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whether a criminal defendant can gain his pre-trial freedom, or languish in jail for an average of seventy-five days.

The Georgetown-D.C. Bail Project, now one of more than fifty such projects in operation throughout the United States, encompasses all criminal offenses for which bail could be allowed. Its staff interviews criminal defendants and makes recommendations to judicial officers, enabling more than seventy-five per cent of these defendants to gain their pre-trial freedom on personal recognizance. These defendants are granted pre-trial freedom upon "the execution of a personal bond in the bail amount required without being required to supply additional assurance of their presence at the trial in the form of a surety bond."

Among the criteria set by the project for release on personal recognizance which have been deemed important in determining recommendations to judicial officers are: residence in the greater Washington area, family ties, employment, character (previous no-shows are eliminated), and prior criminal record. The key factor in making the determination by the Project staff members tends to be: responsibility, *e.g.* evidence of family support, long residence, employment, and general family ties. Alcoholics and narcotics addicts are excluded from the project because of the fear that on the date of the trial, they will be unable to appear in court due to overindulgence. Better than ninety-seven per cent of those freed on personal recognizance due to Proj-

ect recommendations have appeared in court at the scheduled time. Almost two thousand individuals have been released and less than sixty have failed to show.

The first director of the D.C. Bail Project, Assistant Dean David J. McCarthy, Jr., and the present director, Adjunct Professor Richard R. Moller, both have testified extensively before Congress in support of the creation of a Government agency to carry out the work of the Project when its funds expire. The project has culminated in the passage of the Bail Reform Act of 1966, (Public Law 89-465), which sets the procedure enabling judicial officers to release defendants prior to trial. The most important release condition is personal recognizance, followed by placement in the custody of a specified person or agency willing to supervise him, restrictions on travel, association, or place of abode, execution of an appearance bond with a deposit with the court of not more than ten per cent of the amount of the bond, or any other reasonable condition deemed necessary to assure appearance as required. The Act also sets penalties for the failure to appear.

Presently pending before Congress is a bill to establish the District of Columbia Bail Agency. This Agency would secure data and provide "for any judicial officer in the District of Columbia reports containing verified information concerning any individual with respect to whom a determination is made." A report would then be made by the agency with or without a recommendation for release.

In effect, the Agency would replace the Georgetown-D.C. Bail Project in the interviewing, verifying and recommendation process.

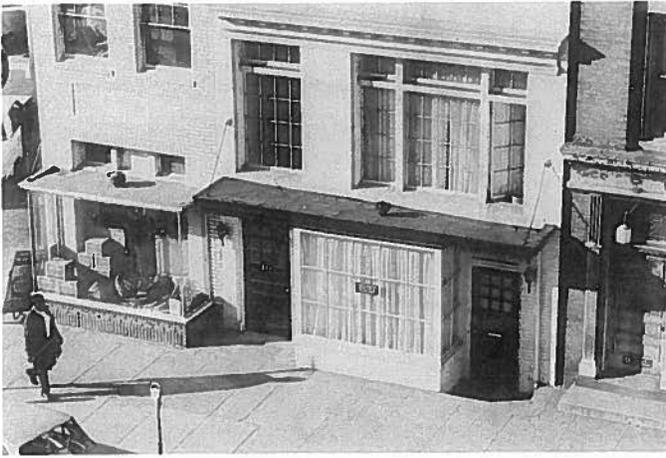
The Ford Foundation grant expired on September 30th, and funds have not yet been appropriated for a District of Columbia Bail Agency. To cover the hiatus between the Ford grant's expiration and a federal appropriation for a new Agency, the Eugene and Agnes Meyer Foundation has granted support for one more month. It thus appears that a giant step has been taken to close the gap between the theory and practice of the concept of "equal justice for all."

INSTITUTE FOR FOREIGN TRADE

At the close of World War II, many people were concerned with re-establishing law as the measure of order in Germany, and equally important in the minds of some was the concept of European integration. Highly interested in both concepts was Professor Heinrich Kronstein, a professor of law at Georgetown University since 1946. The story of the Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law housed in a mysterious white building across from the Law Center is the story of Professor Kronstein's work to actualize these concepts.

The idea of an institute is more common to European than to American universities. Basically an institute is a research facility developed by an individual professor in his particular field. Working within the university structure, the professor compiles a specialized library; and he and his staff work on problems submitted by individuals, groups and firms. He charges fees for expert opinions, but the bulk of financial support comes from the university and private benefactors. His staff is usually made up of students on the level of American post-graduates.

Professor Kronstein's work with the Institute began in 1955, when German industrialist Doctor Wilhelm Schulte zur Hausen made a grant for two exchange fellowships. The Ger-



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man student would work at the Institute, originally quartered in the Professor's home; and the American, preferably from Georgetown, would be attached to the *Institut fuer auslaendisches und internationales Wirtschaftsrecht*, at Frankfurt University where the Professor was also one of the *Institut* directors. Close co-operation between the separate operations continued, and other private sources contributed to the expansion of the operation. Since 1957, the Institute has been formally associated with Georgetown University and housed in its buildings.

The present aims of the Institute are the research and publication of, and conferences on, the problems of corporation law, international private organizations, antitrust law and the relation of institutions to government and individuals. The major project of the Institute at the present time is a study of the European cartel system, which will be completed sometime in 1967. When the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, a progeny of the Marshall Plan, learned of the Institute's work, it asked the Frankfurt *Institut* to work in co-operation with its American counterpart. The co-operation is typical, but the two groups never lose sight of their separate identities.

In other projects the Institute has contributed to the redrafting of the German corporate statute, published a case and text book, (*Major American Antitrust Laws* (Kronstein, Miller and Schwartz, New York, 1958)),

suggested that arbitration become a procedure for private commerce regulation, and analyzed the Federal Trade Commission. Major international conferences have been held on restraint of competition, the extra-territorial effects of trade regulations and the proposed European trademark convention.

Much of the actual research work is done by the exchange students who are supported by scholarships. American students now work in Germany and Switzerland, and students from those countries work at the Institute here.

Professor Kronstein is convinced that the Institute will further understanding between Europe and America by making sources of knowledge open to both. Moreover, by introducing speakers of various disciplines at their lectures the Institute hopes to help place law in general and trade law in particular in its proper relation to the whole of man's life.

NATIONAL DEFENDER PROJECT

The National Defender Project of the National Legal Aid and Defender Association was established on January 1, 1964 by a \$6 million grant from the Ford Foundation. Scheduled to run for five years, the NDP

was designed to improve the administration of justice by providing better facilities to people who cannot afford counsel. Through selective use of its funds, the NDP has been able to make more than thirty-five grants to city, county and state organizations.

Administration of the NDP is handled by a policy-making National Advisory Council which is implemented by the Executive Committee of the NLADA. From Washington and Chicago offices, the Project Staff carries out its directives.

The Project Director is Major General Charles L. Decker, formerly Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. General Decker, who was graduated first in his Georgetown Law Center class, founded the Judge Advocate General's School and has been active in criminal trial work since 1932.

The basic implementation of the NDP is achieved through its grants to city, county and state defender organizations to expand and to establish defender programs. Hopefully these demonstration programs will serve as examples for other communities. Presently the grants are of two types: The first demonstrates service by existing defender offices; the second demonstrates co-ordinated assigned counsel systems. Quality expansion is the keynote of both types.

Demanding requirements, designed to assure a high rate of success, must be met before the NDP will give consideration to a request for a



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Maj. Gen. Charles L. Decker, Director, National Defender Project.