



1945

## More About the World Court

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### Recommended Citation

Fredricks, M. C. (1945) "More About the World Court," *North Dakota Law Review*: Vol. 22 : No. 5 , Article 2.  
Available at: <https://commons.und.edu/ndlr/vol22/iss5/2>

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## MORE ABOUT THE WORLD COURT

When the foremost characters, and it must be assumed, the best brains and the ablest statesmen of the entire world, have conceived and actually set up a so-called, world Court or tribunal; composed of forty-eight jurists, whose authority and jurisdiction shall extend to and embrace the entire world, and whose mandates are to be taken and deemed as final and immutable, then to further question the propriety or legality of this stupendous conception, will, of course seem futile and useless. But the situation is, of course, not necessarily final. "For no question is ever settled until it is settled right."

Galileo it is said, was compelled, under threat of heavy penalty, to retract the claim: that the earth turned on its axis, but after recanting stated—in an aside—"But it does turn anyway," and, no doubt, time will prove that the dissenters as to this court matter are just as correct as Galileo was with reference to the movement of the earth.

A court then, if it is any thing, is and must be a component and integral part of a sovereign government. No government is complete without it. Its pronouncements, decisions and mandates must reflect the will and voice of the sovereign. Its authority and jurisdiction must however, be conferred by organic action of the initial and ultimate Sovereign power, and can legally extend no farther than the territorial limits and boundary of the Sovereign government, of which it is and of needs must be a component department. That much the Crassest Ignorance will have to concede.

Now then: is the so-called U. N. O. an independent sovereignty; an over-all government, or is it a mere League or Alliance between the component nations? But it is nowhere and by no one claimed that it is an independent sovereign government, or that all the rest of the world's governmental organizations, including the United States of America, with its written constitution, have been scrapped and annihilated; then in the name of what or which sovereign can or does this so-called World Court speak? It speaks for none, for it could not and cannot be a component part of each of the allied powers or nations, and the U. N. O. as such, as stated is not even claimed to be a separate and independent government or sovereignty. . .

It would seem therefore: that the entire conception as above indicated, is so inconsistent and absurd, from a legal and logical point of view, that to deny or question its legal efficacy a "Fool cannot err". But perhaps it is true that "Gainst prejudice and ignorance, the gods themselves contend in vain."

It is well known to lawyers, of course, that judicial authority to pass upon some things, or a court's jurisdiction over the parties litigant, can properly be conferred upon a court or tribunal, by consent of the interested parties; but this, by no means, includes the conferring of jurisdiction of and over the subject-matter. Jurisdiction to deal with and over that must be inherent in the

court itself, and as stated, must be conferred by Organic Sovereign authority, which under an American conception is vested in the people as an Inalienable right. But even this may not trespass beyond the limits of its own right.

Therefore; whence does this so-called World Court derive its power and jurisdiction over the subject-matter? To ask the question also answers it. The answer is: that it has no such jurisdiction. Then what is all this 'fuss and feathers' over the world court for, with 48 high salaried Judges?

This thing may function for a while for there is no place to question its legality except before that body itself and it could hardly be expected that any or all of the 48 incumbents would decide themselves out of a fat job but this does not make it any more legal or effective nor any less useless.

It is claimed that this U. N. O. and its incidental, World Court, are instruments and institutions, promotive of Universal peace. This is also in error. A court decision, which of necessity must be adverse to one or the other of the interested sides, never promotes peace or better friendship, and I am not aware that courts have ever been able to prevent war.

Before the Civil war, in this country, we had a full-fledged government, equipped with a Supreme and inferior courts of the United States, as well as a complete complement of state courts. These did not prevent the Civil war. Did the Dred-Scott decision have any cooling off effect in the North? No, it engendered the fighting spirit. The firing on Fort Sumpter, was, of course contrary to law, but the courts were powerless to prevent the outbreak of hostilities between the North and the South. The Supreme Court has declared that Secession from the Union, by the South was contrary to law, but this did not prevent its attempt.

It should be obvious, to the casual observer even: that the result of all this Internationalism obviously is and will be to remove the governmental affairs as far away as possible, from fundamental law and Constitutional limitations, and that all will finally result in abolishing the American system all together, unless the American people awaken to their oath and duty, and a realization that there is and can be no peace, as long as trickery and selfishness dominates the purposes of men and women. "But the work of Righteousness shall be Peace, and the effect of Righteousness quietness and assurance FOREVER."

—By M. C. Fredricks of Jamestown, N. D.

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