

Address

given by Professor Heinrich Kronstein at the Ceremony on
March 30, 1965

Father Rector, Dean Dean, Excellencies, Reverend Fathers,
Judge Burger, Friends!

There could not be a better programmatic speech of the Director of the Institute than the speech of Judge Burger which you just have heard. Therefore I am very happy that it is now my only remaining job to accept the charter and the gifts in a spirit of gratitude and humility. We feel a very heavy debt to you, Father Rector, for granting us the charter and to you, Paul Dean, for giving approval on behalf of the Law School. We are overwhelmed by the simple and straight-forward presentation of the gift from you, my friend Schulte zur Hausen, acting not only on behalf of yourself but on behalf of Mrs. Julia Thyssen and others. From the beginning Dr. Schulte zur Hausen has been so identified with our work and such a generous supporter that I cannot imagine how I could have developed all our plans and programs without him. Our American sponsors, represented by the renowned Judge Thurman Arnold, Mr. Milton Freeman and by Mr. Kurt Grunebaum, are helping us not only financially but - even more-morally through the guaranty that our Institute here will be largely American-financed just as our Institute in Frankfurt is German-financed. This is sound from all points of view. Thank you!

We shall do the best possible job we can as we research our field of international trade regulation. Our first assignment is the preparation of an opinion on the impact of cartels on international trade. This job will be the basis of much more far-reaching studies

which are underway. Nothing will better illustrate our approach to this problem than a short reference to a conversation which I recently had with the president of a most effective international organization who is fully convinced that the members of our two institutes will make the best possible collection of material under the present free or restricted flow of technological information on raw materials and on industrial products. This is so among industrial countries as well as between these countries and the so-called developing countries. These developments call for action provided the restraint on technological exchange, on the supply of raw material or industrial products is more than justifiable under the principles of international trade envisaged by the groups combined in this great international organization. I believe it is a wonderful expression of confidence given to the integrity of our work that my friends of the Department of Justice and of the Department of State give us their cooperation just as much as do the industrial people who participate in establishing the American funds of our Institute. I am sure that we will prove the confidence given to us is not undeserved.

All our work we will do with the conviction that it is the purpose of university research to be neutral but not to be sterile. We can only be neutral in a particular meaning of the word. Let me explain this statement by a reference to meetings which some years ago a group of Yale professors had with a group of our University. At these meetings, Thurman Arnold, the late Walton Hamilton, Alexander Michelson and Jerome Franck on the one side, formulated the following

conclusions: We believe in the same values while we differ in the question whether these values are absolute or relative. There are many different roads which we can take in the direction to these values. We have to be fully neutral in finding the right road among them, but all of them must lead to a law protecting the freedom and equality of man and the free exchange of information among nations.

Our work will be done under the strong influence of the American European community. The presence of their Excellencies the German and Swiss Ambassadors and the representatives of the French and Dutch Embassies gives me a wonderful opportunity to thank them and their governments for all the help they give us continuously. We will not forget the conversations with my Friend Walter Hallstein in 1948 and later in Georgetown with Father Walsh, Father Lucey, Ernst Feilchenfeld and me. Our close relationship to the universities of Berne and Frankfurt as well as with many other European schools will give us enough opportunity for exchange. We shall do our research as a real university institute, most interested in the presentation of our work to the students who after all are the heart of the matter. I hope that step by step a system can be worked out under which those participating in the research program of the Institute are afforded an opportunity to participate as students in the university. It has been the experience of the ^{past} ten years that institute work is best carried on if our research assistants are, as they have been, enabled to pursue courses in the university, and that the directors, as members of the teaching staff of the university, have the chance to meet

students and to present their experiences and research results to them. I am convinced that ways and means will be found that the director of the Institute remain on the teaching staff.

Now let me end with a word to our staff and to our former graduates of the Advisory Board. We have a charter, we have enough financial means, we have a very great responsibility, we have the most effective advice by Father McGrath, who for many years has been the fortress on which our Institute has stood, and let me assure you, we have the personnel basis to do our job. I rely most of all on you that you will continue your work. On the American side we will be strongly supported by Richard Buxbaum of the University of California in Berkeley, ~~by Professor Heinrich Rommen,~~ ^{*and Professor Heinrich Rommen,} by Professor Corwin D. Edwards of Oregon, and by Father Paul P. Harbrecht, Dean of Detroit Law School, my dear friend. On the German side we have been and will be in close contact with Professor Going, Professor Jaenicke, Professor Mosler and Professor Schlochauer. The next generation is fully prepared to do its job. We have with us my friend, Kurt H. Biedenkopf, Professor in Bochum, and the other young friends and habilitandi of mine, Professor Westmaecker in Muenster, Professor Steindorff in Munich, are just as much behind us. Of the youngsters of 1965, I only would like to mention Eckard Reh binder as a symbol of our group.

There is no reason to be ashamed that the result we have reached today is the end of my discussions. Many differences of opinions and many disappointments were on the way. Now they all have to be forgotten. They were necessary steps of a growing concept and idea. Father Rector, I have to report that the Institute for International and Foreign Trade Law of Georgetown University stands under your guidance. Let us go!