



Max M. Kampelman Papers

Copyright Notice:

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit www.mnhs.org/copyright.



THE COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Trial Lawyers

May 6, 1988


Robert A. Young
Executive Director
American College of Trial Lawyers
10889 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Mr. Young:

Thank you for your letter of April 26. It was an honor to be asked, for the second time, to address the College of Trial Lawyers, and your request to publish my most recent remarks adds to that honor.

I attached a very slightly edited version of those remarks, deleting only some personal references that would not be of interest to your readers at large.

Sincerely,


Max M. Kampelman

"Arms Control and Soviet Relations: On Trial"

Address by

Max M. Kampelman

Counselor of The Department of State

March 8, 1988

American College of Trial Lawyers
Palm Springs, California

Mr. Chairman, members of the Judiciary, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen of the American College of Trial Lawyers, friends -

INTRODUCTION:

It was a distinct honor to receive your invitation to speak. I approach my task this morning fully conscious of that privilege. This is now my second appearance before you. It tracks the fact that I have had the occasion, since 1980, of heading two separate American international negotiating delegations under two Presidents. The first negotiation, in Madrid, lasted three years and was at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe under the Helsinki Final Act. I spoke to you of that experience when we last met. During the initial months of that Conference, I served as Co-Chairman with one of your most distinguished former President, former Attorney General of the United States, Judge

Griffin Bell, a great American whom I wish again publicly to thank for his wisdom, guidance and personal support during that period. The second negotiation, of course, in which I am now engaged, is in Geneva where I serve as head of the American delegation to the Nuclear and Space Arms Reduction Talks. The task common to each assignment was to negotiate with the Soviet Union.

RUSSIA:

I have found the Soviets to be skilled negotiators with a keen understanding of the political pressures to which Western democratic institutions are usually susceptible. They are relentless in trying to create and exacerbate those pressures in hopes of converting them into concessions at the negotiating table which will cost them nothing in the way of reciprocal concessions. A key to dealing with Soviet negotiators is, therefore, sustained patience and determination to stay at the bargaining table at least one day longer than the Soviets are prepared to stay.

In 1843, the Marquis de Custine, wrote of his experiences living in Russia:

"If better diplomats are found among the Russians...it is because our papers warn them of everything that happens and everything that is contemplated in our countries. Instead of disguising our weaknesses with prudence, we reveal

them with vehemence every morning; whereas, the Russians' Byzantine policy working in the shadow, carefully conceals from us all that is thought, done, and feared in their country. We proceed in broad daylight; they advance under cover. The game is one-sided. The ignorance in which they leave us blinds us; our sincerity enlightens them; we have the weakness of loquacity; they have the strength of secrecy."

Alexis de Tocqueville, writing about the same time of his travels in the United States, shared this profound cultural realization and predicted the 20th Century confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union. He analyzed it as a test of whether democracy, symbolized by the United States, with its pluralistic dispersion of power and decision-making, could compete in foreign policy with authoritarian regimes such as that of Russia.

THE WORLD:

For many years now, particularly since the end of World War II, we in the United States have looked at international affairs through the prism of our relations with the Soviet Union. During our lifetime, it has been the central focus of our country's foreign policy. Today, the Soviet Union remains the only country which can directly threaten our nation.

This is the reality of today. But, as it must under the laws of nature, today will soon be yesterday; and tomorrow will soon be with us. What will it be like? Will it be more of the

same? Or will an evolving world cause us to change the prism through which we look at the world and our place in it? Here are some relevant and often contradictory indications:

-- The new nations with strange names that have in great numbers erupted into the world scene are today mostly authoritarian and are increasingly flexing their muscles.

-- Middle Eastern countries, which once conspicuously flaunted their oil weapon, are now caught up in war and bitterly divided over rapidly encroaching religious fundamentalism.

-- China, free of the stifling Soviet bloc, is now challenging its Leninist cousin with dramatic experiments in market mechanisms, possibly at the expense of central Party control.

-- Japan, now the world's second largest economy, is spreading its silver and gold wings globally.

-- Nuclear weapons and the skills necessary to build them are no longer the exclusive possession of the superpowers. These, along with ominous chemical weapons, are today capable of being acquired by the irresponsible and the lawless. Furthermore, as Senator Sam Nunn recently stated in an important speech, our society is a society of

vulnerable networks -- electricity grids, water systems, pipelines, telecommunication links. Putting aside risks from acts of sabotage and terrorism -- and they cannot be put aside for long -- modern society is seriously vulnerable to catastrophic disruption.

-- And, of tremendous importance, almost unnoticed, the numbers of people and the numbers of nations now freely electing their governments or vitally moving in that direction are greater than ever in the history of the human race.

Other global factors also demand attention. Whether we understand it or not, we are at the beginning of a new scientific and technological age that makes all similar development in the history of Man, from the discovery of fire through the industrial and commercial revolutions, dwarf by comparison. During our lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has increased more than ten-fold. Over 80 % of all scientists who ever lived are alive today. The average life span is now nearly twice as great as it was when our grandparents were born. The average world standard of living has, by one estimate, quadrupled in the past century. New computers, new materials, new bio-technological processes are altering every phase of our lives, deaths, even reproduction. Moreover, as we look ahead, we must agree that we have only the minutest glimpse of what our universe really is. It is,

indeed, accurate to say "our science is a drop, our ignorance a sea."

yes, Man's evolving creativity produces opportunities. But the devil, too, evolves and we are constantly reminded of growing problems as well -- the annihilating threat of nuclear war being only one of many, albeit the most discussed, of those problems.

MUTUAL SECURITY:

This reality will undoubtedly have its effect on international relations. None of us can for long face the economic, political and social complexity of our lives without addressing them in an international context. If we come to appreciate that national security must hinge on "mutual security", we must look for means fundamentally to alter the dynamics of international tensions. To be specific, our ultimate national security may well require us to accelerate the search for a changed relationship between our country and the Soviet Union; and this will require us to find ways to leap over the limitations of traditional diplomacy and foreign policy.

We know that unilateral security can no longer be achieved either by unilateral withdrawal from the world or by unilateral attempts to achieve impregnability. In the world of today,

security requires military strength. But with that strength we need to reach toward a relationship in which there is an acceptance of mutual responsibility for the lives of people in all countries. There is no security for the people of Iran without security for the people of Iraq. There can be no security for the people of Iraq without the people of Israel feeling secure. Neither we nor the Soviet Union will be secure while the other feels insecure. We must seek an alteration in the framework of our relationship with one another.

THE SOVIET UNION:

Our aspirations, however, must not blind us to the obstacles in the way of their fulfillment. The tensions that have characterized our relationship with the Soviet Union are not illusory. Henry Kissinger has reminded us that the fundamental challenge to the free world is the principle that has governed Soviet international behavior -- everything that has become Communist remains forever inviolate; and "everything that is not Communist is open to change by pressure, by subversion, by guerrilla action, and if necessary, by terror." Gorbachev last year regrettably reaffirmed this dangerous Soviet principle when he proclaimed in Warsaw that "socialist gains are irreversible" and warned that an effort to "undermine" their "international . . . socialist community" would threaten peace. And yet, this year we see strong

indications that the Soviets may finally withdraw their troops from Afghanistan.

The Soviet regime cannot be permitted to propagate its faith with the sword. A Soviet Union which desires to enter the 21st Century as a respected and secure member of the international community must reject its old faith that the "irreconcilability" of our two systems means the "inevitability" of war and violence as the instrument to achieve its vision of a new society.

The Soviet Union is the last remaining empire of our day. Its empire consists of former states now absorbed within Soviet geopolitical boundaries; contiguous Eastern European states; and states in different parts of the world over which it exercises control. But imperialism comes with a high price tag. The West learned that the price is too high. That conclusion may be reaching the Soviet elite.

The Soviet economy is working poorly, although it does provide a fully functioning military machine. Massive military power has provided the Soviets with a presence that reaches all parts of the world, but this military superpower cannot obliterate the fact that its economic and social weaknesses have many third world characteristics. The Soviet's awesome internal police force has provided continuity to its system of governance, but a Russia which during Czarist days exported

food cannot today feed its own people. And no police can keep out the ideas and developments that are communicated by satellite to all parts of the world, any more than it can by fiat insulate itself from the wind currents that circle our globe.

The new leadership of the Soviet Union is fully aware of its problems. I suspect it is also aware of our strengths, reflecting the vitality of our values and the healthy dynamism of our system. In the past five years, we have seen 15 million new jobs created in the United States, a 5 % drop in our unemployment rate to its lowest level in 8 years, a 17 % increase in GNP per capita, and a reduced inflation rate, which had been at double digits, to around 4 % annually for the last six years.

Contrary to what is often reported, these gains in employment and income have been widely shared by all major demographic groups in our country. Annual employment has grown by 2.4 % for whites, 4.7 % for blacks, 6.8 % for hispanics, and 8.2 % for black teenagers. Further, nearly two-thirds of these jobs have been in higher-paid skilled occupations. We have every reason to be proud of our system and of our human values which have governed our system.

We hope the time is at hand when Soviet authorities looking at the energy of the West, comprehend that repressive societies

in our day cannot achieve economic health, inner stability, or true security. We hope the leadership of the Soviet Union will come fully to accept that it is in its best interest to permit a humanizing process to take place. We hope it has come to understand the need to show the rest of us that cruelty is not indispensable to its system. We hope the ruling elite today realizes that its historic aim of achieving Communism through violence has no place in this nuclear age. We hope Soviet authorities will join us in the commitment that our survival as a civilization depends on the mutual realization that we must live under rules of responsible international behavior. We hope -- but as yet we cannot trust.

But even as we cannot yet trust, we have a responsibility to ourselves to observe developments in the Soviet Union carefully and to do so with open eyes, an open mind, and an open heart. There have been changes within the USSR. General Secretary Gorbachev has shown himself in a dramatic way willing to reconsider past views. The words glasnost and perestroika have been repeated so extensively that they may well take on a meaning and dynamism of their own which could become internally irreversible. The recent political rehabilitation of Bukharin, a Communist Party leader executed by Stalin in the 1930's, is of profound symbolic significance. It opens up for discussion the very sensitive topic of Stalin's legacy. It also helps Gorbachev legitimize for today the principle of economic

incentives that Bukharin himself favored in earlier times in the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW AND HUMAN RIGHTS:

Two weeks ago, I accompanied our Secretary of State to Moscow as part of our ongoing mutual effort to normalize relations and deal with the areas of tension that divide us. It was a dramatic and memorable experience, made even more so by the realization that the drama was a continuing and evolving one.

When I began negotiating with the Soviet Union in 1980, under President Carter, human rights was beginning to be injected as a major item on our agenda. We urged upon the legitimacy of that agenda, while the Soviet Union stubbornly insisted that the discussion of the subject was an improper interference in their internal affairs. We prevailed in that negotiation, but reluctant Soviet acceptance of our written standards of human rights behavior did not alter their insistence that no nation had the right to question their internal behavior.

When President Reagan asked me in 1985 to return to government service as head of our nuclear arms reduction negotiating team, I found myself engaged in a series of even more extraordinary and significant developments. Under the

leadership of the President and the careful guidance of Secretary of State George Shultz, whom I believe to be one of our most capable and dedicated public servants in this century -- and I make this statement after careful consideration and close observation -- the United States enlarged upon what President Carter initiated, and incorporated the concept of human rights as a necessary and ever-present ingredient in the totality of our relations with the Soviet Union.

Yes, we were prepared to reduce arms; and we wanted to normalize and stabilize our relations with the Soviet Union. But, we insisted, the pursuit of arms reductions must be accompanied by attention to the serious problems that cause nations to take up arms: regional problems, bilateral tensions, and, of course, human right violations. The latter, we explained, are at the root of much of our mistrust of the Soviet system, and, since they run contrary to international obligations, they undermine the very essence of trust and confidence between nations.

Since March of 1985, there have been three meetings between the leaders of our two countries with a fourth likely to take place in late May or early June. Secretary of State Shultz has met with his counterpart fifteen times during this period, covering uncounted numbers of hours. At all of these meetings, human rights has been actively on the agenda. It is today a fully agreed agenda item. The issue is discussed thoroughly,

frankly and frequently -- and we see results. The results are not yet entirely to our satisfaction, but are, nevertheless, highly significant. To carry the process forward, the Soviet Union has designated a counterpart to our very able Assistant Secretary of State responsible for human rights, Richard Schifter (also a former law partner of Leon, Harvey and mine). They meet regularly and will meet again later this month. There will be further positive results.

On each of Secretary of State Shultz's visits to Moscow, he has invited a large group of refuseniks, those Soviet citizens repeatedly denied permission to emigrate, to a reception at our Embassy compound. The Secretary meets each guest and then speaks words of encouragement and renewed commitment to the group. A year ago, the Secretary's visit coincided with the Jewish Passover holiday. A member of our Moscow Embassy staff invited a number of the refuseniks to his home for a Seder service, a festival of freedom. The Secretary of State attended that Seder and joined in a prayer for freedom. This demonstration in Moscow of America's Judaic-Christian values was moving and impressive. At the Secretary's reception of two weeks ago, the number attending was smaller. Familiar faces were gone. They had received permission to emigrate.

That evening, following the reception and before the evening session with Mr. Shevardnadze, I joined Secretary and Mrs. Shultz at the home of Dr. Andrei Sakharov and his

courageous wife, Yelena Bonner. Our discussion over tea in the small Sakharov living room was a rare experience. Here was a demonstration of that which is eternal in the human spirit, the striving for human dignity. And here were two extraordinary human beings, one Russian and one American, talking to each other about how to help the movement toward greater human dignity evolve constructively toward reality.

The following evening we arranged to have dinner at one of Moscow's new cooperative restaurants. The restaurant, owned by a private entrepreneur, set its prices based on the law of supply and demand and was competing effectively with state-run restaurants.

The Secretary had as his guests one of the country's leading poets, a man loudly proclaiming the need for his country to leave Afghanistan; a distinguished Soviet economist, advocating the development of a free market economy; the head of the Soviet cinematographer's union, pressing for closer cooperation with the United States; the director of historical archives, energetically urging that the peoples of the Soviet Union be given the truth about their history; a popular playwright, whose unorthodox play on the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, treating Trotsky and Bukharin as human beings rather than stereotypes, was a major hit in Moscow after Gorbachev attended a performance; the artistic director of Moscow's respected avant-garde theater questioning whether the

adulation of leaders was not an undesirable reminder of slavery; and a historian committed to the restoration of truth into the Soviet treatment of its past, who wondered why the best books on the Soviet Union were found in the West. The characteristic common to all of our Soviet guests was a freedom of spirit which moved them to stretch the limits of free artistic and intellectual expression beyond those permitted by the State.

This is what we found in Moscow. The Soviet citizens with whom we spent time were intellectuals and obviously not representative of the government or the population, but our time together was symbolic of a new spirit that is beginning to assert its presence within the Soviet intellectual community. We could not have had such open experiences two years ago. We hope they will be more common two years from now.

It would be an error to overstate the importance of these developments. It would be equally mistaken and foolhardy to ignore their existence. We in the United States cannot directly influence these developments in any significant way. Nevertheless, our activities and our conduct as free governments and peoples does play some role, and we must not ignore it. Democratic societies are, after all, those by which the Soviet Union measures itself. Soviet leadership not only seeks our technology, but also adopts our terminology and tries to cloak itself with noble words of ours like "democracy" and

"human rights." We have long been aware of a love-hate fascination the Soviets have with Western culture. Our task, therefore, is, through our actions and statements, to attempt to modify and resist external Soviet power even as we try to encourage within the State the emergence of a fuller, freer civil society, one that indeed satisfies the deepest aspirations of the Soviet peoples.

ARMS REDUCTION TALKS:

Our message must be that neither we nor the Soviets can accept today's reality of tension and threatening instability without seeking to change it. The task of the democracies of the world is to exercise the leadership necessary to develop a sense of international political community. We need a way to resolve regional problems. We need a cooperative effort to eliminate hunger from the world and to foster economic development. We need vitally and profoundly to assure basic human dignity and human rights for peoples all over the world.

It is this framework that provides the necessary perspective for our arms talks in Geneva.

Our negotiations in Geneva have so far produced one Treaty. The INF Treaty, now before the United States Senate for advice and consent on ratification, will eliminate all United States and Soviet nuclear missiles which have a range of

between 500 and 5500 kilometers (approximately 300-3300 miles). This is the first time since the dawn of the nuclear age that our two countries have agreed to eliminate complete categories of nuclear weapons. The treaty contains comprehensive and intrusive verification measures never before part of any international arms agreement. When I began my assignment as arms negotiator in 1985, the common wisdom among all experts was that the Soviet Union would never permit American observers to inspect military and production facilities on Soviet soil. This, they said, would be considered an unacceptable threat to their closed society. The experts were wrong. The Treaty provides for serious on-site inspection.

The Treaty also stands for the principle of asymmetrical reductions to attain equality. Under the Treaty, the Soviets will destroy missiles capable of carrying four times as many warheads as those destroyed by the United States. The reason is simple: they now have more missiles; in order to get to an equal number, zero, they must destroy more.

In the INF Treaty, we see a pattern for other negotiations with the Soviets. We are agreed in principle that we will seek a second nuclear arms treaty, perhaps by the end of the first half of this year, when President Reagan meets Secretary General Gorbachev in Moscow. This treaty, also on our Geneva agenda of talks, would reduce longer-range strategic nuclear

weapons, those with a range above 5500 kilometers, by 50 percent -- and we have put equal numbers next to that percentage reduction figure.

The extremely difficult and challenging task in these long-range strategic talks, START, is in our requirement for adequate verification. It is much easier to verify a reduction to zero, as in INF, than it is to verify a number higher than zero, as in START. When we agree on a zero figure, production stops and flight testing ends. That is not so when a number above zero is agreed upon. The added verification complexity is enormous. The verification regime must be able to provide us adequate assurance that the limits will be observed, and that violations will be detected. Without those assurances, there will simply be no agreement. If it will take longer to negotiate, so be it. Our goal is not a fast agreement. It is a good agreement. We proceed expeditiously because it is evident the Soviets would like to have the agreement with President Reagan and we believe that President Reagan is perhaps more likely to achieve bipartisan support for a good treaty than his successor, now an unknown.

There is a third dimension to our talks in Geneva, the use of space to strengthen defenses -- our SDI program, the Strategic Defense Initiative. Western security has relied and continues today to rely on the principle of deterrence. This form of deterrence, based on mutual vulnerability, has been

successful in preventing war between East and West. Europe is, after all, enjoying the longest period of peace in its modern history.

With our SDI program, we are now exploring whether we can strengthen deterrence through an increased ability to deny an aggressor his objectives. People ask of their governments that they be protected from attack, not that their government only be able to avenge them after the attack. It is this prospect of a more effective deterrence that research on strategic defenses offers. We are investigating, within the bounds of existing arms control agreements, the possibility that defensive technologies, preferably non-nuclear ones, will persuade an aggressor that an attack cannot gain its objectives.

The Soviet Union has for many years been active in building up its defensive capabilities. It has the most comprehensive air defense system in the world; and it has spent enormous resources on passive defenses to protect its leadership, command and control system, industry, and population. It possesses the only operational anti-ballistic missile system in the world, and it has just modernized it. It possesses the only operational anti-satellite system in the world; and it was the first to destroy a satellite in space. The Soviets, furthermore, as Mr. Gorbachev has acknowledged, are proceeding

with an intensified program of research on their own version of SDI.

It is not in our interest to permit the Soviets to have the field of strategic defenses all to themselves. We will continue with our SDI research program. It would be highly imprudent for any American President not to pursue such an investigation with vigor. The Soviets, I believe, understand the firmness of our commitment.

I cannot leave this subject before this audience of lawyers without acknowledging the debate as to whether our SDI program is consistent with the principles forming the foundation and the text of the ABM Treaty. Let me quote in this connection the clear and unambiguous statement of Soviet Defense Minister Grechko, who in 1972, while explaining the Treaty to the Supreme Soviet, said that the ABM Treaty "imposes no limitations on the performance of research and experimental work aimed at resolving the problem of defending the country against nuclear missile attack." Our program is not a violation of the ABM Treaty or of any other international obligation we have assumed.

The task of seeking verifiable arms reductions in our interest encompasses more than the nuclear arms that have been part of my responsibility. We are negotiating and may soon conclude an agreement which will satisfy our verification

concerns as we limit nuclear testing. One of our important goals is to proceed expeditiously to begin negotiations this year on the reduction of conventional arms in Europe -- and here, building on the precedent of asymmetrical reductions established in the INF Treaty, there will have to be asymmetrical reductions in the conventional area as well. The task of dealing with the serious threat from chemical weapons is also on our agenda, with our goal to ban chemical weapons world-wide. Here, the task of verification is immensely difficult if not near impossible.

REGIONAL ISSUES AND NICARAGUA:

We are also engaging the Soviets in an active dialogue on important regional issues that divide us. We are today emphasizing to the Soviet Union that their adventurism, direct and indirect, must cease, or there can be no stability in our relationship. I would like, as I conclude, to highlight the importance of this subject with a few words on a current highly critical and dangerous regional problem -- Central America.

Last year, the Soviet Union and its allies supplied approximately one billion dollars in military and economic aid to the Communist Sandinista regime in Nicaragua. That regime, which in its origins included many democratic elements and pledged itself to be governed by free elections and democracy, instead followed the Soviet model and suppressed basic

freedoms. It has also actively engaged in the subversion of its neighboring four Central American democratic governments. The recent action by the House of Representatives to delete military aid to the 15,000 freedom fighters in Nicaragua notwithstanding, the United States should not and, I believe, will not accept a Soviet military presence on our continent. A Soviet-sponsored Nicaragua, which borders on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, is a threat to our sea lanes in both oceans. Only 700 miles from our border, it represents, particularly in collaboration with Castro's Cuba, a serious potential threat to our security. The friendship and close cooperation between Castro, Nicaragua's Communist leader Ortega, and Panama's military dictator Noriega cannot escape the attention of the American people. It has the attention of the American Government and has the potential of dramatically affecting the future of United States-Soviet relations.

CONCLUSION:

I close my observations this morning by referring again to Andrei Sakharov. In his 1975 Nobel Prize speech that he was not permitted to present in person, he said:

"I am convinced that international trust, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live."

Dr. Sakharov has shared his views with Mr. Gorbachev. The United States negotiates with the Soviet Union in that context. We have faith in these principles as we intensify our efforts to find a basis for understanding, stability, and peace with dignity through our negotiations. To negotiate is risky. It is, in the words of Hubert Humphrey, something like crossing a river by walking on slippery rocks. The possibility of disaster is on every side, but it is the only way to get across. The object of diplomacy in a democratic society, indeed the supreme achievement of statesmanship, is patiently, through negotiation, to pursue the peace we seek, always recognizing the threat to that peace and always protecting our vital national interests and values.

We hope and trust that our negotiating efforts will produce results. With the complex nature of our adversary and of the issues we face, however, we must also face the fact that even with full agreement in Geneva, we will still be nearer to the beginning than to the end of our pursuit. Our effort must be to continue to persuade those who today lead the Soviet Union that just as the two sides of the human brain, the right and the left, adjust their individual roles within the body to make a coordinated and functioning whole, so must hemispheres of the body politic, north and south, east and west, right and left, learn to harmonize their contributions to a whole that is committed to work together in the search for peace with liberty.

General and former Secretary of State George Marshall once observed: "If Man does find a solution to world peace, it will be the most revolutionary reversal of his record we have ever known." We must reverse the record of history. That is the commitment of the United States.

Thank you.



38th Spring Meeting Program

MARCH 6-9, 1988
MARRIOTT'S DESERT SPRINGS RESORT
PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA

American College of Trial Lawyers 38th Annual Spring Meeting Marriott's Desert Springs Resort

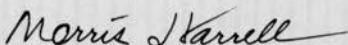
WELCOME TO CALIFORNIA ...

This year's Spring Meeting of the College should be most enjoyable. We believe the social activities will be outstanding and a splendid professional program has been planned. We urge your attendance at all sessions. Above all, we want you to add to the warmth of our fellowship by making new friends and greeting old ones.

Please pay particular attention to the Program and Schedule of Events, which contains important facts about the meeting. Your registration fee covers the evening functions on Sunday and Monday. Your tickets are in your registration packet, and you must bring them to those events. If you ordered tickets for the Optional Tours on Monday or the Tuesday Dinner, those will also be in the packet. Please wear your badge to all functions.

Although we will have a very large attendance, Rusty and I are looking forward to greeting you personally. Thank you for coming to Palm Desert to be with us this week. Your presence will help make this one of our best meetings!

Sincerely,



**Morris Harrell
President**

EMIL GUMPERT, *Chancellor-Founder*
1895-1982

OFFICERS

MORRIS HARRELL, *President*
PHILIP W. TONE, *President-Elect*
MARVIN SCHWARTZ, *Secretary*
CHARLES E. HANGER, *Treasurer*

BOARD OF REGENTS

SAMUEL ADAMS
Boston, Massachusetts

JOHN P. ARNESS
Washington, D.C.

F. LEE CAMPBELL
Seattle, Washington

R. HARVEY CHAPPELL, JR.
Richmond, Virginia

GEORGE J. COTSIRILOS
Chicago, Illinois

WILLIAM T. EGAN
Minneapolis, Minnesota

ROBERT B. FISKE, JR.
New York, New York

FULTON HAIGHT
Santa Monica, California

CHARLES E. HANGER
San Francisco, California

MORRIS HARRELL
Dallas, Texas

GEORGE P. HEWES, III
Jackson, Mississippi

FRANK C. JONES
Atlanta, Georgia

PAUL D. RENNER
Denver, Colorado

PATRICK T. RYAN
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MARVIN SCHWARTZ
New York, New York

ROBERT G. STACHLER
Cincinnati, Ohio

RALPH M. STOCKTON, JR.
Winston-Salem,
North Carolina

PHILIP W. TONE
Chicago, Illinois

ROBERT A. YOUNG, Executive Director

GENERAL INFORMATION

All Fellows and spouses/guests must wear name badges to all programs including professional sessions and social functions. Registered spouses are invited to attend professional sessions.

Tickets are required for admittance and must be presented at the door for each social function. These tickets are provided to you in your registration packet.

SPRING BANQUET — TUESDAY, MARCH 8

This function is a special optional ticketed event and is formal attire.

CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION CREDITS

Your attendance at the professional sessions on Tuesday, March 8, will enable you to receive CLE credits if you reside in a state with mandatory requirements. Please sign-in prior to each session, 1:00 P.M. and 3:00 P.M., in order for us to verify your attendance with your state. An evaluation form will also be distributed for your completion at the request of the mandatory states. You will need to request your credits from your respective state.

HOTEL

We have been advised by the Marriott Hotel that if you have to make an early departure, your deposit will be forfeited unless you notify the hotel prior to, or at the time of check in, of a change in your original departure date.

HOSPITALITY

A hospitality area will be provided from 12:00 noon-6:00 p.m. Sunday in the Desert Ballroom Foyer for use by Fellows/spouses while waiting to occupy their hotel rooms.

GOLF TOURNAMENT (Shotgun)

If you have not already checked your golf clubs with the Bellman, please do so and they will be available for you. Lists of pairings will be provided before the Tournament begins. Fulton Haight, FACTL, has kindly agreed to serve as Tournament Chairman. If you have any questions or comments regarding the Tournament, please contact him.

All Fellows/spouses who signed up in advance for the Golf Tournament should be at the Pro Shop by 12:30 p.m. on Monday, March 7, 1988 for a shotgun start. Box lunches will be on each cart.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT

All Fellows/spouses who signed up in advance for the Tennis Tournament should check in at the Tennis Pro Shop. You will be given a list of the schedule of play prior to the Tournament. Frank C. Jones, FACTL, has kindly agreed to serve as Tournament Chairman. If you have any questions or comments regarding the Tournament, please contact him.

The Tournament will commence at 12:30 p.m. on Monday, March 7, 1988 at the hotel courts.

MEDICAL/FIRE EMERGENCY

Should you have a medical emergency or need to report a fire dial EXTENSION 59 — (Security Emergency Number).

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1988

- 8:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m. **Registration/Information**
Convention Registration
Counter (Ballroom Area)
- 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. **Hospitality**
Desert Ballroom Foyer
- 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. **Special Problems in the
Administration of Justice
Committee Meeting**
Director's Suite I
- 7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. **Reception**
Springs Ballroom
- 8:00 p.m. **Dinner**
Desert Ballroom
(Ticket Required)

SUNDAY

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1988

7:30 a.m.-8:30 a.m. **Committee Breakfast Meetings**
(Committee Members Only)

Admission to Fellowship
Director's Suite III

Alternatives for Dispute
Resolution
Director's Suite I

Attorney-Client Relationships
Director's Suite II

Complex Litigation
President's Board Room

Federal Rules of Evidence
Director's Suite IV

Emil Gumpert Award
Salon 1, Desert Ballroom

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. **Registration/Information**
Convention Registration
Counter (Ballroom Area)

8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast**
Springs Ballroom
(Fellows and spouses)

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon **General Session**
Springs Ballroom
(Fellows and spouses invited)

Presiding: **Morris Harrell,**
President, American
College of Trial
Lawyers

Invocation

Grant B. Cooper, FACTL
Past President, American
College of Trial Lawyers
Los Angeles, California

Welcome

Morris Harrell, FACTL
President, American College
of Trial Lawyers
Locke Purnell Rain Harrell
Dallas, Texas

Remarks

Robert MacCrate, FACTL
President
American Bar Association
Sullivan & Cromwell
New York, New York

Remarks

J. Patrick Peacock, Q.C.
Vice President
Canadian Bar Association
MacLeod, Dixon
Calgary, Alberta

Presentation of Honorary Fellowship

To

**The Right Honourable,
The Lord Griffiths
of Govilon, MC.
A Lord of Appeal in Ordinary
London, England**

By

Robert L. Clare, Jr., FACTL
Past President, American
College of Trial Lawyers
Shearman & Sterling
New York, New York

Remarks

**The Right Honourable,
The Lord Griffiths
of Govilon, MC.**

11:30 a.m.

Announcements & Adjournment

12:30 p.m.

Golf Tournament

Palms and Valley Golf
Courses (Shotgun Start)

12:30 p.m.

Tennis Tournament

Hotel Tennis Courts

1:00 p.m.

Optional Tours

Conference Center Entrance
#1 - Palm Springs Tour
#2 - Palm Desert Tour
#3 - Aerial Tramway Trip

7:00 p.m.-11:00 p.m. **Theme Party**
Desert Ballroom
(Ticket Required)
Cocktails, buffet & dancing

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1988

7:30 a.m.-8:30 a.m. **Committee Breakfast Meetings**
(Committee Members Only)

Award for Courageous Advocacy
Director's Suite I

Legal Ethics
Director's Suite IV

National College
of District Attorneys
Director's Suite III

Qualifications for Trial Lawyers
Director's Suite II

8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. **Registration/Information**
Convention Registration
Counter (Ballroom Area)

8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. **Continental Breakfast**
Springs Ballroom
(Fellows and spouses)

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon **General Session**
Springs Ballroom
(Fellows and spouses invited)

Presiding: **Morris Harrell,**
President, American
College of Trial
Lawyers

Introduction of

The Honorable
Max M. Kampelman
The Counselor
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

By

Leon Silverman, FACTL
Past President, American
College of Trial Lawyers
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver &
Jacobson
New York, New York

Remarks

**The Honorable
Max M. Kampelman**

Introduction of

General Robert T. Herres
Vice-Chairman
Joint Chiefs of Staff
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C.

By

Griffin B. Bell, FACTL
Past President, American
College of Trial Lawyers
King & Spalding
Atlanta, Georgia

Remarks

General Robert T. Herres

Introduction of

Harvey L. Pitt
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver &
Jacobson
Washington, D.C.

By

Philip W. Tone, FACTL
President-Elect, American
College of Trial Lawyers
Jenner & Block
Chicago, Illinois

Remarks

Harvey L. Pitt

12:00 noon

Announcements & Adjournment

1:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.

Professional Program
Springs Ballroom

(Fellows residing in states that have mandatory CLE requirements must be present and sign in on sheets provided to be given credit for attendance)

Welcome & Introductions

Topic: **"Punitive Damages in the
Modern Civil Justice
System"**

Moderator:

Thomas E. Deacy, Jr., FACTL
Past-President, American
College of Trial Lawyers
Deacy & Deacy
Kansas City, Missouri

Panelists:

Wayne Fisher, FACTL
Fisher, Gallagher, Perrin &
Lewis
Houston, Texas

Erwin N. Griswold, FACTL
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
Washington, D.C.

Professor Roger C. Henderson
College of Law
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona

Charles B. Renfrew, FACTL
Director & Vice President-Law
Chevron Corporation
San Francisco, California

Leonard Decof, FACTL
Decof & Grimm
Providence, Rhode Island

3:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m.

Professional Program Springs Ballroom

(Fellows residing in states that
have mandatory CLE require-
ments must be present and
sign in on sheets provided to be
given credit for attendance.)

Welcome & Introductions

Topic: **"Rule 11 and Professional
Responsibility"**

Moderator:

The Honorable William J. Bauer
Chief Judge
United States Court of Appeals
for the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois

Panelists:

Benjamin R. Civiletti, FACTL
Venable, Baetjer, Howard &
Civiletti
Washington, D.C.

Frank J. McGarr, FACTL
Phelan, Pope & John, Ltd.
Chicago, Illinois

Professor Melissa L. Nelken
Hastings College of Law
San Francisco, California

Honorable Marilyn H. Patel
United States District Court
for the Central District
of California
San Francisco, California

Charles M. Shaffer, Jr., FACTL
King & Spalding
Atlanta, Georgia

Jerold S. Solovy, FACTL
Jenner & Block
Chicago, Illinois

W. Foster Wollen, FACTL
Shearman & Sterling
New York, New York

7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.

Reception
Springs Ballroom

8:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.

Spring Banquet (Formal Attire)
Desert Ballroom
(Ticket Required)

10:00 p.m.

Dancing
Salon F
Springs Ballroom
(Cash bar available)

10:00 p.m.

Sing-Along Piano Bar
Salons A-E
Springs Ballroom
(Cash bar available)

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1988

7:30 a.m.-8:30 a.m.

Committee Breakfast Meetings
(Committee Members Only)

Task Force on Litigation Issues
Director's Suite I

Teaching of Trial
and Appellate Advocacy
Director's Suite II

8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

Registration/Information
Convention Registration
Counter (Ballroom Area)

8:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m.

Continental Breakfast
Springs Ballroom
(Fellows and spouses)

9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon

General Session
Springs Ballroom
(Fellows and spouses invited)

Presiding: **Philip W. Tone, FACTL**

President's Report

Morris Harrell, FACTL

Introduction of

The Honorable
J. Clifford Wallace
United States Court of Appeals
for the Ninth Circuit
San Diego, California

By

Philip W. Tone, FACTL

Remarks

The Honorable
J. Clifford Wallace

Introduction of

Bernard E. Witkin
San Francisco, California

By

Charles E. Hanger, FACTL
Treasurer, American College
of Trial Lawyers
Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison
San Francisco, California

Remarks

Bernard E. Witkin

**Presentation of
Samuel E. Gates
Litigation Award**

To

Professor A. Leo Levin
College of Law
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

By

Morris Harrell, FACTL

Response

Professor A. Leo Levin

**Presentation of Winning Team of
National Moot Court Competition**

Presenter:

Marvin Schwartz, FACTL
Secretary, American College
of Trial Lawyers
Sullivan & Cromwell
New York, New York

1987 Winning Team:

Linda G. Birchall
L. Craig Dowdy
Rebecca I. Jones
Georgia State University
College of Law
Atlanta, Georgia

Response by Best Oral Advocate

Rebecca I. Jones

WEDNESDAY

Induction of New Fellows

John C. Elam, FACTL

Past President, American

College of Trial Lawyers

Vorys, Sater, Seymour & Pease

Columbus, Ohio

**Response on Behalf of
New Inductees**

Dan K. Webb

Winston & Strawn

Chicago, Illinois

Announcements

Future Meetings

12:00 noon

Adjournment

Lawyers Eligible for Induction*

ALABAMA

JAMES E. SIMPSON

Birmingham

ARCHIE T. REEVES, JR.

Selma

CALIFORNIA

CAYWOOD J. BORROR

San Bernardino

PHILIP D. SHARP

San Diego

COLORADO

HAROLD A. HADDON

Denver

FLORIDA

SAMUEL S. JACOBSON

Jacksonville

HAWAII

WALTER S. KIRIMITSU

Honolulu

ILLINOIS

RICHARD L. BERDELLE

DAN K. WEBB

Chicago

INDIANA

JOHN D. ULMER

Goshen

KANSAS

WAYNE T. STRATTON

Topeka

KENTUCKY

FRANK N. KING, JR.

Henderson

ROBERT M. SPRAGENS, JR.

Lebanon

MISSOURI

THOMAS E. WACK

St. Louis

NEBRASKA

JOHN T. CARPENTER

Omaha

NEW YORK

HAROLD J. BOREANAZ

Buffalo

PETER E. FLEMING, JR.

RUDOLPH W. GIULIANI

NICHOLAS J. HEALY

FREDRIC W. YERMAN

New York

NORTH CAROLINA

WILLIAM L. OSTEEN

Greensboro

THOMAS M. STARNES, SR.

Morganton

OHIO

LEO F. KREBS

Dayton

TENNESSEE

GEORGE W. MORTON

Knoxville

WISCONSIN

JOSEPH J. BEISENSTEIN

Appleton

PAUL H. GRIMSTAD

Manitowoc

ALBERTA

NEIL C. WITTMANN

Calgary

BRITISH COLUMBIA

H. A. HOLLINRAKE

Vancouver

MANITOBA

ALAN D. MacINNIS

E. WILLIAM OLSON

HYMIE WEINSTEIN

Winnipeg

QUEBEC

J. ARCLIN BLAKELY

PIERRE de GRANDPRE'

YOINE GOLDSTEIN

Montreal

SASKATCHEWAN

ELTON R. GRITZFELD

Regina

*Formal induction at a regular meeting of the Fellows within one year of the date of the first meeting following election is a prerequisite to Fellowship and to the rights and privileges of membership in the College.

PAST PRESIDENTS

1950-51	EMIL GUMPERT*, Los Angeles, California
1951-52	C. RAY ROBINSON*, Merced, California
1952-53	CODY FOWLER*, Tampa, Florida
1953-54	E. D. BRONSON*, San Francisco, California
1954-55	CODY FOWLER*, Tampa, Florida
1955-56	WAYNE E. STICHTER*, Toledo, Ohio
1956-57	JESSE E. NICHOLS*, Oakland, California
1957-58	LEWIS C. RYAN*, Syracuse, New York
1958-59	ALBERT E. JENNER, JR., Chicago, Illinois
1959-60	SAMUEL P. SEARS*, Boston, Massachusetts
1960-61	LON HOCKER, Woods Hole, Massachusetts
1961-62	LEON JAWORSKI*, Houston, Texas
1962-63	GRANT B. COOPER, Los Angeles, California
1963-64	WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR*, New York, New York
1964-65	BERNARD G. SEGAL, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1965-66	EDWARD L. WRIGHT*, Little Rock, Arkansas
1966-67	FRANK G. RAICHLE*, Buffalo, New York
1967-68	JOSEPH A. BALL, Los Angeles, California
1968-69	ROBERT W. MESERVE, Boston, Massachusetts
1969-70	LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., Washington, D.C.
1970-71	BARNABAS F. SEARS*, Chicago, Illinois
1971-72	HICKS EPTON*, Wewoka, Oklahoma
1972-73	WILLIAM H. MORRISON*, Portland Oregon
1973-74	ROBERT L. CLARE, JR., New York, New York
1974	AUSTIN W. LEWIS*, New Orleans, Louisiana
1975-76	THOMAS E. DEACY, JR., Kansas City, Missouri
1976-77	SIMON H. RIFKIND, New York, New York
1977-78	KRAFT W. EIDMAN*, Houston, Texas
1978-79	MARCUS MATTSON, Los Angeles, California
1979-80	JAMES E. S. BAKER, Chicago Illinois
1980-81	JOHN C. ELAM, Columbus, Ohio
1981-82	ALSTON JENNINGS, Little Rock, Arkansas
1982-83	LEON SILVERMAN, New York, New York
1983-84	GAEL MAHONY, Boston, Massachusetts
1984-85	GENE W. LAFITTE, New Orleans, Louisiana
1985-86	GRIFFIN B. BELL, Atlanta, Georgia
1986-87	R. HARVEY CHAPPELL, JR., Richmond Virginia

*Deceased

Sites of Meetings Past and Future

Spring Meetings

1955—Las Vegas, Nevada	1973—Coronado, California
1956—Hollywood, Florida	1974—Boca Raton, Florida
1957—Biloxi, Mississippi	1975—Acapulco, Mexico
1958—Hot Springs, West Virginia	1976—San Juan, Puerto Rico
1959—Bal Harbour, Florida	1977—Coronado, California
1960—Coronado, California	1978—Phoenix, Arizona
1961—New Orleans, Louisiana	1979—Boca Raton, Florida
1962—Bal Harbour, Florida	1980—Coronado, California
1963—Las Vegas, Nevada	1981—Phoenix, Arizona
1964—Bal Harbour, Florida	1982—Boca Raton, Florida
1965—Biloxi, Mississippi	1983—Boca Raton, Florida
1966—Palm Springs, California	1984—Maui, Hawaii
1967—Hollywood, Florida	1985—Lake Buena Vista, Florida
1968—Coronado, California	1986—Coronado, California
1969—Houston, Texas	1987—Boca Raton, Florida
1970—Bal Harbour, Florida	1988—Palm Desert, California
1971—Los Angeles, California	1989—Boca Raton, Florida
1972—Hollywood, Florida	

Annual Meetings

1951—New York, New York	1971—London, England
1952—San Francisco, California	1972—San Francisco, California
1953—Boston, Massachusetts	1973—Washington, D.C.
1954—Chicago, Illinois	1974—Honolulu, Hawaii
1955—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1975—Montreal, Canada
1956—Dallas, Texas	1976—Atlanta, Georgia
1957—New York, New York	1977—Chicago, Illinois
1958—Los Angeles, California	1978—New York, New York
1959—Hollywood, Florida	1979—Dallas, Texas
1960—Washington, D.C.	1980—Honolulu, Hawaii
1961—St. Louis, Missouri	1981—New Orleans, Louisiana
1962—San Francisco, California	1982—San Francisco, California
1963—Chicago, Illinois	1983—Atlanta, Georgia
1964—New York, New York	1984—Chicago, Illinois
1965—Miami, Florida	1985—London, England
1966—Montreal, Canada	1986—New York, New York
1967—Honolulu, Hawaii	1987—San Francisco, California
1968—Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1988—Toronto, Canada
1969—Dallas, Texas	1989—New Orleans, Louisiana
1970—St. Louis, Missouri	

Friends at the Meeting

Name	Room Number

ADVANCE PROGRAM INFORMATION
Invited Speakers

PRESIDING: MORRIS HARRELL, President
Dallas, Texas

PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS: (Confirmed at printing date, listed in alphabetical order.
Other participants will be listed in the Final Program.)

HONORABLE WILLIAM J. BAUER
Chief Judge, United States Court
of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
Chicago, Illinois

JEAN BAZIN, Q.C.
President, Canadian Bar Association
Byers, Casgrain
Montreal, Quebec

BENJAMIN R. CIVILETTI, FACTL
Venable, Baetjer, Howard & Civiletti
Washington, D.C.

THOMAS E. DEACY, JR., FACTL
Deacy & Deacy
Kansas City, Missouri

BARRY H. GARFINKEL, FACTL
Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom
New York, New York

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
LORD Wm. HUGH GRIFFITHS
Lord Justice of Appeal
Royal Courts of Justice
London, England

ERWIN N. GRISWOLD, FACTL
Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue
Washington, D.C.

JOSEPH D. JAMAIL, FACTL
Jamail & Kolius
Houston, Texas

ROBERT MAC CRATE, FACTL
President, American Bar Association
Sullivan & Cromwell
New York, New York

HONORABLE MARILYN H. PATEL
Judge, United States District Court
for the Central District of California
San Francisco, California

HONORABLE CHARLES B. RENFREW,
FACTL
Director & Vice President - Law
Chevron Corporation
San Francisco, California

HONORABLE WILLIAM S. SESSIONS
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

CHARLES M. SHAFFER, JR., FACTL
King & Spalding
Atlanta, Georgia

JEROLD SHERWIN SOLOVY, FACTL
Jenner & Block
Chicago, Illinois

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRIAL LAWYERS

**1988 SPRING MEETING
SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

SATURDAY, MARCH 5

1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration/Information

SUNDAY, MARCH 6

9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. Registration/Information
7:00 p.m. Receptions
8:00 p.m. Dinner

MONDAY, MARCH 7

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration/Information
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon General Session
12:30 p.m. Golf Tournament (Advance signup required)
12:30 p.m. Tennis Tournament (Advance signup required)
1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Optional Tours (Advance signup requested)
7:00 p.m. Reception/Dinner (Theme Night Buffet and Dancing)

TUESDAY, MARCH 8

8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Registration/Information
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
9:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon General Session
1:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Professional Seminars
7:00 p.m. Reception
8:00 p.m. Spring Banquet (Formal attire)
10:00 p.m. Dancing
10:00 p.m. Sing-A-Long

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9

8:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon Registration/Information
8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. Continental Breakfast
9:00 a.m. General Session
Induction Ceremony
12:00 noon Meeting Adjourns

Please note that the above speakers have been invited to the Spring Meeting.
Final program is subject to change.

(See back for General Information)

GENERAL INFORMATION

AIRLINE

TRANSPORTATION:

For your convenience, American Airlines will make your flight arrangements if you call 1-800-433-1790 between 7:00 a.m. and midnight, Central Time. Please identify yourself as a member of the ACTL and give the STAR File #S-73316.

HOTEL:

Reservations — The ACTL room block will be held until January 26, 1988. Reserve early since the room block may sell out prior to that date. All reservations are on a first come first served basis. You must be registered for the meeting to obtain a room reservation. Up to and after January 26, 1988 room requests are on a space available basis.

Deposit — All reservation requests must be accompanied by the first night's deposit in order for the reservation to be processed and confirmed. Deposits are refundable with seven (7) days advance notice.

Early Departure — Upon arrival, your deposit will be applied to your final night's stay. An earlier departure will result in forfeiture of the deposit, unless seven (7) days advance notice of the earlier departure is given.

Transportation — Transportation to and from the Marriott's Desert Springs Resort and the airport is available on a scheduled basis. There is an airport courtesy phone.

GOLF CLUBS:

Bell persons at the Marriott's Desert Springs Resort will store your clubs on arrival. Please identify yourself as a member of the ACTL and ask them to put your clubs in the ACTL storage area.

AMERICAN COLLEGE of TRIAL LAWYERS



March 6 - 9, 1988
38th ANNUAL SPRING MEETING
Advance Program Schedule

Marriott's Desert Springs Resort
Palm Desert, California

C

American College of Trial Lawyers

10889 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90024

(213) 879-0143



March 11, 1988

THE HONORABLE MAX M. KAMPELMAN
The Counselor
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Ambassador Kampelman:

On behalf of President Morris Harrell and President-Elect and Program Chairman Philip W. Tone, we thank you for participating in our 1988 Spring Program.

Your participation and sharing of your expertise contributed greatly to the success of our meeting, and, on behalf of the Fellows of the American College of Trial Lawyers, we thank you.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Young
Executive Director

RAY:jb

cc: Morris Harrell, Esq.
Philip W. Tone, Esq.

F

American College of Trial Lawyers

10889 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90024

Office of the President-Elect

Philip W. Tone

One IBM Plaza

Chicago, Illinois 60611

(312) 222-9350

(213) 879-0143



March 11, 1988

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
The Counselor
Department of State
2201 C Street, N.W.
Room 7250
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Max:

I am writing to express my personal gratitude and that of the American College of Trial Lawyers for the wonderful address you presented to the College and its guests last Tuesday at Palm Desert. I cannot adequately tell you how well it was received and how much it was admired. We are all grateful to you for sharing with us your unique wisdom and experience and for the time that your thoughtful preparation obviously required.

We are also very pleased that it was possible for you and Mrs. Kampelman to attend some of the social activities, which gave some of us the privilege of meeting and talking with you.

Sincerely yours,

Philip W. Tone

PWT8308L-307/kf

cc: Leon Silverman, Esq.

American College of Trial Lawyers

10889 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90024

(213) 879-0143



February 23, 1988

HON. MAX M. KAMPELMAN
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street, N.W., Room 7250
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Kampelman:

This letter is in confirmation of various details regarding your attendance and participation at our Spring Meeting to be held in Palm Desert, California next month.

// We understand that your office will obtain your air tickets and upon receipt of the invoice, we will be pleased to reimburse you for them. When you arrive in Palm Springs on Friday, March 4th at 5:03 p.m. on // American Airlines flight #815, you will be met by a driver from American Limousine Company. He will have a sign with your name at either the gate or baggage claim area.

// We have made hotel reservations for you and Mrs. Kampelman at Marriott's Desert Springs Resort in Palm Desert from Friday, March 4th to Tuesday, March 8th. All your room, tax and meal charges will be for our Master Account.

Our first social function will be on Saturday, March 5th; it will be a reception and dinner to which you are both invited. If you will please come to our Registration/Information Desk near the Ballroom sometime on Saturday afternoon, you can pick up your registration packet which will contain admission badges, program, function tickets, etc.

You are scheduled to appear on our program on Tuesday, March 8th at the morning session which begins at 9:00 a.m. A continental breakfast will be available for program participants and their spouses at 8:30 a.m. in the Director's Suite V. If you and Mrs. Kampelman will please meet there with the others on that morning's program, you will all be escorted together into the Ballroom just prior to 9:00 a.m., and will have reserved seats in the front row. You will be the first speaker on the program. Your remarks should be about 30 minutes in length. The audience will be composed of approximately 1000 members of the American College of Trial Lawyers and their spouses.

45-60

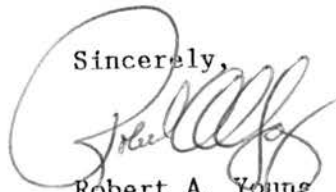
Monday afternoon has been set aside for golf, tennis and three different tours of the Palm Springs area. When you come to our Registration Desk on Saturday, information regarding these tours will be available, if you and Mrs. Kampelman would like to participate in any of them as our guests.

Monday evening's social function will be a reception followed by a buffet dinner and dancing. You will have reserved seats for the dinners of Saturday, Sunday and Monday evenings. Dress will be business suits.

For your departure on Tuesday, we ask that you please be ready to leave from the hotel lobby about 12:30 p.m. A driver will be ready to take you to the Palm Springs Airport for your flight on TWA #336, leaving at 2:00 p.m.

We are honored to have you address our members, and look forward to having you and Mrs. Kampelman with us. We are at your service in any way we can assist you and make your visit both enjoyable and easy for you. Please do not hesitate to contact our office if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Robert A. Young
Executive Director

RAY:fm

cc: Morris Harrell, Esq.
Philip W. Tone, Esq.
Leon Silverman, Esq.
Monica Janzer

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRIAL LAWYERS

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

MARRIOTT'S DESERT SPRINGS RESORT, PALM DESERT, CALIFORNIA

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1988

7:00 p.m.	Reception for State and Province Chairmen, General Committee Chairmen, Board of Regents, Past Presidents	Springs Patio
8:00 p.m.	Dinner followed by Dancing (Business attire, reserved seating)	Springs Ballroom Salon F

SUNDAY, MARCH 6, 1988

7:00 p.m.	Reception for all attendees	Springs Ballroom
8:00 p.m.	Dinner (Business attire; you will have reserved seats)	Desert Ballroom

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1988

8:00 a.m.	Continental Breakfast for all	Springs Ballroom
9:00 a.m.	General Session	Springs Ballroom
1:00 p.m.	Buses depart for various tours	Hotel Lobby Entrance
7:00 p.m.	Theme Party - Cocktails, Buffet and Dancing (Business attire; you will have reserved seats)	Desert Ballroom

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1988

8:30 a.m.	Continental Breakfast for Program Participants and Spouses	Director's Suite V
9:00 a.m.	General Session	Springs Ballroom

MMK AND MBK SCHEDULE 3/5 - 3/8
Mo - 36695584

3/5

4:45 p.m. Depart Nat'l. TWA#749
(Row 2, Seats A&C)
6:07 p.m. Arrive St. Louis
7:00 p.m. Depart St. Louis TWA#165
(Row 3, Seats A&C)
8:49 p.m. Arrive Palm Springs

Limo will meet you for
transportation to:

The Marriott Desert Springs
Resort, Palm Desert, Calif.
(619) 341-2211
POC: Robert A. Young,
Executive Director

(MMK: Note attached social schedule)

3/8

6A78 22 in - 6A78 3J -

9:05 a.m. Speech
2:00 p.m. Depart Palm Springs TWA#336
(Row 2, Seats A&C)
7:18 p.m. Arrive St. Louis
8:11 p.m. Depart St. Louis TWA #240
(Row 2, Seats A&C) *α3-*
10:59 p.m. Arrive National

54/100
6579 11008

American College of Trial Lawyers

10889 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90024

(213) 879-0143



January 5, 1988

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
The Counselor
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520

Dear Mr. Kampelman:

We have been advised by Philip W. Tone, our President-Elect that you have agreed to participate on the program of our Spring Meeting, to be held in Palm Desert, California. You are scheduled to appear Tuesday, March 8th at the morning session at 9:45 a.m.

Our meeting will be from Sunday evening, March 6 to Wednesday noon, March 9, at Marriott's Desert Springs Resort. You are most welcome to be our guest for the entire meeting if your schedule permits. We will assume your air fare and hotel room charges during the meeting, and will provide you with tickets to all social functions. If you wish to bring your spouse, you are welcome to do so. Please advise us on the enclosed form and return it so we can make appropriate reservations for you. We will also purchase your air tickets and forward them to you upon receipt of the attached form. We will provide transportation for you to and from the hotel from the airport.

No A copy of our preliminary program schedule is enclosed. Please note that the dinner dance on Tuesday, March 8th is formal attire. You will be assigned reserved seats for the dinner if you are able to attend.

It would be appreciated if you would forward a biographical sketch for introductory purposes.

We will be honored to have you with us, and are pleased you have agreed to participate in our program. I look forward to meeting you at that time.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Young
Executive Director

RAY:fm

Enclosures

cc: Morris Harrell, Esq.
Philip W. Tone, Esq.



THE COUNSELOR
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 28, 1988

Mr. Robert A. Young
Executive Director
American College of Trial
Lawyers
10889 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Mr. Young:

I am enclosing a copy of Mrs. Kampelman's
airline coupon from her trip to Palm Desert,
California to attend your Spring Meeting with
her husband. It is my understanding that the
College will reimburse Ambassador Kampelman
for this ticket.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nancy C. Tackett
Staff Assistant

Please mail to:

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
3154 Highland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

U.S.A.

CALIFORNIA:

San Francisco: (415 area code)

Anderson, William (Bunnie):
Dobbin, Muriel: 771-4744/2318
McClosky, Herb (Mitzi): 841-0656; 642-3008
Pickus, Bob: 841-5259
Polsby, Nelson: (h) 845-2925
Ramey, Drucie: 442-7000
Safire, Maralee Beck: 776-5100
Samberg, Marjorie: 658-8707
Seabury, Paul: 642-6000
Sterling, Barry, Sebastopol, CA. 707-887-1909
Wallach, Bob: (h) 956-8184, (o) 989-6445

Los Angeles: (213 area code)

Diamond, Katherine, A.I.A.: 474-3244
10780 Santa Monica Blvd, Suite 260
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Draznin, Julius (Yaffa) 931-4155
Klein, Eugene, Rancho Santa Fe (619-756-5061)
Palm Springs (714-325-3769)
Sterling, Barry, Santa Monica 213-828-6411

Wyman, Roz, Beverly Hills, CA 213-651-0084
Zax, Stanley Encino, CA (h) 213-275-2595 (o) 213-990-9300

Palm Springs:

Arnold, Stanley
162 Desert Lakes Drive
Palm Springs, CA 92264