

## NOMINATION – 2020 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The essential importance of international to the Nobel reform of international relations

by Norwegian law professors Terje Einarsen and Aslak Syse

Jan 30, 2020

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**Emne:** Nominations for the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize - international law and organization

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Nobelkomiteen,

Nedenfor følger (på engelsk) nominasjonen fra professor Terje Einarsen og undertegnede.

Med vennlig hilsen for de to forslagsstillere

Aslak Syse  
Prof. dr.juris  
University of Oslo

## NOBEL NOMINATION 2020 – PROMOTE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INSTITUTIONS

We would like to refer to and repeat our nomination of Jan. 29, 2019. Our hope is that the Committee in 2020 will point the world to the pivotal role of law as indispensable to realizing Nobel's global and disarmed peace order. We would again like to mention several options that we would like to repeat as nominations for 2020 and to this end we point to, endorse and resubmit the nominations of various candidates already nominated multiple times in earlier years:

An international peace order must be one where the law reigns supreme, where the power of the law replaces the law of power, and its realization must involve both nations and individuals. In 2019, the last expired year, there were many efforts to have all nations follow the example of Japan and refrain from aggression as prescribed in Art 9 of the Japanese constitution of 1946. We resubmit the nominations for 2019 by Prof. Egon Spiegel as well as the January 28 nomination of Prof Manish Sharma, India, for the SA9 campaign, Ikuro Anzai, and Klaus Schlichtmann.

As to Prof Ikuro Anzai, we in 2019 quoted how he was described in spontaneous, off the cuff remarks, in an email on his merits by peace historian Peter van den Dungen, Bradford.

We also endorse and resubmit earlier nominations of Ben Ferencz. In her January 27, 2019, renomination of Ben Ferencz for 2019 Prof Hope May, USA, refers to an important step forward in promoting the international rule of law during 2018, through a ban of aggressive war by the Nuremberg principles that individuals must not participate in it. States Parties to the Rome Statute have agreed to activate the International Criminal Court's jurisdiction over the Crime of Aggression (decided on July 17, 2018).

A comprehensive presentation of Ferencz can be found at

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben\\_Ferencz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ben_Ferencz)

We would like to mention that he turns 100 on March 11 this year, but to our knowledge he is extraordinarily fit.

The lifelong effort of Ben Ferencz also is very relevant to the individual obligation under the Nuremberg principles to abstain from aggression and war crimes. In this context we also wish to resubmit for 2019 the earlier nominations of Bill Pace and CICC, as published by Nobel Peace Prize Watch on

<http://nobelwill.org/index.html?tab=8> <<http://nobelwill.org/index.html?tab=8>>

Pace, just retired as director of the CICC, has no doubt done a great and important job over many years to get NGOs in the thousands from all parts of the world join forces behind the International Criminal Court as a potentially important contribution to peace, security and the rule of law by holding political and military leaders responsible.

With 15 colleague law professors we have made a public appeal in Nov 2017 for members of the Nobel Committee to be qualified must heed the intention of Alfred Nobel establishing the prize. Similarly we consider the committee legally bound by the purpose Nobel had in mind when he signed his will. It is also clear that the Nobel Secretariat has promoted "a wide concept of peace" and "dynamic interpretation" of the will with no regard for Nobel's original intention.

Finally we wish to table the latest initiative by Klaus Schlichtmann in his campaign to have the original security structure of the United Nations reintroduced for completion. His letter to foreign ministers dated Jan. 6, 2020, is self-explanatory. The first attachment is an article by Quincy Wright explaining the transitional period envisaged in the UN Charter. Attachment two is an article in the IPRA magazine on Second A9 and Schlichtmann. The third attachment, a statement prepared for the UN conference on disarmament and environment in 1987 shows how long and persistent he has been in pursuing the plan for a UN with powers to realise true collective security.

Sincerely,

Terje Einarsen, Prof. dr. jur, UiB

Aslak Syse, Prof. dr. jur, UiO

Attachment – letter Jan 6, 2020 to Foreign Ministers signed by Klaus Schlichtmann:

Campaign to Second Article 9  
c/o Mikihiko Ohmori (chairman) – 61-6, Takahagi  
Hidaka-shi, Saitam a-ken

350-1231 JAPAN, phone +81-(0)80-2161-4778

Hidaka, January 6, 2020

New Year's Letter to the Foreign Ministers of:

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Denmark, The Dominican Republic, East Timor, Egypt, Finland, Greece, The Republic of Guinea, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, South Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, The Maldives, The Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Niue, Norway, Palau, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and Grenadine, Samoa, San Marino, Singapore, The Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, The United Kingdom and Vanuatu

Respected Ministers,

The United Nations has not yet succeeded in its foremost task, the preservation of world peace. In our view it is high time for member nations to realize the full potential of the UN, by completing its unfinished structure for world peace and security. The original Charter presupposed enforcement powers,\* binding jurisdiction, pooling certain powers combined with democratic institutions and controls. Without this the UN in our view is not able to achieve its aims and effectively carry out its tasks.

We now hope that your nation will take inspiration from Article 9, the historic clause of Japan's Constitution, to unlock the as yet unrealized potential of the UN Charter, initiate binding legislation and establish a genuine system of collective

security based on law and co-operation. Transitioning to an effective system of UN collective security\*\* is the precondition for disarming individual countries who will benefit from a reduction of the heavy load imposed upon them by the necessity of maintaining armed forces.

Reducing or ending military force and violence will also be of crucial importance by at the same time reducing emissions and the depletion of vital resources. Each country will be in a position to allocate funds for environmental protection. Under these conditions we can now envisage a new concept of opposition to violence, that also responds to the concerns and righteous indignation of Swedish activist Greta Thunberg and the call for action it offers her peers and, indeed, those of every age and gender who are concerned about the future of our planet.

The primary concern of our civil movement, the SA9 Campaign, is the abolition of war and armaments. The threat of war is a matter of immediate urgency, and so is the possibility of the total destruction of our natural habitats. The challenges and solutions overlap. We believe the abolition of war may become an opportunity for environmental protection, and environmental protection the motive for the former.

We therefore hope you will initiate, move and defend the motion to abolish war in the UNGA!

Hoping to hear from you we send sincere regards and best wishes for 2020.

On behalf of the SA9 Campaign,

Dr. Klaus Schlichtmann (liaison)

Cc to your country's UN Embassies in New York

P.S. The SA9 Campaign has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, for defending the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations and aiming at investing it with limited federal powers in order to prevent aggression through the enactment, interpretation and enforcement of world law.

\* The idea of empowering the United Nations may appear to many to be too bizarre and far-fetched to be workable. However, the UN Charter itself, in Article 109, stipulates that the Charter should be reviewed at some later date, and the Charter, in Article 106, foresees a transition period in which to complete a genuine system of UN collective security and disarmament. During the transition

the five permanent members of the Security Council will be responsible for seeing to it that the process is peaceful.

It is obvious that when deciding on measures to be taken against a potential aggressor their resolution will have to be unanimous. Any other interpretation of the UN Charter is grossly and (possibly) deliberately misleading or manifestly omissive and devious. Obviously, the United Nations—referred to by that name since January 1942—did not intend to perpetuate a special privilege for the victorious powers and permanently assure these powers of their position, or for that matter, to cement in the UN Charter an international order that would continue to grant its Members the right of belligerency ad infinitum.

Unfortunately, in spite of numerous warnings, the military-industrial complex perpetuated by the sovereign nation states today has become one of the main causes for violations of human rights, for worldwide environmental degradation, hunger and poverty and loss of quality of life.

\*\* To understand the purpose and function of the transition stipulated in the UN Charter (Art. 106), the attached 1942 article “The Transitional Period” by Quincy Wright is most helpful. Also attached: The SA9 Campaign in the Newsletter of the International Peace Research Association (IPRA), and a document distributed at the 1987 UN Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, ‘Pooling Security Sovereignty with the United Nations’.