

Spring 1971

Gavel Raps, v. 3, Law Day Special, 1971

University of South Carolina School of Law Student Bar Association

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GAZETTE WRAPS

VOLUME 3 LAW DAY SPECIAL, 1971

NEWSPAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

Rusk Headlines Law Day

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk heads a list of distinguished legal scholars who will participate in a special two-day Law Day Conference April 30-May 1 at the University of South Carolina.

Rusk will be the featured speaker at the Law Day Banquet Saturday, May 1 at Carolina Coliseum.

Rusk, professor of International Law at the University of Georgia School of Law, served as Secretary of State under the late President Kennedy and former President Johnson.

The conference is being sponsored by the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education about Communism and Its Contrast with Liberty Under Law, in cooperation with the University of South Carolina School of Law and the Department of International Studies at USC.

The theme of the conference is "Non-Conformity and the Law: Contrasts in Today's World."

The conference will begin Friday, April 30 and continue through Saturday at the Town House Motor Inn, 1615 Gervais Street, Columbia.

It will consist of four sessions in which the lineup of noted legal scholars compare the status of freedom of speech, movement, publications, religion, education, literature, youth, culture and related matters as these exist in the Soviet Union, China, Eastern Europe and the United States.

Each session will feature a 45-minute presentation by one of the scholars.

The main speakers will be Professor Jerome A. Cohen of Harvard Law School; Professor Dietrich Andre Loeber, Stanford University Law School; Professor Leon Lipson, Yale Law School; and Bryan Crozier, editor-director, Institute for Study of Conflicts, Ltd., London, England.

Others who will take part in the conference as commentators and moderators include Professor George Haimbaugh of the USC Law School; Dr. Richard L. Walker, director of the Institute of International Studies at USC; Dr. Bernard A. Ramundo, Georgetown University Law School; Professor Joseph Schiebel, director of the Russian Area Studies Program at Georgetown University; Professor Victor H. Li, Columbia Law School; Frank R. Barnett, president of the National Strategy

Information Center, New York; Professor Oswald P. Backus, University of Kansas; and Eugene Methvin, associate editor of "Reader's Digest."

The conference is part of the ABA Committee's continuing law student-educator program. The committee conducts studies and educational programs on communist tactics, strategy and objectives in order to illustrate the contrast between life under communist rule and liberty under law.

The conference begins Friday, April 30 with registration at the Town House Motor Inn from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. There will be no admission charge to any of the Conference sessions.

Lunch will be served from 12:30 to 1:45 p.m. The luncheon will be free of charge to all students in attendance.

Following lunch, there will be a welcoming address by Dean Robert W. Foster of the USC Law School and opening remarks by Rear Adm. William C. Mott of the ABA.

The presentation by Cohen will begin at 2:15 with comments by Walker and Li and a question and answer period to follow.

After a coffee break at 3:40 to 4 p.m. the second presentation by Loeber will begin at 4 p.m. with a commentary by Haimbaugh and Schiebel.

The Saturday session of the conference will begin with a continental-style breakfast, also free of charge to students in attendance, from 8:30 to 9 a.m.

The first presentation by Crozier will begin at 9 a.m. with commentary by

Methvin and Barnett.

The second presentation by Lipson will begin at 10:45 a.m., with commentary by Ramundo and Backus.

The Law Day Banquet will be Saturday, May 1 at the Carolina Coliseum beginning with a cocktail hour from 6 to 7 p.m. Rush is



scheduled to speak at approximately 8:15 p.m. The banquet will conclude with a dance at the Coliseum from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Student tickets to the banquet will be \$5 per couple prior to the conference and \$6 per couple when purchased at the Coliseum the night of the banquet. Tickets to the General public are \$15 per couple.

There will be another registration for the conference the week of April 26. Advanced tickets to the banquet may be purchased at that time or from Stuart Held, banquet chairman, any time before the conference begins.

Dress for the banquet will be coat and tie for men and cocktail or Sunday dresses for the ladies.

GAVEL RAPs



Volume 3 Law Day Special, 1971

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Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk served two Presidents for eight years as Secretary of State. He worked his way in silence if possible, moving by choice, behind the scenes of the White House and State Department, avoiding public controversy when he could.

The six-foot-plus 200-pound Rusk, with the soft accent of his native Georgia, did not make bitter enemies but he did not make intimate friends. He was a middle man in policy and a combination of scholar, soldier and organization man in experience. He was a nonpolitician without the political instinct for capturing public attention, destroying an antagonist or building personal power.

This image and his unswerving loyalty to his President often made the object of rumors that he was to be replaced.

Once, when such rumors were particularly thick, President Johnson was moved to say, "I think you do a great damage and a great disservice to one of the most able and most competent and most dedicated men I have ever known, Secretary Rusk. He sits to my right in the Cabinet room. He ranks first in the Cabinet and he ranks first with me."

President Kennedy brought Rusk to the State Department from the presidency of the Rockefeller Foundation and he became Secretary of State upon Kennedy's inauguration January 21, 1961. When Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson became President upon Kennedy's assassination, he kept him on.

Faced Numerous Crises

With both Presidents there were crises. Rusk was at Kennedy's side during the ill-fated Bay of Pigs invasion. He was there when East Germany began building the wall separating West and East Berlin and during the tension-filled Cuban missile crisis in 1962.

He backed and advised Johnson when the latter sent troops into the Dominican Republic to quell a revolt in April 1965. And always there was the Vietnam War. So strongly did he support President Johnson's policy that he became a favorite target of the "doves" in Congress and a pariah to college students. The latter image was believed responsible for the failure of prestigious universities to offer him ranking teaching posts for a year after the advent of the Nixon administration.

It was not known until February, 1970, when the former President made a television interview, that Johnson credited Rusk with a proposal that led to the unconditional halt of bombing of North Vietnam in March 1968.

Rusk viewed the war in Vietnam as making an important contribution to what he called "organizing a peace" in the world and he argued that "if we can deal successfully with this type of aggression — wars of liberation — I think we may well look forward to a considerable period of peace in the years ahead.

"I think the causes of war have diminished in variety," he continued, noting that religious wars and wars between ruling European dynasties are conflicts of the past.

"But," he said, "the years ahead are going to be tough and will require a great deal of cool-headedness, not only by us but by others, too."

Upon leaving office Rusk was made a "distinguished fellow" of the Rockefeller Foundation. The amount of the grant was not revealed.

For 11 months he was without a regular position and spent his time recording his memories of men and events for the presidential libraries of Kennedy and Johnson. At his insistence the contents of his tape recorded memories were not to be revealed for many years.

In December of 1969 Rusk was named professor of law at the University of Georgia.

From the Edge of Poverty

Rusk rose to prominence from the edge of poverty.

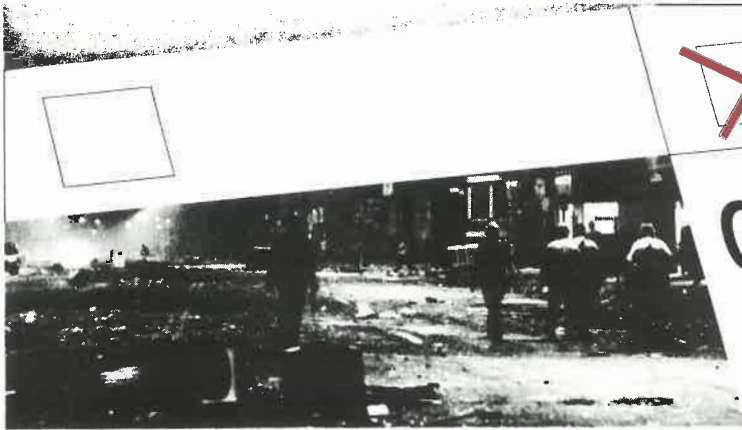
He was named David Dean after his birth in Cherokee county, Georgia, February 9, 1909, but dropped the David early in life.

His father was an ordained Presbyterian minister who was forced to give up preaching — and the \$50 monthly salary — because of a throat ailment. He supported the family of five children by teaching in a rural school and by farming until getting a job as a mail carrier in Atlanta.

Dean Rusk was graduated from high school in Atlanta and then worked in a law office for two years to get enough money to enter Davidson College, a Presbyterian institution in North Carolina.

There he waited on tables for his meals, served as president of the student Y.M.C.A., and as a captain in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He also participated in track, tennis, baseball, and basketball.

Despite all these activities, Rusk excelled scholastically and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary fraternity. He majored in political science. Rusk won a Rhodes scholarship and went to St. John's College, Oxford, where he studied politics, philosophy and economics. In the summers he attended German universities.



Channel change through law and reason

The Congress of the United States, the President, and the governors and mayors of nearly every state and major city in the nation have joined in proclaiming May first as Law Day USA.

What is Law Day? How did it come into being? Does it concern every citizen?

Law Day USA was conceived in 1957 by Charles S. Rhyne, a Washington, D.C., lawyer and then president of the American Bar Association, the national organization of the legal profession in the U.S.

The first observance of Law Day USA on May 1, 1958, was proclaimed by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Each year since 1958 the President of the United States has by proclamation designated May 1 for observance of Law Day. In 1961, the Congress, by joint resolution of both houses, set aside May first each year as "a special day of celebration of their liberties" and as an occasion for "rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law...."

The aim of the observance is to dramatize the values of living under a system of laws and independent courts that protect individual freedom and make possible a free society. The purposes of Law Day are educational and patriotic. The event is not a "lawyers' day," but rather an occasion for honoring the place of law in American life.

The objectives of Law Day USA: 1) To advance equality and justice under law; 2) To encourage citizen support of law observance and law enforcement; and 3) To foster respect for law and understanding of its essential place in American life.

Law Day is a day for reminding all citizens of the rights they hold under the Constitution and Bill of Rights and the protection of law: equal protection and equal justice...freedom from arbitrary search or arrest...equal educational and economic opportunity...a voice in free elections...private ownership of property...free speech, press and assembly...freedom of worship...the right to legal counsel and a prompt trial if accused of crime.

It is a day to when all citizens are asked to consider their individual responsibilities as free citizens. Such as: 1) The duty to obey and respect the law; 2) To be informed on issues of government and community

welfare; 3) To serve and defend the nation; 4) To assist agencies of law enforcement; 5) To practice and teach the principles of good citizenship in the home and elsewhere; 6) To respect the right of others, and 7) To serve on juries if called.

Law Day USA has received the endorsement of many prominent national organizations, including the National Governors' Conference, United States Conference of Mayors, National Education Association, National Conference of Bar Presidents, Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis and Optimist International, the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, American Heritage Foundation and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Since its inception, Law Day USA has become one of the most widely observed special days on the national calendar of special events.

The observance takes many forms. More than 1,300 state and local bar associations annually present special programs on or near May 1 to help dramatize the social and cultural values of our system of laws and courts. Programs include addresses by leaders in government, education, and law; sermons; mock trials; courthouse tours; essay contests and school assemblies. An estimated 40,000 separate programs are held each year throughout the country and tens of millions of Americans are made aware of the Law Day objectives throughout the communications media.

The observance is not confined to the continental limits of the United States. Each year, U.S. Army, Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps Judge Advocate Generals units conduct appropriate programs for armed forces personnel stationed at more than 125 bases throughout the U.S. and in the following countries abroad: Iceland, Azores, Canal Zone, Belgium, England, Ethiopia, France, West Germany, Guam, Libya, Thailand, Iran, Italy, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Republic of China, Ryukus Islands (Okinawa), Mariana Islands (Saipan) and South Vietnam, Spain and Turkey.

That Law Day USA occupies only a single calendar day merely is symbolic. It is an annual reminder that while the principles embodied in the observance are constant their viability cannot be taken for granted, but must be nurtured and sustained by all Americans.

LAW DAY CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Friday, April 30

Saturday, May 1

11:30 - 12:30 — Registration
 12:30 - 1:45 — Lunch
 1:45 - 1:50 — Welcome by Dean Robert W. Foster, USC Law School
 1:50 - 2:00 — Opening remarks by R. Adm. William C. Mott, ABA
 2:00 - 2:15 — Break
 2:15 - 3:40 — First Presentation by Jerome A. Cohen
 Commentary by: Richard L. Walker and Victor H. Li
 3:40 - 4:00 — Coffee Break
 4:00 - 5:30 — Second Presentation by Dietrich A. Loeber
 Commentary by: George Haimbaugh and Joseph Schiebel

8:30 - 9:00 — Continental Breakfast
 9:00 - 10:25 — Third Presentation by Bryan Crozier
 Commentary by: Eugene H. Methvin and Frank R. Barnett
 10:25 - 10:45 — Coffee Break
 10:45 - 12:15 — Fourth Presentation by Leon Lipson
 Commentary by Bernard A. Ramundo and Oswald P. Backus
 6:00 - 1:00 — Law Day Banquet

* All Conference Sessions at Town House Motor Inn, 1615 Gervais St.
 ** Law Day Banquet at Carolina Coliseum
 *** Friday Lunch, Saturday Continental Breakfast Free of Charge to Students

REGISTRATION FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP _____

I will attend

- () Luncheon, 12:30 p.m., Friday, April 30, 1971 at Town House Motor Inn — cost: \$3.00 per person
- () Afternoon session, Friday, April 30, 1971 at Town House Motor Inn — cost free.
- () I and my wife () and _____ guests will attend Law Day Banquet, Saturday, May 1, 1971 at 6 p.m. at Carolina Coliseum — cost \$15 per couple

I remit herewith \$ _____ and request that my tickets to the luncheon and/or banquet be mailed to the address indicated above.

Signature _____

Date _____

Return to:
 Mr. Dave Armstrong, Registration Chairman
 ABA-USC Law Day Conference
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