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Recommended Citation

Barcelo, John J. III and Wippman, David (2002) "A Tribute to Paul Szasz," *Cornell International Law Journal*: Vol. 35: Iss. 3, Article 1.
Available at: <http://scholarship.law.cornell.edu/cilj/vol35/iss3/1>

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A Tribute to Paul Szasz

John J. Barceló III†
& David Wippman‡

In Paul's passing, Cornell and the broader international law community have lost a man of exceptional intellect who was devoted to international law and to Cornell. Paul received both his bachelor's degree in engineering (in 1952) and his master's in law (in 1956) from Cornell, and went on to become a consummate international lawyer, one that other international lawyers sought out when they needed advice on a particularly thorny international law issue. Paul's range and depth of knowledge of international law were unsurpassed, drawn from close to half a century of scholarship and international public service. But even more impressive were the many and lasting contributions he made to the cause of international peace and the common interests of the international community.

Paul began his career with the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, where for eight years he helped draft regulations designed to prevent the use of civilian nuclear materials for military purposes. So comprehensive and detailed was his mastery of the subject that more than 40 years later, lawyers at the Agency were still calling him to ask his views on particular questions.

Paul then spent five years as a lawyer at the World Bank, from 1966–1971, among other things serving as the Secretary to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). The period coincided with the effort by developing countries to pioneer a New International Economic Order and was marked by frequent disputes between developed and developing countries over the control of natural resources and the compensation owed by host states for the expropriation of foreign investors' assets. ICSID provided a unique forum for state-investor disputes, and Paul played a key role in the drafting of the Center's innovative arbitration and dispute settlement rules.

In 1971, Paul joined the Office of Legal Counsel at the United Nations, and rapidly became one of the organization's most active and prominent international lawyers. As a UN lawyer, Paul's work was wide-ranging; he played lead roles in everything from the establishment of UN agencies, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, to the resolution of internal complaints. When Paul retired from that office in 1989, it was as deputy to the UN legal counsel.

† William Nelson Cromwell Professor of International and Comparative Law, Cornell Law School, and Elizabeth and Arthur Reich Director, Leo and Arvilla Berger International Legal Studies Program.

‡ Professor of Law, Cornell Law School.

But retirement in Paul's case meant no diminution in his contributions to the field. He was immediately appointed the legal adviser to the UN Transition Assistance Group, which oversaw Namibia's transition to independence from South Africa. As legal adviser, Paul was charged with drafting Namibia's constitution, which took effect on Namibia's independence in 1990. His willingness to accept such an extraordinary assignment, and his ability to carry it off so well, were characteristic of him. He was the ideal choice because of his extraordinary knowledge, experience, and ability, and because of the universal respect and esteem in which he was held.

Paul had scarcely finished his work in Namibia when (still in "retirement"), he was drafted for an even more daunting assignment: to serve as the legal adviser to former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Lord Owen. Vance and Owen had been appointed the lead international mediators in the wars of the former Yugoslavia. Paul immediately began a trans-Atlantic odyssey, repeatedly flying to and from Europe to assist in the intricate, heated, and extraordinarily difficult negotiations as the parties considered and rejected one plan after another for ending the bitter conflicts tearing Yugoslavia apart. Conscious of the magnitude of his task, Paul kept at it, despite the enormous demand on his time and energy. And once again, Paul found himself helping to draft another country's constitution, this time Bosnia's. Perhaps his unfailing calm and good humor enabled him to persist where others would have given up. In later years, Paul would often recount aspects of the detailed and painstaking negotiations, always with the liveliest interest and most telling insights about the positions of the parties and the constraints on the negotiators.

Even after he concluded his service as legal adviser in the Yugoslav negotiations, Paul remained extraordinarily active. Up until the time of his death, he served, for example, as a legal adviser to the World Health Organization, assisting it in its efforts to prepare a Framework Convention on Tobacco Control. To the end, Paul was an international lawyer's international lawyer, the master of the minutest details of diplomatic negotiations and treaty-making processes.

Paul's contributions to international public service alone guarantee him a place in the pantheon of modern public international lawyers. But, he was also a distinguished scholar and a devoted teacher. Paul was, not surprisingly, one of the most respected authorities on UN law and the law of international organizations. But more, he was an expert's expert on all aspects of international law, and wrote widely in the most diverse areas. Law- and treaty-making processes especially intrigued him. But his many books and dozens of articles cover the public international law waterfront, from environmental law to humanitarian law, from international organizations to international arbitration. He was a prolific author and recognized speaker, known and respected in all parts of the world for his international law writings and presentations.

Paul enjoyed teaching. And his students immediately recognized him as a giant in the field. He taught at Cornell, New York University, Pace, the University of California at Berkeley, and elsewhere. In each of these set-

tings, he shared his expertise generously with students and colleagues alike.

Paul was devoted to Cornell and also to Telluride House on Cornell's campus, where he resided as an undergraduate, as a law student, and even overnight years later as an eminent visiting lecturer at the Law School. He was one of the first and most distinguished holders of the international law specialization degree that Cornell Law School initiated in the early 1950's. He served on the school's advisory council for many years. He was unfailing and untiring in his willingness to assist the international legal studies program. In the 1970's and 1980's he helped to gain foundation support for the program. After retiring from the UN, he returned to Cornell to teach public international law for a term. He never refused any request for assistance, particularly in planning or participating in international law conferences, or in serving as a panelist or featured speaker. Over the years, he gave more lectures and talks in the international program's speaker series than anyone in the school's history. He was a master at presenting the background and processes of international law-making in disparate fields. Whatever had to do with international law interested him.

Cornell and the international law community will miss him.

Hans Corell†

*Remarks by Mr. Hans Corell at the memorial service for Paul C. Szasz,
United Nations Headquarters, New York, 19 June 2002*

Dear Frances,

Dear Ree,

Dear Friends and Colleagues of Paul Szasz,

We have come together today to honour the memory of a remarkable man and a good friend.

A few weeks ago, on 4 May, I attended a celebration of the life and work of Paul Szasz in his church in Germantown in upstate New York. It was a beautiful spring day, and all of us who participated in the service will long remember it. At the service, I spoke to Paul. Today, I will speak about Paul.

When I spoke to Paul in the church, I recalled his distinguished career as a lawyer and a specialist in international law. I spoke about his contribution to the work in the IAEA, in the World Bank, in the United Nations, and in academia. I mentioned his responsibilities, in particular, in the Office of Legal Affairs which he joined in 1971 and where he remained until he retired in 1989. During the last period, he served as Director and Deputy to the Legal Counsel.

† Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and the Legal Counsel of the United Nations.

There were many people present in the church that day in May; it was almost crowded. Most of the people came from the local congregation. Some of us had come from the United Nations.

Today, there are many present who worked with Paul in the past. Some of you will speak, and those who do will have known Paul longer than I had. Therefore, on this occasion, I do not intend to talk so much about Paul as a lawyer; others will and can do so with greater authority than I can do.

What I will do today is to talk about a Paul Szasz who many of you may not have known; the restless person, the refugee coming from Austria, where he was born, via Hungary to the United States in 1941; the person that only late in life said that he had found his home. I was moved when Frances told us that sometime after she and Paul had moved to their country house in Germantown in 1971, Paul had said that he had finally found a place that he could call his home, a place where he felt at home and where he had found peace.

Certainly, during our many conversations over lunch, when Paul assisted me as my Deputy for almost a year in Ralph Zacklin's absence, I had learnt that Paul had a small apartment in New York while his residence was in Germantown. We talked about country life, about Frances who was looking after the place, including the goats and the chickens. Actually, after Paul's retirement, the chickens became his responsibility.

In the church, many spoke about Paul. Naturally, they did so from their specific perspectives. It turned out that Paul had been a very active member of the community in Germantown. It was obvious that he had been a mentor for many and an adviser, including being on the Consistory of his church, the Reformed Church of Germantown.

The pastor, The Rev. John Koppenaar, told us that Paul attended the service most Sundays, sitting in the same pew, listening, often with his eyes closed. Sometimes one could believe that he was asleep. But not so! He listened attentively and there were instances when he had opinions about the sermon that the pastor had delivered.

On one occasion, the pastor had spoken about a politician, probably in a critical manner. Paul, as he sometimes did, stayed behind and when the rest of the congregation had left, he approached the pastor and expressed his opinions. The pastor should preach the Gospel and not engage in discussions about politicians! The pastor noted and understood; he would have to take this to heart. At the service, the pastor even referred to Paul as his mentor.

There were also other members of the United Nations Secretariat who spoke at the service: John Scott, Francis Ssekandi, and Terseli Loial. It was obvious that what they said was news to many.

After the service, I talked with some of the members of the congregation. It turned out that to many of them it was a surprise that Paul Szasz was such a famous man; that he had had such important duties at the international level; that he had been the adviser and the confidant of many with important mandates on the international arena.

Obviously, Paul Szasz must have kept a very low profile in the community where he lived. In a sense, this tallies well with the way Paul appeared also among colleagues. His points were often well defined, demonstrating his sharpness of mind and the logic of his thinking. However, they were always forwarded with modesty and in a friendly and unpretentious manner. But the Germantown Paul Szasz was a person that I had not been fully aware of. Perhaps I had imagined—like a presentiment.

The same picture also emerged when my wife Inger and I, together with some other friends, visited Paul's and Frances' home before the service. The house in its beautiful setting on the banks of the Hudson River; the pastoral environment; the goats in the field; the shadows on the lawn, shifting as the wind whispered in the foliage of the trees; the sound of birds, the American Robin and the Northern Flicker in the lead.

The house had been refurbished, and a library and a study had been added on. Frances took us to Paul's quarters. Thousands of books. Papers high and low. The desk with the latest work still there and the computer monitor displaying the desktop—the office of a busy man.

We spoke softly and looked out through the windows—big windows facing two directions. You could see the garden and the green pastures. Behind the curtain of trees towards the west, you could imagine the steep slope down to the river.

On 30 April, Paul had just left his desk to take a nap. He was in the middle of his activities and was actually planning for a trip to Geneva to continue advising WHO in the work related to the anti-tobacco campaign. He never woke up from his slumber.

I went along the bookshelves. All of a sudden, I discovered a little volume on top of a pile of books. When I asked Frances about it, she told me that Paul had bought it on one of his latest travels. It was a book on poetry. Favorite poems. The cover was a painting by Claude Monet, the impressionist. I stayed behind in the library leafing through the little volume.

There were many old companions. William Wordsworth and his host of golden daffodils, Rudyard Kipling and his "If. . . ." And there was also a very special one: John Masfield's "Sea Fever." We all know how it begins:

"I must down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,"

I had read it so many times before, but for some reason I continued reading. When I came to the last two lines, they felt like a greeting. There must have been some reason why I happened to pick up the booklet.

I read the lines again:

"And all I ask is a merry yarn from a laughing fellow-rover,
And quiet sleep and a sweet dream when the long trick's over."

To sailors, the word "trick" means a period of duty at the helm. I closed the booklet and put it gently back where I took it.

Today many of Paul's fellow-rovers in the vagrant UN community are present. We mourn. But as we mourn, we also recall all the merry moments in Paul's company.

Paul's long duty at the helm is over. Quiet sleep and a sweet dream!
What a way to end one's journey!

Paul, may you rest in peace!

Larry D. Johnson†

Paul Szasz was one of the most amazing international lawyers I have ever met. Over the course of more than 30 years knowing Paul as a colleague and valued adviser, I never ceased to be impressed with his breadth of knowledge, his steadfast belief in the rule of law and his character as a human being.

I first met Paul in 1971 when he arrived in the General Legal Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the UN Secretariat. He had previously been with the World Bank in Washington and before that with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. While I was not in Paul's Division, as Americans (and he a proud Cornell graduate) we quickly became friends. You could tell even then that Paul was extraordinary because the word spread quickly in the Office that it had managed to hire someone with first-rate English writing skills, an appetite for logical analysis and detail, and also someone who was willing to work extraordinary hours.

Over the years, Paul became a master of too many legal subjects to mention, but from my own experience I could always count on Paul giving complete and totally reliable advice on such topics as rules of procedure, the law of international organizations, constitution-drafting, nuclear law, privileges and immunities, staff rules and regulations, as well as on how to teach international law in an American law school.

As a supervisor, he would often use his ubiquitous red pen, meticulously correcting and improving drafting. In discussing matters with Paul, one always had to be careful if he responded "Not quite." That meant that you were about to have the rug pulled out from under you by a keener and more knowledgeable analytical mind than yours. But that he could do that with such grace, respect and wit was a real tribute to his character as an individual.

Paul's logic and devotion was perhaps rooted in his scientific education. Not many lawyers can claim to have received their undergraduate degrees in Engineering Physics—from Cornell no less. On one occasion during the Cold War, the Third Committee of the General Assembly (human rights and social issues) was engaged in the kind of rough-and-tumble debate, which characterized U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations during that period. Rules of procedure were invoked constantly by both sides against

† Distinguished Visiting Professor of International Law New England School of Law; former Legal Advisor of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

the other to achieve political advantage—until of course paralysis set in and neither the Chair nor the Secretariat could cope and the meeting would grind to a halt. Then the Legal Office would be called to help sort out the “mess.” On this occasion, Paul was sent down to give advice. He took delegates through the rules, giving them lectures on how the rules had to be approached logically to avoid abuse and absurd results. He showed such a mastery with perhaps just a tinge of “you should be ashamed of yourselves for letting yourselves get into such a mess” that, after that, the Third Committee never called the Legal Office for advice again during that session. I suppose they realized they had better follow the rules logically or they would run the risk of facing another lecture from Professor Szasz. His colleagues in the Legal Office were not only in awe—but more than that—grateful that he was able to silence for awhile one of our trouble-prone clients.

I finally had the pleasure of working closely with Paul in 1988 when we prepared the draft *amicus curiae* brief for the UN in the case *United States v. Palestine Liberation Organization*.¹ By that time, he had risen to the post of Deputy to the Legal Counsel of the UN. As two American lawyers, we naturally wrote our brief for Judge Palmieri of the Southern District in the style in which we had been trained in U.S. law schools. Paul and I developed both international and U.S. constitutional law arguments to make our case that a particular piece of U.S. legislation had not superseded the UN-U.S. Headquarters Agreement of 1947. Paul was, as always, a tough task-master, making sure we had the logic just right and the footnotes absolutely correct. We presented our brief to the late Keith Highet and his law firm colleagues, whom we had engaged to make sure our presentations would follow federal rules of procedure and practice. Keith was quite happy with the draft and ready to sign off.

Our European colleagues in the Office however were somewhat aghast at what they considered the confrontational and “rude” style of our brief; it was too blunt and seemingly disrespectful. (Incidentally, the U.S. Government was represented by one Rudolf Guiliani.) So it was toned down in style—not substance—to become an international brief. In the end, Paul convinced me (but not necessarily Keith) that indeed it was correct to change the UN *amicus* into a truly international brief, but that we should be gratified that we had done what had been expected of us: as American lawyers prepare a brief presentable in an American court of law. Paul’s loyalty and devotion to the international civil service was admirable and was never shaken.

After retirement, Paul was everywhere. There was no telling when you would run into him. While I was in Zagreb with UNPROFOR for five months in 1994, who should turn the corner one day but Paul advising Cy Vance and Lord Owen on a constitution and territorial configuration for Bosnia-Herzegovina. (He had previously assisted in the drafting of the constitutions of Namibia, UNIDO and IFAD.) With remarkable knowledge of

1. 695 F.Supp. 1456 (S.D.N.Y. 1988).

the intricacies and complexities of the Byzantine politics of the Balkans—which only someone with Paul’s kind of mind can truly master—he assisted me in trying to understand what was going on.

Later still, Paul was of incredible assistance in Vienna where, on his advice, I took up the job of Legal Adviser of the IAEA. I quickly learned that unbeknownst to most of us in the UN, Paul was an absolute legend in the IAEA. As a young lawyer before his time at the UN, Paul had written a mammoth volume on the Law and Practices of the IAEA. It was referred to throughout the house as the “Bible.” The thoroughness of the work, plus his training as a scientist gave his work a credibility that a mere lawyer could not hope to achieve.

In addition to that, he had been hired by the IAEA Staff Council as its attorney, representing staff who were taking the Director General to the Administrative Tribunal. So for almost five years, Paul and I were sometimes opposing counsel before the Tribunal. All during that time, we corresponded and spoke as true friends and professional colleagues. He gave well-founded advice both to staff and to the Legal Division of IAEA as to the merits of a case. He was passionate about protecting staff from arbitrary and capricious decisions.

Finally, more than 30 years after having first met him, Paul agreed to my request that he moderate a symposium at UC Davis School of Law in April 2002, shortly before his death. It was on international criminal law and the issue of United States joining the ICC. He was magnificent and was justly anointed “Chief Justice” by Ambassador David Scheffer who had been the U.S. negotiator at the Rome Conference. In the informal dinner that followed with student organizers, Paul was engaging, witty, incisive and never failed to respond to every question and comment.

Truly, Paul was a “man for all seasons” in international law. A master, expert, in such a variety of fields and yet for each one an unfathomable depth of knowledge and detail. Often I told him he should have been a tax lawyer. He was the absolute model international civil servant and a true believer in the UN system and in the value of bringing international law to bear when making policy decisions. But more than that, those of us who knew Paul are richer human beings; we shall miss his friendly openness to any and all, his tolerance, infectious laugh, endearing and sometimes searing wit, broad smile and arching eyebrows.

Paul was never pretentious, self-promoting or judgmental of other people. He lived and worked by showing the way, by example; his abilities and character were always radiantly on display. They should inspire all of us.

Edith Brown Weiss†

Paul Charles Emerich Szasz von Szegiglongi, more commonly known as Paul Szasz, was born on June 12, 1929, in Vienna, Austria to Hungarian parents and spent his first nine years in Austria. In June 1938, after Germany occupied Austria, Paul and his family moved to Budapest, Hungary. His father immediately went to the United States for what everyone assumed would be a short trip.

Once in America, Paul's father realized more clearly the extent of the maelstrom that would occur in Europe. As a result, he stayed in America and struggled to obtain an immigrant visa, which he eventually got in 1941. He immediately brought his wife and two children (Paul and his only sister) to the United States. Paul remembers that, even as they left in August, several of his relatives chided them for fleeing Europe.

In September 1947, Paul enrolled in a five-year course in Engineering Physics at Cornell University, which he had substantially completed by June 1951. However, he had one more laboratory course to take, so while he registered for that course, he enrolled at the same time in the Cornell Law School. In June 1952, he received his Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics with Distinction, and intended to complete his legal training. But in December of that year, during the Korean War, he was drafted into the U.S. Army. When he was released from military service two years later, federal law gave him the right to claim readmission to the law schools of any of the three that had originally admitted him: Columbia, Cornell and Harvard. But he returned to Cornell because he had unlimited access to the library stacks at Cornell and to the faculty. He literally had a key to the library, which he used daily—a harbinger of the devotion to impeccable research and serious scholarship that he has demonstrated ever since. Paul received his Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) with Distinction and Specialization in International Affairs. He then took a clerkship with Judge Elbert Tuttle of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals (who was nominally stationed in Atlanta but traveled some weeks most months to other states and cities in the Circuit), and then with a Fulbright Fellowship in hand spent a year at the Europa Institut of the Universität des Saarlandes in Saarland.

Paul's career as an international civil servant began immediately thereafter, and he spent the rest of his professional career in that world, first in the International Atomic Energy Agency (1958–66) in Vienna, then the World Bank (1966–71) in Washington, and finally for almost twenty years at the United Nations Headquarters in New York (1971–89). At the United Nations, Paul became the Director of the General Legal Division and later the Deputy to the UN Legal Counsel, Carl-August Fleischhauer.

† Francis Cabell Brown Professor of International Law, Georgetown University Law Center. This tribute is adapted from remarks at the memorial service for Paul C. Szasz, United Nations Headquarters, New York, June 19, 2002 and from the *INTRODUCTION TO SELECTED ESSAYS ON UNDERSTANDING INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS* by Paul C. Szasz (Edith Brown Weiss ed., 2001).

Although he formally retired in 1989 from the United Nations, he was consistently engaged thereafter within the UN system on a variety of fascinating assignments, and even returned to the UN briefly to serve as the Acting Deputy to the UN Legal Counsel, Hans Corell.

Many international organizations have been created during the past four decades. Paul had the good fortune to be present at the beginning of a number of them: the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) into a Specialized Agency of the UN. He was engaged in the early stages of these organizations, developing rules, standards, and other legal documents, that set the pattern for future developments. If someone wants to know the history of why the text reads one way rather than another, or why certain rules, regulations or practices were employed rather than others, or how texts should be interpreted, Paul is the repository of the institution's memory.

When Paul joined the IAEA in August 1958, his principal assignment was to help develop the IAEA safeguards systems. In 1965, he became a Safeguards Officer. A year later, he took leave to write the definitive comprehensive book about the organization, *Law and Practices of the IAEA*. Nearly forty years later, Paul would still respond to inquiries from colleagues about legal issues that arose at the IAEA.

In October 1966, Paul joined the Legal Department of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (known today as the World Bank), which had been set up after World War II largely for the reconstruction of Europe. Paul was initially assigned to be the Secretary of the newly established International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, in which capacity he drew up its Regulations, Standard Clauses, etc. His penchant for scholarship continued, as he wrote a *Practical Guide to the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes*, which was first published as a law review article¹ and later expanded and used by ICSID as its authoritative guide. Paul's assignments at the World Bank included the Bank's borrowing, including the first borrowing from an Arab country, Kuwait, preliminary studies on establishing an administrative tribunal and a staff union (both of which have subsequently become fixtures of the institution), and loan work, primarily for the Indus Basin and countries in East Africa.

Five years after joining the Bank, Paul was ready for a new challenge as an international civil servant, and became a Principal Legal Officer in the General Legal Division of the United Nations' Office of Legal Affairs. Shortly thereafter, he and his wife bought a farm in Germantown, New York, where he reconnected with the "earth" on weekends and raised goats, sheep, briefly cattle, pigs, and all types of poultry. During his tenure at the

1. Paul C. Szasz, *A Practical Guide to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes*, 1 CORNELL INT'L L.J. 1 (1968).

UN, he became Director of the General Legal Division, in which capacity he was responsible for all of the legal issues associated with the administration of the United Nations and its location in New York City. Later he also served as Deputy to the Legal Counsel until, under UN rules, he automatically retired at the end of June 1989. While at the UN, Paul was the parliamentary expert, which meant that he interpreted the rules of the UN Charter and related documents and became the master of the procedures to be followed by the UN General Assembly, UN Committees and Conferences. He served as legal adviser to numerous international conferences. Paul's penchant for becoming involved in the development of new organizations continued. He was the lawyer for establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development and for converting the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a Specialized Agency. Paul became deeply engaged with the work of international tribunals and courts. He litigated many cases in the UN Administrative Tribunal, prepared extensive studies on the Tribunal, drafted or supervised briefs on the review of three Tribunal cases in the International Court of Justice, and litigated in the U.S. District Court. The remarkable fact is through all of this, Paul continued to write and to publish insightful scholarly pieces on public international law.

Retirement for Paul meant that he was no longer on the regular UN staff. It did not mean that he had given up his love for international law or for serving the international community. No sooner had he "retired" than he was asked by the UN to prepare the *Mazilou* case (involving the privileges and immunities of a UN subcommittee rapporteur) for the International Court of Justice. The Court upheld the UN's position. Then he was immediately called into service for the UN's activities in Namibia, as a member of the Secretary-General's Namibia Task Force. Within two months of his retirement he was winging his way to Windhoek to advise the head of the UN Transitional Authority on the negotiations with the South African authorities concerning the election laws for the Constituent Assembly of Namibia and then to monitor and assist the Assembly in its work on the new Constitution. In Namibia, his scholarly efforts continued as he undertook the research to compile the list of and organize nearly 900 international legal instruments that were concerned with the environment, which formed the basis of the comprehensive list in *International Environmental Law: Basic Instruments and References*. Paul, the farmer, also surfaced in Namibia, if briefly. He recalls at a formal dinner sitting next to the wife of the Governor General of South Africa for then still South West Africa and discussing their respective herds. (Hers were much larger, he said.) Paul left Namibia when the mission was completed, immediately after Namibian independence in March 1990. For the next two years Paul undertook numerous administrative assignments for the UN secretariat, and also consulted for the Attorney General of Namibia and the United Nations Environment Programme.

The next big assignment came in 1992—as Legal Adviser to the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, in which he served full-

time during the next year in either Geneva or New York and part-time thereafter for the next two years. In this assignment, he put to good use all that he had learned from dealing with difficult, tricky situations. As the Legal Adviser he developed the legal instruments for the Vance-Owen Plan, the Owen-Stoltenberg or "Invincible" Agreement, the Constitution of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the preliminary drafts of what became the Bosnia and Herzegovina Constitution annexed to the Dayton Accord. He participated in the meetings of the five-country Bosnia Contact Group and the four-country Zagreb Working Group, and met face-to-face with Milosevich, Karadic and others who have now been indicted by the War Crimes Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. (Paul put his farming skills to good use. In Palé, while Karadic, Owens and Stoltenberg held a private meeting, Paul went over to the goats in a nearby field and made friends with the shepherds.) Paul also assisted in the negotiations between Macedonia and Greece drafting the 1995 Interim Accord between the two countries.

After 1995, Paul continued to be involved in the UN system: as a consultant to the International Civil Service Commission, the Acting Deputy to the UN Legal Counsel for nine months in 1997, a legal consultant to the World Health Organization in its ongoing efforts to formulate a Framework Convention on Tobacco Control, a consultant to UNEP and UNIDO, and legal adviser to the IAEA Staff Association and for awhile to that of UNIDO.

Paul also had many roles at the American Society of International Law ("ASIL") as a leader, as a panelist at many Annual Meetings, as an author in ASIL publications, as the almost unparalleled repository of detailed knowledge about how international institutions really work, and as a bulwark of integrity in the practice of international law. Paul was always a sought after panelist at the ASIL's Annual Meetings. Members came to hear Paul speak on Namibia, on Bosnia, on nuclear safeguards issues, because he was always well-informed, always well-prepared, and always objective and measured in speech.

Most appropriately Paul was serving as a Counsellor to the Society (an honorary position for outstanding jurists) at the time of his death. Paul had already held many offices: a member of the Executive Council, Vice President (in 1985 and 1986), and Honorary Vice President from 1994–1999. He had served on many Committees, and had a key role in developing the Society's carefully drafted guidelines for recommending nominees to the International Court of Justice.

Throughout all of his many assignments, Paul continued to undertake careful research, deliver papers, and publish scholarly articles. His bibliography includes more than 150 published books, articles, and notes. He published frequently in ASIL publications: seven articles in the *American Journal of International Law* (AJIL), thirteen book reviews in the AJIL, fourteen articles in Proceedings from the ASIL Annual Meeting, seven introductory notes to *International Legal Materials*, seven chapters in books published by the ASIL, and several miscellaneous writings for the Society. Often the presentations and articles contained new ideas about how diffi-

cult issues ought to be handled. In one of his most recent papers, prepared for a conference in The Hague, he proposed a new multilateral treaty that would criminalize breaches of confidentiality by an international organization's inspectors/staff carrying out on site inspections and other intrusive control measures pursuant to international treaties.²

Finally, there is Paul, the generous colleague and friend. His many colleagues have benefited greatly from his generous, very careful, and prompt critiques of manuscripts and his willingness to share with them his enormous reservoir of legal knowledge, which covered even the most arcane legal issues concerning intergovernmental organizations and multilateral treaties. When I served as President of the American Society of International Law eight years ago, I sometimes sent drafts of my President's Newsletter column to Paul to make sure that every detail was accurate. He always knew, no matter how arcane the request, and he always responded.

We must remember, though, that Paul brought more to the table than a law degree. He earned his bachelors degree in engineering physics. He usually stayed with us during the ASIL Annual Meetings, and on other occasions when his work brought him to Washington. He, my husband, a scientist, and I would sit around the dining room table well into the night discussing the finest details of international legal issues and delving into scientific questions, usually with many a wry laugh. And always the evening ended with a call to his beloved Frances. [We were sometimes startled to hear about the visiting cougar or bear on their farm in Germantown!]

Throughout the world, Paul has garnered everyone's respect for his intellect, his uncompromising integrity, his innate sense of fairness, and his dedication. Paul treated everyone the same, whatever the nationality. He passionately believed in international law. Even in the last 20 months when he was ill, he continued to live and breathe the life of international law, flying repeatedly to Geneva, to Rio, to The Hague, to California, and elsewhere to advise on international negotiations for a framework convention to control tobacco or to present a paper. Paul was an inspiration to people around the world, young and old. We will miss him terribly.

2. *Disciplining International Officials*, Paper prepared for the International Symposium: Cooperation and Legal Assistance for Effective Implementation of International Agreements, Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, The Hague, Netherlands, February 7-9, 2001.

