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Why Study International Law?
A Decade of the International Legal Studies Program at the University of Denver College of Law

VED P. NANDA

I. INTRODUCTION

The faculty decision in 1971 to establish the International Legal Studies Program at the University of Denver College of Law reflected a sound curriculum philosophy. After years of deliberation the faculty opted for a restructuring of its curriculum to allow J.D. students to select an area of concentration during their second year and take a number of courses in that area. This was a recognition of the emerging reality that the legal profession was becoming more specialized and that the College of Law had a responsibility to prepare lawyers for the future. Thus, while the teaching of basic skills and doctrine was to be pursued as vigorously as ever and the opportunity for one to be a generalist was to be preserved, the College was also to offer clusters of courses for those who wished to concentrate their studies in one or more areas of the law. These areas included natural resources, international legal studies, business

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1. REPORT OF THE CURRICULUM COMMITTEE, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER COLLEGE OF LAW, May 8, 1968. (Available from Associate Dean John Hanley.) In part, the report stated:
   The three-year curriculum should be structured to provide all students with an effective general legal background and a speciality at the level of the first degree in law. . . . . .
   The first-year curriculum should be composed of required courses. In the second and third years the students should be required to fulfill area requirements by taking a minimum of courses in specified areas and a minimum of hours in fields of concentration.
   REPORT OF THE DEAN, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER COLLEGE OF LAW, 1967-68, at 5. The author was a member of that curriculum committee.
2. The curriculum committee observed: "It is assumed the Bar expects us to produce basically trained generalists who can develop themselves in the traditional mold if they desire. But the curriculum must also recognize the trend to specialization and provide for it." REPORT OF THE DEAN, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER COLLEGE OF LAW, 1967-68, at 5.
planning, urban affairs, administration of justice, and the emerging emphasis in advocacy skills.\(^{3}\)

A year before the establishment of the International Legal Studies Program, the College Bulletin stated that the objective of the Program was “to prepare law students [for] an effective role in the contemporary interdependent world of business, federal agencies and international organizations.”\(^{4}\) The course offerings then included international law, international organizations, comparative law, international business transactions, international protection of human rights, law of the sea, international regulation of the environment, and international conflict resolution. The Bulletin noted that the “leading associates” of the Program were several “experts in the fields of international business, international organizations, and international diplomacy,”\(^{5}\) including lawyers, professors and international businessmen.

Only a few of the several factors which shaped and influenced the direction of the Program both at its inception and since then can be noted here. First, Denver was fast becoming a mecca of transplanted Easterners, many of whom had practiced international law and international business for several years as corporate counsel or private practitioners, and who were willing to graciously share their talents, experience and expertise as adjunct faculty at the law school. Second, Denver was becoming increasingly attractive as a location for national and international headquarters of many businesses and industries. Third, the faculty decided to vigorously support dual degree programs.\(^{6}\) For example, a student could pursue a J.D. degree and an M.A. or Ph.D. in international studies at the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) or an M.B.A. at the Graduate School of Business and Public Management. Both schools are among the most highly regarded schools in the country in their fields and enjoy high visibility and distinction.

A year after the Program was instituted, the Bulletin was instructive in indicating the nature and scope of the Program. Course offerings expanded from one to three courses in transnational business transactions. “In addition,” the Bulletin stated, “independent study and tutorials are available in several areas, including space law, the law of international agreements, international conflict resolution and U.S. foreign policy and the United Nations.”\(^{7}\) The Bulletin added that the Program “is designed to provide the student with an opportunity to pursue his interest in international law, international organizations, transnational business and re-

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3. The College decided in the mid-1970’s to offer four areas of emphasis: advocacy skills, business planning, international legal studies, and natural resources. For the latest information regarding these programs available for J.D. students, see UNIVERSITY OF DENVER BULLETIN, COLLEGE OF LAW, 1981-82, at 20-21.
5. Id.
7. UNIVERSITY OF DENVER BULLETIN, COLLEGE OF LAW, 1972-74, at 15.
lated areas." The Bulletin further stated:

Each student in the International Legal Studies Program works on an independent research project leading to a publishable article for the Denver Journal of International Law and Policy or some other law review.

Students in the Program enroll each year at the end of their third quarter. They are required to take at least 21 quarter hours (including International Law) in the area, but are also permitted to take not more than 15 quarter hours of courses in other departments of the University such as business, economics, international studies, history, sociology, etc.

The faculty includes several members of the regular faculty at the College of Law and at other schools and departments of the University as well as several practicing attorneys. The director of the Program is Professor Ved P. Nanda of the law faculty.

It is also necessary to place this discussion in the context of the rapid changes that have occurred on the international scene in relations among nations and peoples in the past few decades. Global problems have emerged which require international solutions. The widening gap between the rich and poor countries of the world, poverty and hunger, economic exploitation, the constant threat of nuclear catastrophe, ocean pollution, and violations of human rights are problems which threaten the future of mankind. Their solutions require innovative thinking and international cooperative action. A great challenge of our day is to devise appropriate international, regional, and national mechanisms capable of coping with the interdependence of peoples and nations of the world and the consequent internationalization of life brought about by the economic, social, and technological advances of the last few decades. The existing body of international law provides an inadequate framework for responding to this challenge. For it to accomplish its necessary task, existing international legal norms must be strengthened, new international organizations must be created and, most importantly, greater international understanding must be achieved.

The public international issues of war and peace, economic development, social justice, human rights, and protection of the physical environment are being examined continually to extend the rule of law in the international community. Cooperative efforts of the United Nations, regional organizations, governmental agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and private institutions have successfully promoted agreements on topics as diverse as the probing of outer space, peaceful uses of the Antarctic, deterrence and punishment of air hijackers, and control of international traffic in narcotic drugs. Much more needs to be done, however, to ensure for example, that ocean resources remain the "common

8. Id. at 14.
9. Id. at 15.
heritage of mankind," that the existing international dispute settlement mechanisms are strengthened and are widely used, and that the mad race to build deadly nuclear arsenals is halted.

In the private sector, international trade and foreign investment constantly expand as travel and migration increase. The activities of multinational enterprises as well as the needs of private individuals are producing new demands on international law. These developments in turn are causing reevaluation of the relationships between domestic and international legal systems.

It is in this broader context that the role of the International Legal Studies Program in the law school curriculum should be viewed. A major purpose of the Program is to equip students to be able not only to respond to these significant changes in both the public and private fields of international law, but also to provide creative initiative in fashioning new international institutions and structures to deal with these challenges and problems.

The College has continually augmented and updated the Program to provide in-depth and timely instruction that is vital to such an endeavor. The credit for this forward-looking approach is shared by the administration as well as the faculty. At the university level, former Chancellor Maurice Mitchell and the present Chancellor Ross Pritchard are both well known for their strong commitment to human dignity and world order. Both have demonstrated a keen interest in developing first rate programs in international studies and in international law. At the law school, Robert B. Yegge, Dean of the College of Law from 1966 to 1977, gave unfailing support to the Program during the planning stage in the late 1960's and through its infancy and early formative years. His successors, Acting Dean Lawrence Tiffany (1977-78) and Daniel Hoffman, Dean since 1978, have been equally firm and forthcoming in their encouragement, guidance and assistance to the Program. The College of Law faculty has been helpful in building and strengthening the curriculum and in hiring several new full-time faculty with interests in international law.

The Program attracts a large number of applicants nationwide. Of the 1980-81 first year class at the College of Law (180 students selected out of nearly 1800 applicants) 62 students out of 140 who responded to a questionnaire gave the International Legal Studies Program as an important reason for their choice to enroll at the University of Denver law school for their legal education. Two thirds of the entering class is from outside Colorado.

A decade after the establishment of the International Legal Studies

10. The record is on file with Ms. Claudia Tomlin, Admissions Officer of the College of Law.
11. The questionnaire was administered by Professor Lucy Yee, Chairperson, Admissions Committee.
Program is an appropriate time to reflect on that decade and to discuss the prospects for the future. Six components of the program will be discussed in the following sections: (A) The Academic Program; (B) The Denver Journal of International Law and Policy; (C) The Denver International Law Society; (D) The Myres S. McDougal Distinguished Lecture on International Law and Policy, Annual Regional Conferences of the American Society of International Law, and The Jessup International Moot Court Competition; (E) Internships, Externships, and Career Opportunities; and (F) Continuing Legal Education.

II. COMPONENTS OF THE PROGRAM

A. The Academic Program

The Program offers a broad range of courses in what have been traditionally described as public and private areas. To illustrate, in addition to the introductory international law course, seminars and courses are offered in comparative law, international organizations, international conflict management and resolution, international protection of human rights, international regulation of the environment, and law of the sea. Also, in addition to international economic law and seminars in international business transactions—including policies and institutions, international capital formation and security regulations, licensing and international business transactions in Latin America, with special reference to Mexico—there are course offerings in immigration and nationality, taxation of transnational enterprises, and international transportation law. Related courses are also available in admiralty and aviation law. Independent study areas in the recent past have included space law, the law of international agreements, international law and U.S. foreign policy, the law of transnational enterprises, the law of the European Community, international energy law, international resources law, and international labor law.

The introductory international law course is offered each year in the day division during the spring quarter when first year students are permitted in their third quarter to take one elective course. For the evening division students the course is offered during the winter quarter each year. Since the introductory international law course is either required or highly recommended for other courses or seminars in the Program and because it also constitutes one of the requirements for membership on the Denver Journal of International Law and Policy, first year day division students interested in the Program usually begin it by enrolling in the course during their third quarter. However, to accommodate the interests of those students who are unable to take the course during the spring quarter, the course is offered during other quarters as well; it was offered each quarter last year with an overall enrollment of 130 students. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, James Wallace, attempts to schedule every course and seminar offered in the Program at least once in two years to allow all students to take courses of their choice. Some courses
are offered more frequently because of student interest and need.

The faculty for the Program consists of several full-time faculty members and a large number of adjunct faculty who teach and supervise specific projects. Full-time faculty members include Professor William Altonin who teaches Admiralty; Professor William Beaney whose primary interest is U.S. foreign policy and international law and who is a member of the advisory board of the Journal; Professor Murray Blumenthal who teaches international conflict management and resolution; Professor James Branch who teaches the introductory international law course and advises the Jessup moot court team; Professor John Carver who is a guest lecturer in the law of the sea seminar; Professor Al Coco, Director of the library who lectures on research in international law; Professor Paul Dempsey who teaches international business transactions, international economic law, and international transportation law; Professor Ved Nanda who teaches the introductory international law course, comparative law, and several other courses; and Professor Howard Rosenberg who supervises internships and externships in international law. Among the adjunct faculty, those who have taught in the recent past include corporate counsellors, practitioners, and those serving in the federal government. They include Harold Bloomenthal, Roland P. Campbell, the Hon. Zack E. Chayet, David Cordova, Jonathan C.S. Cox, J. Scott Hamilton, Robert Heiserman, Donald W. Hoagland, James E. Nelson, Robert S. Rich, Harley W. Shaver, Peter Sussman, and James P. Vandello. The faculty of the Program, in conjunction with the Program's advisory board consisting of a group of community leaders with varied interests, practice in international law, international business, and foreign affairs, and meet each year to evaluate the curriculum as well as the extracurricular components of the Program.

For a student who wishes to enroll in the Program as an area of concentration, twenty-one hours are required in the Program, including work on the staff or editorial board of the Journal as well as independent research and writing. Students are encouraged to submit their seminar papers or independent research products for publication consideration in the Journal or some other international law review. In addition to the Journal, student pieces have been published in many other international law reviews. Scholarly publications of the full-time faculty are impressive indeed. A special publication of the International Legal Studies Program last year was a book entitled the Law of Transnational Business

13. See UNIVERSITY OF DENVER BULLETIN, supra note 3, at 21. See generally UNIVERSITY OF DENVER COLLEGE OF LAW, INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STUDIES PROGRAM (1980). The program brochure may be obtained by writing to Mrs. Nancy Nones, Administrator, International Legal Studies Program, University of Denver College of Law, 200 West 14th Ave., Denver, Colorado 80204, or by calling (303) 753-3427.

14. For a list of publications and lectures during 1980-81 by the full-time faculty involved in the Program, see Appendix, infra.
Transactions, which was a joint product of many full-time and adjunct faculty at the College of Law. The Program is the beneficiary of the royalties from that book.

In addition to the College of Law library which houses the needed basic research materials including selected United Nations and European Community documents and serials, the Denver Public Library is a depository for all the United Nations materials and government documents. The public library staff, especially the head of the documents division, Robert Shaklee, and the person in charge of U.N. documents, Sue Yonida, have provided much help and assistance to the many students and faculty engaged in research projects. In addition, Penrose library, located on the main campus of the University of Denver, also provides additional materials on international law.

Each year, prizes are awarded for best student writing on international law topics. Also, a number of students take advantage of the several summer law programs and institutes abroad.

The two dual degree programs which have proven to be the most popular with students interested in the Program include one with the Graduate School of International Studies (GSIS) and the other with the Graduate School of Business and Public Management. Several students from GSIS and other colleges and departments of the University are permitted to enroll in the introductory international law course as well as in other courses and seminars as space permits.

The academic program offers sufficient depth and variety of courses to prepare an interested student for career options in transnational business, international law practice, work in a governmental agency or an intergovernmental or nongovernmental organization, or teaching. Perhaps a major strength of the College is that the several areas of emphasis available here are not compartmentalized; hence, a student can conceivably concentrate in international law with enough courses in business planning and/or natural resources to acquire sufficient skills for entry in the international energy or natural resources area or in a corporate setting involving transnational operations and interests.

B. The Denver Journal of International Law and Policy

With this issue, the Journal enters its second decade of publication. The last decade has witnessed the Journal progress from a fledgling effort on the part of a handful of students to a highly respected vehicle for the presentation of commentaries on topical issues of international law and policy. As a forum devoted to the dissemination of scholarly articles, the

16. The Denver Journal of International Law and Policy came into existence largely through the energy, dedication, and hard work of students Jonathan C.S. Cox, Jeffrey O. Brown, Victor L. Abbo, and Robert G. Heiserman, and several friends of the Program who in the early years made its publication possible through their gracious financial support.
Journal during its short span of existence has published articles by some of the best known scholars and practitioners in international law in the United States and abroad. Also, while students assume responsibility for the entire publication process, the Journal has a group of distinguished international law scholars and practitioners who serve on its Board of Advisors. The Journal is also firmly committed to encouraging and promoting student writing, thus providing the student with an opportunity to write Comments on topical treaties and cases, and Recent Developments on new areas of international law.

The first issue of the Journal appeared in the fall of 1971 and was dedicated to Myres S. McDougal. As a continuing tribute to this distinguished scholar and teacher, the Journal publishes addresses from the Myres S. McDougal Distinguished Lecture in International Law and Policy, which was established in 1977 as an annual lecture series at the College of Law.

In addition to publishing a wide array of essays, the Journal also publishes shorter, informal articles written by prominent scholars in public and private international law in a separate category entitled "Faculty Comments." The Journal frequently publishes symposia and conference proceedings on special topical issues which have included Expropriation, Transnational Control of Narcotics, Prevention and Control of International Terrorism, Mexican Foreign Investment Laws, Tax and Non-Tax Aspects of International Business Transactions, Soviet-American

17. See 1 Den. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 1 (1971). In the first year of its existence, the Journal was published only once. The following year, two issues were printed. The two-issue-a-year practice continued until Volume 10, when three issues were published. (A third special issue, however, also appeared in Volumes 5, 6 & 8.)

18. Professor McDougal's policy-oriented approach is reflected in the Journal's title, Denver Journal of International Law and Policy.

19. See Ferguson, Global Human Rights: Challenges and Prospects, 8 Den. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 367 (1979); Hazard, Soviet Tactics in International Lawmaking, 7 id. at 9 (1977); and Korbel, Detente and World Order, 6 id. at 9 (1976); Moore, Charting a New Course in the Law of the Sea Negotiations, 10 id. at 207 (1981). This year's speaker will be Professor W. Michael Reisman.

20. Two of the Journal's most recent Faculty Comments are by a judge and former judge of the International Court of Justice. See Elias, New Perspectives and Conceptions in Contemporary Public International Law, 10 Den. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 409 (1981), and Jessup, Revisions of the International Legal Order, 10 id. at 1 (1980).


22. 3 id. at 275 (1973).
23. Id. at 279 (1975).
24. 4 id. at 1 (1974).
25. 5 id. at 1 (1975), also noted in 64 A.B.A.J. 490 (1978).
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Selection for membership on the Journal is based upon the twin criteria of an interest in international law and high academic performance. Candidates are invited to participate in an extensive training program. Promotion to staff is based upon the successful completion of that program and the submission by each candidate of a paper of publishable quality. In the past, the editors of the Journal have presented programs at the International Law Journal Roundtable, a two day symposium devoted entirely to the operations of international law reviews which is held each year at the Association of Student International Law Societies' national conference in Washington, D.C. The Journal's presentation was on candidate training programs at the 1981 conference, and this year it will focus on standard international legal citations.

The Journal is published three times a year and attracts some of the best students at the law school on its staff. It is indexed and abstracted in Current Index to Legal Periodicals, Current Law Index, Index to Federal Tax Articles, Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals, Index to Legal Periodicals, International Political Science Abstracts, Law Review Digest, Legal Contents, and Public Affairs Information Service, and is distributed worldwide to libraries, corporations, law firms, and individuals.

C. The Denver International Law Society

Since the inception of the Program, the Denver International Law Society has been an integral part of the Program. The International Law Society (ILS) is one of the more than one hundred member chapters of the Association of Student International Law Societies (ASLIS), the student arm of the professional American Society of International Law (ASIL).

Through its activities, ILS provides first year students an initial opportunity to become acquainted with and involved in the International Legal Studies Program. Many of these students subsequently become candidates for membership on the Denver Journal of International Law and Policy at the end of their first year. In addition to promoting interest in the Program, the ILS also provides an important service to the entire law school.

27. Id. at 373 (1975).
28. 6 id. at 225 (1976), also noted in Colo. Bus. 54 (1977).
31. 10 id. at 221 (1981).
32. Id. at 463 (1981). An upcoming issue will focus on international terrorism.
To illustrate, ILS, perhaps more than any other organization at the law school, has been instrumental in bringing internationally acclaimed scholars to the College. This has been accomplished largely through the Myres S. McDougal Distinguished Lecture, and the annual regional conference of the American Society of International Law which the College hosts each year.

In addition, the ILS sponsors a noon-hour speaker series throughout the school year. Three or four programs are presented each quarter, covering a wide variety of topics. This year, for example, these topics have ranged from Canadian-American transboundary pollution, the Polish crisis, and transnational terrorism, to career opportunities in international law, and transnational litigation. Also, several panel discussions are presented on varying topics of current interest. Speakers have included the Dalai Lama, Judges of the International Court of Justice, ambassadors, United Nations officials, and distinguished jurists, statesmen and practitioners from the United States and abroad.

Every year since 1966, the College of Law has hosted the Regional Conference of the American Society of International Law. Since 1970, when the ILS program was established, the International Law Society has been the host organization for the Conference which typically is a one to two day program featuring keynote speakers and panel discussions. In 1981, the Conference focused on U.S. Immigration and Naturalization policies. This year, in conjunction with the McDougal lecture which will be given by Professor W. Michael Reisman of Yale, the Conference will address international aspects of terrorism.

During the last few years, the Society has been able to send several students to the ASIL/ASILS National Conference in Washington, D.C. Not only are these students able to take advantage of attending the many talks and symposia featured at the Conference, but they are also given an invaluable opportunity to meet many of the most distinguished scholars and practitioners in the field of international law.

ILS serves as an important support function for the College’s Jessup International Moot Court team. Each year it organizes and implements the intraschool competition, by which the team representing the College at the regional competition is selected. The College and the Society have hosted the Jessup regional competition three times in the past and look forward to serving again as the host school. This year’s team was the winner of the Rocky Mountain Regional competition in which ten teams from seven states participated at the University of Colorado on March 5-6, 1982.

Not all of the Society’s activities are, however, educational or service oriented. Twice each year, ILS hosts an International Dinner, featuring a particular national or regional cuisine, prepared entirely by ILS members. These dinners are invariably well attended and provide students, faculty and Denver area practitioners an opportunity to become better acquainted in a nonacademic, nonwork-related atmosphere.
The Foreign Language Club is a relatively new activity of the ILS. Several Fridays each quarter ILS members and foreign students, as well as students from the Graduate School of International Studies, get together informally to socialize and practice speaking foreign languages. The Language Club serves as an important liaison between the two schools. Also, several ILS members are pursuing joint degrees in law and international studies.

The International Law Society, as the largest and most active student organization at the law school, continues to provide an invaluable service both to the International Legal Studies Program and to the larger law school community.

D. The Myres S. McDougal Distinguished Lecture on International Law; Annual Regional Conference of the American Society of International Law; The Jessup International Moot Court Competition

These special projects bring visibility and distinction to the College of Law and the Program. The lecture series since 1977 has attracted eminent scholars, such as Dean Josef Korbel (GSIS—former ambassador from Czechoslovakia), Professor John Hazard (Columbia), Professor Clyde Ferguson (Harvard), Professor Gustavo Lagos (Chile), Professor John Norton Moore (Virginia), and Professor W. Michael Reisman (Yale). Since this is the only named lecture series at the College of Law, attendance at the lectures is not confined to students and faculty, or to the law school and the University; the audience includes a fair representation of the community.

Similarly, regional conferences each year attract large audiences. The Conference on “Water Needs for the Future,” the most well-attended conference thus far, had over 500 registrants. Proceedings and papers from these conferences are usually published in the Journal as special symposia issues, and three were published as hard cover books.83

The Jessup Moot Court Competition provides selected students an opportunity to participate in this prestigious international competition. As noted earlier, our team placed first in the 1982 Rocky Mountain Regional Competition and therefore will compete in the finals in Washington later this year.

E. Internships, Externships, and Career Opportunities

Internships and externships in international law are part of a vital program in clinical legal education at the law school. Internships are usually arranged with Denver-based corporations engaged in transnational

business such as Manville and Samsonite, international banking departments, federal offices in Denver such as the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and law firms with international practice. Externships allow students to arrange a quarter of approved practical work taken elsewhere in the United States or abroad. Examples of such arrangements are: federal government agencies in Washington, D.C.; U.S. Senate and House Committees; and multinational enterprises, such as the Holiday Inn located in London. A proposed externship program with the International Energy Agency in Paris is currently under consideration. Thus, under faculty guidance and with the prior approval of the Director of the Clinical Legal Education Program, opportunities are provided to selected students to integrate their theoretical skills and their classroom work with research and work in a practical setting.

Students who graduate with emphasis in international law and those with a J.D. and an M.A. or Ph.D. in international studies have found many kinds of career opportunities with multinational enterprises, law firms, governmental agencies, international intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, and in teaching. At present, alumni of the program are located throughout the country and in many countries abroad.

F. Continuing Legal Education Activities (CLE)

The Colorado CLE and the College's Program in Advanced Professional Development (PAPD) have arranged classes and programs every year on selected international subjects in international law. These have usually included classes and seminars in international business which allow attorneys to sharpen their skills in selected areas of international law. Students are allowed free admission to these programs. Mark Caldwell, Esq., Acting Director of the CLE, with the assistance of the full-time and adjunct faculty of the Program, has been primarily instrumental in arranging these programs.

III. CONCLUSION

The last decade has been a period of growth and excitement for the Program. It is anticipated that while the emphasis in the next decade will be on strengthening all the components discussed earlier, selected areas will be given special attention. One such area is research. It is anticipated that each year special research projects will be undertaken under the auspices of the Program. Other areas of emphasis include: special scholarships for students to attend institutes and summer law programs, for example the Hague lectures; special funds to encourage and reward student writing and scholarship; and the eventual institution of a graduate degree in international law. The Program has a promising future.
APPENDIX

Professor William M. Beaney was the author of four sections for the book *Guide to American Law*, scheduled for publication by West. The sections authored by Professor Beaney are "Electronic Eavesdropping," "Avoiding Constitutional Issues," "National and State Power," and "The Commerce Clause."

Professor James A. Branch presented lectures on evidence for C.L.E., the American Academy of Judicial Education, and the Colorado Defense Lawyers. He is an instructor for the National Institute of Trial Advocacy.

Professor Murray Blumenthal is acting as a consultant for the Denver Research Institute research team on a National Institute of Justice funded evaluation of central intake systems in selected jails throughout the country.

Professor John A. Carver, Jr. is a member of the American Bar Association Special Committee on Energy Law, which completed and published *Need for Power and Choice of Technology*, a study of utility regulatory procedures in the 50 states for the U.S. Department of Energy. As a member of the National Petroleum Council and its Committee on Environmental Conservation, he is working on a study for the Secretary of Energy on environmental conservation and its impact on cost and availability of petroleum products and natural gas. An article, "Intergovernmental Relations and Energy Taxation," was published in the *Denver Law Journal*. Professor Carver is currently Special Master for the Supreme Court of the United States in *Texas v. Oklahoma*, No. 85 Orig., a dispute concerning the boundary of the two states near the Denison Dam on the Red River.

Professor Alfred J. Coco received a $6,000 contract from the Bureau of Land Management to develop a workbook, storyboard, and problems for a program, "Finding the Law," to be used as a training aid for the B.L.M. cadastral and mapping staff. He also authored "How to Avoid Future Shock: Preparing Librarians for the Twenty-First Century." The paper was presented at the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in Washington, D.C. It was taped for A.A.L.L. and will be sold by Mobil Tape Corporation. The paper will also be published in the *Law Library Journal*.


Professor Nanda was responsible for the conflicts of law section in the *Annual Survey of Colorado Law*. In addition, he was the co-editor of *Global Human Rights*, published by Westview. He also edited *The Law of Transnational Business Transactions*, published by Clark Boardman. He was author of the chapter, "Self-Determination Outside the Colonial

Professor Howard I. Rosenberg completed the book *Procedures II: Materials* which is presently being used in the Post-Trial Procedure course. Professor Rosenberg is writing a book entitled *Creditor-Debtor Relations: Law, Practice, and Procedure in Colorado* which has been accepted for publication by Continuing Legal Education in Colorado, Inc. In June 1981, at the University of Atago in New Zealand, he presented a paper, "A View From the Bridge," which reflected an American perspective of law and legal education in New Zealand. His "Outline and Cases on Venue" has been published by Continuing Legal Education in Colorado, Inc. and his "Outline on Creditor's Remedies and Consumer Law" has been published by the *Colorado Bar Review*. 