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Dean Rusk Center

University of Georgia School of Law

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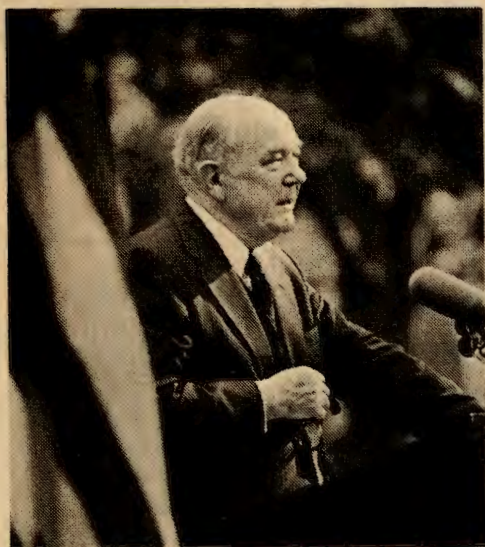
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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA FACULTY-STAFF NEWS

November 7, 1977

"The qualities of excellence which have marked the career of Dean Rusk are bound to leave their permanent imprimatur on the Center which bears his name . . . The Rusk Center is destined for greatness because it carries the name of a man of destiny."

Gov. George Busbee
in dedication keynote

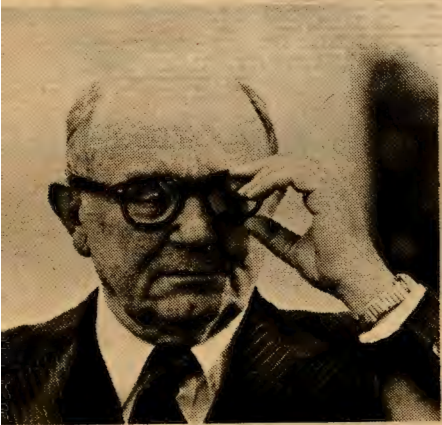


Applauding the former Secretary of State at the dedication of the Center for International and Comparative Law named in his honor were former First Lady Mrs. Lyndon Johnson and U.S. Ambassador to NATO, Tapley Bennett, a U.Ga. alumnus.

The Rusk Center . . . *'one of the threads binding the future'*



Among the dignitaries paying tribute to Rusk by words and presence at the dedication, (L-R) the wife of former Undersecretary of State George Ball, Law Dean Ralph Beard, Ball, Rusk's wife Virginia Rusk, Lady Bird Johnson, President Fred Davison and keynote speaker Gov. George Busbee paused outside 156-year-old Waddel Hall, second oldest building on campus.



Dedicated to Dean Rusk and the future . . .



Mrs. LBJ reminisces with the man her husband called "the decade's man of the ages."



Champion of beautifying America during her terms as First Lady, Lady Bird Johnson toured the Founder's Garden, home of the first garden club in America, with world-renowned landscape architect U.G.A. Dean Emeritus Hubert Owens.

Allowing that he felt a "certain twinge" at seeing a building with his name on it while he is still living, Sibley Prof. of International Law Dean Rusk said he hopes to see the Center for International and Comparative Law become one of the "threads that bind the future together." The Rusk Center is envisioned as a think-tank which will bring other great minds in international law to this campus to chart new approaches to legal blockades to international commerce. The center will focus on self-imposed legal barriers affecting states in international trade and which have tilted the balance of trade against the U.S.



Mrs. Johnson in a reflective moment during the outdoor dedication.



Former Undersecretary of State George Ball was Rusk's "alter ego" at the State Department, Rusk Ball's "mentor," according to each other's descriptions.



October Dedication Ceremony Marks Opening of the Dean Rusk Center



... I cannot emphasize too much the importance of the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law as the hub around which business and government can solicit foreign investment and encourage export of Georgia products.

... [A]n equally significant mission will be the education of lawyers in the highly technical mysteries of international law. The advantages of having legal specialists in this area, trained on home turf, are obvious.

The qualities of excellence which have marked the career of Dean Rusk are bound to leave their permanent imprimatur on the center which bears his name. In short, the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law is destined for greatness because it carries the name of a man of destiny.

*— From Dedicatory Keynote Address
October 28, 1977
Governor George Busbee*



LBJ Ranch
Stonewall, Texas

November 4, 1977

Dear Dean Beard,

Thank you for all the arrangements you made for my visit to the University of Georgia for the dedication of the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law.

It was an occasion full of warmth and the campus has such grand style. From the President's Home to the 1802 structure where the Dean Rusk Center is housed, it is full of tradition, a scholarly atmosphere, and special grace. I am so glad I had the pleasure to share in the ceremonies. My esteem for Dean Rusk is so deepfelt—I would not have rested easy if I had not joined you in saluting his great value to the School and indeed the Nation.

Please know how grateful I am to you and your staff for your many kindnesses. My good wishes go out to you.

Sincerely,

Lady Bird Johnson



Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson visits School of Law for Rusk Center Dedication



Mrs. LBJ reminisces with the diplomat her husband once called "the decade's man of the ages."



The Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law was authorized by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia in June, 1977. Its executive director joined the law faculty in July, 1977 and graduate research assistants began working in the summer of 1977.

The Center is governed by a board of University academic and administrative leaders which includes:

Dean Rusk, Chairman of the Board
 Sibley Professor of International Law
 Fred C. Davison
 President, University of Georgia
 J. Ralph Beard
 Dean, School of Law
 William C. Flewellen, Jr.
 Dean, College of Business
 Henry W. Garren
 Dean, College of Agriculture
 Robert N. Leavell
 Professor of Law
 Gabriel M. Wilner
 Professor of Law
 Victor Mamatey
 Professor of History
 Clifton W. Pannell
 Professor of Geography

Fredrick W. Huszagh, Executive Director of the Rusk Center and member of the Board of Directors, is an associate professor of law. A new member of the Georgia faculty, his biographical sketch appears on page 5. In a recent interview, Huszagh explains the function of the Rusk Center:

What type of information does the Center gather?

The Center seeks new knowledge on how specific laws and related institutions actually affect basic international trade and development activities. This knowledge will be systematically reviewed with interested policy makers in order to facilitate appropriate application and fundamental trade and development issues.

How does it go about its problem-solving task?

First of all, the Center attempts to accurately *identify* the environments in which recognized deficiencies in relationships among the public and private sectors exists. Secondly, it seeks to *quantify* the impact of these deficiencies on various facets of basic trade and development activities.

Thirdly, the research seeks to identify the *processes* which stimulate and retard these deficiencies.

Finally, the researchers aid policy makers in their efforts to understand, evaluate, and eliminate these deficiencies.

What is an example of a study in "deficiencies among public-private sector relationships?"

The Rusk Center research group has recently completed a systematic literature review to identify current U.S. laws and regulations which impose significant constraints on U.S. exports. From this review, three law-implementing institutions were selected for intensive study because of their importance concerning the key export issues of extraterritorial application of U.S. antitrust laws, export financing, and acquisition of export marketing information. Special attention is given to the structural features of these organizations which cause insensitivity to exporter needs.

What are some of the other research projects now underway?

The governance structures of offshore marine resources is the focus of a second Center study. Primary attention is devoted to the consequences of allocating regulation responsibilities among state and federal entities. It is an attempt to find ways to facilitate optimal marine resource utilization as well as provide basic insights on other areas subject to concurrent federal and state jurisdiction.

The Rusk Center will also examine the impact of current and proposed codes for regulating the transfer of technology on the development of nations having different levels of industrialization and socialization.

What is the Center's research manpower?

A small Center staff skilled in using the University of Georgia's substantial library and computer resources administers each project and graduate researchers from the University departments of law, political science, environmental science, business, agriculture, and other fields provide research manpower. Each project is supervised by a team of senior scholars from the University and other study centers who have had experience in government and business policy-making.

How is the research data made available to those who need it?

Data acquired through Center research and consultation efforts is being processed for electronic storage to maximize the Center's utility to scholars, public officials, and business executives. Perhaps the best way in which the Rusk Center serves the public is through the special skills which its graduate students take with them as they complete degrees and enter public and private professions.



George W. Ball was U.S. Undersecretary of State from 1961-1966. In this capacity he served as deputy and personal friend to Dean Rusk during an important period of U.S. history. He was invited to the dedication ceremony to add his personal reflections on Rusk's achievements and character.



Two former U.S. Secretaries of State spend a few moments deliberating on strategies for world peace or other topics approachable only by those whose common diplomatic decision-making and crisis-handling experiences qualifies them in a unique manner. Henry Kissinger visited the University campus in February as keynote speaker for the UGA Alumni Seminar on the Soviet Union. He toured the Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law and had breakfast with Professor Rusk, who introduced him at the Alumni Seminar. Mr. Kissinger's appearance marks the second time a U.S. Secretary of State has visited the School of Law in ten months. Secretary Vance came to Athens in April 1977 as Law Day speaker.

The current \$3,000,000 development program to raise private funds for additional scholarships, endowed chairs, special educational programs, and to assist in establishing and enriching the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law, has been designated as "The Talmadge Fund" to honor one of Georgia's most illustrious senators and his family. United States Senator Herman E. Talmadge, son of the late Governor Eugene Talmadge, was born and reared in Georgia and is a graduate of The University of Georgia School of Law. Now in his twenty-first year as a U.S. Senator from Georgia, he previously served as Governor of the state during which time Georgia rose to the forefront in industrial expansion, rural road building and natural resources conservation.

Talmadge was elected to the senate in 1956 and has become a leading national authority on fiscal policy, agriculture and rural development, health care and welfare reform.

\$3 Million Fund Drive Announced October 28



Proposed Allocations

\$1,000,000 for faculty enrichment and program development. These funds will be utilized to establish the Talmadge Chair of Public Law and to supplement faculty salaries at the associate level in order to make them competitive with competing law schools from which good faculty members are recruited. Maintaining a full contingent of faculty through state and private funds will generally reduce the student faculty ratio and add teaching strength in several critical areas.

\$1,000,000 to place scholarship funding on a substantive basis so that financial aid is available to the academically qualified students who are in need of assistance to complete three years of law studies. The funds will also enrich extracurricular student activities such as the Moot Court Program, the *Georgia Law Review* and *Georgia Journal*, and clinical education program.

\$1,000,000 to underwrite various research projects undertaken by the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law and to generally finance its work along with other foundation grants.

The Rusk Center— service at the state, national and international level

The name may baffle some people, but the staff of the Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law at the university's School of Law is working toward solutions to state and national as well as international problems.

Fredrick W. Huszagh, law professor and executive director of the Rusk Center, explains that "some research services are requested and some we've performed to anticipate and create a need. One of our roles is to mobilize university resources for complex policy problems. We do that by working with professors both here and at other universities."

A small center staff skilled in using the university's vast library and computer resources provides basic administrative support, while specially trained graduate students from the business, political science and law schools provide research manpower. The center has four full-time fellows who have completed all Ph.D. or professional course work and whose dissertations are part of the center's projects. Six to eight other exceptional graduate students from different disciplines are involved on a less than full-time basis.

All center efforts are coordinated with private and public sector officials, and major center projects are supervised by teams of scholars from the university and elsewhere, many of whom have been active in government and business policymaking.

Currently there is a dispute concerning the boundary between Georgia and South Carolina. Last winter center researchers prepared a memorandum identifying the various legal principles applicable to the definition of a Georgia-South Carolina boundary in the Savannah River and off-shore. This past



Discussing one of their current projects are Rusk Center staff members (left to right) Ann Dunn, Roger Robinson, Robert Lohn, Mary Chaffin, Fredrick Huszagh, John McIntyre, Joseph Chang, Kristen Gustafson, and Dean Rusk.

summer, at the request of the Attorney General's Office, other center staff evaluated the costs and benefits associated with various claims Georgia might make in this boundary dispute. Huszagh feels efforts like these can materially aid the development of optimal litigation strategies.

Another center project visualizes a comprehensive study of state interests, including Georgia's, in marine resources beyond the current three-mile limit. According to a center monograph written by Milner Ball, a Senior Fellow and law professor, there is a lot to be considered, since a boundary extension of nine miles would effectively involve an enormous parcel of public land. This research is viewed by the center as a vehicle for exploring basic federal-state relationships and determining whether or not revisions are needed in these relationships.

During the past year, center staff members have also studied published material on the resource and development needs of specific provinces in the

Philippines and in Mexico that are severely underdeveloped. The center is trying to determine how local governments can be instrumental in stimulating the transfer and adaptation of the technology necessary for progress. The study is projected to work with a variety of Georgia businesses as well as university personnel to facilitate the long-term development of these regions in the Philippines and Mexico. Huszagh said that "our work in this area should provide insights on the various roles Georgia enterprises can play in these emerging markets. It should also facilitate development of domestic development programs that treat differences in states, and counties within states, as a resource rather than a liability."

The center's major project concerns exports. Many federal regulations impede competitiveness of Georgia's exports to foreign lands. "We studied the situation and suggested last spring in Senate testimony that law reform in export trade regulation should provide for

differential treatment for different products in this country so we could emphasize and streamline the export process for those products to major world markets. We suggested the government might also need to make special accommodation for exports to particular countries that would be potentially large markets," Huszagh continued.

In connection with its export studies, the center is modeling the interagency decisional process because export licensing now involves three departments—Commerce, State and Defense. Draft legislation prepared at the center proposes that interagency decision-making involve a majority vote concept, a unique departure from current and past traditions of the executive branch.

When an important decision involves several different departments, no one department should have a veto. There are trade-offs involved and at any given time it may be more important to expand trade than to allow another nation some advantage in another area. The kind of process being proposed by Dean Rusk, Samuel H. Sibley Professor of international law and Huszagh in Senate and House testimony would operate at the lower levels. The final decision on important questions might be made by the President alone.

In summing up the center's service role, it is clear the staff does not view the center as an entity apart from the law school and the rest of the university. The center's resources are in the university's departments themselves and their graduate students who work on center projects. During the process, these graduate students and university professors can acquire, perfect, and apply skills in policy analysis, legislation and administration that are absolutely unique. When these students leave the university, they will have a unique understanding that will aid our government of the future in being more efficient in dealing with citizen needs.★

PROFILE: Joshua Laerm

Developing programs for the Museum of Natural History



When does a philosopher become a scientist? When he's Dr. Joshua Laerm, director of the University of Georgia Museum of Natural History Collections and assistant professor of zoology and geology.

Laerm did undergraduate work in philosophy at Penn State, then turned to science when "I became interested in knowledge, truth and what it was that man could understand about life and his surroundings," explained Laerm. His present research involves vertebrate paleontology, evolutionary morphology, and mammalian systematics.

After working for three years as an oceanographer and completing graduate work in biology at the University of Illinois, Laerm applied

for a position at several universities.

"I decided to work here because I liked the Athens area and was impressed by the university. There is a good balance between teaching and research and it's a pleasant place to work. It has allowed me a very fulfilled existence and the chance to do things that other people only dream about," said Laerm.

As director of the university's Museum of Natural History Collections, Laerm's role is that of a consortium chairman. "I have no administrative functions over the other collections. I am curator for the zoology collection and act as a spokesman for the six collections.

(continued on next page)

5-31-79

Rusk Center plans national service

By JEFFREY JOWDY

Computerized info service will use phone lines to each state capitol to keep governors informed

information via long distance phone calls to the governors' offices and then reproduce the information at the office in 8-10 seconds per type-written page in a high-quality format. "Once we have a magnetic copy of the letter, we can have the information in the hands of the other party in the time it takes to dial plus ten seconds," Lohn said.

By summer's end the Rusk Center for International Law at the University could be serving the nation's governors as computerized information service bank.

The proposed system would send information on national and international trade and political issues by phone line to the office of each state's governor.

"So far as we have encountered, it is the first program of this magnitude," said Robert Lohn of the Rusk Center, who designed the system.

Through the National Governors Association officials hope federal funding for the program will be forthcoming. Lohn noted first reaction from the government has been favorable.

"If plans go well, we will have it set up this summer," Frederick Huszagh, director of the Rusk Center said.

In giving the governors and their key aides a weekly document dealing with "highly salient" information on what is

happening in Washington, D.C. and the world, and specialized information for the individual states, Huszagh feels the system would give the governors the ability to deal much more effectively with national and international issues that affect their states.

"Once the federal government understands that this capability exists among the states...the federal government will suddenly have to go about developing some totally new strategies in dealing with the states," Huszagh said. He added that "philosophically, we believe that the states have a lot to offer on national issues."

According to Lohn, the current historical perspective is that "the states can't respond swiftly to federal

initiatives."

"The new system would allow the center to both send out information and solicit responses," according to Huszagh. "You begin to exchange data," Huszagh said. He remarked that the center will be able to gauge the governors' responses to different issues and see where they agree and disagree.

"The governors' interests are inward looking," according to Huszagh, "at the state, not the nation."

"What we are really trying to do is transmit diverse information in memo form and do it almost instantly on conventional paper," Lohn said.

Currently, Lohn noted, it is difficult to get information to the governors without going

through a typical hierarchy. He noted that "there are some types of information which needs to go directly to the governor."

Currently, such information would be sorted with the rest of the ordinary mail, Lohn said. The new system would allow the information to go directly to the governor, whereas a correspondence would be opened and sent to the appropriate department, before making its way up the bureaucratic ladder to the governor.

The system would enable the center to "exchange information directly into the principal office of the governor without going through the intermediate agencies," Lohn said.

The system will send the

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