

University of Miami Law School
Institutional Repository

University of Miami Inter-American Law Review

6-1-1970

Legal Education

M. Minnette Massey

University of Miami School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: <http://repository.law.miami.edu/umialr>



Part of the [Comparative and Foreign Law Commons](#), and the [International Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

M. Minnette Massey, *Legal Education*, 2 U. Miami Inter-Am. L. Rev. 299 (1970)

Available at: <http://repository.law.miami.edu/umialr/vol2/iss2/12>

This Report is brought to you for free and open access by Institutional Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in University of Miami Inter-American Law Review by an authorized editor of Institutional Repository. For more information, please contact library@law.miami.edu.

LEGAL EDUCATION

M. MINNETTE MASSEY

*Professor of Law
University of Miami*

BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

Brandeis University of Waltham, Massachusetts plans to establish a new law school that will train government policy makers instead of practicing lawyers. The first school of its kind in the country, it will have as its primary function the study of law as an instrument of social analysis and government policy making. Although the lawyer's traditional skills of analysis and advocacy will be taught, emphasis will be on research and the study of law as it relates to politics, economics, philosophy and sociology. This approach calls for concentrations on administrative law, jurisprudence, criminal law and taxation—essential tools in the governmental policy making machinery. Brandeis' new approach to legal education raises some interesting questions. For example, what degree will be given; what sort of accreditation will the School receive; and, will its graduates be able to take the bar examinations, among others. The opening date has not been set, but Brandeis believes that the proposed school will attract a large number of individuals not interested in practicing law, but who will be seeking socially oriented jobs in government and in programs aiding the disadvantaged.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

On July 22, 1969, the Council of the University of the West Indies agreed to establish a Faculty of Law (for academic training) in Barbados and two Law Schools (for practical training)—one in Jamaica and the other in Trinidad. Implementing plans are going forward and a seventeen member Legal Advisory Committee to the Law Faculty, chaired by Trinidad and Tobago's former Chief Justice, has been established. The task of the Committee is to:

1. Assist in the selection of staff,
2. Approve programs for the first year of the five-year degree course, and
3. Advise and assist in the raising of money and securing books, particularly West Indian legal material for West Indian lawyers.

Item 1 above has been partially implemented with the appointment of

Mr. Keith W. Patchett as Dean, and Mr. Arthur R. Carnegie as Professor of Law. Teaching in the Law Faculty, which will be set up at the Cave Hill Campus in Barbados, will begin in October, 1970.

CLEO

In March, 1970 the Council on Legal Education Opportunity designated Detroit, Michigan; Houston, Texas; Miami, Florida; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Seattle, Washington; Tempe, Arizona; and Washington, D. C. as sites for the 1970 Regional Summer Institutes. The principal criteria in selecting the above sites was the desire to give top priority to law schools not previously involved in the operation of CLEO Regional Summer Institutes. To maximize the impact of participation, consortia of law schools were favored, particularly where inexperienced schools were involved significantly. Only schools and consortia revealing a genuine sensitivity to the problems of increasing the number of law students from disadvantaged groups and making substantial commitments to admit, place and support successful alumni of the 1970 Regional Summer Institutes were invited to participate. However, a conscious effort was made to achieve balance in the distribution of the sites around the country, and to locate the institutes in such places as would increase the number of disadvantaged and minority groups served. The CLEO Summer Institutes are scheduled to open in June, 1970.

BLACK STUDENTS PLACEMENT SERVICE

The Black American Law Students Association has initiated a placement service for black law students on a nationwide basis. Brochures announcing the new service are being mailed to many of the nation's law firms, directors of public defender and legal aid societies, government agencies, and law school deans. Ultimately, resumes received from black law students will be matched with requests from prospective employers, who will arrange interviews.

GULF OIL FELLOWSHIP (INTER-AMERICAN LAW)

Gulf Oil Corporation has established a one year fellowship leading to the degree of LL.M. (Inter-American Law) or to the Master of Comparative Law for the academic year 1970-71 at the University of Miami School of Law. The program is designed to prepare the student to deal at depth with hemispheric legal, commercial and political problems arising from different judicial systems, international trade, economic integration, development and newly created governmental institutions. Successful com-

pletion of the program calls for a thesis in the field of Inter-American law in addition to an average of B or better in the twenty academic credits which comprise the program. The formal legal instruction may be preceded by a summer course in Intensive Spanish in the University's Division of Continuing Education. This course is of ten weeks duration and is designed to give the student a grounding in non-legal Spanish; in essence, the course will approximate the "immersion courses" offered in commercial language schools. The Intensive Spanish Course is optional and is not recommended for applicants with fluency or a good working knowledge of Spanish. Applicants for the Fellowship must have earned a law degree from an accredited law school in the United States; a foreign applicant from a recognized law school in his particular country. In each instance the applicant's record must reflect academic achievement during his law school tenure. The Fellow will receive a grant of \$2500 to be paid in monthly installments over the academic year (September-June) plus the tuition and fees related to the LL.M. (Inter-American Law) or the M.C.L.. The fee for the Intensive Spanish course, if elected by the Fellow, is also included in the financial assistance offered.

CLEPR GRANTS

In January, 1970 the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility announced grants totalling \$764,000 to thirteen clinical legal education programs at law schools throughout the country. UCLA, CASE WESTERN, COLUMBIA, HOWARD, MARQUETTE, MIAMI, NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL, NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, TOLEDO, WAYNE STATE, YALE and VILLANOVA will direct the clinical projects. In the majority of the projects, funds will be used to bring existing programs into the regular curriculum for credit, to provide adequate supervision and to increase the number of students participating. In other projects, teachers and students will be placed in settings different from those ordinarily found in clinical projects. Still in others, imaginative methodology will hopefully produce economies of both cost and time and have a salutary effect on learning. Lastly, a group of projects will give priority to such areas as juvenile problems, criminal defense and corrections, where need is great and manpower limited. By supporting projects in these areas, CLEPR hopes to implement efforts toward law reform and the amelioration of social problems.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

The College of Law of the University of Houston held a symposium

on Recent Trends Affecting Trade and Investment in Latin America from April 30 to May 1. Subjects covered included Trade Not Aid: Reality and Myth; New Trends in United States Policy Toward Private Investment in Latin America; The Andean Common Market; Recent Annulment and Renegotiations of Concession Agreements Relating to Natural Resources: Present and Future Implications; Tax Planning to Reconcile United States Tax Incentives With Foreign Corporate Requirements, and Recent and Contemplated Tax Legislation Affecting Foreign Trade and Investment.

The future of U.S. private investment in Latin America was the subject of two forums held at the Center for Inter-American Relations, New York City, on May 11 and 18, 1970. The first of the forums was devoted to long term economic and political projections for private investment in Latin America. The second was a panel discussion of present day business and legal aspects of such investment. The forums were organized by the Latin American Law Committee of the American Bar Association's Section of International and Comparative Law.

AIR AND SPACE LAW CONFERENCE

The IV Ibero-American Conference on Air and Space Law is scheduled for Quito, Ecuador from 21-25 June, 1970. The Conference, which is sponsored by the School of Law of the Central University of Ecuador and the Ibero-American Institute of Air and Space Law, will deal with the following topics: Pooling, A Uniform Ibero-American Air Code, *Satellite Communications*, and *Contracts for the Joint Use of Aircraft*.

AALS 1970 ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools will be held in December, 1970 in Chicago. The theme for the 1970 Annual Meeting will concentrate on the general subject of the ecology of the nation and the current problems of pollution and preservation of the environment, under the general title, "Man in Nature." It is expected that most of the round table discussions will be addressed to that subject. The Program Committee is starting to make plans for the meeting under the leadership of Dean Fordham. Professor Alfred F. Conard of the University of Michigan Law School is President-Elect of the Association.

JESSUP MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The University of Miami and the University of Kentucky were de-

clared the winner and runner-up, respectively, of the tenth annual Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. These teams competed against seven other semi-finalist teams from law schools in the United States, Argentina, France, and the United Kingdom.

The competition, which took place during the 64th Annual Meeting in New York of the American Society of International Law, involved a hypothetical case arising out of the very current problem of expropriation and its international implications. Over sixty law schools in the United States, Canada, France, Argentina, and the United Kingdom participated this year in earlier regional rounds of the Competition.

In addition to the teams from Miami and Kentucky, semi-finalist teams came from Albany Law School, the University of California (Davis), Columbia University, Oxford University (England), the University of Paris (France), the National University of Rosario (Argentina) and the University of Texas. During the three phases of the Competition, over 250 students participated and about two-hundred judges, teachers of law, and practicing lawyers served as judges. A total of 72 law schools were involved including Syracuse, Cornell, Michigan, Pennsylvania, N.Y.U., Harvard, Virginia, Duke, Georgetown, Wisconsin, Southern California and Stanford, among others.

Each year, the Jessup Competition involves a hypothetical case written by a leading scholar in the field of international law. According to the facts in this year's case, a mythical country, Amazonia, expropriates certain foreign petroleum interests operating within its jurisdiction. On behalf of its nationals, the United States protests this action, requests immediate and full compensation from Amazonia, and announces that it is taking certain measures, in response, including the termination of aid to Amazonia; the suspension of "sugar quota" imports from Amazonia; and the blocking of Amazonian funds in the U.S. The Organization of American States convenes an emergency session to act on the dispute. The matter, which involves questions of treaty and contract law, economic development, international organization, and expropriation, is submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Members of the Moot Court for the final round of the Competition were Judge Philip C. Jessup, formerly of the International Court of Justice (President); Dr. F. V. Garcia-Amador, Director, Department of Legal Affairs, Organization of American States (Member of the Court); and Professor Clive Parry of Cambridge University (Member of the Court).