Special Tribute: The SMU Law School and 50 Years of International Legal Education 1947-1997

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Special Tribute:
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This special section of the NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas is designed to highlight the various contributions made to the development and fostering of international legal education made by the SMU School of Law over the past fifty years - including the establishment of this law review and the related SMU Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Legal Studies (the "NAFTA Centre").

First, Professor Joseph J. Norton, Executive Director of the NAFTA Centre and Editor in-Chief of the NAFTA Review, chronologically traces the Law School’s initial institutional commitment to developing an international dimension in 1947 through its current stages of development.

Next, SMU Professor Emeritus Ann Van Wynen Thomas provides an “unofficial” and “unauthorized” history of the early formative years of the School’s international programs.

Then, Professor Julio Cueto-Rua, Honorary President of the NAFTA Centre and one of the School’s first international graduate students and international members of the School’s Faculty, provides a poignant recollection of the importance of his comparative legal education at SMU to his illustrious legal career and of the continuing “bridge-building” importance of international and comparative legal education.

Finally, information concerning the NAFTA Centre and its current and prospective activities is provided. Kluwer Law International, the Section of International Law and Practice of the American Bar Association, and the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (University of London) are most pleased to serve as “co-partners” with the SMU School of Law, its NAFTA Centre and International Law Review Association in the development of the NAFTA Review as a leading quarterly, interdisciplinary journal on NAFTA and related Western Hemispheric issues and developments of importance.

The International Legal Programs of Excellence -- Introduction.

In 1947, after his return as an Executive Counsel at the Nuremberg Trials, the late Robert G. Storey articulated his vision of the SMU Law School as an “International Legal Center” - nearly a half century before the modern day trend toward “global” legal studies. Dean Storey then began to implement an ambitious, but systematic strategy to develop a leading international law faculty, a major international library collection, overseas exchange programs of faculty and students (particularly in Asia and Latin America), regular international conferences, a close “partnership” with the developing Dallas international business and legal communities, significant international research and publications, and a flagship Masters of Law program for international students.
Over this half-century, Dean Storey's international vision has been built upon vigorously by his successor Law Deans: John W. Rheim, Charles O. Galvin, A.J. Thomas Jr. (Ad Interim), Jeswald W. Salacuse, Kenneth Penegar, C. Paul Rogers III, and current Dean (Ad Interim) Harvey Wingo.

Today, the SMU Law School is home for the following:

- a permanent faculty of which over one-half are engaged currently in international interests, along with an adjunct faculty of significant international strengths;
- one of the oldest and best organized international postgraduate programs (with over 1200 alumni from over 65 countries);
- the largest private international law library collection in the Southwest U.S.A.;
- a rich and diverse curriculum of internationally-related law courses, including research opportunities and moot court;
- an International Law Review Association of over 50 highly-quality J.D. students responsible for three leading international journals (The International Lawyer, the NAFTA Review and Inter-American Legal Materials);
- cosponsorship of two international book series with Kluwer International Publishers (on international financial law and on economic law development law);
- a longstanding Summer Law Program at University College Oxford;
- regular international visiting faculty and SMU faculty regularly lecturing abroad;
- a major annual, academic-oriented international conference;
- regular Distinguished International Lecture Series; and
- periodic co-sponsored conferences/research seminars in London, Argentina, Mexico and the Pacific Rim.

Of particular note are the Law School's recent extensive international activities conducted through its Centre for Pacific Rim Legal Studies, its Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Legal Studies, and its University-based Institute of International Finance (of which there is a Financial Law Group). The Law School also has a European Legal Studies Program centered around several European-based courses, the Oxford Summerschool, and regular visiting European faculty and SMU faculty regularly lecturing in Europe.

The SMU Law Faculty and the Law School's Executive Board are currently implementing a long-term strategic plan for repositioning and enhancing the Law School's traditional and long standing international dimensions.

This week-long (April 7-11, 1997) "International Legal Programs of Excellence - A 50th University Celebration" was held recently on the SMU campus to highlight this ongoing international commitment of the Law School.
A Touch of History (1947-1997): SMU Law School and Its International Dimension

Professor Joseph J. Norton

The SMU School of Law was established by resolution of the SMU Board of Trustees in February 1925 and was formally opened as a local Texas law school the following September. The University had been founded in 1911.

The Law School was initially overseen by Joseph Cockrell on behalf of the University's Board of Trustees Law School Committee, in conjunction with Judge Peter W. Hamilton (the first official Dean of the Law School) who served for two years from 1925 through 1926. Succeeding Dean Cockrell was Charles Shirley Potts. Dean Potts' decanal tenure ran from 1927 to 1947, during which time he provided a strong and broad foundation for the Law School as a leading Texas law school of high standards and reputation. It was upon this foundation that Robert Gerald Storey was to take the Law School on to greater national and international plains and to develop a very special "international dimension" for the school.

THE STOREY ERA.

Prior to his assumption of the Deanship in 1947, Dean Storey had served as Assistant Attorney General of Texas, a Regent of the University of Texas System, a President of the Dallas Bar Association, and a Chairman of the Section of Legal Education Committee of the American Bar Association. Dean Storey had served in both WWI and WWII, concluding his military duty as Executive Counsel to Justice Robert H. Jackson at the Trial of Major Axis War Criminals in Nuremberg in 1945-46. It was on the basis of his experience with the Nuremberg Trials that Dean Storey came to the conclusion that the law school of the future needed to have a significant international dimension, as he saw the world growing smaller and smaller and the need for international cooperation greater and greater.

Dean Storey's vision of legal education at SMU was not simply to have a law school, but to have a "Legal Center." In fact, Dean Storey established the first "Legal Center" in the United States, with several other leading national law schools (at that time) following suit. Thus, it is not by coincidence that when in 1947 Dean Storey articulated his vision of the SMU Law School as a "Legal Center," he established a major international program, one of the first legal clinics, and the (soon to be renowned) affiliated Southwestern Legal Foundation. It was through this synergistic amalgam of high quality traditional legal teaching and scholarship (as blended with true international, practical and community dimensions) that Dean Storey interconnected the practical, legal, business and community-oriented worlds as he embarked upon an unique and ambitious strategy for the Law School.

It was in 1947 that Dean Storey brought to SMU Professor A.J. Thomas, Jr. (an S.J.D. graduate of the University of Michigan). Professor Thomas was soon to become the driving force behind the Law School's international and graduate law programs. Also, in 1949, Dean Storey hired Professor Whitney Harris (a fellow Nuremberg Trial prosecutor). Professor Harris was to become the first director of the soon-to-be created Law Institute of the Americas. In fact, it was in 1947 that Dean Storey, himself, taught SMU's first course in international law; and it was in 1947 that the Southwestern Legal Foundation held its first international law conference on public and private law issues.
Also, in 1947, Dean Storey “poached” the Assistant Law Librarian from the University of Texas, Ms. Hibernia Turbeville, as she became the Law School’s law librarian (the Library, as was the Law School, was then located in the basement of Dallas Hall). Ms. Turbeville oversaw, until her retirement in 1979, the remarkable development of the law library, including its superb international and comparative law collection.

As alluded to above, in 1947 Dean Storey established the Southwestern Legal Foundation, of which he served as President for many years from its inception. The Foundation, supported by leading corporations and law firms, produced a series of high level domestic and international conferences, summer programs, and publications.

Dean Storey also kept up active involvement with the American Bar Association, serving as a member of its House of Delegates from 1949 and as its President in 1952-53.

Having addressed the large Post-World War II demands of returning American soldiers for legal education and having put into place key international faculty members and courses, along with the Southwest Legal Foundation, Dean Storey (by the early 1950s) was able to launch (in full) his “international agenda” for the Law School. In the early 1950s Dean Storey created a high quality LLM program, of which his son and Professor Ann Thomas were two of the first graduates. His conceptualization of postgraduate legal education was of a “Graduate School of American and Foreign Law,” which was to be a cooperative endeavor between the Law School and the Southwestern Legal Foundation created to meet the challenge of world leadership that had been pressed upon the legal institutions of the United States by international developments following WWII. To date, this international postgraduate degree program has graduated over 1200 outstanding alumni from over 65 different countries.

The components of the original Graduate School comprised: The Law Institute of the Americas, The Academy of American Law, and a Foreign Specialist Program.

The Law Institute of the Americas (established in 1952) was designed to promote good will and to improve relations among the peoples of the Americas through the study of comparative laws, institutions, and governments respecting the American Republics, and to train lawyers in handling legal matters pertaining to the nations of the Western Hemisphere. The course of instructions emphasized comparative legal systems, comparative legal theory, comparative commercial law, natural resources and labor law, legal philosophy, and public and private international law. The Institute brought together on the SMU campus U.S., Canadian and Latin American scholars. The Institute obtained significant funding from the Braniff Foundation, the Agency for International Development and other major corporate and foundation sponsors. The Institute conducted a joint D.C.L. degree program with the Autonomos National University of Mexico during the 1950s and conducted a similar joint doctoral program with the University of Buenos Aires in the 1960s.

The Academy of American Law (established in 1955) had as its primary purpose to provide a comprehensive program of study in the theory and practice of American political and legal instructions and the American legal system to a select group of foreign lawyers, judges, prosecutors and professors who had not received training in Anglo-American law -- particularly those whose governments have manifested a desire to include certain American legal principles in the framework of their legal systems. This course of instruction was divided into four eight-week systems. The first period emphasized general principles of American law, the second and third dealt with the legal protection of personal and substantive rights, and the final period was devoted to studies in the field of the administration of justice. The
main geographical emphasis for students for this program was the Asia Pacific area, where Dean Storey had begun to establish significant contacts after WWII.

In effect, the Law Institute of the Americas and the Academy of American Law, both of which actively continued until the late 1960s, provided the historical bases and models, respectively, for today's Centre for NAFTA and Latin America Legal Studies and Centre for Pacific Rim Legal Studies at the Law School.

The Foreign Specialist Program was designed for American attorneys who wished to train for service abroad, with U.S. corporations engaged in foreign operations, with governmental agencies operating abroad or with foreign clients. The program was designed to offer a one-year period of graduate study in specialized fields of international law combined with a study of foreign systems of law on a comparative basis. Although primarily for American lawyers, foreign lawyers interested in the program were also accepted. The program emphasized the legal problems involved in doing business abroad, international legal protection of investments, taxation of international trade, legal problems involved in the exploitation of natural resources abroad, and investigations of special problems of public international law.

During the late 1950s, the Southwestern Legal Foundation also began to develop a complimentary eight week summer program in international and comparative law for foreign attorneys and judges, often serving as a “feeder” for the LLM (then M.C.L) international program. The Foundation's summer program continues today; though the Foundation has since moved off-campus, its summer program for the past year and the current year returns to the SMU campus.

Dean Storey continued to add to the Law Faculty, during the 1950s, professors of international background and standing. For example, Professors Julio Cueto-Rua and Genaro Ruben Carrio, both of Argentina, were full-Faculty members; Professor Robert Reigert was added as a comparative law scholar; and Professor Andrew Lee, Dean of Soochow Law School, Taipei, became a frequent visitor. Also, during the 1950s Professor A.J. Thomas, Jr. (often collaborating with his wife, Ann, who initially was a Research Scholar at the Law School and then a Professor at the SMU Political Science Department) established himself as a recognized scholar on Latin American legal institutions and on Inter-American Organizations. Professors Thomas and Cueto-Rua (with Dean Storey's strong support) helped develop the core of SMU's acclaimed international and comparative law library collection during this period.

It was in 1955 that Dean Storey brought to SMU Professor Joseph W. McKnight, a Rhodes Scholar (Oxford law graduate) and a young practitioner with the Cravath law firm in New York City. Though hired primarily as a domestic law teacher and scholar, Professor McKnight came to teach such courses as English Legal History and Roman Law. He also brought to SMU close Oxford and European academic contacts that provided a basis for our current Oxford Summer Law Program and for periodic visitors such as Sir Guenter Trietel. In addition, Professor McKnight established himself as a leading legal historian on Spanish law influences on Texas law. This brought close Spanish and Mexican legal connections, with Professor McKnight becoming an Academico (honoris causa) of the Academia Mexicana de Derecho Internacional. Even more significant, Professor McKnight guided the development of one of the finest Commonwealth, Spanish and Mexican law library collections in the United States.
Coming to SMU in the late 1950s was Professor Jan Charmatz, a leading comparative law scholar. Before coming to SMU, Professor Charmatz had taught in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Yale, Tulane and Luxembourg. He had law training at Yale and in Prague, Czechoslovakia; he had also served as an Associate Prosecutor at Nuremberg. Professor Charmatz reinforced SMU's strengths in the comparative law area.

**Dean Rheim and the Professor Taubenfeld Hiring.**

Professor John W. Rheim, Jr., who had joined the Faculty as a tax professor in 1947 from the Cravath law firm in New York, succeeded Dean Storey as Dean in 1959 (serving until 1963). Though not an internationalist by training, Dean Rheim made a major contribution to the Law School's international programs by bringing to SMU a young international lawyer, Howard J. Taubenfeld. Professor Taubenfeld, until his passing in 1996, came to establish himself as a pathfinder in the area of air and space law and also in the areas of rights of women and multicultural societies (as to these latter two areas he worked closely with his wife, Dr. Rita Taubenfeld, an economist). With Professor Taubenfeld soon came to SMU the Journal of Air Law and Commerce. This Journal, because of its subject-matter, often touched, on a regular basis, upon significant international issues.

Also coming to SMU in 1960 was Professor Boris Kozolchyk, who had been educated in Cuba and had taught at the Universities of Chile and of Miami. Professor Kozolchyk introduced the "thread" of comparative research in the commercial law area to SMU's international dimension.

In the 1960s emphasis was still placed on regular foreign Professors and scholars from Latin American (e.g., from Argentina and Chile) and from Southeast Asia (e.g., China, Korea and Japan), though funding became more limited.

It was unfortunate in the early 1960s that serious strains began to arise between the Law School and the Southwestern Legal Foundation and that the Braniff Foundation monies were not renewed. These and other difficult problems for the Law School's international programs were inherited by the next Dean.

**The Galvin Era.**

In 1963, Charles O. Galvin became Dean, serving as the Law School's longest serving Dean. Like Dean Storey, Dean Galvin strongly believed in the Law School as a multifaceted "Legal Center," one with a significant international dimension. Notwithstanding the changed financial support base, Dean Galvin provided strong support for his international faculty, for the international graduate program, and for development of a world-class international and comparative law collection (which came to be housed in the state-of-the-art Underwood Law Library, one of Dean Galvin's most significant contributions to the Law School).

Dean Galvin and his wife, Peggy, were noted around the world for their generosity and hospitality, as they hosted countless international students and visitors and as they visited abroad. The same was the case with Professors A.J. and Ann Thomas, who became "adopted parents" to scores of international students.

In the mid-1960s, and particularly in the 1970s, Dean Galvin further solidified and expanded the Law School's "international faculty" through a series of significant faculty hirings. For example, in 1966 the Faculty hired Professor Charles J. Morris (who was to become an internationally recognized labor law scholar).
In 1972, Professor Beverly Carl joined the Faculty. Professor Carl brought with her extensive governmental and legal education experience in the international area. Though her primary area of international interest was Latin America, Professor Carl came to serve as the Law School's "Roving Ambassador," opening new and important academic relationships in Brazil, the PRC, Indonesia, Peru, and Venezuela. She developed a "new generation" of international law courses in the area of trade and investment in developing countries and in international dispute resolution. She also initiated the multivolume treatise on Doing Business in Mexico.

In 1974, Professor Cliff Thompson (who later was to become Law Dean at the University of Wisconsin) joined the Faculty. He was a graduate of Harvard and Oxford University and had significant and contrasting legal education experiences in Europe and North Africa.

In 1974, Dean Galvin convinced Professor William Streng (a tax lawyer by training and the Deputy General Counsel of the Export-Import Bank of the United States) to come to SMU. Professor Streng developed courses in international business and taxation and became a nationally recognized scholar in these areas.

Professor Peter Winship joined the Faculty in 1975. Educated at Harvard and London, Professor Winship also had served as an adviser to the Ethiopian Government. Over the past twenty years Professor Winship has established himself as an internationally recognized commercial law scholar. He has been most active with respect to UNCITRAL and the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law and has expended considerable energy in the area of commercial law reform in developing and emerging economies.

In 1978, Professor Jeswald W. Salacuse (later to become SMU Law Dean from 1980-86) joined the Faculty from the Ford Foundation and from extensive legal experience in Africa. Dean Salacuse quickly established himself as an internationally recognized scholar in the international business law and dispute resolution areas.

In 1978, Professor William Bridge (educated at Columbia and Paris) joined the faculty to help fill the comparative law void left by Professor Charmatz's retirement. Professor Bridge, in addition to his comparative law teaching, was to become one of the catalysts for our Oxford Summer Law Program and for our Jessup International Moot Court Competition.

In 1973, Dean Galvin and Professor Thomas talked a then young Dallas lawyer (who had studied at Edinburgh and had received his S.J.D. in international law) to serve as an adjunct professor in a number of international courses. Professor Joe Norton was to join the Faculty full time in 1981 at the urging of Dean Salacuse and Dean Ad Interim Thomas. Professor Norton was to establish himself as an internationally recognized scholar in banking and finance law.

It was unfortunate that the strains between the Law School and the Southwestern Legal Foundation increased to the point that the Foundation left the SMU campus to relocate at the new University of Texas at Dallas.

A.J. Thomas, Jr.

From 1978-1980, Professor A.J. Thomas, Jr. served as Dean Ad Interim, guiding the institution through one of its most tumultuous periods. "A.J.'s" contribution to the "international dimension" cannot be overstated. Professor Thomas was the anchor for the Law
Institute of the Americas for two decades and for the Graduate Law Program generally for three decades until his untimely death in 1983, and was a public international law scholar of international reputation.

THE SALACUSE PERIOD.

In 1980 Professor Jeswald W. Salacuse succeeded as Dean. This was a "window in time" when Dallas was aspiring to be an "international class business and financial center." Dean Salacuse became the driving force for the expansion of both the Law School's and the University's international profiles. Dean Salacuse helped the student body at-large and the local bar understand that the "international" was becoming an integral part of law practice and was not an "exotic" area of practice. He encouraged faculty members in their international activities; increased our foreign Visiting Professors (e.g., Sir Guenter Trietel of Oxford, Professor Dr. Bernhard Gossfeld of Muenster and Professor John Cairns of Edinburgh). In addition, Professor Dr. Werner Ebke joined the Faculty for several years before assuming the Chair of International Business Law at the University of Konstanz, Germany.

Dean Salacuse also established strong links with the international legal and business communities in Dallas and Texas, significantly enhancing the Law School's international profile. He was instrumental in the establishment of the University-wide Institute of International Banking and Finance which generated a series of international-class conferences on-campus and of scholarly books and publications.

Dean Salacuse promoted, with Professor McKnight and then Professor Paul Rogers, the creation of Summer Law Programs at University College, Oxford University and at the University of Edinburgh. These overseas summerschools provided both SMU law faculty and students with significant international educational opportunities. The Oxford program remains vibrant today and the Law School maintains close Faculty relations with Edinburgh.

The Academy of International Taxation in Taipei was also founded during Dean Salacuse's decanal tenure, with the assistance of Professors Lischer and Norton. The Academy remains active today in the training of Chinese and other Southeast Asian tax officials, thanks in large part to the ongoing efforts of Professors Lischer, Mylan and Hanna.

DEAN PENEGAR.

In 1986, Kenneth L. Penegar assumed the Deanship. Dean Penegar came with a broad international perspective, having studied in London and having served as a Visiting Professor for a period at the University of Delhi, India. Dean Penegar's decanal tenure came at one of the most difficult times in the academic and financial life of the University and in the economic life of Dallas and Texas. This was a period where "survival" was the mode, rather than expansion of activities.

However, notwithstanding the retrenchment of the University's and Texas law firms' interest in the "international," Dean Penegar continued to expand the international activities of the Law School. He helped bring to the Law School The International Lawyer (the most widely distributed English language international law journal in the world); he oversaw the curriculum creation of several new international courses; he supported two major international conferences and resulting book publications; he brought to the Faculty our first interdisciplinary and third-world scholar, Professor Ndiva Kofele-Kale; and he encouraged and supported numerous Faculty members in their research/travels/sabbaticals outside the U.S.
DEAN ROGERS AND THE RENEWAL.

In 1988, Professor C. Paul Rogers III succeeded as Dean. Though most difficult financial constraints prevailed until 1992-93, Dean Rogers continued the tradition of support of the Law School’s international programs. While not of international training, Dean Rogers had been instrumental in the formation of the Oxford and Edinburgh Summerschools, in the hiring of Professor Werner Ebke from Germany, and in the flow of international visitors during the 1980s (including two teaching visits from the Honorable Roberto MacLean of Peru).

Dean Rogers was strongly supportive of the international law programs and of involved Faculty and students. As a result of this support, SMU now has a fully accredited International Law Review Association comprised of over 50 quality J.D. students, with good physical and computer facilities and professional editorial support. Related to the Association, Dean Rogers facilitated the creation of the NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas and the bringing to SMU of the Interamerican Legal Materials.

Dean Rogers also made two significant young Faculty hires, each of whom have significantly enhanced the Law School’s international strength. Professor Chris Hanna (an expert in domestic and international tax, a NYU LL.M in taxation, and a former associate at the Steptoe & Johnson law firm in Washington, D.C.) became a driving force behind the formation of the Centre for Pacific Rim Legal Studies, of which he remains a Co-Director. Professor Hanna, an Asian American, has developed extensive contacts throughout the Pacific Rim area, particularly in Japan (where he has served as a Visiting Professor at the University of Tokyo Law Faculty). Professor Jane Winn (a graduate of the University of London and the Harvard Law School and a former associate with the Sherman & Sterling law firm in New York City) brings particular knowledge and experience (including fluency in Mandarin Chinese) respecting the Greater China Region. She is also at the forefront of law and technology developments (internationally and domestically) and she serves as a Co-Director of the Pacific Rim Centre.

As the University and Dallas began to emerge from their difficult times in 1992-93, Dean Rogers and the Law School’s Executive Board quickly recognized that legal and business environments were becoming more and more internationalized. He began a series of major decanal visits abroad, reactivated a major annual international conference, and helped establish the Centre for Pacific Rim Legal Studies and the Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Legal Studies.

More generally, Dean Rogers has overseen the completion and ongoing monitoring of a long-term strategic plan for the Law School, which contains a significant international component.

DEAN AD INTERIM HARVEY WINGO.

In the Fall semester of 1997, Professor Harvey Wingo was requested by the Faculty and University’s Provost to serve as Dean Ad Interim while the Law School conducts a national search for a new Dean (Dean Rogers had announced his retirement as of August 1, 1997). One of Dean Wingo’s first acts as Dean was to consult with the Provost, University Development Officers, and key International Law Faculty to ensure that the international section and priorities of the Law School’s Long-Term Strategic Plan be given continuing support.
Already, Dean Wingo has continued the long tradition of decanal interest in and support of the international program by bringing onto campus as visitors for academic 1997-98, Professor Jagdeep Bhandari (a noted international financial law scholar), Professor Roberto MacLean (former Peruvian Ambassador to the U.S. and a World Bank Judicial Law Reform Specialist), Professor Alexander McColl-Smith from the University of Edinburgh, and Dr. Christos Hadjiemmanuel from the London School of Economics.

Dean Wingo has also secured financial support to bring a series of Asian, Latin American and London scholars and experts on campus this academic year for short visits/lectures; to support SMU Faculty members to deliver lectures in Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico City, London, Edinburgh, Germany, Australia, Beijing and Hong Kong; and to organize three international conferences/roundtables on campus during this academic year (one with the SMU Tower Center, one with the National University of Mexico and Iberamericana University of Mexico City, and the third through the International Law Review Association of SMU).

The Law School's Faculty expects its new Dean (when selected) to have a strong international commitment, which is consistent with the Law School's tradition and the School and University's institutional vision for the 21st Century.

SPECIAL NOTE.

The success of our international programs is not due solely to the efforts of our fine line of Deans and involved Faculty members, but is also due to the selfless efforts and commitment over the years of a number of key Head Librarians and Administrative Staff, in particular the following:

Head Librarians: Ms. Hibernia Turbeville (1947-1974) (see discussion above); Ms. Frances Hall (1975-1977); Professor Earl Borgeson (1978-1988) (former Harvard and Los Angeles County Law Librarian); Ms. Orgene Addis (1988-1990); and Professor Gail Daly (1990-present).

Administrative Staff: Ms. Doris Beale (Dean's Admin. Asst., 1959-1990); Ms. Jean Kyle Jury (Director of Admissions/Registrar, 1963-1986); Ms. Mickey Lively (Registrar, 1987-1996); Ms. Elyse Feller (Dean's Admin. Asst., 1990-1996); Ms. Laura Amberson (Registrar, 1996-present); Ms. Lynn Switzer (Director of Admissions, 1996-present); and Ms. Jeanine Bartolo (Dean's Admi. Asst., 1996-present).
I have been requested to reminisce about the early post World War II years of the SMU Law School and the development of its international programs, as there are few left who remember those times... so that is what I shall do --

Prior to World War II the SMU School of Law was but a small law school, but at the end of the War the G.I. Bill of Rights brought about a vast demand for legal education. At the same time the old Dean of the Law School, Dean Potts, had reached the University's mandatory retirement age -- today, I understand one can hang on forever -- so a search was instituted for a new Dean.

In those far off days, Deans were the responsibility of the University president with the advice and consent of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Umphrey Lee, who was then President of SMU once told me that he had looked for and wanted someone who was a visionary, dynamic organizer; I can assure you that is what he obtained in Dean Robert G. Storey, who came to SMU fresh from the international legal experiences of assisting in the prosecution of the German war criminals at the Nürenberg trials.

I want you to visualize the Law School at that time... it was located in half of the basement of Dallas Hall. The library was protected from the predatory hands of the Faculty and students by a fence of chicken wire. The offices of the Professors were tiny cubicles on the edges of the library. The unfortunate Professors (of which my late husband, "A.J.," was one) who had a pie shaped office under the west portico of Dallas Hall discovered quickly that the portico leaked, and thus had to rig up golf umbrellas to keep the rain off of desks, books and papers. The two small classrooms in Dallas Hall assigned to the pre-war Law School were insufficient to meet the new influx of students, and so the University put up a large Quonset hut just north of Dallas Hall (where the science complex is now). In spite of the fact that the hut did not seem conducive to great teaching or great learning -- one boiled in summer and froze in winter -- many a famous lawyer came out of those classrooms.

Dean Storey's first priorities were to steal the assistant law librarian from the University of Texas Law School, our beloved Hibernia Turbeville, and to acquire new faculty members including A.J. Thomas, Jr., who had just been offered a position in the distinguished New York law firm of Cravath, Swain and Moore. These two were lured to SMU by Dean Storey on the promise that there would soon be an excellent library at the Law School, that the Law School would really become a great school, influencing not only Texas law, and would be a center for international legal studies.

Dean Storey was the first non-Methodist Dean at SMU, and he recognized that this also was the case with most of the Faculty in 1947, consisting of Judge Wimbish, Lennart Larson, Roy Ray, Arthur Harding, Hibernia Turbeville, and A.J. Thomas Jr. The money that well-heeled Methodists gave to SMU went to undergraduate studies or to the Theology school as a sort of step toward an assured place in paradise. So one of the Dean's first acts was to organize the Southwestern Legal Foundation as a subsidiary corporate entity under the umbrella of the University. The Foundation's function was twofold. Vast changes had come about during World War II in the international law field in the United
States, and in the field of international public and private law at home and abroad, and as the states of the Southwestern Region, encompassing Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado and Louisiana, were becoming feeders for international markets, the first function of the Foundation was to obtain necessary funds to build a great School of Law.

In the early years, the Foundation fulfilled both of these functions admirably. In 1947 it held its first set of symposium seminars on changing aspects of international law, both public and private, launching the SMU School of Law into the field of international studies.

Also in 1947, Dean Storey introduced into the SMU Law School curriculum the first course ever taught there in international law, which he assigned to himself. He enriched his lectures, to the great edification and delight of his students, with many of his Nuremberg experiences.

In 1948, I wrote an article on the influence of the ancient Arabic law of trusts on the early English common law for the *Southwest Law Review*. The Dean called me into his office and said, "I see you have an interest in foreign law, and we need a legal research associate to work with the Foundation." So I was hired. At that time there was a strict rule against nepotism in the University, keeping many well educated and well trained faculty wives from contributing to the educational potential of the University. I am happy to say that the rule was successfully challenged and broken by Professor Alan Bromberg's gracious and brilliant wife, Anne, a few years later. But in 1948, I could not get on the University payroll directly, but I could work for the subsidiary Foundation.

As the Theology School had flourished during the World War II years, when a number of young men discovered that the call of God could delay the call of Uncle Sam, Theology was building a whole new complex at the south end of the campus. Therefore, Dean Storey laid claim to the old Theology School building at the north end of the campus, and convinced a group of lawyers to finance the revitalization of the building.

At the same time, the Dean was constructing a dormitory for law students to be known as Lawyers Inn, and an office and library complex, which at the behest of the Board of Trustees of the University was later named Storey Hall. As much of the construction was imaginatively financed by a downtown Dallas Jewish banker named Fred Florence, the Trustees of the Southwest Legal Foundation and the Trustees of the University felt that it would be more than appropriate to name the old Theology building, now to be the new Law School classrooms, in honor of Fred Florence, hence Florence Hall.

There was a dedicatory banquet for this event, and I recall sitting between two elderly, wealthy Highland Park widows who were on the verge of contributing substantial funds to the Law School for scholarships. At this banquet Dean Storey had requested Rabbi Olen, the Rabbi of Temple Immanuel, an eminent Old Testament scholar and a good friend of Fred Florence, to give the invocation. Rabbi Olen has a 15 minute Sunday philosophical radio program to which most of Dallas listened. After the invocation, one of the dear ladies at my table turned to the other and said, "I just love Rabbi Olen's Sunday programs, don't you?" The other replied, "I used to but last week someone told me that Rabbi Olen didn't believe in Jesus!"

There was a hushed silence; the first widow turned to me and said, most indignantly, "Then what does Dean Storey mean by having Rabbi Olen give the invocation?" She glared most menacingly and I could see the scholarship funds flying away. I searched around for my usual help from A.J., but alas, he was sitting up on the platform having to introduce someone. So I took a deep breath and said in my most diplomatic voice, "You
know Rabbi Olen teaches at the SMU School of Theology (which was true -- who better to teach Old Testament history than a well trained Rabbi?) and last week he was voted as the most outstanding Professor at the Theology School" (which was also true). That seemed to satisfy them, for one said to the other, "see, you can never trust rumors." I am happy to say that I learned a few weeks later that both of them had given generously to the Law School scholarship fund.

When it came time to dedicate the whole new legal quadrangle, we were faced with a dilemma. Hibernia had designated the second floor of Storey Hall for American law and the third floor was reserved for international and foreign law. But alas, there was little money for international and foreign law books. So among my assignments as legal research associate was to find books in the University's general library, Fondren Library, with any possible connection to international law or international affairs. Day after day I poured over the card catalogues at Fondren and day after day I carried books over to Storey Hall on "interlibrary loan." When the law quadrangle was dedicated as the Southwestern Legal Center, we had an adequate showing of international law books in the law library. I have often wondered in my later years if these books are still listed as being on interlibrary loan?

1950 was a banner year for the law school. Dean and Mrs. Storey, A.J. and I went to a meeting of international lawyers associated in London. During that meeting the Dean called us aside and informed us that he had received permission from the SMU Board of Trustees to start up a Graduate School of Law. This was the first necessary step toward bringing international law students to SMU Law School. He informed me that he had signed up his son Charles, and me, to enter Graduate School. One never argued with Dean Storey; after all, he was our bread and butter. That is how it came about that Charles Storey and I became the first two graduates of the new SMU Graduate School of Law.

By 1952, the Graduate School of Law was flourishing and Dean Storey convinced Senator Blakely, the main Trustee of Tom Braniff's estate, to use some of the money from the estate to establish a number of scholarships for Latin American lawyers to come to SMU for graduate study in the American legal system. Those of you old enough to remember a wonderful airline, which Braniff was, will recall that Braniff Airlines had the exclusive right to fly from the U.S. to the West Coast of Latin America. Hence, it was fitting that the Braniff money was used for this purpose.

Dean Storey named the new program "The Law Institute of the Americas," and visualized both North, Central and South Americans to be part of this experiment. The North Americans were to study civil law, the rest to study the American legal system, and both to study both public and private international law.

Between the end of the Spring semester and the beginning of the summer semester, Dean Storey sent A.J. and me to Mexico to recruit some students, while he went to South America to recruit students from that area. A.J. and I met with the Dean of the law school of the National University, Vergilio Dominquez (who later came to SMU a couple of semesters as a Distinguished Scholar in Residence). Vergilio had two good candidates for us. As the Dean of the Guatemalan Law School was visiting Vergilio at the time of our trip, he also promised us a good student, so our trip was fruitful. While in Mexico we purchased a number of Mexican law books for the library over which Hibernia muttered "why don't they cut the pages?", as she attacked the books hour after hour with large scissors.
When the Fall semester arrived, we had lined up a number of excellent scholars: 2 from Chile; 2 from Argentina; 2 from Brazil; 1 from Peru; 1 from Costa Rica; 1 from Guatemala; 2 from Mexico; 2 from Canada; and a number from the United States.

As five of the Latin Americans arrived two weeks early "to brush up on their English," Dean Storey suggested that I give them a series of lectures on the historical background of the common law, starting with the Norman Invasion. I did this for the first couple of years of the Law Institute of the Americas, but then we discovered the Institute of International Legal Education, which ran a pre-law seminar in Lawrence, Kansas, and they took over the brushing up job, as well as the task of getting visas, giving English proficiency tests and the like.

The first class of the Law Institute of the Americas will always stand out in memory. I recall, for instance young Dr. Julio Cueto-Rua marching into A.J.'s office with a chip on both shoulders, saying belligerently, "I know you Americas don't like Argentina or Argentines, but I don't care, I came here to learn." A.J. looked at him and said, "Dr. Cueto-Rua, I have traveled and lived in a number of countries, but you are the first Argentine I have encountered. You will find that most Americans don't know a thing about Argentina or Argentines, much less have any animosity toward you or your country. (This was before Madonna played Evita.) You will be the first Argentine they ever will meet, and they will judge your country by you." Julio found to his amazement that Americans didn't know much about Argentina and he turned out to be a fine representative of his nation.

Upon arrival, one of the Brazilian students announced that it was too bad that North Americas were so ignorant about geography, a sentiment with which we agreed. But when we introduced him to his classmate from Guatemala City, the Brazilian asked, "What part of Argentina is Guatemala City located in?" Those two were fast friends thereafter.

Our delightful Costa Rican student asked me one day if he could go to an all University dance being held on campus. I assured him that his scholarship permitted him to participate in all University functions. He told me the next Monday that he didn't know that a "sock hop" meant dancing in one's socks, and he found he had a hole in his sock -- but all the girls felt so sorry for him that he danced every dance and had a wonderful time.

I think the highlight of the year occurred shortly after the beginning of the second semester when one evening A.J. and I received a frantic call to come to Lawyers Inn. We went to see what was up, and Dr. Cueto-Rua told us that one of the Law Institute students who was having a hard time with his English was highly depressed and had purchased a pistol. A couple of other students had taken him to Snider Plaza to the Varsity movie (10 cents a show in those days) to take his mind off of his troubles. While I kept watch in the lobby, A.J. and Dr. Cueto-Rua conducted what is known in constitutional law as an illegal search and seizure. They found the pistol, but then the problem arose of what to do with it. If they removed it altogether, the student would probably go out and buy another one. So Dr. Cueto Rua, being a good Argentine Gaucho "Pistolero," said the best thing to do was to file the firing pin so the gun wouldn't work. So that is what he and A.J. did, and then returned the gun to its hiding place. I have often wondered if anyone ever had to use that gun for good or evil, what happened then?

All the members of the first class of the Law Institute of the Americas graduated in May 1953 and went on to important careers in their own home countries. In the mean-
time the SMU Press had published my book "Communism vs. International Law" which the newly formed United States Information Service picked to place in hundreds of college libraries abroad along with five other books. They changed the title to "Semantics of International Law" and issued 10,000 copies in English, Hindi, Chinese, Arabic, Spanish and Portuguese in economical student editions.

Immediately SMU began receiving letters about available legal programs, and as Dean Storey was leaning towards adding a new international program (such as the Law Institute of the Americas, but encompassing the rest of the world), these multiple inquiries tipped the scales. Under the overriding umbrella called the Graduate School of American and Foreign Law, the law School covered the globe. Professor Roy Ray was placed in charge of the European-Australian-Oriental Group, while A.J. and Whitney Harris continued working with the Law Institute of the Americas.

I would be remiss if I did not recall the work of Lorene Emory, the wife of Professor Clyde Emory. Lorene recognized the need for a more closer involvement of the foreign students with the Dallas community outside of SMU, so she did a yeoman's job for many years finding host families for all the foreign law students.

Senator Blakely continued his commitment to the Law Institute Program for five years while Dean Storey and the Southwestern Legal Foundation raised scholarship money for the European and Oriental students.

And that is the early background of international legal studies at the SMU School of Law.

The Dean who followed Dean Storey was to suffer a series of setbacks with the Braniff Foundation and the Southwestern Legal Fundation, all of which that an adverse impact on the Law School's international efforts. He did, however, hire Professor Howard Taubenfeld and hired Doris Beale, now Doris Feidel, who served as an assistant to every Law School Dean that followed, including Paul Rogers, until she retired a few years ago.

The next Dean, Charles O. Galvin, was left to set the Law School back on course with its international endeavors. As Charley is still very much around, if you want to hear the rest of the story, you will have to consult him.
The Second World War had ended in 1945 -- life in Europe, the USA and the Far East was returning, slowly and painfully, back to normality. A tremendous shift of power had taken place in Eastern Europe; the Cold War had started between the USA and its allies in the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East, on one side, and the USSR and its allies in Asia, and Eastern Europe, on the other side. In this context it was obvious that new battlefronts had appeared: in the Far East, in Korea and in Taiwan; in Eastern Europe, in Germany, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia.

Colonel Robert G. Storey, a lawyer by training, had a vision. He became keenly aware that the Cold War required the mobilization of all cultural and intellectual resources of the USA to protect the freedoms of the defeated peoples of Europe and Asia. It was particularly important that the new generations of citizens of the countries which had lost the War (Germans, Italians, Austrians, Japanese) became aware that they had a future for them, for their families, and for their people, which could be reached by an enlightened effort in world of liberty and democracy.

Colonel Robert G. Storey was appointed Dean of the Law School, Southern Methodist University, and President of the Southwestern Legal Foundation. With both hats in his hands, Dean Storey was ready to start a sustained effort of studies, communications, speeches, research and legal training at the Law School and at the Foundation destined to provide the eager minds of young lawyers from distant countries evidence of the power of the human spirit to establish and to develop conditions of life where order, security, peace, cooperation and justice could be achieved.

At the end of the 1940s young visitors began to arrive at Dallas. Germans, Koreans and Taiwanese were among the first to come. Soon thereafter, Latin American lawyers (Mexicans, Venezuelans, Colombians, Chileans, Argentineans and Central Americans) began to study at the SMU Law School.

They were shown the joys of freedom and democracy, the significance of rational political behavior, and the constant development and growth of a free community where they were allowed to live. For them, these things had been only a dream in the past. The case method introduced the young lawyers from abroad to conflicts in American society and to the instruments and institutions devised by the American people to restore peace in the community without infringement of basic human rights.

Here in Dallas those foreign lawyers were put in close contact with American judges, law professors and practitioners. Soon they became aware of techniques applied by lawyers and judges in the United States to establish and maintain balance in American society, and to protect the rights of the individuals vis-à-vis the authority of the State.

Those young foreign lawyers learned American law because, in the first place, they lived under the rules and principles of American law. The concepts learned in the classroom were soon experienced by them every day of their stay on American soil.
Instead of the traditional deductive approach of the Civil Law lawyers, coherent and consistent, based on general propositions provided by their great jurists, the young foreign lawyers who came to Dallas became aware of ongoing individual conflicts, opposite interests, contradictory claims and demands to be solved by judges. They were called to bring about Justice. Logic was second. All parties were required to understand limitations of the human spirit.

Those young foreign lawyers returned to their homes in far away countries, after being exposed to the peculiarities, the insights and the achievements of the American people. Their mental perspectives were expanded. They experienced new ways of living. Their approach to reality was intelligent. They learned to take into account competing claims in society and the wisdom of distributing scarce goods in accordance to objective standards of justice.

Fifty years ago old European communities and young Latin-American countries faced the uncertainties of the Cold War. Dean Storey had a vision, a vision of understanding and friendship emerging from personal academic contacts among young foreign lawyers and American citizens. It worked. Hundreds and hundreds of those lawyers returned to their native lands and applied their own knowledge they had gained. The traditional logical and doctrinaire European approach to law was enriched by empirical consideration of efficiency and by the intuition of law values. A new instrument for the operation of the legal system was placed in the hands of the young foreign law Alumni.

Fifty years later, in our days, the World is undergoing changes deeper than those which were experienced during the Cold War. We are aware that we are riding a spaceship, the earth. Distance has been vanquished in our planet. We are conscious of the common fate of mankind. We see the dramatic expansion of electronics, telecommunications, computers, modems, the Internet, jet engines, and English becoming the universal lingua franca. The Law of each country is giving way to International Commercial Law.

Traditional Civil Law and Traditional Common Law, in their mutual interaction, require from Common Law lawyers and Civil Law lawyers a new perspective, a new criterion of development and growth. It may not be easy to achieve. Centuries of history and tradition have erected high barriers and demand extraordinary efforts to bring them down. The Civilians will have to understand the value and significance of stare decisis et quieta non movere, the very basis of the Common Law as a system of Law. The Common Law lawyer will have to understand the practical significance for the Civilians of abstract propositions and of ideas for providing the classification of legal materials in a world subject to deep and rapid change.

A bridge has to be built between those two systems of law. The task is enormous and will demand sustained, decades-long efforts by enlightened legal minds. SMU Law School has been prepared and is ready to contribute its part in that worthy undertaking. Its credentials for this effort are to be found in the living generations of young foreign lawyers who came to the Law School to acquire knowledge and to gain experience living in an environment where tolerance, organization and fairness give to the members of society the opportunity of living a better life.
Forty five years ago I came to SMU to learn law. As a foreigner and as a lawyer, I was subject to the actions of powerful currents of change. I felt the impact of great legal minds and became aware of the contributions made by American Judges to live in a dynamic society. To some extent, I could not avoid being “Americanized”. On the other hand, I, as a Civilian, was an heir to a legal tradition two thousand years old. I was taught how to interpret written general rules, how to overcome ambiguities and vagueness in words found in legislative rules. I was told how to adapt abstract texts of law to make them operative on ever-changing conditions of life in society.

American lawyers are very good in determining the *ratio decidendi* of an individual decision. Civilian lawyers are excellent in adjusting general normative propositions to the axiological needs of the conflict. The next fifty years will show how a bridge is to be built and how a better understanding will be gained by the Common Law lawyer and by the Civil Law lawyer. The SMU Law School has already provided the foundation stones for this noble venture.
SMU School of Law, Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Legal Studies* -- Background Information

INTRODUCTION.

Dramatic changes in global relations have borne out the foresight of the late SMU School of Law Dean Robert G. Storey and the late Professor A.J. Thomas, Jr. 50 years ago: "We live in a world that requires a radically different vision of legal education, in which one of the Law School's objectives should be the promotion of greater contact and understanding of the many legal cultures that make up our global community." This vision was first articulated in 1947 and made manifest in 1952 by the establishment of The Law Institute of the Americas at SMU.

The SMU Law Faculty and the Law School Executive Board are currently implementing a comprehensive long-term strategic plan for positioning the Law School for its entry into the 21st century. This plan calls for a significant expansion of the Law School's international dimension, including a reactivation of the efforts of our original The Law Institute of the Americas. This reactivation has been effected through establishment of a successor institute located at the Law School, the CENTRE FOR NAFTA AND LATIN AMERICAN LEGAL STUDIES ("NAFTA Centre").

The NAFTA Centre comprises meaningful academic research, teaching and programs pertaining to the "NAFTA Process" and Western Hemispheric integration efforts; to Latin American law reform, particularly focusing on Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela; and, to a more limited extent, to Canadian legal issues, particularly as they interrelate to NAFTA. The NAFTA Centre also is concerned with increasing (regional and hemispheric) legal and economic interconnections between the "NAFTA Process" and European and Asia-Pacific integration activities.

On a historical note, The Law Institute of the Americas (established in 1952) was designed to promote good will and to improve relations among the peoples of the Americas through the study of comparative laws, institutions, and governments respecting the American Republics, and to train lawyers in handling legal matters pertaining to the nations of the western Hemisphere. The course of instructions emphasized comparative legal systems, comparative legal theory, comparative commercial law, natural resources and labor law, legal philosophy, and public and private international law. The Institute brought together on the SMU campus U.S., Canadian and Latin American scholars. The Institute obtained significant funding from the Ford Foundation, the Agency for International Development and other major cooperating foundation sponsors. Also of historical note, the Institute conducted a joint D.C.L. degree program with the Autonomous National University of Mexico during the 1950s and with the University of Buenos Aires in the 1960s.

Five decades later, it is even more evident that our law students of the coming century will practice law in a world that is and will remain interdependent, making a basic familiarity with the international dimensions of law a sine qua non for successful practice in a

global economy and warranting a continued real commitment from the Law School. This interdependence cautions against the study of domestic (U.S.) law as separate and distinct from the study of international, regional and foreign law. The "NAFTA Process" brings this interdependence to everyday reality for lawyers practicing in the Southwestern U.S.A.

Few lawyers anywhere practice untouched by legal issues that cross national boundaries. Globalization thus requires both the practical and the theoretical underpinnings of a quality legal education. Globalization presents a challenge and an opportunity to the SMU School of Law in preparing current and future generations of students for the professional practice of law. The challenge is to continue to produce lawyers who can compete comfortably in an increasingly interdependent world and who are trained to handle problems with international dimensions confronting their domestic clients. The NAFTA Centre attempts to meet this challenge in the context of the evolutionary Western Hemispheric economic and legal integration process that is underfoot.

The opportunity is for the Law School further to entrench itself as a center for international and global legal research and study. The Law School reaffirms its commitment to a broad perspective in legal education where exposure to comparative and international legal principles and doctrine is highly valued. Thus, the general rationale for the NAFTA Centre.

The SMU Law School has been well-positioned since the early 1950s to meet this challenge, possessing one of the oldest and finest LL.M. in Comparative and International Law programs in America. The program attracts annually lawyers from around the globe who graduate and rise to top positions in international law firms, in the judiciary, in government and in international corporations and organizations, and in academic institutions. To date, over 1200 graduates from over 65 countries have completed this program, with a significant constituency from Latin America.

SMU is recognized as among the leading U.S. law schools with an international curriculum for both LL.M. and J.D. students, one that is rich in its diversity and depth. It has an internationally-oriented faculty that enjoys an outstanding reputation as a community of dedicated teachers and scholars. Over one-half of the SMU law faculty have significant international backgrounds or current international interests.

To all of this, add the impressive range of international law publication activities at SMU School of Law, including the editing of *The International Lawyer* (the most widely distributed international law journal in the world), the production of *NAFTA: Law and Business in the Americas* (the first inter-disciplinary journal on Western Hemispheric integration) and the *Inter American Legal Materials*, and a co-sponsorship arrangement with the Kluwer Law International Group for two leading international book publication series. These publications are edited by the International Law Review Association of SMU, comprised of over 50 highly qualified law students.

To bring together significant international programs and activities at the NAFTA Centre is to capitalize on the strength and tradition of the SMU School of Law. Complementing these forward-looking international efforts, the Law School also recently has organized a Center for Pacific Rim Legal Studies (countries such as Canada, Chile, Mexico, Peru, and the United States being part of both the Americas and the Pacific Rim), and has regrouped and revitalized its European Legal Studies Programs (e.g., the European Union has close trade and investment with the Western Hemisphere) and the University-wide Institute of International Banking and Finance (now based at the SMU Law School). Each of these academic ventures contain a significant law reform element.
In particular, the NAFTA Centre closely cooperates with the Institute of International Banking and Finance in ongoing academic projects and support.

Significant for our present purposes is the reactivation of the historic, The Law Institute of the Americas in the new vehicle of the Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Studies. This Background Information concerns our new NAFTA Centre.

It is hoped that our NAFTA Centre will build upon historic strengths of the Law School in the international area and will open major new academic and professional opportunities for the student body and faculty. In addition, Dallas's position as hemispheric and international gateway to and throughout the Americas (North and South) enhances the SMU Law School's special position in this area.

As such, the NAFTA Centre should prove an effective external tool for student recruitment (domestic and overseas); a catalyst and synergist for the Law School's various academic, research, publication and conference efforts in the Americas; and an enhancer of career opportunities for domestic and international students. More generally, the NAFTA Centre should serve to consolidate and to enhance the Law School's already prominent international reputation.

THE CENTRE'S COMPONENTS.

A World-Class Faculty of Experts.

The NAFTA Centre brings together leading U.S., Mexican, Latin American and Canadian scholars. Members of the SMU Law faculty and a stellar external faculty comprise a most distinguished group of actively participating Professorial and Professional Fellows, contributing to the Centre's various academic courses, research efforts, conferences, publications, cooperating institution programs and law reform activities.

Postgraduate Scholarships.

The Centre provides a number of partial tuition scholarships designated for qualified LL.M. students from the "NAFTA region" to study at the Law School, each of whom is expected to contribute to the Centre's research program. In addition, each year the Centre intends to have one to two S.J.D. candidates and/or postgraduate research fellows in residence and to appoint 4-6 J.D. and LL.M graduate students as NAFTA Centre Student Research Scholars.

Distinguished Lecture Series and Visiting Scholars.

The Centre, through the assistance of our International Law Review Association Editorial Board and the NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas, conducts an annual NAFTA: Distinguished Lecture Series. This series brings to the SMU campus leading experts on doing business and effecting law reform in the Americas.

In addition, each year the Centre makes available to highly qualified post-graduate students from the Americas "Visiting Scholar" positions to study NAFTA-related matters. Such scholars have access to our world-class library resources and faculty support in pursuing postgraduate research away from their home universities.
Special Academic Courses.

The Centre conducts, for its J.D. and postgraduate students, a special academic course on NAFTA, and endeavors to offer a regular special seminar or series of lectures on selected legal problems of doing business in Mexico/Latin America. Internal and external Professorial and Professional Fellows of the Institute (along with special guest lecturers) have teaching responsibilities in this and other international courses.

Further, the Law School generally offers a superb array of high quality and relevant international and comparative law courses for J.D. and postgraduate students seeking to gain a better legal knowledge of doing business in the NAFTA region. These complementary international courses include: Comparative Law, Immigration Law, International Banking and Finance Law, International Business Transactions, International Human Rights, Trade and Investment in Developing Countries, International Labor Law, International Litigation and Arbitration and International Taxation.

Faculty and Student Research, Law Review Series, and Publications.

The NAFTA Centre has founded and edits (through our International Law Review Association) the widely acclaimed interdisciplinary quarterly journal: NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas. In addition, the SMU Law School has in place the successful and highly visible The International Lawyer, a publication of the ABA Section of International Law and Practice with a readership of over 17,000 worldwide. The International Lawyer regularly publishes articles on NAFTA, Canada and Latin America. SMU law students also assists in the editing of the ABA's InterAmerican Legal Materials.

The Centre has already assisted in publishing two of the first law treatises on NAFTA (one with the American Bar Association and the other with Kluwer International Publishers) and has a cooperative arrangement with a major international publisher for an ongoing book series on doing business in the Americas. The first of these upcoming books will concern financing in Latin America and a second will concern banking law reform in Latin America.

It is expected that the Centre will be allocated from the Dean's summer research grants, specific funding for faculty research into NAFTA, Latin American and Caribbean related subject matters and will create two named cash prizes for the best American and international student research papers in these areas during the academic year.

Law Firm, Corporation and Judicial Extern Programs.

The NAFTA Centre works to create law firm or corporation externships for a number of our non-U.S. American LL.M. students in the United States and also for our J.D. students in NAFTA/Latin America. In addition, the Centre has a special relationship with the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Texas, whereby our international graduate students can have an extern experience with the court.

Conferences.

The NAFTA Centre co-sponsors The International Law Review Association's annual student international conference (now in its fifth year), which often devotes part of its agenda to NAFTA/Latin America.
The NAFTA Centre also co-sponsors an annual conference with the University of Buenos Aires (having participated in four conferences to date). The Centre is presently planning an additional, annual co-sponsored conference/research seminar with Mexican academic cosponsor(s).

**Campus Roundtables.**

From time to time, the NAFTA Centre organizes and participates in an on-campus, selected ad hoc group of academics and non-academic specialists, which meets to explore the current law and policy issues in the NAFTA region. Roundtables could include: trade, business, tax, finance, financial services dispute resolution, labor and environmental/energy issues. These are major areas for future law reform, not only in the developing countries in the Americas but also in the U.S. and Canada.

The NAFTA Centre also encourages leading community experts in law, business, economics, and finance to add their expertise to the SMU Law School's international courses.

**Law School Exchange and Summer School.**

The Law School and the NAFTA Centre maintain close relations with leading law faculties in Mexico and Argentina, and elsewhere in Latin America, and can assist its J.D. and graduate students pursue summer academic programs and research study visits throughout the Hemisphere. For example, the Centre has special arrangements with Iberoamericana University and the Autonomous National University (both in Mexico City) and with the University of Buenos Aires in Argentina. The Centre also maintains a special relationship with the London Institute of International Banking, Finance and Development Law at the Centre for Commercial Law Studies (London), which can offer our students further research and postgraduate academic opportunities in London concerning Latin American and emerging market areas.

**Law Reform**

The NAFTA Centre is committed to law reform efforts that will encourage more open economic markets and more democratic political institutions throughout the NAFTA/Latin America region, thus ensuring a better quality of life for all “Americans.” The Centre and its Professorial and Professional Fellows and Research Scholars are particularly interested in law reform issues in the commercial and financial services law areas and in human rights. In the context of law reform, the Centre maintains cooperative relationships with the Latin American Economic System (“SELA”), based in Caracas and with the Association of Banking Supervisory Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico City (“LACBS”).

**Special Institutional Relationships.**

The NAFTA Centre maintains close relationships with the new NAFTA Labor Secretariat based in Dallas, with the Canadian and Mexican Consulates in Dallas (both major governmental consulates), with the Argentinean Embassy in Washington, D.C. (a recent Ambassador is an SMU Law School alumni), with the Federal Reserve District Bank (which has major economic research responsibilities for Mexico and Latin America), the Transnational Dispute Resolution Center at the Southwestern Legal Foundations, and
major law and accounting firms doing business throughout the Americas. Through the efforts of Ambassador Roberto MacLean, President of the NAFTA Centre, significant efforts are being made to establish meaningful institutional relationships in Peru. Also, as mentioned above, the Centre has cooperation arrangements with SELA and the LACBS. All of these institutional relationships facilitate student, faculty and program opportunities.

Library Enhancement.

The Law School’s Underwood Law Library maintains one of the leading collections in Canadian, Mexican and other Latin American law and on NAFTA. In addition, the Library has extensive computer/Internet capabilities in these areas and has trained librarians specifically expert to assist research scholars and students.

The NAFTA Centre is committed to adding to the existing array of indexes, research tools, and current treaty publications in support of the international curriculum, law reviews and publications that arise from Centre programs and most, if not all, faculty research.

The NAFTA Centre is further committed to supplementing the collection with current and future technology, including distance learning opportunities, interactive classrooms, expansion of access to the Internet, and the equipping of the library for tomorrow’s technology.

Distinguished Alumni.

One of the greatest “assets” of the NAFTA Centre and the Law School is its distinguished group of alumni of postgraduate students, and visiting scholars and visiting professors drawn from virtually every country of the NAFTA region and from other countries of the Americas seeking accession to or closer relations with NAFTA. These alumni comprise ambassadors, government ministers, law deans, leading scholars, senior law firm partners and key business executives. The “SMU” and “NAFTA Centre” names and reputations follow these alumni throughout the Americas.

Interdisciplinary Programs.

The NAFTA Centre supports current efforts by faculty to integrate interdisciplinary subject-matter into their international courses and to provide broader possibilities on a university wide basis involving linkages between the School of Law, the Edwin L. Cox School of Business, the Department of Political Science and its Tower Center, and the Department of Economics.

Country Specific Activities

The NAFTA Centre hopes to oversee and to direct the establishment and operation of the following country-specific law programs:

Mexico. A student/faculty exchange program with one or more leading Mexican law faculties; law externships for students in Mexico; an annual roundtable/research seminar in Mexico on relevant law reform issues; SMU law study opportunities in Mexico; special law lectures at SMU on doing business in Mexico and Latin America; and a special, summer mini course (in Mexico) on Mexican law/ Spanish language.
Canada. Faculty interchanges with a leading Canadian law faculty; law externships for students in Canada; special law lectures at SMU in doing business in Canada; and an annual roundtable at SMU on relevant legal matters of U.S.-Canadian concerns.

Argentina. A student/faculty exchange program with a leading Argentinean law faculty; SMU law study opportunities in Argentina; law externships for students in Mexico; an annual conference on Buenos Aires on commercial/financial law/banking issues; and participation in the local postgraduate programs in banking and energy law.

Chile. Faculty interchanges with a leading local law faculty and SMU law student study opportunities in Chile.

Brazil, Peru, and Venezuela. Efforts also are underway to establish similar programs in Brazil and Venezuela.

Central America. Several of the Centre's faculty and Fellows have and are developing further relations in the Central American subregion.

Spanish Languages for Lawyers. The SMU Spanish Department offers special language study opportunities for students and faculty. Also, the University and Law School can assist its students with summer programs in Latin America.

Mini Specialty Course. The Centre also intends to explore the feasibility of organizing an annual mini-course on banking and finance law for Latin American bankers and bank lawyers.

CENTRE'S LEADERSHIP AND FACULTY.

A team of international experts drawn from the SMU Law School Faculty and externally comprise an active participating Centre Faculty in connection with the Centre's courses, conferences and roundtables, lecture series, journal and book series, and postgraduate academic lecturing and research.

Centre's Chairpersons.

C. Paul Rogers III. Acting Centre Chairperson and SMU Law School Dean (1988-1997); B.A. and J.D. (Texas); LL.M. (Columbia).

Hon. Raul Granillo O’Campo. Honorary NAFTA Centre Chairperson, former Argentine Ambassador to the United States, current Minister of Justice of Argentina and SMU LL.M. (International and Comparative Law) graduate.


Centre's Presidents.

Julio C. Cueto-Rua, Honorary President of NAFTA Centre. Professor Emeritus, University of Buenos Aires, SMU School of Law and Louisiana State University Law Center, J.D. (La Plata, Argentina), LL.M. (SMU), LL.D. (Tucumon, Argentina). Former SMU Law Professor. Expertise: international commercial law and comparative constitutional law issues on the Americas.

Hon. Roberto MacLean, President of NAFTA Centre. Former Consultant on Law Reform in Latin America for World Bank Group, Former Peruvian Ambassador to the United States, Law Dean at Universidad Catholica del Peru, member of the Permanent
Court of International Arbitration. L.L.B. and L.L.D. (San Marcos, Lima), Research Fellow (Cambridge University); Lecturer, Hague Academy of International Law. Former SMU Law Visiting Professor. **Expertise:** Private international laws and international economic development law and law reform.

**Centre's Executives.**


**George A. Martinez,** Associate Executive Director of NAFTA Centre, SMU Professor of Law and Associate Editor, *NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas.* BA (Ariz. State), MA (Mich.), J.D. (cum laude) (Harvard). **Expertise:** NAFTA international labor and employment issues.

**Rosa Lara,** Acting Assistant Director of NAFTA Centre, Professor of Law and Legal Research in Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico. MA (Autonoma de Chihuahua, Mexico), Law Degree (Naples, Italy). **Expertise:** Private International Law.

**Participating Professorial Fellows.**

**Ernesto Aguirre,** Doctor en Leyes (Columbia), D.E.A. (Paris I), LL.M (LSE/London); Senior Counsel, Legal Dept., International Monetary Fund. **Expertise:** technical assistance on banking and central banking (emphases in the Latin America area).

**Diego C. Bunge,** Adjunct Professor and Director Graduate Banking Law Program (Univ. Buenos Aires). L.L.B. (Buenos Aires), M.C.L. (SMU), LL.M. (Miami). **Expertise:** international business and commercial law, MERCOSUR.


**Lance Compa,** Deputy Director, NAFTA Labor Secretariat; Adjunct Professor of Law, International Labor Law, SMU; and former Visiting Lecturer, Yale Law School. B.A. (Fordham), J.D. (Yale). **Expertise:** international labor matters and human rights.

**Ronald C. Cuming,** Professor of Law, University of Saskatchewan, Canada. **Expertise:** domestic and regional commercial law issues.

**Henry S. Dahl,** Permanent, adjunct or visiting professorial positions at Puerto Rico, SMU, LSU, Sao Paulo (Brazil) and Buenos Aires. LL.B. & LL.D. (Buenos Aires) LL.M. (London). **Expertise:** international business law and litigation, comparative legal systems.

**Jane L. Dolkart,** SMU Associate Professor of Law and Associate Editor, *NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas.* BA (Mount Holyoke), J.D. (Columbia), LL.M. (Georgetown). **Expertise:** NAFTA international labor and employment issues.

**Margaret A. Donnelly,** Former SMU Visiting Assistant Professor of Law. B.A. (Lat. Am. St., Texas), J.D. (Texas). **Expertise:** immigration law and human rights.

**Frank J. Garcia,** J.D. (Mich.), Assistant Professor, FSU School of Law, Florida. **Expertise:** NAFTA/FTAA.
Alejandro M. Garro, Director of Latin American Legal Studies and Associate Research Fellow, Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law (Columbia), and Deputy Editor-in-Chief, NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas. J.D. (La Plata, Argentina), LL.M. (LSU), S.J.D. (Columbia). Expertise: international commercial law and human rights; Latin American legal studies.

Christopher H. Hanna, SMU Associate Professor of Law, Director SMU Center for Pacific Rim Legal Studies and Associate Editor, The International Lawyer. B.S. and J.D. (Florida), LL.M. (Taxation, NYU). Expertise: international taxation.

Eva Hols, Doctor en Leyes (Uruguay). Professor of Commercial and Banking Law (Univ. of Republic of Uruguay); Internal Director of the Nation, Ministry of Economics, (Uruguay). Expertise: Latin American banking and commercial law; MERCOSUR.

Ndvia Kofele-Kale, SMU Associate Professor of Law and Associate Editor, The International Lawyer. B.A. (Beloit); M.A., Ph.D. & J.D. (Northwestern). Expertise: international dispute resolution and human rights.

Rosa Lara. See above.

Leonica Lara-Saenz, Doctor of Laws (Mexico), Senior Legal Counsel, NAFTA Commission for Labor Cooperation, Dallas, Texas. Expertise: NAFTA/Labor, Mexico.

Sergio Lopez Allyon, Doctor of Laws (Mexico), Senior Legal Counsel, NAFTA Commission for Labor Cooperation, Dallas, Texas. Expertise: NAFTA -- Labor, Mexico.


George A. Martinez. See above.

Luigi Manzetti, Associate Professor of Political Science Department. (Dedman College SMU). Expertise: Latin America.

Joseph W. McKnight, SMU’s Larry and Jane Harlan Faculty Fellow, Professor of Law and Academic of the Academia Mexicana de Derecho Interanational. B.A. (Texas), B.C.L. and M.A. (Oxford), LL.M. (Colum.) Expertise: Spanish law influence in the Americas.


Joseph J. Norton. See above.

Ellen Smith Pryor, SMU Professor of Law. B.A. (Rice), J.D. (Texas). Expertise: insurance services and activities.

Keith S. Rosenn, Professor of Law and Director, Graduate Foreign Program, University of Miami School of Law, AB (Amherst), LL.B (Yale). Expertise: Latin American and emerging markets issues.

Hon. Richard E. Rubottom, Professor Emeritus (Political Science), SMU Dedman College, Former U.S. Ambassador to Argentina.

Danielle Slottje, Professor, Economics Department. (Dedman College SMU). Expertise: Econometrics, International Economics Inequalities.


Yvon Turcotte, Counsel, Canadian Consulate, Dallas, Texas. Expertise: Canada.


Michael Wooten, SMU Professor, Cox School of Business. Expertise: International Business.

Senior Research Scholars.


Dr. Rita Taubenfeld, B.A. (magna cum laude) (NYU); MA and PhD. (U. Cal.). Former 1st Secretary of Embassy, Economic Office, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City. Former Fulbright Scholar. Phi Beta Kappa.

Participating Professional Fellows (including Senior Fellows and Fellows).

Senior Fellows.

David Banowsky, J.D. (SMU), Associate Editor of the NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas, consulting attorney (Mexico City). Expertise: Latin American Commercial Law.

Emily Barbour, J.D. (SMU), Associate Editor of the NAFTA: Law and Business Review of the Americas, SMU Adjunct Lecturer in Telecommunications Law and senior attorney, Gardere & Wynne, Dallas. Expertise: International Telecommunications.

Rena Bitter, J.D. (SMU), Third Secretary, U.S. Embassy, Mexico City. Expertise: Mexico.

Hope Camp, LL.B (U. of La.), LL.M (Northwestern), Senior Latin American Partner, Jenkins & Gilchrist, P.C., San Antonio, Texas. Expertise: NAFTA -- Mexico.

Luis Capin Lopez, LL.B. (Iberoamericana, Mexico City), LL.M (SMU), Senior Partner, Capin, Calderon, Ramirez y Guiterrez-Azpe & Associates. Expertise: Mexico -- Commercial Law.


J. Manuel Galicia, LL.B. (Iberoamericana, Mexico City), LL.M (SMU), Senior Partner, Franck, Galicia Duclaud y Robles Law firm in Mexico City. Expertise: Mexican banking, securities and corporate law.

Beverly Goulet, J.D. (Mich.), Associate General Counsel, American Airlines, Fort Worth, Texas. Expertise: International Contracts.


Jill A. Kotvis, J.D. (G. Wash), Lecturer in NAFTA course (SMU Law School), Chair, Environment Practice Group, Hughes & Luce, Dallas. Expertise: NAFTA -- Environmental.

Sergio Leiseca, J.D. (Tulane), Lecturer in NAFTA course (SMU Law School), Senior Partner, Latin America Group, Baker & McKenzie, Dallas. Expertise: Latin America -- Finance.
David McFadden, Q.C., Former member of Ontario Legislature and President Canada-U.S. Business Association. Barrister (Queen Counsel), BA (Toronto), LL.M. (Osgoode Hall). Expertise: Canadian business and foreign investment laws and related litigation issues.

Rona Mears, J.D. (SMU), former Adjunct Professor of Law, SMU; Senior International Attorney (Mexico), Haynes & Boone, Dallas, Texas. Expertise: Mexico.

Horacio Murrell, LL.B (Chile), M.C.L. (SMU), J.D. (Tex. W.). Consultant. Expertise: Chile/MERCOSUR.

Dana Nahlen, J.D. (Colum.), Adjunct Professor of Law, SMU; Associate General Counsel (Latin America) EDS, Dallas; Member, NAFTA ADR Committee. Expertise: NAFTA, International Business.

Julian Nihill, LL.B (Exeter), J.D. (Boston Univ.), former Adjunct Professor of Law, SMU; Senior International Attorney, Gardere & Wynne, Dallas, Texas. Expertise: NAFTA, International Taxation.


Fellows.

Maria Canovas, LL.M (SMU), Associate (Latin American Group), Vinson & Elkins, Dallas.

Jorge Gonzales, J.D. (SMU), LL.M (London), Lecturer in NAFTA course (SMU School of Law) Associate (Latin American Group), Baker & McKenzie, Dallas.

Student Research Fellows (1997-98).

Annie Borello (Italy/Argentina)
Enrique Farah (Mexico)
Michelle Martinelli (Panama)
Fernando Medin (Argentina)
Christopher R. Rowley (U.S.A.)
Carlos Valdes (Chile)
Roland P. Wiederaenders, III (U.S.A.)
Support for and Further Information on the SMU School of Law’s Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Legal Studies.

The SMU School of Law offers opportunities, such as the NAFTA Centre, to assist in sustaining and enhancing the tradition of the Law School as an hemispheric and international center of private legal education. A new century lies just ahead and the SMU School of Law - as is its tradition - continues to prepare lawyers for practice and leadership around the world. The NAFTA Centre is an opportunity to invest in the continued ability of the law to achieve a commonly shared goal: the ability of the law to serve many communities of interest.

Specific areas of support may be discussed with the Office of Development, SMU School of Law (214) 768-8617. Otherwise, for further information regarding the Centre, please contact the following:

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Centre for NAFTA and Latin American Legal Studies

Summary Chart on Integrated Functional Activities of Centre Components (1997-98)

- Professorial Fellows (31)
  - Professional Fellows (20)

  Research Scholars
  - Senior Scholars (3)
  - Student Research Scholars (4-6)
  - S.I.D./P.G. Scholars (1-2)
  - Visiting Scholars (1-2)
  - LLM. Candidates from Americas (6-10)

  Academic Courses (LL.M./J.D.)
  - NAFTA
  - Doing Bus. in Mexico/Latin America Lectures
  - Doing Bus. In Canada Lectures
  - Range of 10-12 Int'l and Comparat. Law

  Conferences/Seminars
  - Annual Int'l Law Conf.
  - Annual Buenos Aires Conf.
  - Mexico Res. Seminar
  - NAFTA: Dist. Lecture Series
  - Periodic "Roundtables"
  - Banking Mini-Course
  - Mock Dispute Resolution

  Libraries
  - Major Canadian
    Latin American,
    NAFTA & int'l
    bus. collections
  - Extensive computer/intern
et facilities

  Law Reform
  - commercial
    finance
  - financial
    services
  - secured trans.
  - bankruptcy
  - securities
  - immigration
  - human rights
  - labor
  - energy/environmental

  Publications
  - Int'l Law
  - NAFTA Rev.
  - Int'l Am. Leg. Mat.
  - Kluwer IDL Series

  International Student Placement
  - J.D. externs
  - LLM. externs

  Academic:
  - Cooperating Institutions
    (Invited)
  - Argentina
  - Canada
  - Chile
  - Mexico
  - Peru
  - CCLS (London)

  Intergov:
  - SELA
  - LACBS

  Industry:
  - Major Law and Accounting Firms