



Max M. Kampelman Papers

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Dr. Donald E. Vinson
Litigation Sciences, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

7:00 p.m.	RECEPTION	Lahaina Pool
8:00 p.m.	DINNER (Black Tie) (Please order Tickets on Registration Form)	
9:30 p.m.	DANCING	Monarchy Ballroom
9:30 p.m.	SING-A-LONG PIANO BAR	Maui #3

THURSDAY, March 8, 1984
Gene W. Lafitte, President-Elect, Presiding

9:30 a.m.	PRESIDENT'S REPORT Gael Mahony, FACTL	Monarchy Ballroom
9:45 a.m.	"BANKRUPTCY - IS IT A DODGE?" Richard L. Levine, Esq., Moderator Hill & Barlow Boston, Massachusetts Robert J. Rosenberg, Esq. Moses & Singer New York, New York Patrick A. Murphy, Esq. Murphy, Weir & Butler San Francisco, California	
11:00 a.m.	INDUCTION OF NEW FELLOWS Robert L. Clare, Jr. FACTL	
11:15 a.m.	RESPONSE ON BEHALF OF INDUCTEES Bert T. Kobayashi, Jr. Honolulu, Hawaii	

GENERAL INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION:

AIR: United Airlines - Call 1-800-521-4041, ACTL #5433
In Hawaii - Hawaiian Airlines

GROUND: Roberts'/Sonny's Tours - Call 1-800-367-5111
(For air reservations also if United does not serve your area conveniently)
Maui Airport to Hotel 45 minutes!
Transfer to Hotel by Roberts'/Sonny's Tours recommended
- baggage handling included.

HOTEL CHECK IN: Bell person gratuity in and out (\$2.00 per person) will be added to your hotel bill.

HOTEL DEPOSIT: Check your confirmation form for forfeiture rules.

GOLF CLUBS: Bell persons will store them on arrival.

AMERICAN COLLEGE of TRIAL LAWYERS



March 4 - 8, 1984
34th
ANNUAL SPRING MEETING
Advance Program Schedule

Hyatt Regency Hotel
Maui, Hawaii

SPRING MEETING – 1984
MARCH 4 - 8, 1984
ADVANCE PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Presiding: GAEL MAHONY, President, Boston, Massachusetts
 Program: GENE W. LAFITTE, President-Elect, New Orleans, Louisiana

SATURDAY, March 3, 1984

1:00-6:00 p.m.	Convention Registration	Grand Promenade
6:30-7:30 p.m.	State and Province Chairmen Reception	Grand Promenade

SUNDAY, March 3, 1984

9:00 a.m.-6:30 p.m.	Registration	Grand Promenade
6:00-8:00 p.m.	Welcome Reception/Buffer	Lahaina Pool

MONDAY, March 5, 1984

9:00 a.m.	INVOCATION Grant B. Cooper, FACTL Los Angeles, California	Monarchy Ballroom
9:03 a.m.	WELCOME President Gael Mahony	
9:15 a.m.	REMARKS The Honorable Tany S. Hong (unconf.) Attorney General of the State of Hawaii	
9:35 a.m.	"AN INSIGHT INTO UNITED STATES FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND EUROPE" The Honorable Sol M. Linowitz (unconf.) Former United States Ambassador to Organization of American States; Special Middle East Negotiator for President Carter Washington, D.C. The Honorable W. Tapley Bennett, Jr. Former United States Ambassador to Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and NATO Atlanta, Georgia The Honorable Max M. Kampelman Ambassador and Chairman, U.S. Delegation to Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Madrid Washington, D.C.	
11:30 a.m.	ANNOUNCEMENTS – ADJOURNMENT	
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	RECEPTION (No Host)	Sunset Terrace
12:30-2:30 p.m.	LUNCH AND SPECIAL PRESENTATION "200 Years of Hawaii" – Historian Richard Goodwin traces Hawaiian history through the Monarchy era, Republic, then An- nexation to the United States, and finally, Statehood. Music, dance and modeling of historic costumes included. (Order tickets on Registration Form)	Monarchy Ballroom
2:30 p.m.	SEMINAR – "INNOVATIVE TAX PLANNING FOR PRACTICING LAWYERS" Randall W. Roth, Associate Professor, University of Hawaii School of Law	

12:00 Noon	GOLF - First Flight of Golf Tournament at Championship Kapalua Courses (Sign-up on Registration Form)	
1:00 p.m.	TENNIS AT Hyatt and Marriott Courts (Sign-up on Registration Form)	
6:30-7:30 p.m.	RECEPTION	Lahaina Pool
7:30 p.m.	DINNER and the outstanding "DRUMS OF THE THE PACIFIC" Polynesian Show (All included in Registration Fee)	Monarchy Ballroom

TUESDAY, March 6, 1984
Gael Mahony, President, Presiding

9:30 a.m.	REMARKS The Honorable Wallace D. Riley President, American Bar Association	Monarchy Ballroom
10:00 a.m.	"THE INQUISITORIAL SYSTEM vs. THE ADVERSARIAL SYSTEM" Mark Martin, FACTL, Moderator Professor John H. Langbein University of Chicago Law School The Honorable Patrick E. Higginbotham Circuit Court Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit	
12:00 Noon	ANNOUNCEMENTS – ADJOURNMENT	
12:00 Noon	GOLF – Second Flight of Golf Tournament	
1:00 p.m.	TENNIS – continues	
EVENING	UNSCHEDULED	

WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1984

9:00 a.m.	SAMUEL E. GATES MEMORIAL AWARD PRESENTATION Recognition of Significant Contribution to the Litigation Process RESPONSE	Monarchy Ballroom
10:00 a.m.	"THE ABC'S OF ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION" (Panel Discussion) Joan M. Hall, FACTL, Moderator David E. Beckwith, FACTL The Honorable Thomas D. Lambros United States District Judge Northern District of Ohio Ronald L. Olson, FACTL The Honorable William W. Schwarzer, FACTL United States District Judge Northern District of California	
12:00 Noon	ANNOUNCEMENTS – ADJOURNMENT	
12:00 Noon	GOLF – Third Flight of Golf Tournament	
1:00 p.m.	TENNIS – continues	
2:00 p.m.	SEMINAR – "NEW JURY SELECTION TECHNIQUE – A PASSING FANCY?" John S. Martel, FACTL, Moderator Edwin A. Heafey, Jr., FACTL Richard J. Lucas, FACTL	Monarchy Ballroom

REMARKS BY
MAX M. KAMPELMAN

AMERICAN COLLEGE OF TRIAL LAWYERS

March 5, 1984

Maui, Hawaii

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

That was a gracious introduction [and I appreciated all of your lovely exaggerations.] I recall hearing my friend Hubert Humphrey once say about a particularly warm introduction of him that he was sorry his parents were no longer alive to hear it -- his father would have thoroughly enjoyed it; and his mother would have believed it! I thank you and your associates for inviting me to spend this brief period with the elite of the American Bar.

My partner, Leon Silverman, has given many days, weeks and months in the selfless pursuit of his responsibilities as your president-elect, then your president, and now your former president. Now that I have had the opportunity personally to witness the dimensions of that sacrifice, I intend, of course, to reassure our partners in New York and in Washington (where it is today probably snowing) about the nature of Leon's reluctant travels so far from home.

It is an honor to share this platform with Warren Christopher and Tapley Bennett. Chris was in a significant

way my boss and teacher when I first assumed my Madrid responsibilities. He has served our country with distinction as a superb lawyer and as a finely honed diplomat. I have every confidence that he will again be called upon to serve our government with even greater distinction.

Ambassador Bennett, who has been confirmed by the United States Senate more times than any other living American, is the dean of our diplomatic corps. He has afforded me the hospitality of his home in Brussels on more occasions than would be warranted by good fellowship. When he first invited me to stay at his guest house whenever I participated in NATO meetings, he like I, was under the impression that my Madrid responsibilities, which began in September, 1980 would end after 4 or 5 months. Neither of us imagined that our meeting and my visits to Brussels would span over a period of three years. But he kept to his promise and the Bennetts were gracious hosts. Tap, I slept in that bed again last Wednesday night.

There is one other distinguished leader of the Bar and outstanding American whose presence here today I note with appreciation. He is our former Attorney General, Judge Griffin Bell, with whom I had the honor to serve as co-chairman of our Madrid meeting during its first few months. Judge Bell's generosity of spirit, worldly wisdom, and immense common sense have impressed themselves upon me in a way that

is a great deal more lasting than the brief period we were able to spend together in Madrid. I want in this forum to express my appreciation to him for his leadership, patriotism and his friendship. I believe that it is to the good fortune of this College that he has agreed to increase his role in the service of the College.

You have heard two important talks on American foreign policy this morning. Warren Christopher's eloquent message emphasizing the need for our never forgetting the indispensable strength that comes to us from our human values was the central theme of our delegation in Madrid as we met in that 35 nation forum. Ambassador Bennett in turn demonstrated the unique and immense strength that inures to us when we work together in unity as part of an alliance of 16 sovereign and free states in NATO. Madrid demonstrated that with unity of purpose and values and decision the West develops a strength and a confidence that is of telling significance in the intense competitive struggle in which we are engaged with the Soviet Union.

My task this morning will be to build on those formulations, synthesize them, applying my experience and critical observations to the profound challenge we face as we develop a rational, effective and credible foreign policy that can gather to it the consensus that is required in a democracy.

The object of diplomacy in a democratic society is to preserve peace at the same time as we protect and pursue our vital national interests. This is the supreme achievement of statesmanship. In this nuclear age, the significance of these words is overwhelming. Our society today faces a new and unparalleled dimension of external challenge. It would be imprudent for us to be confident that our resources are adequate for the task.

History has demonstrated that diplomacy can fail and frequently has failed. The price of that failure in the past has too often been a loss of human life, the destruction of property, and the erosion of human values. But that price, tragic as it was, did not include the direct threat to our civilization, and perhaps to our planet, costs that could well be exacted for the failures of diplomacy today and tomorrow. And yet today, diplomacy is weaker in the resources that it can command. It appears to be handicapped in meeting its awesome responsibilities; and it certainly is not strengthened by society's growing skepticism of its ability to reach its goals of peace and security. It is further undermined by the threat of a growing internal divisiveness in our body politic as partisanship and its temptations lead to excesses in language and policy conceptions.

You have heard reference to my three years of intensive negotiation with the Soviet Union within the framework of the

Helsinki Final Act. That agreement was entered into in 1975 based on the assumption that "detente" reflected the East-West relations of that day and was a process to be pursued on the road to lasting peace. Today there is no "detente". East-West tensions are deep. The provisions of the Helsinki Agreement, particularly in the humanitarian area, have been defiantly ignored by the Soviet Union. Soviet repression of human rights is taking place on a massive scale. Political and religious dissidents are imprisoned; and incarceration in psychiatric hospitals is a frequent form of political punishment. In spite of the 1975 agreement to permit emigration and encourage the reunification of families, emigration has declined to its lowest levels. The Soviet Government behaves as if it never signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The premise of the accords was that lasting peace had to encompass the totality of state relationships. In addition to provisions on vital issues of military security, there were provisions for trade, for human interchange, for cultural exchanges. The commitment to human rights, unique in its breadth, became a major component of this search for peace. The West explained that a state that declares war against its own people cannot be trusted to keep at peace with its neighbors.

We quickly learned that to proclaim "detente" in words did not automatically produce it. Today, we must face the reality that the Soviet Union is the major threat to our

security and values -- an aggressive society seeking, with its massive military and police power, to expand its influence; and a repressive society determined to defend its totalitarian power, whatever the human cost.

It is not useful to deny this reality. The task is, rather, how constructively to face it. I suspect that we and our friends who value freedom will pay a heavy price and suffer great anguish as we come to grips with this hard fact and seek to do so constructively. The integrity and strength of our society and of our people will undergo the greatest challenge of our history as we learn how to live with Soviet military power, meet it, challenge it, and simultaneously strive to maintain the peace with liberty that we seek.

We still look upon ourselves as a young and developing nation, even though we are now one of the oldest, stable systems in the world. We did not seek the role of world leadership, and our people today still tend to shy away from it. At the end of the Second World War, however, our relative geographic isolation, our democracy, our bountiful natural resources, and our productive people made us strong. By the end of the war, we were somewhat (to borrow from a formulation eloquently introduced by Tap Bennett) like a young giant among nations. And we have learned that being a giant is not easy. It is not easy living with a giant, and since I have just come from Europe, I can tell you our friends are aware of that.

It is hard to find shoes to fit if you are a giant; and the bed is always too short. Being strong, the giant can afford to be gentle, but he is also, at times, awkward. His good intentions are not always so interpreted by others.

We make mistakes because we are unaccustomed to and hesitant about the responsibilities of leadership. As a result, our behavior is at times one of fits and starts that frequently bedevil our foreign policy and confuse both friends and foe.

We look upon ourselves as a nation committed to the values of liberty. Some of our more sophisticated friends, modern-day Metternichs, see this linkage of values with world real-politik as a form of naivete. But liberty to us is not an abstract value. We also know it is not abstract to those unable to enjoy it. These values are, furthermore, the distinguishing characteristic between ourselves and the totalitarians and authoritarians of the world.

But let us explore for a moment whether our "rights of man" values, which we look upon as a source of our strength, may not complicate our pursuit of peace and international stability. What are the implications of injecting morality considerations into American foreign policy? Is there not a tension created when we engage in moral condemnation of totalitarian societies and then undertake to negotiate toward understanding with those we condemn?

The alternative is silence. But can we be silent when silence, in effect, becomes acquiescence and complicity? And if silence is morally unacceptable, is verbal condemnation adequate when we know it is likely to be ineffectual? Is "action" by us then called for? If so, what kind? Do we have the moral right to encourage people who live under repressive regimes and seek to change their conditions? Is it possible we have the moral duty to help them change their conditions when they ask for help? Is intervention ever called for? If so, what kind? Or does this depend on whether the intervention will work and at what cost?

I am aware of the assertion that the best way to help those who are victims of authoritarian or totalitarian regimes is to set a fine example. I suspect this fudges the question. The example we set, no matter how noble, will do little to alleviate the condition of those victimized by repression. We should also understand that even setting an example can well produce international tension. The good example set by West Germany only led to a wall of concrete and fire around Communist Germany. The existence of a good example serves as a threat against those who control repressive regimes. That threat, in turn, produces fears and frequently leads to increased repression and more police and armed force. The example set by free societies may well be perceived by totalitarian leaders as subversive of their authority. And we must

not put too great an emphasis on the changes in the top leadership that will on occasion occur. The superficial features may vary, but the Andropovs and Chernenkos come from the same mold.

On the other hand, the peoples of the Soviet Union, who comprise hundreds of different nationalities, share the same values of human dignity that we proclaim. They are as dedicated to the elimination of war as any other peoples. They have no wish to be isolated from their neighbors and from the forward movement of civilization. But this creates an insecurity on the part of Soviet authorities, who then go to great lengths to restrain, punish, fence in their own citizens, lengths rarely equalled in the history of the world.

There is a related set of questions. Are we consistent with our values if we have and support allies who do not share them? Our founding fathers accepted an alliance with a France governed by a tyrannical monarch, at the same time as we forcefully expressed our detestation of absolute monarchies. During World War II we entered into an alliance with Stalin, whom history will record as perhaps the most brutal human butcher of the twentieth century, certainly a close competitor with Hitler for that title.

Must we be consistent? Some would have us seek to improve our relations with Castro's Cuba, increase our trade with totalitarian Soviet Union, and also apply sanctions against racist South Africa.

To raise these questions in this forum of Lawyers accustomed to intricacies is not at all to undermine the legitimacy of injecting morality into our foreign policy. It is rather to make it clear that these issues are not easy ones for those who govern. Morality must be a major component of our foreign policy. It may well be an indispensable ingredient for the domestic consensus that is required if any foreign policy in a democracy is to be effective. But strategic self interest must also be a major consideration of an effective and desirable foreign policy.

Thus, the dilemma and the opportunity. There are some who may respond to the danger to us represented by Soviet military power and theology by ignoring or denying its existence. That would be fatal for us. There are others who are so overwhelmed by the difficulties as to place all of their trust in military power and its use alone. That view carries with it the seeds of tragedy as well.

We dare not and cannot blow the Soviet Union away. We cannot wish it away. It is here and it is militarily powerful. We share the same globe. We must try to find a formula under which we can live together in dignity.

All responsible people understand that we must define our objectives consistent with Hobbes' first law of nature: "to seek peace and to follow it." We must engage in that pursuit of peace without illusion, but with persistence, regardless

AGAINST BOND

of provocation. Thus, in Madrid, we attended, talked, debated, negotiated, argued, dined, condemned, talked some more. We achieved some results in words. We have not yet achieved a change in patterns of behavior. That will only come, if it ever does come, when the Soviet Union concludes that it is in its interest to change, and when its leadership decides that it can best keep itself in power if the pattern is changed.

The Soviet Union is not likely soon to undergo what Jonathan Edwards called "a great awakening," or see a blinding light on the road to Damascus. Yet, the imperatives for survival in the nuclear age require us to persist -- through the deterrence that comes from military strength, through dialogue, through criticism, through negotiation -- to persist in the search for understanding, agreement, peace.

We hope the time will soon come when Soviet authorities comprehend that repressive societies in our day cannot achieve inner stability or true security. We hope they will come to understand the need to show the rest of us that cruelty is not an indispensable part of their system and is, indeed, thoroughly counter-productive to their interests. Just as the Leninist aim of achieving world Communism through violence is an anachronism in this nuclear age, so must it be understood by an evolving Soviet leadership that in the long run it cannot survive without humanizing its controls. Included in our message must also be the understanding that new opportunities for cooperation with us on all levels are unlimited

if Moscow will live up to its international responsibilities so clearly delineated in the Helsinki Final Act and in the Madrid Concluding Document, whose words they accepted.

We hope, but if we are to be prudent, we cannot trust. We must negotiate. And we must be strong and firm until our hopes are realized. Being strong includes military strength. The Soviet Union respects military power. Its incentive for negotiating an agreement is greater when the positions taken by its negotiating adversary have the added dignity of being supported by that strength.

The leadership of the Soviet Union is serious. Its diplomats are serious and well-trained; and they appear to be ideologically committed to Leninism. Their response in a negotiation is motivated by one primary consideration: their perceived national self-interest.

Both we and the Soviet Union must appreciate that negotiation means more than talking. It means listening as well. It is particularly important for us both to understand that our super-power status does not necessarily confer super wisdom.

In Madrid, I spent more than 350 hours in private discussions and negotiations with my Soviet colleagues outside of our formal meetings. I listened a great deal and thereby increased my understanding. I believe they finally began to

listen too. We were able to come to an agreement on words. I trust they are pondering our further message in Madrid that, just as their deeds undermined our confidence in their intentions, so must their deeds, and not just their words, begin to restore that confidence.

Finally, we must understand that diplomacy in a democracy requires public support wherever the use of force is an option. We are entering a period in which this public support may well be the ultimate determinant in whether we are able to achieve the peace with dignity that we seek.

No democracy can achieve the broad domestic consensus required for its foreign policy to proceed unless that policy is grounded in moral principles as well as vital national interests. That is certainly true of ours. We know that moral concerns can become mere moral posturing; that moral condemnations may hurt our allies at times more than our adversaries; that we must take care lest our moral condemnations produce an intellectual tunnel-vision that damages our geo-strategic interests. With all of that complexity, our values must be central to our policy.

Structures for peace built through great and lengthy effort can be destroyed in a moment. Europe was torn apart by two world wars. Much of what began to rise from the ground to form the foundations of a new community of interest through the League of Nations and then the United Nations disappeared. The scars are not easily healed. The Helsinki

Final Act of 1975 was designed to stimulate the healing process. But the invasion of Afghanistan, martial law in Poland, and the growing and blatant Soviet disregard for the rights of human beings in spite of their written undertakings have served again to undermine that which we were beginning to rebuild.

We must continue our efforts. San Francisco, Geneva, Helsinki, Belgrade, Vienna, Madrid, Stockholm -- these negotiations are but steps on a long road. The problems that divide us are real, serious and numerous. We trust our negotiating efforts will produce results. By the nature of things, however, we must appreciate that even with agreement we will still be nearer to the beginning than to the end of our pursuit of peace. We must have patience and be clear-headed.

Patience is indispensable. We must be prepared to remain in any negotiation with the Soviets for one day longer than they. We must be clear, unambiguous, consistent. It is more important to be direct and candid and even sharply critical when called for, than it is to soften or minimize our exercised concerns so as not to offend or introduce a discordant note. But obviously we must always be reasonable and appear to be reasonable in what we seek. We must be militarily strong. We must be bona fide negotiators in good faith; anything less is transparent and damaging to our political interest.

It is time for our genius as a people to rise to the challenge and to find a revitalized American consensus in support

of our values and our national security. We must lift ourselves above the polarity and divisiveness that too frequently becomes a characteristic of partisan politics. The primary task of leadership today is to rebuild the vital American political center which James Madison argued for in the Federalist Papers and which has kept us united in the face of our adversaries.

As we do so, around the values that unite us as a government and as a people, we will have the added strength that comes with the respect, admiration and affection from the peoples of the world. That is there ready to be expressed and warmly channelled in our direction.

Thank you.

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AG/AM/BO

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New Orleans, La. 70139-5099
March 19, 1984

CULLEN R. LISKOW (1893-1971)
AUSTIN W. LEWIS (1910-1974)

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Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman
Suite 1000
600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Max:

Undoubtedly our letters crossed in the mail. I very much appreciate the copy of your talk at the Maui program. I had also received a number of requests for a copy, and I am making arrangements to have it available. Thank you for making this possible.

I hope to see you again at an early time. Meanwhile, Jackie joins in sending our best.

Sincerely,


Gene W. Lafitte

GWL:ed

American College of Trial Lawyers

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Regent for the State of Arizona
Hawaii
So. Calif.

March 30, 1984

Reply to: 550 South Flower Street
Sixth Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071

The Honorable Max M. Kampleman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver
& Kampleman
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: Spring Meeting

Dear Mr. Kampleman:

You may recall I spoke with you at the Hyatt Regency following your superb presentation at the Spring Meeting of the ACTL, in Maui.

A number of members who commented on the program without exception said it was one of our best.

When I spoke with you, you offered to send me a copy of your talk. I would very much appreciate having it.

Thanks again for favoring us with your presentation.

Cordially,

Carl J. Schuck

CJS/pl

E

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March 19, 1984

Mr. Max M. Kampelman
Suite 1000 The Watergate 600
600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Dear Mr. Kampelman:

Thank you for taking the trouble to send me a copy of your remarks to the American College of Trial Lawyers in Maui on March 5. I'll always remember that as one of the most impressive and lucid explanations of the patience and understanding that will be needed to see us through the dangerous times ahead.

Out here where the nuclear freeze movement is quite popular, I get the feeling that many people are ready to surrender to nuclear intimidation by the U.S.S.R. The real problem that the nuclear freeze advocates fail to appreciate is that we must preserve our freedom as well as avoiding a nuclear war. Your remarks gave me excellent reasons to use in discussing this vexing problem with my freeze friends. They always say a man named Snow should be for a freeze.

Anyway, it was great to hear your remarks and to meet you briefly on the beach. Again, I thank you for taking the trouble to send me the copy of your remarks.

Very truly yours,


Bert Snow

BPS:jsb

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March 13, 1984

Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman
Suite 1000
600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: ACTL Maui Meeting

Dear Max:

Not surprisingly you and your speaking colleagues on the foreign policy program at Maui were the "hit" of our meeting. Our members were greatly pleased to have the benefit of the views of yourself, Chris and Tap Bennett on matters of such great public interest, and we are indebted to you for the splendid presentation which you made.

I have had a number of requests for a copy of your prepared remarks, and I am wondering whether you have something that I might copy and then have made available through our Los Angeles office to those requesting a copy.

On a personal note, it was a great pleasure to meet and be with you, and I deeply appreciate your being with us. I hope that you will have an opportunity to be in New Orleans at an early time, and that I can visit with you here.

With warmest regards,

Gene W. Lafitte

GWL:ed

March 12, 1984

Gene W. Lafitte, Esq.
One Shell Square, 50th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70139

Dear Gene:

I want you to have a copy of the talk I made at Maui. I am sending you a copy because a number of people came over to me at the conclusion of the remarks and during the day asking that I make copies available to them. I suggested that they get in touch with the offices of the College.

It was a pleasure to meet you and Mrs. Lafitte. You and your associates were extremely courteous and hospitable. I look forward to our becoming better acquainted in the days ahead.

All my best.

Sincerely,

Max M. Kampelman

MMK:nct

Nancy

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February 3, 1984

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The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
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The Honorable William Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State for
Congressional Affairs
State Department
Room 7261
Washington, D.C. 20025

Re: 1984 ACTL Spring Meeting

Gentlemen:

Thanks very much for joining me in the
telephone conference call yesterday afternoon.

After the discussion as to what each of
you plans to cover, I believe that Chris well sum-
marized the focus of the program as being America's
interest in human rights and the relationship of
that interest to our national security and strategic
interests. Chris will be the lead-off speaker,
Ambassador Bennett will follow and will plan to
discuss the success of the Atlantic alliance, and
the philosophy of deterrence, and of course, he
may wish to comment on Chris' discussion. Ambassador
Kampelman will conclude, and obviously will draw
upon his experience at Madrid, and discuss his views


Warren Christopher, Esq.
Hon. Max M. Kampelman
Hon. William Taley Bennett, Jr.
February 3, 1984
Page Two

as to the lessons developed there on the overall question of East-West relationships.

Each of you should feel free to speak about 20 minutes, or even longer if you wish. We have agreed to leave some time for questions from the audience, but we have some flexibility with time. We are planning for your program to commence at 9:35 a.m., and I would like to adjourn by 11:30 a.m.

I look forward to being with all of you in Hawaii. In the meantime, if you have any questions, or if you need assistance in connection with your travel or hotel accommodations, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely,


Gene W. Lafitte

GWL:ed

cc: Gael Mahony, Esq.
Mr. Richard W. Pruter

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HAWAII

American College of Trial Lawyers

10889 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90024

Office of the President-Elect
Gene W. Lafitte
One Shell Square, 50th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70139
(504) 581-7979

(213) 879-0143



January 9, 1984

The Honorable William Tapley Bennett, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of State
for Legislative Affairs
State Department
Room 7261
Washington, D.C. 20025

Re: American College of Trial Lawyers
Annual Spring Meeting

Dear Ambassador Bennett:

Judge Griffin Bell has just advised me by telephone of your acceptance of the invitation extended on behalf of the American College of Trial Lawyers to address the College at its annual Spring Meeting to be held in March on Maui, Hawaii. As President-Elect of the College I am responsible for the overall planning of the Maui program, and I wanted to confirm the details about the program and express my delight that you and Mrs. Bennett can be with us. We will be honored by your presence.

You would be speaking to us as part of a two hour presentation on the opening day of our four day meeting, Monday, March 5, 1984, commencing at about 9:30 a.m. We have tentatively scheduled three speakers to deal with the subject we have entitled "An Insight into United States Foreign Affairs in the Middle East and Europe." The other two speakers are Ambassador Max M. Kampelman of Washington, who has already accepted the College's invitation, and former Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, also of Washington. I am sure you know both gentlemen.

Hon. William Tapley Bennett, Jr.
January 9, 1984
Page Two

Ambassador Linowitz has a bit of a scheduling problem, but is trying very hard to rearrange an earlier commitment so that he can attend. He has tentatively planned focusing on the Middle East, and perhaps dealing with some related foreign policy interests, undoubtedly drawing upon his experience as President Carter's special Middle East negotiator. Because of your distinguished service as former Ambassador to NATO, we had envisioned your speaking on Europe and NATO. However, the topic of the program is subject to change, and I would very much appreciate your thoughts on the matter. We know of your experience as Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, and I am certain that the audience would be interested in any area you would choose to cover. Ambassador Kampelman may also touch on Europe, and will probably want to speak from his experiences in dealing with the Soviets as Chairman of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Madrid. In any case, it appears that the three of you could easily coordinate as to the subject matter to be covered. We have the ingredients for an extraordinary program, and I will be in further touch about it and will keep you and Ambassador Kampelman advised concerning the plans of Ambassador Linowitz.

Our meeting will be at the beautiful Hyatt Regency Maui Hotel, and we would like for you and Mrs. Bennett to be with us for as much of the meeting as possible. I understand from Griffin that you likely will travel to Hawaii on Saturday, March 3, and stay at least until Tuesday, March 6. We will be pleased to bear the expenses of transportation, room and meals for both you and Mrs. Bennett. We anticipate attendance of 1,000 to 1,200 members of the College and their spouses, and I can assure you that you will be speaking to an appreciative audience.

You may be interested in some information about our organization. This is the 34th Annual Spring Meeting of the College, which is an honorary invitational organization of trial lawyers of almost

Hon. William Tapley Bennett, Jr.
January 9, 1984
Page Three

3,900 Fellows in the United States and Canada. Requirements for invitation to membership are quite stringent, including 15 years of trial practice, and subject to a number limitation in each state of no more than one percent of the lawyers in that state. The College was established in 1950, and is now comprised of the leading lawyers in all 50 states and the Canadian provinces. Most have been presidents of their local and state bar associations, many have been officers and influential committee chairmen of the American Bar Association, some have been in high Government office, and all are "centers of influence" in their respective communities and states.

For your further information, I am enclosing a copy of the program for the 1982 Spring Meeting, and a copy of the introductory pages of the roster of the College showing the 1983-84 Officers (p. iii), Past Presidents (p. v) and Honorary Fellows (p. vi). Past Presidents include such distinguished Americans as Associate Justice Lewis Powell and Leon Jaworski. The Chief Justice and most of the associate justices of the Supreme Court are Honorary Fellows, and they frequently participate in our programs, when the court schedule permits their attendance.

We are all looking forward very much to meeting and being with you at Maui.

With best regards,


Gene W. Lafitte

GWL:ed

Enclosures

cc: Hon. Max M. Kampelman <
Hon. Sol M. Linowitz
Hon. Griffin B. Bell
Gael Mahony, Esq.
Mr. Richard W. Pruter

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January 3, 1984

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FOR REMAINING
SPEECH

Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Kampelman
Suite 1000
600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: American College of Trial Lawyers
1984 Spring Meeting

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have received and very much appreciate your December 28 letter, and the enclosures.

Hearing you will be a rare treat for the Fellows and their spouses, and we are all very excited about the prospect. I know something of your hectic schedule and the many demands upon your time, and I am all the more grateful that you can find time to be with us. I hope that it will be possible for Mrs. Kampelman to join us as well, and would appreciate your letting me know if her schedule clears so that she can attend.

As to the program, the subject matter of your talk sounds ideal. I have not yet heard from Ambassador Linowitz, but I anticipate contact from him very shortly. We are also inviting former Ambassador Tapley Bennett, Jr., and I expect to hear sometime this week as to whether he can appear. Because of his experience as Ambassador to NATO, we felt that he could provide very interesting insight into Europe and that organization. I can assure you that we would be interested in anything you would have to say on that subject as well. I will keep you advised as to developments on the other speakers.

Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
January 3, 1964
Page Two

This part of our program has been scheduled for Monday, March 5, commencing at about 9:30 a.m., and apparently this will fit your travel plans. My December 21 letter suggested a shorter program, but we are now contemplating about two hours total for you and the other two speakers, and for questions from the audience, if we want to leave any time for questions.

We have the ingredients for an extraordinarily interesting program. We are all looking forward to meeting and being with you and, hopefully, Mrs. Kampelman.

With warmest regards,



Gene W. Lafitte

GWL:ed

cc: Leon Silverman, Esq.
Gael Mahony, Esq.
Mr. Richard W. Pruter

March
5-7

Sent
No 20
NO 500
Three years at
EAST-WEST DIVIDE
d. 6102

December 28, 1983

Gene W. Lafitte, Esq.
American College of Trial Lawyers
One Shell Square, 50th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70139

Dear Mr. Lafitte:

Thank you very much for your most gracious letter of December 21. I am pleased to accept your invitation that I attend the Annual Spring Meeting of the American College of Trial Lawyers. It will be a privilege for me to be with you and your associates.

First, a word about my travel arrangements. I am now scheduled to be in Stockholm on Tuesday, February 28 and in Brussels on the 29th. I have a talk to make at the University of Leiden in Holland on the evening of Friday, March 2. I find that I can get from London to California via the northern route, leaving on March 3 and arriving early enough in California on that day to reach Honolulu and Maui that night. I would, therefore, be available for your meeting which begins on March 5. My own preference would be for your program to take place earlier, rather than later in the week, so that I can fulfill certain Washington obligations.

You invite comments by me on a possible program format. Sol Linowitz is, of course, highly qualified to discuss either the Middle East or Latin America. My own experience during these past three years in Madrid has led me to formulate thoughts on overall East-West tensions, US-USSR relations. This was, of course, the focus of our concentration in Madrid. This subject would obviously include the question of our relationship with NATO.

I am grateful to you for your suggestion that my wife join me at your Maui meetings. That now appears unlikely, but

Gene W. Lafitte
December 28, 1983
Page two

she will see whether her own schedule can be rearranged to make that possible.

All my best to you.

Sincerely,

Max M. Kampelman

cc: Leon Silverman

MMK:nct

American College of Trial Lawyers

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Los Angeles, California 90024

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Gene W. Lafitte
One Shell Square, 50th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70139
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December 21, 1983

Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
Fried, Frank, Harris,
Shriver & Kampelman
600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: American College of Trial Lawyers
1984 Spring Meeting

Dear Mr. Kampelman:

I am delighted that your schedule will permit you to address the American College of Trial Lawyers at its Annual Spring Meeting to be held on the island of Maui in Hawaii on Monday, March 5 through Thursday, March 8, 1984. As you know, we are an organization of trial lawyers, but we are excited about a program that will deal with aspects of this country's foreign affairs, as a little different twist from the things that we customarily hear at such meetings. We will be honored by your presence, and I can assure you that you will be speaking to a friendly and appreciative audience.

My thoughts are not yet well developed about this portion of the program, and I would appreciate your own ideas. I have in mind a program of about one and one-half hours with three speakers, including yourself. We have invited Sol Linowitz to participate, and he is to let me know within a few days whether his schedule will permit his attendance. If he is able to join us, Mr. Linowitz probably would address the situation in the Middle East, and the third speaker likely would deal with Europe and America's affairs there. I am familiar with the Wall Street Journal article concerning your singular success at the Madrid

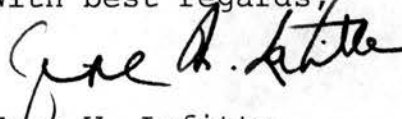
Max M. Kampelman, Esq.
December 21, 1983
Page Two

conference, and perhaps some of your ideas as expressed in that article could serve as the basis for your presentation. In any case, I will be in further touch with you shortly after the first of the year, and would very much appreciate any thoughts you may have at that time.

Our meeting will be at the beautiful Hyatt Regency Maui Hotel, and I think Leon Silverman has probably already advised you that we would like for you and Mrs. Kampelman to be with us for as much of the meeting as you can. We will bear the expenses of transportation, room and meals for both of you. We anticipate attendance of 1,000 to 1,200 members of the College and their spouses.

I feel safe in promising you a good time in a delightful setting. I am grateful for your interest in being with us.

With best regards,


Gene W. Lafitte

GWL:ed

cc: Leon Silverman, Esq.

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NOTE.

American College of Trial Lawyers

10889 Wilshire Boulevard

Los Angeles, California 90024

(213) 879-0143



January 18, 1984

THE HONORABLE MAX M. KAMPELMAN
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver
& Kampelman
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1000
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

We are all looking forward with great pleasure to your participation in our Spring Meeting. Thank you for taking time from your busy schedule to attend.

Your host for the meeting will be Leon Silverman. You may expect to be contacted by him after your arrival at the Hyatt Regency Maui.

Please note that transportation from the Maui airport to the hotel will only be provided if you arrange it with Robert's Tours, as indicated on the enclosed travel reservation form.

I am looking forward to greeting you personally in Maui.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Pruter

Richard W. Pruter
Executive Director

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Hawaii Trip 3/5
American
Collect 2 Trial
Lawyers

February 21, 1984

Thomas D. Allen
Room 3000
One IBM Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Dear Mr. Allen:

I want to thank you and Mr. Heckenkamp for your gracious invitation of February 13. It is a matter of deep regret to me that I will not be able to be in a position to accept your invitation. My plan is to leave Hawaii shortly after my talk on Monday, March 5.

Sincerely,

Max M. Kampelman

MMK:nct

American College of Trial Lawyers

National Headquarters
10889 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90024

State Committee Chairman
for: Illinois

Please direct reply
to:

Thomas D. Allen
Room 3000
One IBM Plaza
Chicago, Illinois 60611
(312) 222-0400

February 13, 1984

Mr. Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris,
Shriver & Kampelman
Suite 1000
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Kampelman:

The Illinois Fellows of the American College of Trial Lawyers will be hosting a cocktail party during the spring meeting of the college. The party will commence at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 7, 1984 in the Kaanapali Ballroom of the Maui Marriott (which is next door to the Hyatt) prior to the formal dinner.

You and your lady are cordially invited to attend as our guests. We will make every effort to deliver a reminder to you at the hotel, but please consider this as your invitation.

We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,



THOMAS D. ALLEN AND
ROBERT G. HECKENKAMP
Co-Chairmen
Illinois State Committee