An Introduction to Artificial Intelligence and Legal Reasoning: Using xTalk to Model the Alien Tort Claims Act and Torture Victim Protection Act

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Abstract: This paper presents an introduction to artificial intelligence for legal scholars and includes a computer program that determines the existence of jurisdiction, defences, and applicability of the Alien Tort Claims Act and Torture Victims Protection Act. The paper includes a discussion of the limits and implications of computer programming in formal representations of the law. Concluding that formalization of the law reveals implicit weaknesses in reductionist legal theories, this paper emphasizes the limitations in practice of such theories.

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I. INTRODUCTION: THE PROBLEM OF LEGAL COMPLEXITY

[1] The law is ubiquitous. Jurists are confronted with thousands of statutes and interpretive federal and local government cases. Thus, law professors try to teach legal scholars the basic principles that apply to all types of legal practice, attempting to enable them to tame the mass of rules they will confront as practitioners and to “think like lawyers.” The law is complex – a Byzantine labyrinth of rules, exceptions, and exceptions to the exceptions.

[2] This characterization is certainly true of private international law and civil procedure. Both areas are complex, and some may consider them to be boring; yet, procedure is crucial to law practice. Substantive rules stem from national, international, regional, federal and local sources. These substantive rules must then be applied in domestic courts subject to equally diverse procedural rules, rapidly resulting in dizzying complexity. This complexity is somewhat offset by the mechanical and straightforward nature of the rules of civil procedure: Although there are many procedural rules, the rules are determinate (few in number and reaching precise results). The procedural rules, at least, follow basic mechanical formulas with Boolean true/false outcomes that result from conjunctions and disjunctions of conditionals. Such formulas lend themselves well to modelling by computer. This paper discusses modelling the law by computer.

II. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (“AI”): A SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF LEGAL COMPLEXITY?

[3] Computer applications for legal problem-solving have progressed from mere text editors to case law research to automated form generation.1 Today we see computers used as intelligent agents2 tasked with solving specific legal problems.3 Can artificial intelligence solve legal problems? Will the ability of computer programs to solve legal problems have real life applications, or is it merely an intellectual

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2 See STUART RUSSELL & PETER NORVIG, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A MODERN APPROACH 7 (Prentice Hall 1995) (defining “agent” as a person or thing that, given inputs (“perceptions”), generates appropriate outputs (“actions”)).
curiosity? To what extent and in what ways can artificial intelligence help real lawyers with real legal problems?

[4] Computer programs can indeed solve legal problems. The fact that computer programs can model law is not necessarily simply of academic interest. Automated case research is one potential application of intelligent programs. When artificial intelligence determines a solution to a legal problem, it could then automatically fetch relevant cases from online or off-line statutory and case law databases. "Spiders" crawl through online databases all the time; why not adapt this technology to law?

[5] Efforts have been made to use computer programs for automated search and retrieval from legal databases. Computer intelligence can also be used as a backstop to keep lawyers from missing obvious issues and to provide potential lines of argument and defences to the litigator. Using the computer as a backstop is far from using the computer as a judge; however, automated search and retrieval, as well as check-listing a lawyer's work, are tasks well within the computational power of contemporary machines.

[6] Because procedural rules are mechanical, they lend themselves to computer modelling. The complex yet mechanical nature of procedural laws, particularly in the context of international law, explain why computer modelling of complex mechanical rule structures such as civil procedure, conflicts of laws/private international law may be a useful tool for practitioners. The computer

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4 See, e.g., Jeffery S. Rosenfeld, Nuts & Bolts: Legal Research, THE ADVOCATE (Md. State Bar Ass'n Young Lawyers Section), Fall 2002, at 3 (discussing the benefits of automated research tools such as Eclipse and Westclip), http://www.xls.org/sec_comm/yls/advocate/fall02/bolts.html (last visited Sept. 5, 2004).

5 Synonymous with a crawler, this is a program that searches the Internet and attempts to locate new, publicly accessible resources, such as WWW documents, files available in public FTP archives, and Gopher documents. Also called wanderers or bots, spiders contribute their discoveries to a database that Internet users can search by using a search engine. Spider technology is necessary because the rate at which people are creating new Internet documents greatly exceeds any manual indexing capacity (although search directories prefer the manual approach). NetLingo Dictionary of Internet Words: A Glossary of Online Jargon With Definitions of Terminol, at http://www.netlingo.com/right.cfm?term=spider (last visited July 13, 2004).


is less likely than a human to overlook any of the Byzantine exceptions or exceptions to exceptions that may result in the application or non-
application of a foreign or domestic procedural or substantive law. Computers are not more intelligent than humans. Humans are far more creative than the computer programs that they write. Computers, however, are more systematic and less prone to error in simple repetitive tasks than humans. This author is of the opinion that artificial intelligence can play a useful legal role as a diagnostic and a checklist. Artificial intelligence can act as backstop for human reasoning to prevent human error, such as oversight or omission of potential claims and defences, and guide potential lines of argument.

A. Basic Computing Concepts

1. Expert Systems

[7] Artificial intelligence programs can be divided into programs that are general or expert systems of intelligence. General systems are computer programs that attempt to simulate intelligence generally, or with no fixed limited class of problems. Consequently, programming a general system can be very difficult. Further, because general systems are relatively impractical, they are rare. In contrast, an expert system is a computer program geared toward solving one limited class of problems. Expert systems infer implications from a given knowledge base. This knowledge base may be static, pre-
programmed and unchanging, or dynamic and capable of evolution. Dynamic rule bases may be better at representing intelligence since the evolution of the rule base reflects the program’s ability to “learn.” Programs that play chess generally use static rule bases, though some chess-playing programs use dynamic rules and adapt themselves to

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9 See, e.g., BEN COPPIN, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE ILLUMINATED 259 (Jones & Bartlett 2004) (comparing frame-based representational systems with expert systems).
10 See Marc Lauritsen, Smart Pads on the Wireless Web, 29 L. PRAC. MGMT. No. 8, 2003, at 31, 32 (stating that general, as well as expert, systems have had few commercial applications and are generally still in the developmental stage).
their opponent. Most artificial intelligence applications, including law applications, are formulated as rule-based expert systems. But just what is that intelligence trying to model? How does the human brain actually work, and to what extent does it work differently than the computer?

2. Analog v. Digital Processing

Neuroscience has now determined what computer science has surmised, that human brains and most computers operate quite differently. Specifically, human brains appear to be analog, whereas contemporary computers are nearly always digital. While today’s microprocessors almost universally represent knowledge in binary states (true/false; yes/no; on/off), humans represent knowledge in analog states (warmer/colder; brighter/darker). While analog computers are possible (for example, a slide rule is an analog computer), virtually all of today’s microprocessors are digital because a sufficiently fine digital representation is indistinguishable from an analog representation, and it is also easier to store and transmit.

17 See Eric J. Lerner, The Music of the Brain, 21STC No. 4.2 (1999), http://www.columbia.edu/cu/21stC/issue-4.2/lerner.html (last visited Sept. 5, 2004) (positing that while ten years ago the dominant analogy for the brain was the digital computer, the brain today is understood to be more of a symphony or a chorus).
3. Serial and Parallel Processing

[9] A computer and the human brain are not only different because the right hemisphere of the brain functions using analog principles but also because the human brain is a massive parallel processor ("MPP"). While it is possible to emulate parallel processing using several networked Central Processing Units ("CPUs"), none of the major desktop CPUs use parallel processors. In parallel processing, one part of the brain (or one CPU) works to solve a problem at the same time as another part (or a different CPU) works on the same problem. The parts of the brain then compare answers, and if they agree, the brain then moves to the next step.

[10] Although the above explanation of the human brain and parallel processing is simplified, it does explain how the human brain works. The brain tries to get an answer. If it finds no answer to the current problem, it either backtracks to an earlier answer or skips forward to a new problem, hoping that by solving the other problem it will gain insights on the skipped problem. At the same time the brain is forward and backward chaining its search tree, the brain is also comparing search strategies by a dialogue between the left (execution) and right (creative) hemispheres. Thus, the brain, unlike most computers, is engaging in parallel processing.

22 The brain seems to be a computer with a radically different style. For example, the brain changes as it learns, it appears to store and process information in the same places . . . . Most obviously, the brain is a parallel machine, in which many interactions occur at the same time in many different channels. See The University of Alberta’s Cognitive Science Dictionary, at http://www.psych.ualberta.ca/~mike/Pearl_Street/Dictionary/dictionary.html (last visited Sept. 5, 2004) (defining “artificial intelligence”) (citing P.S. Churchland, From Descartes to Neural Networks, SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, July 1989, at 100).

23 "Parallel Processing refers to the concept of speeding-up the execution of a program by dividing the program into multiple fragments that can execute simultaneously, each on its own processor. A program being executed across n processors might execute n times faster than it would using a single processor.” Hank Dietz, Parallel Processing Using Linux, at http://yara.ecn.purdue.edu/~pplinux/ (last modified April 28, 1999).


27 The University of Alberta’s Cognitive Science Dictionary, supra note 22 (defining “parallel distributed processing”).
The vast majority of computer processors today are not parallel processors; instead, they are serial processors. In fact, a microprocessor is simply a very fast and perfectly accurate adding machine (the CPU) with several abaci attached to store results (the “registers”). Microprocessors, at present, are not at all creative. On the other hand, microprocessors tend not to forget, at least until you pull the plug.

Unlike the brain which has at least two processors (namely the left and right hemispheres), computers today do not generally assign a problem to two different CPUs, skip backwards and forwards in aleatory searches for tentative solutions to interrelated problems, or periodically compare the processing to other CPUs. The right hemisphere of the brain handles creative, holistic tasks and the left hemisphere is dedicated to linear computation. Most computing is not done in parallel. Instead, one main chip and possibly a math co-processor do all the calculations in a linear fashion. The machine will always return to whatever it is told to return. Current chip technology and software do not include native creative functions other than pseudo-random numbers generated by reference to the computer’s clock. Contemporary CPUs, like their predecessors twenty years ago, are simply blindingly fast and nearly infallible adding machines that are able to compare and store values.
[13] Of course, it is possible to do parallel processing with software using networked computers. Although this was not the origin of computing, it may be the future.  

[14] Serially processing data, or thinking like a traditional serial microprocessor, is essentially a linear function. The serial processor steps through each command sequentially. Commands are run only sequentially, and results are not compared to the results of outside processors. Computers may evolve toward parallel processing, as we can already see in distributed computing applications such as SETI. However, very little work has been done on programming computers to emulate human creativity, other than generating random art or random poetry. Perhaps this is due to the fact computer scientists tend to think sequentially, whereas artists tend to think holistically.

B. Artificial Intelligence

[15] Artificial intelligence (“AI”) has evolved sporadically and, despite remarkable initial work, has stagnated to some extent. AI guru Marvin Minsky recently stated in a speech at Boston University that “AI has been brain-dead since the 1970s.” AI’s “brain-death” is not

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38 The SETI@home screen-saver project is the world’s largest distributed computer program. Thomas Pierson, SETI and Astrobiology (May 29, 2003), at http://www.seti.org/about_us/info_for_media/backgrounders/seti_and_astro.html (last visited on Sept. 5, 2004).
due to any computational limits, but is simply due to the fact that other problems were more profitable. However, profitable areas of AI, such as machine translation, have indeed kept pace with other programming achievements of the last several decades.\footnote{Machine translation (MT) is the application of computers to the task of translating texts from one natural language to another. One of the very earliest pursuits in computer science, MT has proved to be an elusive goal, but today a number of systems are available which produce output which, if not perfect, is of sufficient quality to be useful in a number of specific domains. Ron Brachmann, \textit{Machine Translation}, at http://www.aaai.org/AITopics/html/machtr.html (last visited Aug. 27, 2004); Thijs Westerveld et al., \textit{Extracting Bimodal Representations for Language-Based Image Retrieval}, in Multimedia 1999, Proceedings of the Eurographics Workshop (2000), at 33-42, http://homepages.cwi.nl/~thijs/pub/egmm.pdf (last visited on Aug. 27, 2004).
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\textit{1. Alan M. Turing}

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\textit{2. “Eliza”}

[17] “Eliza” was one of the first successful attempts at creating a machine that could interact with a human.\footnote{\textit{See generally} Robert M. French, \textit{Subcognition and the Limits of the Turing Test}, 99 MIND 53, 53 (1990) (arguing that the Turing Test’s capacity to probe the most essential areas of human cognition makes it virtually useless as a real test for intelligence), available at http://www.ulg.ac.be/cogsci/rfrench/turing.pdf (last visited Aug. 26, 2004).} Eliza was intended to

simulate a psychiatrist by mirroring the information provided to it by the client. Eliza is an intellectual curiosity because, despite being rather primitive, it does meet the Turing Test, as people often believe that Eliza is “intelligent” and “human.” This anthropomorphization is pre-scientific, and it also shows that Turing’s Test is not as objective as we might first think. Brighter people are much less likely to be “fooled” into thinking that the computer is a person. In addition to being an achievement as a successful language parser, Eliza has successfully demonstrated the limits of Turing’s Test.

3. Arthur Clarke

Arthur Clarke, like Alan M. Turing, also focused on artificial intelligence as a key definitional characteristic of the future of computer science. In the 1960s, Clarke thought that computers in 2000 would still be very big mainframes and would have vast memory banks that would allow them to be self-aware and able to interact in natural language. Instead, we see today a global network of small, powerful computers that are rarely parallel processed to create a super-computer. Because existing super-computers do rely on massive parallel processing and could rely on neural networks, but do not even attempt to emulate human processes, the initial vision of artificial intelligence was clearly erroneous.

Clarke was correct, however, in predicting a quantum leap in computational power. Computers today literally have around 60,000 times more dynamic storage capacity (“RAM”) than computers of the mid-1980s. Programs such as A.L.I.C.E. and Babel Fish are able to

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50 Id.
51 Turing, supra note 45.
53 See, e.g., Michelle Delio, Thinking Different, Saving Money, WIRED NEWS, Sept. 25, 2003, at 1, at http://www.wired.com/news/mac/0%2C2125%2C60559%2C00.html (last visited Aug. 27, 2004) ("Cluster supercomputers link multiple single computers into one hopefully cohesive whole, a process that requires some tinkering and specialized software to ensure that the machines work together efficiently.")
55 For example, the TRS-80 Model I had 4k RAM total (4096 bytes). Dan Olson, Classic Computers: The Tandy TRS80 (2000), at http://www.rdrop.com/~dano/pc/trs80/ (last updated July 28, 2004). Additionally, the PowerMac G5 has 256 megabytes of RAM (65,536 times more RAM). The Apple Store: Power Mac G5 (2004), at
communicate in natural language. These programs have easily over 1000 times more static memory storage, or hard drive space, than computers of the early 1990s. Computers of the 1960s only had 1/1000th of the storage capacity of a computer of the 1990s. Processor speed has also increased by several hundred times since the 1980s, while storage capacity has increased even more rapidly. Clark’s prediction was least accurate as to size and network capability. With the exception of industrial strength servers, today’s computers are small and globally networked. This is because modem speed has increased from 300 bits per second (“bps”) to 56,000 kbps for dial-up, and literally megabytes per second on cable. Microsoft founder Bill Gates did not even expect this rapid increase. These improvements are illustrated in the following table:

http://store.apple.com/1-800-MY-APPLE/WebObjects/AppleStore.woa/71601/wo/nI2MU30Uj7NJ2h7OUF2XsvPMtF/1.0.9.1.0.6.25.7.11.0.3 (last visited Aug. 27, 2004).

56 Richard S. Wallace, From Eliza to A.I.C.E., at http://www.alicebot.org/articles/wallace/eliza.html (last visited Aug. 27, 2004). Alice is an example of the evolution of Eliza, an early artificial intelligence program. Id.


59 For example, the IBM 1401 (a six by six foot box) was delivered with 1.4 to 16k bytes of storage. The IBM 1401: The Replacement for Electric Accounting Machines, at http://foodman123.com/h1401.htm (last visited Sept. 13, 2004). In contrast, in 1984, the original Macintosh (much smaller than the IBM 1401) was delivered with at least 128k of memory and expandable up to four megabytes. The Macintosh, at http://lowendmac.com/compact/128k.shtml (last modified Jan. 25, 2003).

60 For example, the original Macintosh had a processor clock speed of 8 megahertz. The PowerMac G4 has a clock speed of 1.420 gigaherz, an increase of only 177.5 times when compared with the increase in RAM of 65,536 fold. Dan Knight, Macintosh MHz Speed Chart, LOW END MAC’S ONLINE TECH J., Feb. 18, 2003, at 1, at http://www.lowendmac.com/tech/cpuspeed.html (last visited Aug. 27, 2004).


62 Nigel Meade, When Will the Trend Bend? The Value of Forecasting, Lecture before the Imperial College of London’s Business School, May 20, 2003, http://www.ms.ic.ac.uk/people/faculty/lecture_notes/Meade%20Inaugural%2020-052003.pdf (last visited Aug. 27, 2004) (“1981, W. Gates, CEO Microsoft: 640k [disk storage] ought to be enough for anybody. Even Bill Gates failed to appreciate the rate at which technology was developing.”); Microsoft almost went bust four years ago because Bill Gates failed to recognize the importance of the beginnings of the Internet. He had to double his efforts to make up for lost time in hopes of taming a phenomenon that in such a short space of time has become worldwide, with considerable financial impact. Abdelkebir Mezouar, Reinventing the Enterprise: A Method for Meeting the Challenge of the Future Contribution of Abdelkebir Mezouar, Address at the International Colloquium on Internal Auditing (June 5-6, 1997), at http://www.crd.co.ma/e/reinventing.asp. (last visited Oct. 4, 2004).
# ADVANCES IN COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY IN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>RAM</th>
<th>Processor</th>
<th>Bus</th>
<th>Modem</th>
<th>Storage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1k-64k63</td>
<td>3.25 mhz64</td>
<td>8 bits65</td>
<td>300 bps66</td>
<td>Cassette – 1k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td>246meg</td>
<td>25 ghz</td>
<td>32 bits67</td>
<td>56 kbps68</td>
<td>HD: 8 gig max69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64 bits</td>
<td>10 mega bps70</td>
<td>250 gig71</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>64 bits</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Apple G572)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Most 64-bit machines are only being used as game machines, although hackers occasionally use them as computers. The 64-bit chip will certainly migrate to the desktop.*

** And upwards. (Cable modem).

[20] These hardware changes have for the most part out-paced software development.73 While software development has also advanced rapidly, software manufacturers have had difficulty keeping pace with hardware’s rapid improvements.

[21] Clarke’s prediction was most accurate as to memory storage. His computer, HAL, had a memory as extensive as human memory with massive arrays of data at instant disposition.74 Clarke was also correct about a computer’s ability to process natural language. On the other

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63 For example, the ZX 80 had one K ram installed, expandable to 64k. Timex-Sinclair ZX-80, at [http://www.oldcomputers.net](http://www.oldcomputers.net) (last visited Aug. 27, 2004).
64 Id.
67 For example, see the Motorola 68000 series (which is actually a 16/32 bit architecture), at [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/68000](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/68000) (last modified July 16, 2004).
68 Keller, supra note 61.
70 Keller, supra note 61.
71 For information on both how much hard drive storage space has expanded and the declining cost of hard drive storage (cents per megabyte), see *Historical Notes on the Cost of Hard Drive Storage Space*, at [http://www.alters.net/ns1625/winchest.html](http://www.alters.net/ns1625/winchest.html) (last modified April 17, 2004) (documenting the drop in cost per megabyte: $10,000/mb in 1956 to 8.7 cents/mb in 2004).
73 Vince Freeman, *Is CPU Speed Outrunning the Industry?*, HARDWARE CENTRAL, October 16, 2001, at 1. (“Software development has fallen so far behind the processor curve that virtually any current CPU (and many previous ones as well) is more than adequate for even high-level computing.”), at [http://hardware.earthweb.com/chips/article.php?904801](http://hardware.earthweb.com/chips/article.php?904801) (last visited Oct. 4, 2004).
hand, his expectation that computing would still focus on isolated, non-networked massive mainframes was inaccurate. Basically, Clarke correctly predicted that massive changes would occur, but was incorrect as to his specific predictions for what those changes would be.

[22] Thus, Clarke’s prediction of a self-aware, non-trivial artificial intelligence program (HAL 9000)75 was inaccurate. This inaccurate prediction, however, is not because the task of parsing natural language is impossible. Rather, the problem exists because attempts to achieve sentience lack commercial application and are politically unacceptable. In the 1960s, creating an artificial intelligence agent to meet Turing’s Test was seen as at least an interesting research goal. However, such projects have not proven profitable. Attempts to emulate parts of intelligence via expert systems have been the recent focus of research and applications in artificial intelligence.76

[23] Some efforts to approach the problem of simulating human intelligence using parallel processing, i.e., distributed computing,77 do exist. This may actually be the better way to emulate sentience. One major problem with an intelligent human-computer interface is simply determining how to parse speech. Although parsing speech may be computationally complex due to the fact that the program must take context into account, it is not impossible. By distributing the problem-solving mechanisms via the Internet, parallel processing presents the possibility of generating a reasonable simulation of human intelligence. The goal of making computers self-aware, however, raises two questions: what is “self,” and what is “awareness?”

Philosophers, since Descartes’ discussion of solipsism78 in Meditations on First Philosophy, have tried, unsuccessfully, to answer such questions. Simulating intelligence is not impossible, but, given these lingering questions and the present state of technology, computational sentience is the stuff of science fiction for now.

75 Clarke purportedly chose the HAL acronym in order to be “one step ahead of IBM,” reflecting his alleged belief that IBM might continue to dominate the computer market. See Arthur C. Clarke, HAL’s Legacy: Foreword, http://mitpress.mit.edu/e-books/Hal/foreword/foreword1.html. Clarke, however, denies this rumor. Id.

76 For an excellent synopsis of the history, possibilities, and prospects for artificial intelligence, written by one of the greatest minds in the field, see John McCarthy, What Is Artificial Intelligence?, at http://www.kurzweilai.net/articles/art0088.html?printable=1 (last visited Oct. 4, 2004).


78 Solipsism is the philosophical theory that the self is the only thing that can be known and verified. See RENÉ DESCARTES, MEDITATIONS ON FIRST PHILOSOPHY (1641), http://oregonstate.edu/instruct/phl302/texts/descartes/meditations/meditations.html (English); http://abu.cnam.fr/cgi-bin/go?medit3 (French) (last visited Aug. 26, 2004).
III. ATCA.EXE: A COMPUTER PROGRAM TO ANALYZE THE ALIEN TORT CLAIMS ACT AND THE TORTURE VICTIM PROTECTION ACT

[24] Having discussed some of the background of machine and human intelligence and the standards and measures of computation, I would like to focus now on how this background information can be applied to creating a modest computer program to formally model the law. The computer program which accompanies this paper seeks to determine whether jurisdiction exists in the United States for a claim under either the Alien Tort Claims Act ("ATCA") or Torture Victim Protection Act. If jurisdiction does exist, it then considers procedural defences. If no procedural defences exist, it then determines whether a substantive violation exists. Finally, it generates a report. To make these determinations, the program must prompt the user to supply a series of facts. The program does not, however, examine each element of a tort.79

[25] The ATCA program accompanying this paper essentially deduces its conclusions based on pre-programmed rules and the information supplied by the user. It does not learn new rules of production or modify its existing rules of production by deriving new rules from existing ones. The program reasons deductively, not analogically. After reaching its conclusions, it generates a report listing the reasons for its decisions.

[26] Though this program uses deductive reasoning to reach its conclusions, the common law generally reasons inductively.80 To be exact, the common law uses inductive reasoning when arguing analogically, or by ampliation from existing cases. It uses deductive reasoning when arguing from statutes. Reasoning by analogy, i.e., inductive inference, is a very different operation than inductive ampliation.

[27] Some authors believe that analogical reasoning is impossible for a computer to model.81 Such a position may be the result of

80 See, e.g., FindLaw, at http://FindLaw.com (last visited Aug. 26, 2004) (defining common law as a body of law that is based on custom and general principles and embodied in case law and that serves as precedent or is applied to situations not covered by statute).
confounding inductive ampliation and analogical reasoning. Analogical reasoning and inductive ampliation are not equivalent algorithms.\textsuperscript{82} Analogical reasoning is reasoning from one case to another similar case.\textsuperscript{83} Ampliative induction involves examining and comparing several known cases in order to derive a new general rule, and then applying that rule to new cases.\textsuperscript{84} Although these processes are similar, they are discrete. Unfortunately, due to a lack of rigor, clarity, or intellectual discipline, common law lawyers sometimes ignore this distinction. Understanding this nuance is one key to understanding why, and how, inductive reasoning can be modelled by computer.

[28] Developing an analogical case base would require more complex algorithms than a deductive rule base. However difficult the task may be, it is not impossible. A goal of future research is to develop an inductive solution to this problem.

[29] Computer programs that allow case-based analogical reasoning from an existing (static) case base to be applied to a new case exist today.\textsuperscript{85} The next step will be to induce new rules of production from a dynamic case base that can evolve based on user input. Such a program would be at least three times more complex than the one presented here and, theoretically, would be able to model any area of law. The inquiry in this paper, however, is limited to an existing, well-defined area of law. Future research will develop ampliation from dynamic case bases to reason inductively as well as deductively.

[30] Neurologically, the distinction between inductive, case-based reasoning and deductive, rule-based reasoning may be a reflection of the polar differentiation in the human brain. This differentiation is not found in current CPU architecture.\textsuperscript{86} The specialisation of different

\textsuperscript{82} For an overview of the role of ampliation and analogy in legal inference via artificial intelligence, see \textit{id}.


\textsuperscript{85} The WYSH program is perhaps the best, and certainly the most available, example. See Eric Allen Engle, \textit{Using WYSH Computer Programs to Model the Alien Tort Claims Act}, \textit{6 YALE J.L. & TECH.} 161 (2003).

hemispheres, one handling logical, linear tasks such as computation, and the other handling holistic, creative tasks such as language, along with the integration of these two aspects, are what distinguish human reasoning from machine reasoning. Thus, rather than defining a test for artificial intelligence as Turing does, this author would suggest that the best test of artificial intelligence would be whether the artificial intelligence can emulate both creative tasks (i.e., analogy and inductive ampliation) and linear, computational tasks (i.e., deduction), and then integrate these two processes to allow the program to solve new problems which are similar to, but not the same as, existing, solved problems. The ability to input tasks or output task results with the use of a natural language such as English would be practical, but actually would be a secondary measure of machine intelligence.

A. Academic Significance: The Use of Artificial Intelligence as a Teaching Tool

[31] The formalization of legal rules has pedagogical value because it forces legal scholars to think rigorously and systematically about the law. Formalizing the law to accurately reflect its results forces one to reconsider reductionist theories of law. Unfortunately, the majority of contemporary legal theories seem to be reductionist theories. For example, legal realists argue, simplicitur, that the law is merely a rationalization of power. Legal economists contend that the law is a function of economics. Legal process is based on law as a function of public policy. Each of these theories may be accurate, but each is

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87 See supra Part B.1.
89 Wayne Eastman, Organization Life and Critical Legal Thought: A Psychopolitical Inquiry and Argument, 19 N.Y.U. REV. L. & SOC. CHANGE 721, 777 (1992-1993) (“Law is politics – or ideology – not only because it embodies political value tilts and conflicting political commitments but also because law is about the rationalization of power and hierarchy.”).
also only partially accurate. The process of formalizing law makes evident to the legal scholar the limitations of each of these theories. Further, parsing statutes and cases in a disciplined fashion reveals some of the finer shortcomings of each position. The realists’ critique of formalism seems somewhat weaker if one closely studies legal doctrines such as *expressio unius*. While the realists\(^{92}\) are right that some legal maxims clearly contradict each other, not all do.\(^{93}\) Similarly, no one economic or policy argument can adequately explain all of the law. Legal economists who argue that “economic efficiency” determines the law ignore the problems of information costs, externalities, and non-fungible goods; these theorists instead downplay public goods, likely with political motivations.\(^{94}\) While these weaknesses in legal economic theories of law may not be explicitly clear when one is parsing a statute, such weaknesses do reveal themselves implicitly when one confronts a mass of apparently conflicting rules, principles, policies, maxims, and economies. Ideally, legal programming will help scholars see the weakness in blanket generalizations. Formalization can thus encourage creative scholars to adduce theories to explain these shortcomings. The formal structure of the law is not purely or uniquely rationalization, implementation of public policy, or an economic balance.

[32] While formalization does implicitly reveal the theoretical shortcomings of contemporary legal theory, one cannot predict what new theory or theories would emerge. This is because the formalization underlying the computer program itself reflects meta-theoretical assumptions. In this regard, human intelligence is, at present, clearly superior to machine intelligence. Although humans, unlike computers, often forget facts or make mistakes, they are capable of synthesizing theories that creatively go beyond existing formal rules

\(^{92}\) See, e.g., Duncan Kennedy, *The Structure of Blackstone’s Commentaries*, 28 BUFF. L. REV. 205, 210 (1979) (explicating the theory that the legal system masks a "fundamental contradiction" inherent in liberalism); KARL LLEWELLYN, *THE COMMON LAW TRADITION* 371 (Little, Brown & Co. 1960) (discussing the pairing of mutually contradictory maxims of statutory interpretation, designed to show the unfeasibility of the formalist approach).


of production to generate new ones. They are able to apply abductive, intuitive, and aleatory operations that are not part of the basic instruction set of a CPU. This explains some of the shortcomings of artificial intelligence.

[33] Just as legal scholars may gain insights about law-making from studying and writing computer programs about law, law professors may also find programming beneficial. Instead of seeing law as an amorphous mass of ambiguous and competing cases, statutes, and constitutions, the professor is forced to put legal chaos into some sort of order and synthesize the law into a coherent whole faster than her students.

[34] Such attempts at legal ordering are necessarily Sisyphean: with each day new cases, and with each year new statutes, appear in legal discourse. Anti-formalists will even argue that there is no legal order, that it really is just chaos. Others will argue, perhaps more creatively, that the legal order is self-referential, and recursivity and autopoeisis are what define the law. However, the classical enlightenment legal scholar, and even her pre-enlightenment natural law counterpart, will argue that law is living logic, that it is necessarily ordered and that a chaotic law is no law at all. To develop a good program, the legal scholar must put himself in the shoes of classical or enlightenment rationalism. In order to understand the program’s

95 [Antiformalists] maintain that there is no coercive social power (or at least that unrestrained coercive social power is not worse or different than coercion between individuals) or that the premises that ground searches for restraints are flawed, because individuals can make sense out of their lives only if they join communities dominated by values transcending individual desires. For some antiformalists, the law is dialogue and not coercion. For others, the law is the product of ‘intuitionistic moral philosophy,’ which leads to balancing. Yet other antiformalists believe that constitutional theory is (or should be) grounded in the public values of a community that give meaning to its citizens’ lives.


97 See Immanuel Kant, Zum ewigen Frieden (1795), http://www.mda.de/homes/mathban/de/kant-zef.html (last visited Aug. 29, 2004) (“die Vernunft vom Throne der höchsten moralischen gesetzgebenden Gewalt herab den Krieg als Rechtsgang schlechterdings verdammt” (reason, from the throne of the highest law-giving power has absolutely condemned war as a way to right)).

98 True law is right reason in agreement with nature; it is of universal application, unchanging and everlasting . . . And there will not be different laws at Rome and at Athens, or different laws now and in the future, but one eternal and unchangeable law will be valid for all nations and all times, and there will be one master and ruler, that is, God, over us all, for he is the author of this law, its promulgator, and its enforcing judge.

limits, the jurist must at least be aware of the radical critiques of legalism and formalism when using programs as diagnostics or predictions.

[35] The content of the program itself is really best exposed by use of the program. Try running with the program, play with it, try to “break” it (and please report any bugs to the author if you do). The program will run through some straightforward legal tests and, hopefully, reach correct conclusions in its summary report.

IV: CONCLUSION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

[36] Although computer applications in law have expanded from simple word processing to electronic research and animated trial aids, there have been relatively few applications of artificial intelligence to law. This is partly because AI is still a developing technology due to neurological asymmetries described in this paper. Expert systems generally perform limited tasks reasonably well, but AI general systems have not yielded much success. Further, AI, unlike other areas of programming, has not yet yielded profits.99 However, AI algorithms do increasingly figure in commercial programs such as speech recognition and machine translation.100 AI can be useful not only as a tool to teach legal reasoning to law students but also as a checklist for legal practitioners. Future research will hopefully yield new types of microprocessors that will be developed for AI applications.

SOURCE CODE
on yesit theVal
  global X
  if theVal = "Yes" then put true into X else put false into X
end yesit

on mouseUp
  global x
  put false into immunity
  answer "JURISDICTIONAL INQUIRY"

99 Department of Commerce, Bureau of Industry and Security, Artificial Intelligence: Critical Technology Assessment of the U.S. Artificial Intelligence Industry, http://www.bxa.doc.gov/DefenseIndustrialBasePrograms/OSIES/DefMarketResearchRpts/AIrtificialIntell1994.html (last visited Aug. 29, 2004) (“AI is still an emerging technology. Continued research is essential to its long-term development. While many AI techniques have attained commercial viability, improvements are needed to further expand markets. In other cases, such as machine learning and robotics, major research remains undone.”).

--RULE general jurisdiction PROVIDES
put "" into cd fld 1
--JURISDICTIONAL INQUIRY
answer "Did defendant have systematic and continuous contacts with the forum state?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into systematicandcontinuous
IF systematicandcontinuous = true THEN
put true into gj
put "General jurisdiction exists because the defendant has systematic and continuous contacts with the forum state." after cd fld 1
ELSE
put false into gj
put "General jurisdiction does not exist: defendant does not have systematic and continuous contacts with the U.S. state." after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1
put return after cd fld 1
answer "Did the tort occur in the U.S.?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into tortoccurredinUS
answer "Did the tort have effects in the U.S.?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into torthaseffectsinUS
if gj = false then
answer "Did defendant have minimum contacts with the forum state?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into minimumcontacts
if minimumcontacts = true then put true into sj
end if
IF ((tortoccurredinUS OR torthaseffectsinUS) AND sj = true) THEN
put true into pj
put "Personal jurisdiction exists because specific jurisdiction exists because the defendant has minimum contacts with the forum and the tort occurred in or had effects in the U.S." & return after cd fld 1
put return after cd fld 1
end if
IF gj = true then put true into pj
IF pj = true then put true into ipj
--RULE law of nations PROVIDES
answer "Did the tort arise out of piracy?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into piracy
answer "Did the tort arise out of genocide?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into genocide
answer "Did the tort arise out of an illegal war of aggression?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into war
answer "Did the tort arise out of a war crime?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into warcrime
answer "Did the tort arise out of the slave trade?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into slavetrade
answer "Did the tort arise out of torture?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into torture
put "Did the tort arise out of a conspiracy to commit piracy, genocide," into y
put "an illegal war of aggression, a war crime, the slave trade or torture?" after y
answer y with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into conspiracy
IF piracy = true or slavetrade = true or genocide = true OR war = true OR warcrime
= true OR conspiracy = true THEN
put true into lawofnations
put "The tort is a violation of the law of nations: " & return after cd fld 1
if genocide then put "Because genocide is a jus cogens violation. " after cd fld 1
if war then put "Because planning or executing illegal aggressive wars is illegal
under international law. " after cd fld 1
if warcrime then put "Because war crimes are a violation of jus cogens. " after cd fld 1
if slavetrade then put "Because the slave trade is a violation of jus cogens. " after
cd fld 1
if torture then put "Because torture is a violation of a jus cogens. " after cd fld 1
if conspiracy then put "Because conspiracy to commit a substantive violation"
after cd fld 1
put " of the law of nations is illegal under international law. " after cd fld 1
ELSE
put false into lawofnations
put "The tort is not a violation of the law of nations." & return after cd fld 1
end if
answer "Was the tort also a violation of a U.S. treaty?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into treatyviolation
if treatyviolation then put "A tort in violation of a U.S. treaty will support an ATCA
claim." after cd fld 1
put return after cd fld 1
answer "Does the defendant reside in the U.S.?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into defendantResidesInUS
if ((tortoccurredinUS OR torthaseffectsinUS) and defendantResidesInUS) then put true into SJ
if SJ = true then
  put return after cd fld 1
  put "Specific jurisdiction exists: the tort occurred U.S. or had effects in the U.S. and the defendant resides in the U.S." after cd fld 1
--RULE general jurisdiction PROVIDES
IF systematicandcontinuous
  THEN
    put true into gj
    put "General jurisdiction exists because the defendant has systematic and continuous contacts with the United States." after cd fld 1
  ELSE
    put false into gj
    put "General jurisdiction does not exist" after cd fld 1
    put " because the defendant does not have systematic and continuous contacts with the United States." after cd fld 1
end if
end if
put return after cd fld 1
put return after cd fld 1
--RULE in personam jurisdiction PROVIDES
IF sj = true OR gj = true THEN
  put true into ipj
  put "Personal jurisdiction in personam exists because special jurisdiction exists or general jurisdiction exists." after cd fld 1
ELSE
  put false into ipj
  put "Personal jurisdiction in personam does not exist because special jurisdiction or general jurisdiction do not exist." after cd fld 1
  put "(Try to get personal jurisdiction in rem or quasi in rem)" & return after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1
put return after cd fld 1
answer "Is the plaintiff an alien?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into plaintiffAlien
--RULE original jurisdiction PROVIDES
IF (gj = true OR pj = true) AND plaintiffalien = true AND (lawofnations = true OR treatyviolation = true) THEN
  put true into oj
Original jurisdiction before U.S. Federal courts exists under the Alien Tort Claims Act. Otherwise, original jurisdiction before U.S. Federal courts under the Alien Tort Claims Act does not exist.

If there is no original jurisdiction under the ATCA because there is no violation of the law of nations or a U.S. treaty, or if there is neither general jurisdiction nor personal jurisdiction, or if the defendant is not an alien, then there is no original jurisdiction under the ATCA.

If this case involves a federal question such as admiralty, federal taxation, monetary laws, the SEC civil rights claims, or claims involving U.S. foreign policy, then federal question jurisdiction exists. Otherwise, federal question jurisdiction does not exist.

If the plaintiff and defendant are of diverse citizenship (i.e. two different states or different federated states), then subject matter jurisdiction exists either due to original jurisdiction, federal question, or diversity of citizenship. Otherwise, subject matter jurisdiction does not exist because.
put "there is neither original jurisdiction under the ATCA nor federal question jurisdiction nor diversity of citizenship." after cd fld 1
end if
put return & return after cd fld 1

--RULE federal jurisdiction PROVIDES
IF smj = true AND pj = true THEN put true into fj ELSE put false into fj
if fj = true then
put "Federal jurisdiction exists " after cd fld 1
put "because subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction exist." & return after cd fld 1
else
put "Federal jurisdiction does not exist " after cd fld 1
put "because subject matter jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction do not exist." & return after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1
IF fj = false then
put false into liable
put return after cd fld 1
put "There can be NO LIABILITY because there is no federal jurisdiction." & return after cd fld 1
else
put "Federal jurisdiction exists, liability may or may not exist under substantive law." & return after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1
answer "SUBSTANTIVE INQUIRY: ATCA/TVPA"
answer "Is the defendant an individual?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into defendantindividual
answer "Was the victim a victim of torture?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into torture
answer "Was the victim a victim of extra-judicial killing" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into murder
--TVPA
IF defendantindividual is true AND (torture is true OR murder is true) then
answer "Was defendant acting under actual authority of the state?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into stateactor
answer "Was defendant acting under apparent authority of the state?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit
if stateaction is false then put x into stateactor
if stateaction is false then
--RULE color of law PROVIDES
answer "Was the defendant non state actor providing a public function?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit
if stateactor = false then put x into stateactor
answer "Was there a close nexus of state and non state actor connections?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit
if stateactor = false then put X into stateactor
answer "Was the private sector compelled by the state to act as it did?" with "Yes" or "No"

yesit
if stateactor = false then put X into stateactor
with "Yes" or "No"
yesit
if stateactor = false then put X into stateactor
end if
if stateactor = true then put true into coloroflaw
if coloroflaw is true then
put "Defendant is liable for torture under the Torture Victim's Prevention Act." &
return after cd fld 1
put "Defendant may be exonerated however because of jurisdictional or
procedural defenses! (See this report infra)." after cd fld 1
else
put return after cd fld 1
put "Defendant is not liable for torture under the Torture Victim's Prevention
Act." & return after cd fld 1
end if
else
put return after cd fld 1
put "Defendant is not liable for torture under the Torture Victim's Prevention Act." &
return after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1
If (plaintiffAlien and (lawofnations or treatyviolation)) then
put "Original jurisdiction before U.S. Federal courts exists under the Alien Tort
Claims Act." after cd fld 1
put "Thus defendant may be tried in the U.S. " after cd fld 1
put "Defendant may be exonerated however because of jurisdictional or procedural
defenses! (See this report infra)." after cd fld 1
put true into ATCA
put "Original jurisdiction before U.S. Federal courts under the Alien Tort Claims Act does not exist. " after cd fld 1
put "Defendant may be not tried in the U.S. under the Alien Tort Claims Act." after cd fld 1
put false into ATCA
END IF
put return & return after cd fld 1
answer "Is the defendant an individual?" with "Yes" or "No" yesit it
put x into defendantindividual
answer "Was the victim a victim of torture?" with "Yes" or "No" yesit it
put x into torture
answer "Was the victim a victim of extra-judicial killing" with "Yes" or "No" yesit it
put x into murder
if torture = true then put "Liability might (or might not) exist under the TVPA because the plaintiff was tortured." & return after cd fld 1
if murder = true then
put "Liability might (or might not) exist under the TVPA " after cd fld 1
put "because the plaintiff was the victim of extrajudicial killing." & return after cd fld 1
end if
if (torture = false and murder = false) then
put return after cd fld 1
put "There is NO LIABILITY under the TVPA because there was no torture or extra judicial killing." & return after cd fld 1
end if
if defendantindividual = false then
put return after cd fld 1
put "There is NO LIABILITY under the TVPA because the defendant is not an individual." & return after cd fld 1
end if
if defendantindividual = true then
put "Liability might (or might not) exist under the TVPA because the plaintiff was an individual." & return after cd fld 1
end if
--TVPA
IF defendantindividual is true AND (torture is true OR murder is true) then
answer "Was defendant acting under actual authority of the state?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into stateactor
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put x into stateaction
if stateactor = true then
    put "Defendant is a state actor because " after cd fld 1
    put "they acted under actual authority of the state and thus may be liable under the TVPA" & return after cd fld 1
end if
answer "Was defendant acting under apparent authority of the state?" with "Yes" or "No"
if stateactor is false then
    yesit it
    put x into stateactor
end if
if (stateaction = false and stateactor = true) then
    put "Defendant is a state actor because " after cd fld 1
    put "they acted under apparent authority of the state and thus may be liable under the TVPA" & return after cd fld 1
    put true into stateaction
end if
if stateaction is false then
    --RULE color of law PROVIDES
    answer "Was the defendant non state actor providing a public function?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into stateactor
    put true into pubfun
    if pubfun = true then
        put "Defendant though a non-state actor may be regarded as a state actor " after cd fld 1
        put "for it acted under color of state law by exercising a public function." & return after cd fld 1
    end if
answer "Was there a close nexus of state and non state actor connections?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    if stateactor = false then put x into stateactor
    put true into nexus
    if nexus = true then
        put "Defendant though a non-state actor may be regarded as a state actor " after cd fld 1
        put "for defendant acted under color of state law because of a close nexus of state and non state connections." & return after cd fld 1
    end if
answer "Was the private sector compelled by the state to act as it did?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
```
if stateactor = false then
    put x into stateactor
end if
if compelled = true then
    put "Defendant though a non-state actor may be regarded as a state actor " after cd fld 1
    put "for it acted under color of state law because it was so compelled by the state." & return after cd fld 1
end if
answer "Was the action undertaken jointly with the state and non-state actor?"
with "Yes" or "No"
if stateactor = false then
    yesit it
    put x into stateactor
end if
put true into joint
if joint = true then
    put "Defendant though a non-state actor may be regarded as a state actor " after cd fld 1
    put "for it acted under color of state law by working jointly with the state." & return after cd fld 1
end if
if stateactor = true then put true into coloroflaw
if coloroflaw is true then
    put "Defendant is liable for torture under the Torture Victim's Prevention Act." after cd fld 1
    put " because the defendant acted under color of law." & return after cd fld 1
    put true into tvpa
else
    put return after cd fld 1
    put "Defendant is not liable for torture under the Torture Victim's Prevention Act." after cd fld 1
    put " because the defendant did not act under color of state law." & return after cd fld 1
    put false into tvpa
end if
else
    put return after cd fld 1
    put "Defendant is not liable for torture under the Torture Victim's Prevention Act." after cd fld 1
    put " because the defendant did not act under color of law." & return after cd fld 1
    put false into TVPA
end if
if tvpa = false and atca = false then
    put return after cd fld 1
    put "The defendant is not liable under either the ATCA or the TVPA." after cd fld 1
    put "The jurisdiction and report are presented to illustrate the procedural and substantive issues." after cd fld 1
    put return after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1

answer "PROCEDURAL DEFENSES"
answer "Has plaintiff exhausted all their remedies overseas?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
put x into exhaust
if exhaust = false then
    answer "Would it be futile to exhaust the remedies due to political bias or corrupt process?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into futile
    if futile then put true into exhaust
    if exhaust = false then
        if futile = true then
            put "Although plaintiff has not exhausted all available remedies they will be excused from doing so because of futility." after cd fld 1
            put return after cd fld 1
        else
            put " Plaintiff has not exhausted all their remedies and is not excused from doing so (absence of futility)." after cd fld 1
            put "Thus the court will find NO LIABILITY because of the failure to exhaust local remedies." & return after cd fld 1
        end if
    else
        put "Because plaintiff has exhausted all their foreign remedies in the locus delicti their case can be heard before the U.S. court." after cd fld 1
    end if
else
    put return after cd fld 1
end if
put return after cd fld 1
--RULE FSIA PROVIDES

answer "Is the defendant a foreign government?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into gov
if gov = true then
answer "Did the foreign government expressly waive its immunity?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into waiver
if waiver = true then
put "Government has waived its immunity and can be liable " after cd fld 1
put "despite the Foreign Sovereign Immunities Act." after cd fld 1
else
put "Government has not waived its immunity and may (or may not) " after cd fld 1
put "be shielded from liability by the Foreign Sovereign immunities Act. " after cd fld 1
end if
answer "Is the act commercial (acto iure gestionis) or governmental (acto iure imperii)?" with "Commercial" or "Governmental"
put it into acto
if acto = "Commercial" then
put "Commercial acts of the sovereign are generally excepted from the immunity presumed under the FSIA. " after cd fld 1
end if
IF waiver = true OR acto = "Commercial" then
put false into gi
put "Thus, no governmental immunity under the FSIA will be found." & return after cd fld 1
else put true into gi
end if

if (not gov) then
--RULE head of state immunity PROVIDES
answer "Is the defendant a head of state or ranking minister?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into hos
if hos = true then
answer "Did the tortious act occur during the term of office of the head of state?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into duringoffice
if duringoffice then
    put "Except for jus cogens violations defendant head of state is absolutely
    immune for torts committed while in office." after cd fld 1
    put return after cd fld 1
else
    answer "Is the defendant head of state still in office?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
    put x into stillinoffice
    if stillinoffice then
        put "Defendant head of state will be immune during their term of office for this
tort." & return after cd fld 1
        put "Exception: jus cogens violations need not be granted immunity" after cd
        fld 1
        put " though no state is obligated to remedy jus cogens violations." & return
        after cd fld 1
    end if
    if (duringoffice = true or stillinoffice = true) then
        put true into immunity
    else
        put "Defendant will not be immune for the tort committed prior to their term of
    office" after cd fld 1
        put " because the defendant head of state is no longer in office." & return after
    cd fld 1
    end if
end if

if hos = false then
    answer "Is the defendant a government official other than a head of state or
minister?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
    put x into govoff
    if govoff = true then answer "Did the tortious act occur during the official's term
of office?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
    put x into duringoffice
    answer "Was the act an official act?" with "Yes" or "No"
yesit it
    put x into officialact
    if (officialact=true and duringoffice=true) then
        put true into immunity
        put "Defendant governmental official will be immune for this tort " after cd fld 1
put "because the tort occurred in the exercise of their official duties during their term of office." & return after cd fld 1
put "Exception: jus cogens violations are need not be granted immunity" after cd fld 1
put " though no state is obligated to remedy jus cogens violations." & return after cd fld 1
else put false into immunity
end if
end if

put return after cd fld 1

--RULE statute of limitations PROVIDES

answer "How much time has passed since the tort occurred in years?" with ">10 years" or "<10 years"
put it into torttime
answer "Will equitable considerations of substantial fairness and justice stop the statute of limitations from running?" with "Yes" or "No"
yes it
put x into equitabletolling

if tortTime = ">10 years" AND equitableTolling = false THEN
put "Claim is time barred." & return after cd fld 1
put true into sol
put false into liable
else
put "The claim is not time barred. " after cd fld 1
if torttime = ">10 years" then put "Fewer than 10 years have passed since the tort occurred. " after cd fld 1
if equitableTolling then put "The statute of limitations has been tolled (stopped) by equitable considerations." After cd fld 1
put return after cd fld 1
put false into sol

end if

put return after cd fld 1

--RULE forum non conveniens PROVIDES

Answer "Would this forum be oppressive to the defendant due to costs of litigation and travel expenses?" with "Yes" or "No"
answer "Is this forum inconvenient because it is far from witnesses and the scene of
the transaction?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into inconvenient

answer "Would another forum be the better place of litigation due to proximity or
state interests?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into non

put false into fnc
If Forum and (non or inconvenient) then put true into fnc
If Non and inconvenient then put true into FNC

--RULE act of state doctrine PROVIDES
answer "Did the act occur or within the territory of another sovereign?" with "Yes"
or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into terr
    answer "Did the act involve a decision by that foreign sovereign in connection with
its own territory?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into s

if (s = true and terr = true) then put true into actofstate else put false into actofstate

--RULE political question PROVIDES

answer "Was this legal question committed to decision by a coordinate branch of
government (the legislature or executive)?" with "Yes" or "No"
    yesit it
    put x into coordinate
answer "Are there objective judicially manageable standards by which an impartial decision can be made?" with "Yes" or "No"

yes it
put x into judicialstandards

answer "Is the supposedly legal question in fact fundamentally a policy determination?" with "Yes" or "No"

yes it
put x into policydetermination

answer "Would a court decision require unquestioning adherence to a standard dictated by another branch of government?" with "Yes" or "No"

yes it
put x into unquestioningadherence

answer "Would a court decision risk embarassment and contradiction with coordinate branches of government?" with "Yes" or "No"

yes it
put x into potentialembarassment

IF (coordinate OR judicialstandards OR policydetermination OR unquestioningadherence OR potentialembarassment) THEN
put true into pq
ELSE put false into pq

--RULE comity PROVIDES
answer "Do principles of fairness indicate that a foreign court would be more appropriate?" with "Yes" or "No"

yes it
put x into fairn
answer "Does judicial economy indicates that a foreign court would be more appropriate?" with "Yes" or "No"

yes it
put x into judecon
if (fairn or judecon) then put true into comity ELSE put false into comity

if gi = true then put "NO LIABILITY due to governmental immunity" & return & return after cd fld 1

if immunity then put "NO LIABILITY due to official immunity" & return & return after cd fld 1
if sol then put "Statute of limitations has run out. Claim will be time barred." & return & return after cd fld 1

If fnc then
    put "The court will probably not hear the case because it is an inconvenient forum, namely: " after cd fld 1
    if forum then put "This forum would be oppressive to the defendant. " after cd fld 1
    if non then put "This forum would be inconvenient because witnesses and the locus of the action are far from this court. " after cd fld 1
    if inconvenient then put "This forum would be inconvenient because " after cd fld 1
    put " another forum would be better due to proximity or state interests. " after cd fld 1
    put return & return after cd fld 1
else
    put "The doctrine of forum non conveniens probably does not apply to this case and should not bar the action" after cd fld 1
    if forum then put " even though forum might be oppressive to the defendant" after cd fld 1
    if non then put " even though witnesses and the locus of the action are far from this court" after cd fld 1
    if inconvenient then put " even though another forum would be better due to proximity or state interests" after cd fld 1
    put "." & return & return after cd fld 1
end if

IF actofstate then
    put "The court will probably not hear the case due to the Act of State doctrine. " after cd fld 1
    put "The act occurred within the territory of another sovereign and " after cd fld 1
    put "involved a decision by that foreign sovereign in connection with its own territory." after cd fld 1
    put return & return after cd fld 1
end if

if pq then
    put "The court will not hear the case due to the political question doctrine because:" after cd fld 1
    if coordinate then put " This issue was committed to decision by a coordinate branch of government." after cd fld 1
    if judicialstandards then put " There are objective judicially manageable standards by which an impartial decision can be made." after cd fld 1
if policydetermination then put "The supposedly legal question is in fact fundamentally a policy determination." after cd fld 1
  if unquestioningadherence then put "A court decision would require unquestioning adherence" after cd fld 1
    put "to a standard dictated by another branch of government." after cd fld 1
  if potential embarassment then put "A court decision risk embarassment and contradiction with coordinate branches of government." after cd fld 1
    put return & return after cd fld 1
  end if
end if

if comity then
  put "The court may well choose not to hear the case due to comity a discretionary prudential rule of jurisdiction." after cd fld 1
  if fairn then put "Principles of fairness indicate that a foreign court would be more appropriate." after cd fld 1
    if judecon then put "Judicial economy indicates that a foreign court would be more appropriate." after cd fld 1
      if fairn and judecon then put "Together both these facts just about guarantee that the court will apply comity." after cd fld 1
        end if
    end if
  end if
end if

-- the results... put return & tvpa & atca & liable after cd fld 1
end mouseup