



Max M. Kampelman Papers

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ENRICHMENT

Notable legal figures “give something back” to their profession, through informal talks to — and with — GW students.

BY KELLIE J. BOYET

IN SEPTEMBER 1990, as the hearings on Supreme Court nominee David H. Souter were under way on Capitol Hill, U.S. Solicitor General Kenneth Starr was at the National Law Center telling a packed audience his views on the Court's upcoming term. What gave Starr's remarks added piquancy was the fact that he had been rumored to be on the “short list” for the nomination himself!

Last year, former Supreme Court nominee Robert Bork spoke to students about how President George Bush's administration views the Constitution. Yale University president Benno Schmidt told of his experiences as an observer at the trial of Moses Mayekiso, charged with treason in South Africa. And Brenden Sullivan, the lawyer for Lt. Col. Oliver North during the Iran/Contra hearings, gave his views on the lawyer's role in society. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Anthony M. Kennedy also made an appearance before the students.

Asked in 1981 by then-dean Jerome Barron to develop ways to “enhance the intellectual life of the law school,” dean of students Teresa M. Schwartz, now associate dean of the NLC, set out to invite speakers to the school. What began as a sporadic set of appearances has turned into the NLC's Enrichment Program, one of the most prestigious and innovative speaker programs at any law school in the country.

Instead of the usual formal presentation of a scholarly paper that eventually is published in the school's law review, these lectures become a true exchange of ideas between people dedicated to the law and students who wish to follow in their footsteps. Each year, Schwartz strives to arrange for one Supreme Court Justice to speak to students. This year, Justice Antonin Scalia will return to the NLC in what will be his third appearance as part of the Enrichment Program.

Now celebrating its 10th anniversary, the Enrichment Program has become an important highlight for students and faculty alike.

“Many of the former students I come across will remark that the Enrichment Program was one of the things they remember most about their time at the NLC,” says Schwartz. “They will mention their favorite speakers and the topics discussed. For me, it's wonderful because, as an administrator, much of my time is devoted to solving problems; for one part of my position to have such a lasting impact on some students is very rewarding.”

Two alumni have endowed lectures in support of the Enrichment Program. In 1986, James Shulman, JD '71, made possible the Shulman Foundation Lecture, and just recently Thomas diZerega, JD '56,



Supreme
Court Justice
Sandra
Day
O'Connor

Judge
Robert
Bork



FOCUSED IMAGES-ARR

U.S.
Solicitor
General
Kenneth
Starr
(left),
with
Teresa
Schwartz
and a
student.



DAVID HATHCOX

endowed the Susan N. and Augustus diZerega, Jr. Lecture in honor of his parents.

The Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Lecture was created by friends and colleagues of Cohen in 1979. A leader in the field of securities law, Cohen is a former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission and was a law school instructor for 20 years. In the past few years, guest speakers for the Cohen lecture have included Rudolph Giuliani, former New York City mayoral candidate and U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and Arthur L. Liman, chief counsel for the Senate Iran/Contra Committee.

The terms under which these prominent and sometimes controversial figures participate in the Enrichment Program are as unusual as the program itself: no publicity is permitted. The word spreads over campus, of course, when a major figure is slated to appear in the program, but members of the press are not invited and the event is not otherwise publicized. The students feel they are privy to a very special experience.

For the 10th anniversary celebration, the NLC has invited back a few of the favorites. In addition to Scalia's third appearance, Anthony Lewis, columnist for *The New York Times* and the author of *Gideon's Trumpet*, ("a book that almost every law student has read" says Schwartz) is scheduled for next semester. Lewis's first lecture was a standout according to Schwartz. "He gave a very elegant talk in defense of judicial activism at a time early in the Reagan Administration when judicial restraint was being espoused," she says. Richard Posner, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit and the father of the law and economics movement, also will make a return lecture.

Schwartz hopes to continue offering a wide array of speakers. "I am always interested in obtaining a very diverse group," says Schwartz. "Liberal to conservative and a diversity of subject matter are important, as well as a mixture of guest lecturers of high name recognition with people relatively unknown outside professional legal circles who are breaking new ground in the world of law."

Now that Schwartz has discovered this winning combination, she's not likely to change the formula. After all, Washington is a city that abounds in prominent lawyers who are happy to speak out on important issues. It's Teresa Schwartz's job to make sure GW gets its share, and so far the verdict is in her favor.

Kellie J. Boyet is a public information specialist in the Office of University Relations.

Rudolph
Giuliani



Supreme
Court
Justice
Antonin
Scalia



Enrichment Program participants have included...

Supreme Court Justices

Harry Blackmun
Anthony Kennedy
Sandra Day O'Connor
Lewis Powell
Antonin Scalia

Judges

Robert Bork
Frank Easterbrook
Harry Edwards
Ruth Bader Ginsburg
A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr.
Richard Posner
Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr.
Patricia Wald

Academics

Barbara Babcock, Stanford
Boris Bittker, Yale
Guido Calabresi, Yale
Alan Dershowitz, Harvard
Norman Dorsen, NYU
Ronald Dworkin, NYU, Oxford
John Hart Ely, Stanford
Richard Epstein, Chicago
Gerald Gunther, Stanford
Geoffrey Hazard, Yale
Duncan Kennedy, Harvard
Louis Loss, Harvard
Frank Michelman, Harvard
Benno Schmidt, Yale
Geoffrey Stone, Chicago
Cass Sunstein, Chicago
Charles Alan Wright, Texas

Journalists

David Broder, *The Washington Post*
Linda Greenhouse, *The New York Times*
James J. Kilpatrick, commentator and columnist
Anthony Lewis, *The New York Times*
Daniel Schorr, National Public Radio
Carl Stern, NBC News
Nina Totenberg, National Public Radio

Government Officials- Past & Present

Senator Bill Bradley
Lloyd Cutler, former Counsel to the President
Rudolph Giuliani, former U.S. Attorney, S.D. N.Y.
Shirley Hufstедler, former U.S. Court of Appeals Judge and Secretary of Education
Arthur Liman, former Chief Counsel, Iran/Contra Hearings
Sol Linowitz, former Ambassador, OAS; Negotiator, Panama Canal Treaties
Donald Regan, former Treasury Secretary and Counsel to the President
Elliot Richardson, former Attorney General and Secretary of Defense and HEW
William Webster, Director, CIA
William Weld, Governor, Massachusetts

Public Interest

Marian Wright Edelman, President, Children's Legal Defense Fund
Vernon Jordan, former President, National Urban League
Randall Robinson, Director, TransAfrica

Private Practice

Floyd Abrams
R. Kenneth Mundy
Brendan Sullivan



Judge Robert Bork
answering student questions
following his 1990 lecture.



Mrs. Manuel Cohen and
Justice Antonin Scalia,
who delivered the
eleventh annual lecture.



Senator Bill Bradley
giving the 1986
Cohen lecture.

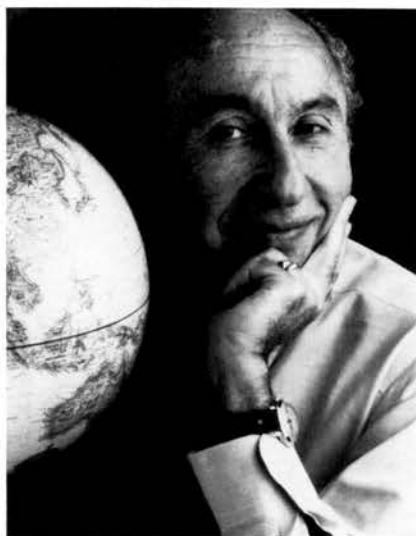
The
George
Washington
University
WASHINGTON DC

*Not,
I'm
delighted
to see
you
honoring
a great
man and
a former
friend.
Thank
you
Hudley*

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MANUEL F. COHEN MEMORIAL LECTURE

MARCH 31, 1992

NATIONAL
LAW
CENTER
OF
THE
GEORGE
WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY



Max M. Kampelman

Max M. Kampelman, a lawyer, diplomat and educator, was Counselor of the Department of State and Ambassador and Head of the United States Delegation to the Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms in Geneva, before returning in January 1989 as a partner in the Washington, New York, Los Angeles and London law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson. He serves today as Chairman of Freedom House, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the United Nations Association, and Chairman of the Jerusalem Foundation. He also serves on the Board of the International Media Fund and is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Bar Association Special Committee

on the Central and Eastern European Law Initiative, both of which are designed to provide assistance to the emerging democracies of Europe. His new book, *Entering New Worlds: The Memoirs of a Private Man in Public Life*, was published by HarperCollins.

On January 18, 1989, President Reagan awarded him the Presidential Citizens Medal, which recognizes "citizens of the United States who have performed exemplary deeds of service for their country or their fellow citizens." He has also been the recipient of the Knight Commander's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.

He was appointed by President Carter and reappointed by President Reagan to serve as Ambassador and Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which took place in Madrid from 1980-1983. He has served, by Presidential appointment, as Head of the U.S. Delegation to the CSCE Copenhagen Conference on the Human Dimension in June 1990; as Ambassador and Head of the United States Delegation to the CSCE Geneva Conference on National Minorities in July 1991; and in September 1991 as Head of the U.S. Delegation to the CSCE Moscow Conference on the Human Dimension. He previously was a Senior Advisor to the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations and served as Legislative Counsel to U.S. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey.

An educator, he received his J.D. from New York University and his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Minnesota, where he taught from 1946-1948. He has also served on the faculties of Bennington College, Claremont College, the University of Wisconsin, and Howard University. He lectures frequently here and abroad and has written extensively in scholarly and public affairs journals. He served on the governing boards of a number of universities and has received nine honorary Doctorate degrees.

Ambassador Kampelman was the founder and moderator of the public affairs program on public television, "Washington Week in Review." He was chairman of the Washington public broadcasting radio and television stations from 1963 to 1970. He and his wife, Marjorie, are the parents of five children and live in Washington, D.C.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL MANUEL F. COHEN MEMORIAL LECTURE

AMBASSADOR MAX M. KAMPELMAN

SPEAKS ON

"THE RULE OF LAW IN THE EMERGING WORLD"

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1992 AT 4:15 P.M.

2000 H STREET, N.W.

LERNER HALL, LOWER LEVEL 101 • WASHINGTON, DC

Members of the law school community and friends and colleagues of Manuel F. Cohen are invited to attend the lecture and the reception that follows at the University Club, Marvin Center, The George Washington University, 800 Twenty-first Street, N.W.



Manuel F. Cohen

The Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Lectureship was created by the friends and colleagues of Manny Cohen and established at the National Law Center in 1979. This endowed lecture serves as a living memorial to Manny Cohen, a leader in the field of securities law, a dedicated public servant, former Chairman of the SEC, legal scholar, and a teacher at the law school for nearly two decades.

The memorial lectures have been given by: The late Arthur Goldberg, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Donald T. Regan, former Secretary of the Treasury and Counsel to the President; Lloyd N. Cutler, former Counsel to the President; the late Carl McGowan, Judge of the

U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; Senator Bill Bradley; Rudolph W. Giuliani, former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Arthur Liman, former Chief Counsel of the Senate Iran/Contra Committee; Robert H. Bork, former Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia; and Antonin Scalia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Memorial Lectureship Fund also sponsors a visiting scholar program at the law school. The scholars have been: Irving M. Pollack, former SEC Commissioner; David Ratner, Professor and former Dean of the University of San Francisco Law School; Eugene Rotberg, former Vice President and Treasurer of the World Bank; Melvin A. Eisenberg, Professor of Law at the University of California, Berkeley; Stanley Sporkin, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia; Joel Seligman, Professor of Law at the University of Michigan; Boris Bittker, Professor Emeritus of Law at Yale University; Barkley Clark, Professor of Banking Law on leave from the National Law Center; and Nadine Strossen, Professor of Law at New York Law School and President, American Civil Liberties Union.



*Judge Robert Bork
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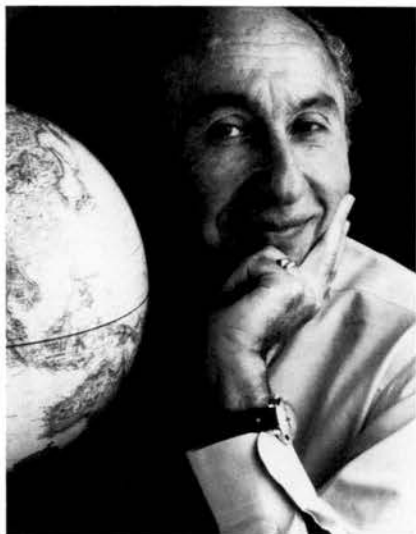
*Senator Bill Bradley
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"THE RULE OF LAW IN THE
EMERGING WORLD"

LECTURE BY

MAX M. KAMPELMAN

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

MANUEL F. COHEN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Washington, DC

March 31, 1992

I'd like to introduce this lecture by paraphrasing one of our immortal masters of English rhetoric, Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, who once said he'd like to say a few words before he began to talk.

It is a privilege for me to appear in an event which associates my name with that of Mannie Cohen. We were friends. His death was untimely and a loss to all of us who admired him and held dear the values, ethics, integrity and professionalism of the legal community. Our consolation was that Mannie lived to appreciate that he was indeed a legend in his time, a source of inspiration, a model for younger men and women to emulate. His career was based unswervingly on the realization that adherence to the rule of law was indispensable to a civilized democratic society. He would have been energized, as we should be, to observe that principle receiving growing universal support all over our world.

A few weeks ago, I was at Glassboro State College, New Jersey, to speak at the 25th Anniversary of the summit meeting between President Lyndon B. Johnson and Soviet Premier Alexsey Kosygin. The prevailing view of the time was that we were destined to live in a world permeated with the ideological and power conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, each of which had the capacity to destroy the other.

Like a great many political predictions, that one also proved to be inaccurate in the face of great and unpredictable changes in human affairs. Indeed, in the most recent summit between Presidents Yeltsin and Bush, a joint declaration was issued based on the premise that our two countries were now friends and allies and partners in the search for peace, liberty and human dignity for all peoples. The most destructive ideological system and massive military machine of the 20th century has crumbled.

My theme this afternoon is to help analyze and understand how and why our world is changing so fast and so dramatically, and what it means to an emerging new generation of lawyers about to enter and be a part of the most exciting and challenging era of the human race.

Let me illustrate the change. During my early childhood, there were no vitamin tablets; no anti-biotics; no television; no refrigerators; no transcontinental telephone communications; no FM radio; no synthetic fibers; no dishwashers; no electric blankets; no airmail; no transatlantic airlines; no instant coffee; no Xerox; no air-conditioning; no frozen foods; no contact lenses; no birth control pill; no ballpoint pens; no transistors. To "make out" was to do well on an exam. We could go on endlessly. Yet, today, we take these tangible products for granted, as ours by birthright and as an indispensable part of living.

During my lifetime, medical knowledge available to physicians has increased conservatively more than ten-fold. More than 80% of all scientists who ever lived, it is said, are alive today. The average life span keeps steadily increasing. Advanced computers, new materials, new bio-technological processes are altering every phase of our lives, deaths, even reproduction. No generation since the beginning of the Human Race has experienced and absorbed so much change so rapidly -- and it is only the beginning. As an indication of that, more than 100,000 scientific journals annually publish the flood of new knowledge that pours out of the world's laboratories.

We are living in a period of information power, with the telefax, electronic mail, the super computer, high definition television, the laser printer, the cellular telephone, the optical disk, imaging, video-conferences, the satellite dish. Combining these instruments produces near miracles.

These developments are stretching our minds and our grasp of reality to the outermost dimensions of our capacity to understand them. Moreover, as we look ahead, we must agree that we have only the minutest glimpse of what our universe really is. Our science is indeed a drop, our ignorance remains an ocean.

We are brought up to believe that necessity is the mother of invention. I suggest the corollary is also true: invention is the mother of necessity. Technology and communication are necessitating basic changes in our lives. The world is very much smaller. There is no escaping the fact that the sound of a whisper or a whimper in one part of the world can immediately be heard in all parts of the world.

But the world body politic has not kept pace with those scientific and technological realities; and what we have been observing and experiencing in the dramatic political changes

that have been absorbing our attention is a necessary effort by the body politic to catch up with the worlds of science and technology.

What we have also been observing is a fierce resistance to change in the form of an intense fractionalization, as large numbers of peoples have had their emotions inflamed by nationality and fundamentalist appeals. We certainly see this in the former Soviet Union and we see it in the Middle East. It is as if a part of us is saying: "Not so fast. Stop the world. We want to get off. We are not ready. We are not prepared for this new world we are being dragged into. We will resist the changes. We will hold on tight and with a determined frenzy to the familiar, the tribal, the traditional!" This phenomenon cannot in the short run be ignored as religion, nationalism, race, and ethnicity make themselves increasingly felt.

Simultaneously, however, we hear the stronger and more urgent sounds of impatient hope and expectation. The promises and realities of modern technology for better living cannot be hidden. The communication age has opened up the world for all to see. The less fortunate are now aware that they can live in societies, including their own, which respect their dignity as human beings. From radio and television they know such

societies are only hours away. They want that better living for themselves and their children -- and they don't wish to wait.

People across the world are standing for liberty. The striving for human dignity, furthermore, is universal because it is an integral part of our human character. These aspirations for human dignity come from different cultures, different parts of the world. A larger part of the world's population is today living in relative freedom than ever before in the history of the world.

The latest authoritative Freedom House annual survey shows that 1991 was the freest year since that fifty year old organization, which I have the honor to Chair, began its monitoring effort. We monitor all 171 nations. Of that number, 89 are free and 37 are partly free -- 126 out of 171. With a world population of nearly 5.4 billion people, more than 3.7 billion people, or nearly 70%, live in free or partly free countries, the highest ever.

There is growing international awareness that the trend toward freedom and democracy is prompted not only by a deep inner drive for human dignity, which makes it real, but by the growing realization that democracy seems to work best.

Governments and societies everywhere are discovering that keeping up with scientific and technological opportunities requires openness to information, new ideas, and the freedom which enables ingenuity to germinate and flourish. A closed tightly-controlled society cannot compete in a world experiencing an information explosion that knows no national boundaries.

As national boundaries are buffeted by change, the nations of the world become ever more interdependent. We are clearly in a time when no society can isolate itself or its people from new ideas and new information anymore than one can escape the winds whose currents affect us all. National boundaries can keep out vaccines, but those boundaries cannot keep out germs, or thoughts, or broadcasts.

This suggests, among many other implications, the need to reappraise our traditional definitions of sovereignty. The Government of Bangladesh, for example, cannot prevent tragic floods without active cooperation from Nepal and India. Canada cannot protect itself from acid rain without collaborating with the United States. The Mediterranean is polluted by at least 18 different countries. The requirements of our evolving technology are increasingly turning national boundaries into

patterns of lace through which flow ideas, money, people, crime, terrorism, ballistic missiles -- all of which know no national boundaries.

One essential geo-political consequence of this new reality is that there can be no true security for any one country in isolation. Unilateral security will not come for us from either withdrawing from the world or attempting national impregnability. We must learn to accept in each of our countries a mutual responsibility for the peoples in other countries.

Alexis De Tocqueville, in his profound book, Democracy in America, wrote that the most dangerous time for an authoritarian regime -- and he specifically used Russia for his illustration -- is when it is undergoing change or reform. At about the same time that De Tocqueville wrote, another distinguished French scholar, the Marquis de Custine, writing about Russia, said: "Whenever the right of speech shall be restored to this muzzled people, the astonished world will hear so many disputes arise that it will believe the confusion of Babel again returned".

We are witnessing these dangers, this confusion, this uncertainty, every day. We see growing evidence of social

upheaval, political dissatisfaction and economic disaster combining with strong feelings of nationalism and tribalism thereby undermining stability and threatening violence. We are profoundly impressed with the fact that the violence is not greater, that the movement toward greater freedom and democracy continues. We must acknowledge the heroic efforts being made by those who today lead and those who recently have led the Soviet Union and its former republics. Our task is to help influence the constructive energies of those societies so that they might be channeled into the full peaceful realization of their aspirations. It is in our interest to fulfill that task with determination. We have begun. We are not doing enough and we must do more. Our response to date, in the words of our Librarian of Congress, Dr. James Billington, has "been hesitant in tone, trivial in content, and very nearly humiliating in its effect." This must change.

The emerging democracies of Europe, including the former republics of the Soviet Union, are urgently also seeking to develop free market economic systems along with their political democracy. They believe this combination will work for them. But the temporary dislocations and abrupt adjustments are and will continue to be painful. They urgently need our help, a jump-start, just as we provided for Europe at the end of World War II. That help worked for them and for us then. Its

appropriate equivalent can work again in this period of obvious opportunity to shape our future. If we fail to fulfill our historic responsibility we will be condemned by our children and grandchildren who will pay the price for our failure to assure the peace and human dignity that is at hand.

I had the privilege in 1990 and 1991 of returning to government service to head three American delegations in negotiations which resulted in a set of principles unanimously adopted by all the countries of Europe asserting that political democracy and the "rule of law" were essential if stability, security and peace were to prevail in Europe. A democratic process has begun whose dynamic is gaining immense support.

Let me say a word about these three meetings in Copenhagen, Geneva and Moscow, all of which were part of the international process established in 1975 by the Helsinki Final Act and little of which is followed or observed or understood by the American public, press, the academy, or our legal profession. In Copenhagen, one of my chief pillars of support and my teacher was your own Professor Thomas Buergenthal, who was unable to join me in Geneva and Moscow but continued to provide superb advice and recommendations. Let me quote from one of his studies of our work.

"The emergence of this European public order is probably as important for the future of a democratic Europe as the Peace of Westphalia was for religious tolerance. The latter did not with one stroke achieve its objective, and neither will the Copenhagen document, but it had a lasting impact on the history of Europe."

Within every age the drive for human dignity has been dominant, but the struggle is a continuing one. Our political effort is well underway. Our economic effort has barely begun. Aristotle taught us that all forms of government are transitional and vulnerable to the corrosion of time, new problems, and missed opportunities. The human race has the capacity to shoot itself in the foot. We are at risk if we who believe in liberty remain smug and content about our present strengths and the weakness of our adversaries.

Will we in the U.S. be able to play our part? Will we take heed lest future generations condemn us for having missed a decisive opportunity? Will we be wise enough to know how to assist the historic developments now underway? It is on the basis of these criteria that history will judge us.

Our task is to achieve the firm sense of purpose, readiness, steadiness, and strength that is indispensable for effective and timely foreign policy decision-making. Our political community must resist the temptation of partisan politics and institutional rivalry as we develop the consensus adequate to meet the challenge. Our country is today the oldest continuing democracy in the world. Our political values and our character traits have helped us build the most dynamic and open society in recorded history, a source of inspiration to most of the world. It should be a source of inspiration for the emerging generation as well. We cannot take it for granted. We must realize what the American dream means to the world and the burden that puts on us.

It is not arrogant for us to proclaim the virtues of our own system because it casts no credit on us. We are not the ones who created American democracy. We are merely its beneficiaries with an opportunity to strengthen it for succeeding generations and for those in other parts of the world who do not enjoy that blessing. The changes stimulated by modern technology may well assist us in forging a future based on liberty, human dignity, and democracy -- if we permit our democratic values to provide the guidelines for that journey.

When we are growing up, we are taught not to be afraid of the dark. As our world evolves, we must not be afraid of the light and where it can take us.

Thank you.



Teresa M. Schwartz
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Academic Affairs
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fax (202) 994-5157

THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER

April 2, 1992

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Ambassador Kampelman,

Thank you for your visit to the law school on Tuesday. Your talk was a great success, and the friends of Manny Cohen were very pleased with the occasion. Everyone was completely awed by your vast knowledge of the world revealed during the wide ranging question and answered period. We were also inspired and encouraged by your optimism. It was a program we will all remember.

I want to thank you also for your patience in putting up with the photograph session before the lecture. It means a great deal to Mrs. Cohen to have pictures, and we also like to use them for upcoming brochures.

On a personal note, I would like to say how pleased I was to meet you after reading your wonderful book.

Thank you again for coming.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Teresa M. Schwartz



THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER

Teresa M. Schwartz
Associate Dean for
Academic Affairs
(202) 994-6277
fax (202) 994-5157

SD NOTES

FOR 6:30

PLANE A 5:45

DEPARTURE IS OK

March 27, 1992

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Ambassador Kampelman,

This is to provide you with a few more details concerning your visit to the law school next Tuesday afternoon.

There will be a small gathering of friends to greet you upon your arrival at the law school. Among them will be Pauline Cohen, Tom Buerghenthal and his wife Peggy, Harold Green, David Brody, and Jack Friedenthal, the Dean of the National Law Center.

We will meet at about 4:00 p.m. in the Dean's office, Room 102, Lerner Hall, which is located at 2000 H Street N.W. (20th & H Streets). I will await your arrival at the entrance, but if you arrive early please come to Room 102 which is the second door on the left after you enter the building.

Your talk, which will take place in a lecture hall in Lerner, will begin at 4:15 p.m. After the lecture, we will go to the University Club in the Marvin Center for a reception. I hope you will be able to join us for the reception, even if only for a short time.

We are very much looking forward to your visit. Your talk will be a wonderful conclusion to our year-long series of distinguished speakers at the law school.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Teresa M. Schwartz



Teresa M. Schwartz
Associate Dean for
Academic Affairs
(202) 994-6277
fax (202) 994-5157

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THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER

March 13, 1992

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Ambassador Kampelman,

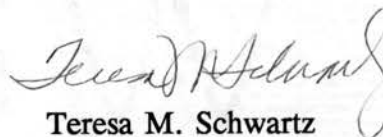
We are looking forward to your visit to the law school on March 31st to give the Manuel Cohen Lecture.

I have enclosed several copies of the program brochure that we mailed earlier this week to friends and colleagues of Manny Cohen inviting them to attend the program. Usually about thirty or forty guests attend the program in addition to the law students.

As the date of the program gets closer, I will call your office to make the final arrangements for your visit.

Best regards,

Sincerely,



Teresa M. Schwartz

Enclosures

3/31

FRIED, FRANK, HARRIS, SHRIVER & JACOBSON

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

1001 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800

WASHINGTON, DC 20004 • 2505

202 • 639 • 7000

FAX • 202 • 639 • 7008

WRITER'S DIRECT LINE

January 15, 1992

202-639-7020

Ms. Teresa M. Schwartz
Associate Dean for Academic Affairs
The George Washington University
2000 H Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20052

Dear Dean Schwartz:

Thank you for your letter of January 9. I look forward to being with you on March 31. In the meantime, I hope that the enclosed will serve your needs. Should you require additional information, please do not hesitate to call my office.

Insofar as a title is concerned, how about: "Entering New Worlds" or "The Rule of Law in the Emerging World"? A variation on the theme would be acceptable.

All my best.

Sincerely,


Max M. Kampelman

MMK:gs
Enclosure



*Teresa M. Schwartz
Associate Dean for
Academic Affairs
(202) 994-6277
fax (202) 994-5157*

THE NATIONAL LAW CENTER

January 9, 1992

The Honorable Max M. Kampelman
Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson
Suite 800
1001 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Ambassador Kampelman,

I was delighted to learn from David Brody that you have accepted our invitation to give this year's Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Lecture.

This year's program will be the twelfth memorial lecture. As you can see from the enclosed brochure, past speakers have included Justice Scalia, Judge Bork, Senator Bill Bradley, Rudolph Giuliani, and Judge Posner. I also have enclosed an article on the law school's Enrichment Program which includes several endowed lectures in addition to the Cohen Lecture. The students are very enthusiastic about these programs which have become an important part of the life of our school.

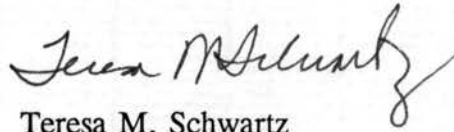
Your talk on Tuesday, March 31st, is scheduled to begin at 4:15 p.m. We require no typescript and encourage an informal format for the program. Most speakers talk for about 30 minutes and answer questions for another 30 minutes. It is a format that works well with our students, and our speakers seem to enjoy it as well. After the program, there is a reception which we hope you can attend, even if only for a short time.

In addition to faculty and students, a large number of friends and colleagues of Manny Cohen can be expected to attend the program. They are going to be thrilled to learn that you will be this year's speaker.

In order to prepare a brochure along the lines of the one enclosed, I would like to receive from you, at your earliest convenience, a resume, a photograph, and a title for your talk, which can be quite general. As the date of the program gets closer, I will call your office to discuss the details of your visit.

I want to emphasize how pleased we are that you will give the Manny Cohen Lecture this year. Your talk will be the last program in our 1991-92 speakers series and a grand way to conclude the year.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Teresa M. Schwartz".

Teresa M. Schwartz

Enclosures

cc. Mr. David Brody



*Senator Bill Bradley giving the 1986
Cohen lecture*



*Mrs. Manuel Coben and Robert
Bork, who delivered the tenth
memorial lecture*



*Arthur Liman talking with students
following his 1988 lecture*

The
George
Washington
University
WASHINGTON DC

National Law Center
Washington, DC 20052

Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Lecture

National Law Center
of
The George Washington
University

October 23, 1990

The Manuel F. Cohen Memorial Lectureship was created by the friends and colleagues of Manny Cohen and established at the National Law Center in 1979. This endowed lecture serves as a living memorial to Manny Cohen, a leader in the field of securities law, a dedicated public servant, former Chairman of the SEC, legal scholar, and a teacher at the law school for nearly two decades.

The memorial lectures have been given by: The late Arthur Goldberg, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Donald T. Regan, former Secretary of the Treasury and Counsel to the President; Lloyd N. Cutler, former Counsel to the President; the late Carl McGowan, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit; Louis Loss, Professor at the Harvard Law School; Richard Posner, Judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; Senator Bill Bradley; Rudolph W. Giuliani, former U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York; Arthur Liman, former Chief Counsel of the Senate Iran/Contra Committee; and Robert H. Bork, former Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

The Memorial Lectureship Fund also sponsors a visiting scholar program at the law school. The scholars have been: Irving M. Pollack, former SEC Commissioner; David Ratner, Professor and former Dean of the University of San Francisco Law School; Eugene Rotberg, former Vice President and Treasurer of the World Bank; Melvin A. Eisenberg, Professor of Law at the University of California, Berkeley; Stanley Sporkin, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia; Joel Seligman, Professor of Law at the University of Michigan; Boris Bittker, Professor Emeritus of Law at Yale University; and Barkley Clark, Professor of Banking Law on leave from the National Law Center.



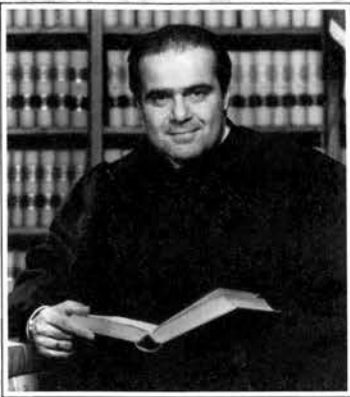
Manuel F. Cohen

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL MANUEL F. COHEN MEMORIAL LECTURE

Justice Antonin Scalia speaks on “Common Law Judges in Federal Law Courts”

Tuesday, October 23, 1990, at 4:15 p.m.
2000 H Street, N.W.
Lerner Hall, Lower Level 101
Washington, D.C.

Members of the law school community and friends and colleagues of Manuel F. Cohen are invited to attend the lecture and the reception that follows at the University Club, Marvin Center, 800 Twenty-first Street, N.W.



Antonin Scalia

Justice Scalia has had a remarkable career in the law. He has spent over half of his career in public service—on the bench and at the highest levels of the Executive Branch of government. During his career he also has taught at several distinguished law schools and practiced with a major law firm.

Justice Scalia received his A.B. *summa cum laude* from Georgetown University and his LL.B. *magna cum laude* from Harvard where he was Note Editor of the *Harvard Law Review*. Shortly after graduating from law school, he entered private practice with Jones, Day, Cockley and Reavis in Cleveland. In 1967, he began his career as a teacher and scholar at the University of Virginia Law School.

In 1971, Justice Scalia left the law school to serve in the government. He first held the position of General Counsel of the Office of Telecommunications Policy in the Executive Office of the President. In 1972, he became Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States and later served as Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel. In 1977, Justice Scalia returned to teaching. For a short time he was Scholar in Residence at the American Enterprise Institute and also Visiting Professor at Georgetown University Law Center. He then joined the faculty at the University of Chicago Law School.

In 1982, Justice Scalia was appointed by President Reagan to the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit where he served until 1986. He assumed his current position as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in September 1986.

During his career, Justice Scalia has served in leadership positions in the American Bar Association, published numerous scholarly articles in the fields of administrative and constitutional law, and served as Editor of *Regulation Magazine*.