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McDermott to Be Awarded 2004 Bunche Award April 30



Jim McDermott

Representative Jim McDermott will be presented with the Ralph Bunche Award at a luncheon at the W.A.C. in Seattle from 11:30 to 1:30 p.m., Friday April 30, 2004. This award is sponsored by the Washington State Bar Association (WSBA) World Peace Through Law Section, the Seattle United Nations Association, and Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility.

The Ralph Bunche Award honors a person who has made a significant contribution to world peace through law. Representative McDermott was the unanimous choice of all who voted on the award this year. In keeping with the broad spectrum of opinion among members of the Section, there were varying levels of agreement or disagreement with McDermott's particular views. However, there is absolute agreement about his courage and leadership in publicly discussing legal concerns of the Iraqi invasion.

WSBA president-elect Ronald Ward will present the award, after which the recipient will offer remarks. Luncheon reservations are \$35 (\$25 Student/Seniors); please contact questions@wsba.org, 800-945-WSBA/206-443-WSBA or see <http://www.wsba.org/lawyers/groups/worldpeace>. SRO for the speech only may be available; come early as a crowd is expected!

Previous award winners have included Kay Bullitt, Roy Prosterman, Fred Noland and Father Robert Araujo. More information about the Section is available at <http://www.wsba.org/lawyers/groups/worldpeace>. Please join us!

*"Peace is generally good in itself,
but it is never the highest good unless it comes
as the handmaid of righteousness"*

— President Theodore Roosevelt, 1906 Nobel Laureate

About Ralph J. Bunche



Ralph Bunche

*"In this most anxious period of human history,
the subject of peace, above every other, com-
mands the solemn attention of all men of reason
and goodwill."*

— Ralph J. Bunche, 1950 Nobel Prize lecture

The Ralph J. Bunche Award commemorates a great American and winner of the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (1903-1971). Grandson of a slave and raised in poverty (both parents died before he was a teen), Bunche graduated summa cum laude and valedictorian from UCLA. An all-around athlete who competed in football, basketball, baseball, and track, Bunche earned his Doctorate at Harvard while teaching at Howard University. Following a decade of research in the social sciences, during WW2 Bunche served in the Office of Strategic Services and the State Department.

After the war, Bunche served as head of the UN's Department of Trusteeship, principal secretary of the UN Palestine Commission (charged with carrying out the partition approved by the UN General Assembly), and then assistant to Count Bernadotte, the UN mediator between the warring Arabs and Israelis. When Bernadotte was assassinated, Bunche took on the mediation and after eleven months obtained signatures on an armistice. For this, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

Bunche's publications and other achievements are too many to detail. He supervised peacekeeping in the Congo, Cyprus, Kashmir, and Yemen, implementing many of the techniques and strategies for international peacekeeping operations that are still in use today. While his position at the UN limited his activities within the US, he labored on race issues, marching with Dr. King and lending the weight of his scientific researches into the irrationality of racial prejudice. Bunche was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President John F. Kennedy on December 6, 1963 and remained active in public affairs until shortly before his death.

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Why I Nominated Congressman McDermott

by Paul Schlossman

In 2002, I attended a Seattle conference where Congressman Jim McDermott asked, "If we attack Iraq, will we be safer?"

As Robert Jackson wrote in "The Global Covenant," security is a product of stable, consistent observance of the fundamental norms of international law. There is but one clear ground for intervention into another nation: self-defense. If action is to be taken, the evidence of self-defense must be clear.

McDermott boldly spoke about the plan for the war in Iraq. He found the plan departed from the short list of principles that govern international law and behavior, for the evidence did not support a conclusion that this was necessary self-defense.

I do not have a clear answer to the Iraq story, and I am not a pacifist.

Ralph J. Bunche wasn't a pacifist either. But through the work of the World Peace Through Law section, I became aware that there needs to be a convergence of various communities: pacifist, non-pacifist peace-seekers, non-pacifist human-rights-seekers, etc. These communities don't have to agree with each other on any particular issue; what we need is dialog and information and bold speaking.

I didn't nominate McDermott because he opposed the war in Iraq. I nominated Congressman McDermott because he pursued the truth, and spoke substantively of what evidence existed or did not exist. He did this boldly; he did this with distinction, courage, and minimal support from his own leadership group, notwithstanding support from our local community.

In his 1950 Nobel Prize lecture, Dr. Bunche said, "There are some in the world who are prematurely resigned to the inevitability of war. Among them are the advocates of the so-called 'preventive war,' who, in their resignation to war, wish merely to select their own time for initiating it. To suggest that war can prevent war is a base play on words and a despicable form of warmongering. The objective of any who sincerely believe in peace clearly must be to exhaust every honourable recourse in the effort to save the peace."

If anyone ever deserved a Bunche award, it is Congressman Jim McDermott.

Bunche Award Co-Sponsors

As in most years, two local organizations are co-sponsoring the Bunche Award with the WPTL Section. Here's a description of each.



The United Nations Association Seattle (UNA Seattle)

The United Nations Association Seattle (UNA Seattle) is the local chapter of UNA-USA, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization and the nation's largest grassroots foreign policy organization on global issues in support of the United Nations.

UNA Seattle educational efforts for the United Nations includes the Model United Nations for students, speakers' forums, and a newsletter. Advocacy areas include promotion of the International Criminal Court, landmine clearance, and Iraq issues, while each year it organizes an October 24th UN Day program on pertinent affairs and makes human-rights awards.

UNA Seattle invites celebration of and participation in world citizenship

and community diversity through membership by contact at 206-568-1959; PO Box 85682, Seattle 98145-1682; or <http://www.unaseattle.org>.

– Dick Blakney, Co-president,
United Nations Association Seattle



Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility (WPSR)

"WPSR addresses public health problems that require social, political, and cultural solutions."

– Roy Farrell, MD.

Founded in 1980, WPSR initially focused on conveying locally the message of PSR/National, that there is no meaningful medical response to nuclear war and that "prevention is the only cure." In 1985, our parent organization, International Physicians

for the Prevention of Nuclear War, won the Nobel Peace Prize for its pioneering disarmament initiatives.

In the '90s, PSR and WPSR added environmental concerns, violence prevention, and social justice to our list of principal issues. Throughout, four major themes have infused the work of PSR:

1. A commitment to democratic political processes and traditions.
2. An affirmation of the physician's role as a teacher.
3. A belief that as physicians and teachers, as we empower our students and patients to choose healthy life-styles and caring interactions, we can also convince people and nations to choose policies which contribute to our common health and security.
4. Promotion of the physical and psychological health and well-being of humanity.

– from WPSR website <http://www.wpsr.org>

The World Peace Through Law Section Over Time

23 Years Ago

"On December 12, 1980, the Board of Governors of the Washington State Bar Association unanimously granted the Petition of one hundred and one Washington lawyers seeking the establishment of a new section on world peace through law.

The goal of the new Section is to encourage lawyers to involve themselves in the current international effort to improve the effectiveness of international law and legal institutions. A fundamental purpose of the Section is to help promote the development of world peace with fairness and justice for all human beings throughout the world.

WSBA's International Law Committee [*later the International Law Practice Section – ed*] included world peace through law concerns; however the Petitioners felt, and ILC Chair Daniel Ritter agreed, that world peace through law concerns could better be expressed as a separate entity of the Bar.

The ad hoc committee supporting the formation of this section contemplates requesting the Seattle-King County Bar to delegate the responsibilities of administering the Ralph Bunche Award to the Section."

From the *Washington State Bar News*, Feb. 1981

10 Years Ago

"... If you have had a mushroom cloud dream more recently, it may be a recognition of the fact that we are still not completely safe from nuclear bombs and will probably never be completely safe.

The danger now lies with the terrorists and terrorist nations. North Korean nuclear development is not comforting even though an attack by North Korea upon the U.S. would be irrational. The world is full of violent conflict which seems irrational.

The regurgitation of ancient animosities in Bosnia, which has

former friends and neighbors killing each others' children, appears completely senseless. From Northern Ireland to Cambodia, the violence continues seemingly without end.

Given the fact that even an industrial nuclear accident can cause significant global damage for years, an angry exchange of nuclear bombs, even on a very limited scale, would surely be a global disaster of enormous proportions.

Despite the violent component of humankind's nature, there is considerable cause for hope. Since 1945, nuclear arms have not been used in war, despite opportunities in Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Kuwait and other conflicts where at least one participant could have used such weapons. While such restraint may have been more tactical than humanitarian, nonetheless, the nuclear threshold was not crossed.

The world is becoming more interdependent economically. Models for peaceful resolution of trade disputes exist and are used. Education tends to reduce violence and, in a historical perspective, more people are better educated today.

This is where we come in (in an admittedly small but potentially significant way). Lawyers are among the best educated people of the world and are experienced in conflict resolution (despite cynicism to the contrary).

While WPTL is constrained from political lobbying as a WSBA section, we do facilitate education. This education includes analysis of current affairs and models for conflict resolution.

Our monthly Section meetings feature wide varieties of educational experiences. Monthly speakers have included foreign lawyers and officials, local professors, other experts and people working with non-governmental organizations such as Amnesty International, Earth Stewards, and the United Nations Association.

We regularly support people or organizations who have made significant contributions to world peace by recognizing those efforts with the Ralph Bunche Award. Our yearly CLE programs are highly regarded by attendees.

Each member will use these experiences as he/she wishes. Some will associate with other organizations for specific projects, such as the Tashkent Peace Park project. Others will support NGOs or become involved in person to person diplomacy. Some may write an occasional letter to the Editor or lobby elected officials directly. Those who take no specific direct action enjoy the personal enrichment which is the essence of education.

What we do has purpose, even if the success of our efforts may only be measured by the peacefulness of our dreams."

– James T. Harman

From the WPTL Newsletter, July 1994

Today

The Section is trying a variety of means to make it easier for members across the state to participate. Our email list serve lets us discuss issues without the need for a physical meeting. Several members have suggested additional meetings outside Seattle, preferably with a CLE speaker. Members are reaching out to the law schools as a source of enthusiasm and information. A number of our CLEs have been recorded and are available to members and others for a small charge.

For more information, please see our website at <http://www.wsba.org/lawyers/groups/worldpeace>, email questions@wsba.org, or call our chair, Randy Winn, at 206-349-4023. Join us! For now is the time to "Speak Your Peace"!

Gender and Asylum in the United States: Providing a Safe Haven for Women Fleeing Gender Persecution

by Jeannie M. Huddleston

A Jordanian woman flees to the United States to avoid being the victim of an “honor killing” at the hands of her own family. A seventeen-year old woman from Togo is sold into a polygamous marriage, but escapes to the United States before she is forced to endure female genital mutilation. A woman from China escapes to California to avoid being forced into prostitution as punishment (with the acquiescence of the local police) for resisting her wealthy employer’s sexual advances.

Although human rights violations against women are not a new phenomenon, gender-based asylum claims are still a relatively new development in refugee protection. The 1951 Geneva Convention’s definition of a refugee—which came into existence around the time the World Community realized they should have accepted Jews fleeing the Holocaust—contains no reference to gender. The nearly identical definition under U.S. asylum law requires an applicant seeking asylum to demonstrate that the persecution they face is linked to one of five grounds: race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Many of the relatively new gender-based claims fall within the last category of membership in a particular social group—the least well defined of the five grounds within the refugee definition. As a result, noted the Seventh Circuit in *Lwin v. INS*, “the courts have applied the term reluctantly and inconsistently.” 144 F.3d 505, 510 (7th Cir. 1998).

Take the case of Ms. A, a woman who fled to the United States because she feared being the victim of an “honor killing” in her home country of Jordan.

If you are unfamiliar with the phenomenon, the term “honor killing” refers to the practice in Jordan and other Middle Eastern and South Asian countries in which male members of the family kill a female

family member whom they think has brought dishonor or shame to their family. According to human rights advocates, what defiles honor can include anything from marital infidelity or pre-marital sex, to flirting or failing to serve a meal on time. In a society where marriages are typically arranged by fathers and money is often exchanged, a woman’s desire to choose her own husband or to seek a divorce can be viewed as a major act of defiance justifying her murder.¹ Even victims of rape are vulnerable.²

So when Ms. A began secretly seeing Mr. H, she risked becoming part of an ugly statistic. The State Department’s 2002 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in Jordan noted that honor killings comprised an estimated 25% of the murders in Jordan, and that “law enforcement treatment of men accused of honor crimes reflected widespread unwillingness to recognize the abuse involved or to take action against the problem.” The report noted that the Jordanian Criminal Code provides for leniency for a person found guilty of committing an “honor crime,” with the typical sentence being no more than a few months in jail. In contrast to honor crimes, the penalty for first-degree murder is death. The only form of protection offered by the Jordanian government for women who fear becoming victims of honor crimes is their own imprisonment. According to Widney Brown, Advocacy Director for Human Rights Watch, “In Jordan, if a woman is afraid that her family wants to kill her, she can check herself into the local prison, but she can’t check herself out, and the only person who can get her out is a male relative, who is frequently the person who poses the threat.”³

Rather than check into prison, Ms. A opted to check out of the country and fled with Mr. H to America where she applied for asylum. At the hearing, Ms. A

testified that she was afraid to return to Jordan because she believed her family would kill her because she had lost her virginity to her husband prior to marriage, left the Country without her father’s permission, and married a man of her own choosing. Ms. A supplied letters (sent to a P.O. box) written by her sister over a five-year period stating that her father was enraged and had declared that the shame she had brought on the family could only be removed by “blood.” In one of the letters, her sister wrote to inform Ms. A that their father had called a meeting of all male relatives—including uncles and cousins—to demand that they kill her if they ever came in contact with her. Other evidence supplied included the U.S. State Department’s Country Report on Human Rights Practices in Jordan documenting the phenomenon of honor killings and the inadequacy of the Government’s response, along with news articles profiling the killing of women in Jordan for reasons of “honor.”⁴

In order to establish eligibility for a discretionary grant of asylum, an applicant must demonstrate that she meets the definition of “refugee” under INA Section 101(a)(42) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. *See* INA §208(a)(1996). This means that the respondent must demonstrate an unwillingness or inability to return to her country because of persecution, or a “well-founded fear of persecution” on account of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. In 1985, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recommended that “women asylum-seekers who face harsh or inhuman treatment due to their having transgressed the social mores of the society in which they live may be considered as a ‘particular social group.’” UNHCR urged governments to develop national guidelines on the issues.

(continued on next page)

Gender and Asylum in the United States: Providing a Safe Haven for Women Fleeing Gender Persecution *from previous page*

Canada was the first country to respond, followed shortly thereafter by the United States, which published its own gender guidelines directed to asylum officers in 1995. The guidelines recognized that gender, in combination with other attributes, could form the basis for a claim of membership in a particular social group subject to persecution. According to Stephen Knight, coordinating attorney for the Center for Gender and Refugee Studies (CGRS) at UC Hastings School of Law, although the guidelines were less forthright on central issues than their Canadian model, they “nonetheless put the U.S. on record as supporting asylum for gender-based claims such as rape, genital mutilation and domestic violence.”⁵

As luck would have it, a few months before the guidelines were issued, Fauziya Kasinga, a teenager from Togo, showed up at the Newark International Airport and immediately requested asylum. She testified that her aunt forced her into a polygamous marriage to a 45-year old man with three wives when she was just 17. She further testified that under tribal custom, her aunt and her husband planned to force her to submit to female genital mutilation before the marriage was consummated. The INS rejected her claim and an immigration judge ordered her

deported. However, after a national uproar over her case, the immigration appeals court granted her asylum in 1996 as a member of a persecuted social group. In an article co-authored with Knight of the CGRS late last year, Kasinga’s attorney, Karen Musalo, noted that the ruling provided “the first clear legal precedent in the United States for granting asylum in gender-based cases and is applicable to a wide range of asylum claims in which women suffer because of their gender, including threatened honor killings...”⁶

But despite the positive legal precedent of the *Kasinga* ruling, an immigration judge denied Ms. A’s request for asylum in a decision issued on January 8, 1998. The judge rejected the claim that A’s fear of persecution was on account of her membership in a social group defined in part by her gender, and instead ruled that A’s fear of becoming a victim of an honor killing was a “personal problem” that “without more, cannot be the basis of an asylum claim.”⁷ The judge also rejected the notion that her fear of murder was well-founded because there was no evidence that her father had been violent towards her in the past, and because Ms. A had not directly spoken with her father to confirm the threats. Although the judge acknowledged that honor

killings do occur in Jordan, the judge stated that they are violent episodes in specific families and not a pattern or practice against Jordanian women in general. The Board of Immigration Appeals upheld the judge’s decision.

Ms. A appealed to the Ninth Circuit and her case became the focus of advocacy by CGRS, Amnesty International and members of both Houses of Congress. The case was remanded to the Board of Immigration Appeals in April 2001 after the INS agreed to withdraw its opposition to a grant of asylum. In May 2002, the Board of immigration Appeals granted Ms. A asylum in a *per curiam* decision issued without an opinion.

Cases like Ms. A’s have become a political “hot potato,” with advocates in favor of a more restrictive immigration policy warning that if the definition of “social group” is expanded to include those who suffer from harsh family or societal treatment, the floodgates will open, clogging the system and draining financial resources.

But refugee advocates such as Stephen Knight, coordinating attorney for the Center for Gender and Refugee Studies at the University of California, Hastings School of Law in San Francisco, say such arguments are “ridiculous.”⁸ “That has always been said every time asylum law changes

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CLE Credits for Pro Bono Work? Limited License to Practice with No MCLE Requirements?

Yes, it’s possible!

Regulation 103(g) of the Washington State Board of Continuing Legal Education allows WSBA members to earn up to six (6) hours of credit annually for providing pro bono direct representation under the auspices of a qualified legal services provider.

APR 8(e) creates a limited license status of Emeritus for attorneys otherwise retired from the practice of law, to practice pro bono legal services through a qualified legal services organization.

For further information contact Sharlene Steele, WSBA Access to Justice Liaison, at 206-727-8262 or sharlene@wsba.org.

Gender and Asylum in the United States: Providing a Safe Haven for Women Fleeing Gender Persecution from previous page

and it never happens," Knight is quoted as saying in an article authored by Stephen Desroches of Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism. Knight points out that despite U.S. asylum law's inclusion of categories such as race and religion—which include millions of the world's people—the number of refugees seeking asylum remains relatively low. In a separate article co-authored by Knight and Karen Musalo of CGRS, Knight noted that the majority of women who might benefit from asylum live in countries where they are of such subordinate status that they lack the means or resources to escape persecution and claim asylum.⁹ Supporting this statement is a March 14, 2003 article in the *Chicago Tribune*

which reported that of the 60,778 asylum claims filed in 2002, only a few hundred were gender-based.¹⁰

In 2000, outgoing Attorney General Janet Reno proposed new regulations that would allow gender-based human rights abuses to serve as a basis for asylum. But as of this writing, the regulations have not been finalized, leaving the door open for the next attorney general to change direction. The Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and other immigrant and women's groups say they fear current Attorney General John Ashcroft intends to issue new regulations that would severely restrict women fleeing gender-based persecution from obtaining asylum.¹¹

Knight compares the attitude of those hoping for tightened restrictions to the attitude towards Jews fleeing the Holocaust, the very event that spurred the creation of asylum law. "It's like the St. Louis, the ship of Jewish refugees looking to dock in America. They were sent back because the fear was that all the Jews of Europe would come next. Most of those people were murdered," said Knight. "And that is what would happen to many of these women."¹²

This article originally appearing in De Novo, the newsletter of the Washington Young Lawyers Division. Reprinted by kind permission.

- 1 Hillary Mayell, "Thousands of Women Killed for Family Honor," *National Geographic*, 12 February 2002.
- 2 Seth Mydans, "In Pakistan, Rape Victims Are the 'Criminals,'" *New York Times*, 17 May 2002.
- 3 Hillary Mayell, *Ibid.*
- 4 UC Hastings School of Law, Center for Gender and Refugee Studies, "Honor Killing: Ms. A's Story," *Case Summary 263; Gender Asylum Campaigns: Ms. A-* [Website.] Available: <http://www.uchastings.edu/cgrs/summaries/200-299/summary263.html>; <http://www.uchastings.edu/cgrs/campaigns/honor.htm>.

- 5 Stephen Knight, "A Safe Haven for Women," *Toronto Star*, 7 March 2003.
- 6 Karen Musalo and Stephen Knight, "Unequal Protection," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Special Issue: Seeking Refuge*, (Nov/Dec 2002): 57-61. Available: <http://www.uchastings.edu/cgrs/documents/media/atomics.pdf>.
- 7 Center for Gender and Refugee Studies, *Ibid.*
- 8 Stephen Desroches, Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism, "Women Migrants Fleeing 'Macho' Cultures Being Recognized as Legitimate, Oppressed Refugees," *Human Rights Reporting: Spring 2002 Student Work*. Available:

- <http://www.jrn.columbia.edu/studentwork/humanrights/desroches-macho.asp>.
- 9 Karen Musalo and Stephen Knight, *Ibid.*
- 10 Alison Neumer, "Abused Women Deserve U.S. Asylum," *Chicago Tribune*, 14 March 2003.
- 11 Goerge Lardner, Jr., "Ashcroft Reconsiders Asylum Granted to Abused Guatemalan: New Regulations Could Affect Gender-Based Persecution," *The Washington Post*, 3 March 2003.
- 12 Stephen Desroches, *Ibid.*

About Ralph J. Bunche from page 1

Perhaps we can get a sense of the man through a quote from his Nobel biography:

"Like every Negro in America, I've been buffeted about a great deal. I've suffered many disillusioning experiences. Inevitably, I've become allergic to prejudice. On the other hand, from my earliest years I was taught the virtues of tolerance; militancy in fighting for rights—but not bitterness. And as a social scientist I've always cultivated a coolness of temper, an attitude of objec-

tivity when dealing with human sensitivities and irrationalities, which has always proved invaluable—never more so than in the Palestine negotiations. Success there was dependent upon maintaining complete objectivity.

Throughout the endless weeks of negotiations I was bolstered by an unflinching sense of optimism. Somehow, I knew we had to succeed. I am an incurable optimist."

WSBA Service Center... at your service!

800-945-WSBA or 206-443-WSBA
questions@wsba.org

We're here to serve you! The mission of the WSBA Service Center is to respond promptly to questions and requests for information from our members and the public.

Call us Monday through Friday, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., or e-mail us at questions@wsba.org.

Assistance is only a phone call or an e-mail away.

Upcoming Events of Interest to Our Members

April 26, WPTL Section Meeting

Presentation: Paul Schlossman and Thomas Mengert. CLE credit applied for.

April 30, Ralph J. Bunche Award Luncheon

See information on page 1.

May 15, Foreign Investments CLE, WSBA

May 24, WPTL Section Meeting

Presentation: Martin Fleck, Executive Director of Washington Physicians for Social Responsibility, speaks on "SMART Security." CLE credit applied for.

June 28, WPTL Section Meeting

Speaker TBD. WPTL Section meetings are every 4th Monday of the month, noon-1:30, at WSBA, 2101 4th Ave., Ste. 400, Seattle. Other events are as noted.

Found on the Web ...

----- Peacekeeping -----

Why depend on the media when you can fetch information about peacekeeping missions yourself? Here's a few links to get started:

UN Resources

Basic Facts

<http://www.un.org/peace/bnote010101.pdf>

Peacekeeping Maps

<http://www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/english/htmain.htm>

National Resources

America

<http://www.state.gov/p/io/pkpg>

Australia

<http://www.awm.gov.au/atwar/peacekeeping.htm>

Canada

<http://www.peacekeeper.ca>

Nepal

http://www.rna.mil.np/un_operation.htm

Ukraine

<http://www.mil.gov.ua/old/eng/peacekeepers>

Many more nations post similar resources. Get looking and get educated!

What have you "Found on the Web" that other Section members might find useful or interesting? Send your list to "Found on the Web" c/o the editor, rewinn2003@yahoo.com.

From the Chair



Last weekend (March 27) I ventured with Paul Schlossman to Gonzaga Law School and discovered a whole new world of talent and energy, in the form of law students.

The occasion was a seminar, "THE FUTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS," hosted by "Beyond Borders," a student journal of international law. Its content was excellent, featuring two speakers who are well-known to the Section (Father Araujo and Consul Madrazo) and two speakers from organizations that should be (APEC and the UN.) Please see the journal at <http://www.across-borders.com>.

Despite the quality of the speakers, the most important thing I learned from the program was that law students have an immense well of talent, energy, and time to devote to projects. Our section could benefit by tapping that well, just as the students can benefit from closer contact with members of our Section who are experienced attorneys.

By coincidence, on Monday Jan Michels sent us a proposal on law student membership in sections. Clearly the stars are aligned!

As a beginning, let me announce a new "Student Notes" section in our quarterly newsletter, starting next issue. I am soliciting content from students according to the same rules for submission from non-students: Submissions must be related to World Peace Through Law, with an emphasis on legal and/or factual analysis and a de-emphasis on polemic. Point-of-view is NOT an issue; we need to cover people who disagree with each other! In an ideal issue, we would have Point/Counterpoint Notes; it is perfectly o.k. for several persons to collaborate on a Point/Counterpoint (... just try to be more legal/factual than polemical please).

Please forward this to any law students you know. And consider dusting off any research of your own; perhaps we can find a way to get your pet project completed in print. Your comments on this, as always, are welcome and encouraged!

Sincerely,
Randy Winn
WSBA WPTL Chair

Section Officers: 2003-2004

Chair

Randall Winn
rewinn2003@yahoo.com

Vice-Chair/Treasurer/Secretary

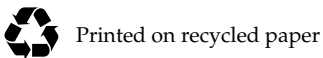
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This is a publication of a section of the Washington State Bar Association. All opinions and comments in this publication represent the views of the authors and do not necessarily have the endorsement of the Association or its officers or agents.



"Reflections on the Right to Peace" DVD is now ready!

This video recording of the lecture and discussion by Consul Jorge Madrazo (November 24, 2003) runs on any standard DVD player. It is an authoritative and informative review of the status of a legal right to peace, who holds it, and how it relates to other rights in the post-9/11 world.

Consul Madrazo has very generously permitted the section to provide this recording for the benefit of Section members and others who could not attend the event. The live event was approved for 1 General CLE credit in Washington State (CLE activity #116252); please consult applicable rules as to earning CLE credit in your jurisdiction.

To order, contact Michael Kenmir, WSBA Order Fulfillment, at (206) 727-8278 or email orders@wsba.org. Please specify Item "WPTL-DVD"; Title "Reflections on the Right to Peace" Price \$19.99 (a S&H charge may be added).

80% of the price goes to support the Section's activities; the rest covers actual costs. You may save on S&H by picking up a copy at the next Section meeting.



2003-2004 Membership

The officers of the World Peace Through Law Section urge you to become an active member of this important section. All members of the Washington State Bar are eligible. Join today.

- Please enroll me as an active member.
My \$20 annual dues are enclosed.
- I am not a member of the Washington State Bar, but I want to receive your newsletter. My \$20 is enclosed.

Current Year: Oct. 1, 2003 - Sept. 30, 2004

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