

## Institute Gains World-Wide Recognition in Trade Law

The Institute for Foreign and International Trade Law is an organization dedicated to furthering the understanding and development of International Trade Law. More specifically, the Institute concentrates its efforts in two general areas. First, it promotes the education and instruction of American students in American International Trade Law, while at the same time attempting to make the American approach, in general, more apparent to foreign students. Second, it attempts to prepare a guideline for the future International Trade policies of both the United States and the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC).

The idea for such an Institute was first germinated by Professor Heinrich Kronstein in 1946. Professor Kronstein believed firmly in the need

an insight into the American approach themselves, they also impart to their students and colleagues valuable knowledge of the trade systems underlying the European Economic Community.

The second general function of establishing a basic American position on the various phases of trade law is accomplished by conferences held to consider a specific area of concern. These conferences bring together the leading authorities in the United States on topics such as anti-trust, shipping, and patent law. Also in attendance at the conferences are experts from EEC who offer suggestions concerning the American approach and its international effects. The result of the conferences is the publication of pamphlet reports which are indicative of a plausible approach to



Dr. Arvid Deringer addresses students as guest of the Institute for Foreign and International Trade Law.

for a freer interchange of ideas as a means for a more unified system of trade negotiation. The European economy at that time was torn and ravished by war, but optimism led many, including Professor Kronstein, to believe that the industrial capability of Europe had by no means been destroyed.

The idea for an Institute of International Trade Law continued to develop until 1954, when the Institute for Foreign and International Trade Law was formally established. The nucleus of the organization consists of the two "sister institutes" at Georgetown and Frankfurt, Germany, and is supplemented by a working agreement with the University of Bern in Switzerland.

### Exchange Program

The actual work of the Institute consists, in part, of an exchange program of qualified individuals, students and professors alike. Each year, one Georgetown graduate is sent to Switzerland and two are sent to Germany for advanced study of European Trade systems, thus facilitating a better understanding of the problems faced by American International Trade Law.

In return for the American exchange students, qualified European scholars are sent to Georgetown to gain an insight into the American approach concerning the problems inherent in International Trade recur-

ring cartel members and other members to restrictive trade practices. In explaining this complex and highly technical Ordinance, he developed some of the "infinite difficulties" involved in reducing the general language of the Treaty of Rome into an acceptable and workable form, which will at one and the same time satisfy the need of developing a unified community and still prove acceptable to the diverse member nations of the Common Market.

Some of the technical questions discussed concerned such problems as who is to be covered by the Ordinance, what exemptions will be granted, and how the regulations will be supervised and policed. Dr. Deringer also traced many of the problems that have arisen and will arise pursuant to the implementation of Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty. As he aptly pointed out, the union can only build solidly by emerging step-by-step, and no amount of spectacular speech-making will obviate the necessity of hard work and "give and take" at the implementation level. "There are ties being effected today in Europe which will be irrevocable; Uniform Federal Law is evolving and will one day guide the United States of Europe."

During the question period which followed the speaker's main remarks, he proved himself a personable and willing "debater." The audience was obviously eager to extend the discussion into some of the political implications of the Common Market, and Dr. Deringer did not disappoint them. Speaking off-hand and in an un-official capacity, he ventured opinions on some of the following subjects:

- Political Unification of Europe; Political unification is becoming a reality in spite of the critics to the contrary. The basis for it is laid in the economic unity, and every economic provision accepted by the member nations is also an acceptance of one more step toward political unification.
- Britain and the Common Market; There are many thorny problems that must be worked out, among which are Britain's reluctance to give up any of her national sovereignty, some of her Commonwealth preferences, and the problems arising out of agricultural regulations in the Common Market.
- The United States and the Common Market; the recent Trade Bill passed

successful techniques to the Common Market scheme. By a free exchange of ideas, EEC hopes to discover the ways and means of "building a better European mousetrap," as it were. This, of course, cannot be accomplished until a smoothly functioning system of trade regulation can be established.

Dr. Kronstein has been a driving force behind the success of the Institute and is currently serving as co-director of both the Georgetown and Frankfurt programs. Cooperating with Dr. Kronstein in the Georgetown program are Professors Edwin J. Bradley and John T. Miller. Assistants are Reinhold Mayerle, of Tübingen, Eugene Auer, of Switzerland and Paul Dommer, LL.B., '60, research assistant at Georgetown. Georgetown graduates abroad are John Mumby



Participants in this year's program of the Institute for Foreign and International Trade Law include: top row (L-R) Peter P. Dommer, Prof. Ernst von Caemmerer, Prof. Heinrich Kronstein (Director), Prof. John T. Miller, Jr., Paul Bonhas, Dr. Hartmut Johannes; bottom row (L-R) Eugene Auer, Prof. Edwin J. Bradley, Reinhold Mayerle.

## DR. DERINGER VISITS LAW CENTER UNDER INSTITUTE EXCHANGE PLAN

The Georgetown Law Center was privileged by the visit of Dr. Arvid Deringer on Tuesday, October 24th. He spoke on the subject of "An Interpretation of Ordinance 17, as applied to Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome".

Dr. Deringer appeared as the guest of the Law Centers internationally respected Institute for Foreign and International Trade Law, which is under the guidance of Professor Heinrich Kronstein. This was one in a series of visits of students and professors as part of an exchange program between The Law Center and its European "sister institution," the University of Frankfurt.

Dr. Deringer is, as was related by Professor Edwin J. Bradley, chairman of the program, "a man of incomparable qualifications." He is a member of the German Bundstag, the European Parliament of the Common Market, and for many years has practiced Anti-Trust Law in Germany.

He was particularly well qualified to speak on the topic, as he personally was charged by the European Parliament in Strasbourg to write the report on this Ordinance. Essentially, as Dr. Deringer explained, it is an implementing regulation, designed to put into effect practically Articles 85 and 86 of the Treaty of Rome. Its fundamental purpose is to prevent competition in the Common Market from becoming "distorted" and accomplishes this through regulations gov-

erning cartel members and other members to restrictive trade practices. In explaining this complex and highly technical Ordinance, he developed some of the "infinite difficulties" involved in reducing the general language of the Treaty of Rome into an acceptable and workable form, which will at one and the same time satisfy the need of developing a unified community and still prove acceptable to the diverse member nations of the Common Market.

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