

heritage of mankind." The "sharing" level would probably have to be somewhere between the 3.75 percent set up by the U.S. Congress and a figure constituting a rough average of the percentages usually paid to a private owner of mineral resources where there is a very substantial investment in exploitation technology. In addition, the figure should not act as a disincentive to potential mining companies. Therefore, the percentage might start low and increase over time after exploitation investments are recouped and later mining companies have cheaper entry. Since the signatories to the alternate treaty would presumably include the nations best equipped to be the first to engage in deep seabed mining, it would be interesting to see how they would resolve the competing interests of exploiter motivation and "common heritage" in attempting to fashion a credible alternative to the Law of the Sea Convention.

ANTHONY D'AMATO

### ALWYN FREEMAN (1910–1983)

The editors of the *Journal* note with deep regret the untimely death of Alwyn Freeman on March 1, 1983. Mr. Freeman's association with the *Journal* as contributor and editor extended for almost half a century. He was a member of the Board of Editors from 1955 to 1972, an honorary editor since 1976. His career in international law was richly diversified. He had an active role in international claims cases while in the State Department, and served in the Army Judge Advocate General's Office in World War II, on the staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and as an official of the International Atomic Energy Agency. He represented the United States in 1949–1950 on the Inter-American Juridical Commission and twice was a U.S. delegate to the Inter-American Council of Jurists. Mr. Freeman taught international law in several law schools, lectured at the Hague Academy, and was the editor of *International Lawyer* from 1975 to 1978.

While Alwyn Freeman had a wide knowledge of international law, he had a special and, one might say, passionate interest in the subject of state responsibility. His comprehensive work, *The International Responsibility of States for Denial of Justice*, begun while a graduate student in Geneva, appeared in 1938 and was widely praised. After his wartime service, he wrote authoritatively on responsibility of military personnel and on war crimes. His interest in these subjects was marked by both scholarly thoroughness and a strong commitment to the maintenance of international standards of law and justice. He took international law seriously and did not hesitate to express his strong feelings when he considered that it was ignored or abused for political reasons. His many friends in the international law community remember fondly his personal warmth and generous spirit. He will be greatly missed.

OSCAR SCHACHTER