

"Food Law Harmonization in Latin America: From Legal Utopia to Feasibility" by Julio E. Alfaro, Argentina

"La Ley Modelo de Alimentos: Un Enfoque Objetivo y Realista para la Mejor Protección del Consumidor" by Rafael Rosselló de la Puente, Perú