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INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
PERSPECTIVES
NEWS AND CURRENT ISSUES



[P E R S P E C T I V E S]

ARGUING BEFORE THE ICJ

A CONVERSATION WITH PROFESSOR SEAN MURPHY

GW Law faculty members are actively engaged in international law both in and out of the classroom.



PEACE PALACE, THE HAGUE, NETHERLANDS

Professor Sean Murphy, a GW Law faculty member since 1998 and currently the Patricia Roberts Harris Research Professor of Law, has extensive experience as counsel before international courts and tribunals.

In recent years, Professor Murphy has appeared as counsel before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) with some regularity, including as counsel for Kosovo in the advisory opinion case regarding Kosovo's declaration of independence in 2008 and as counsel for Macedonia concerning Greece's actions to preclude Macedonia's entry into NATO.

Professor Murphy started his legal career in the U.S. Department of State's Office of the Legal Adviser, commonly referred to as "L." He joined L after obtaining his J.D. degree at Columbia University and LL.M. degree at the University of Cambridge.

In his early days at L, Professor Murphy primarily advised on matters relating to international environmental law, international claims, and politico-military affairs.

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★ ★ ★

FALL 2010

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[V I E W P O I N T]

In this issue of Perspectives, we examine the work of Professor Sean Murphy, who has argued a number of cases before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and international tribunals. Shortly before this issue went to print, the ICJ rendered its advisory opinion in the Kosovo case, for which Professor Murphy appeared as agent for Kosovo. The issue also focuses on the work of our faculty and students and examines two of our distinguished alumni, the former Senator J. William Fulbright (LL.B. '34) and Ayman H.A. Khaleq (LL.M. '94). We also provide insight into the return of Judge Thomas Buergenthal of the ICJ to our faculty as well as news about the bestowing on Professor Dinah Shelton of the Prominent Woman in International Law Award by the American Society of International Law. ★

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for The Hague, where he was legal counselor at the U.S. Embassy. There, he helped represent the United States before the ICJ in the *Lockerbie*, *Iran Airbus*, *Iran Platforms*, *Paraguay (Breard)*, and *Nuclear Weapons* cases. He also represented the U.S. government in matters before the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and The Hague Conference on Private International Law. He served as U.S. agent to the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal, arguing cases on behalf of the U.S. government and providing advice to U.S. nationals appearing before that tribunal.

During his time at L and since joining GW Law, Professor Murphy has been a prolific scholar, receiving the Francis Deák Prize for Outstanding Scholarship by a Younger Author and two Certificates of Merit from the American Society of International Law. In addition to his work on ICJ cases, he has appeared before

international tribunals such as the Eritrea-Ethiopia Claims Commission, representing Ethiopia, and before an Annex VII Arbitral Tribunal constituted under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

We asked Professor Murphy about his work before the ICJ. His interview below gives unique and interesting insight into the many challenges a lawyer faces in arguing a case before the Court.

EDITOR: *You have been arguing cases before the ICJ for more than 20 years. During this time, the Court's docket has increased substantially, and there seems to be more interest around the world in the ICJ. Why are we seeing this focus?*

MURPHY: I started litigating before the ICJ right after the Court issued its judgment in the *Nicaragua v. United States* case in 1986. Before issuing that judgment, the Court went through a period of having relatively few cases on its docket. But with the *Nicaragua* judgment, I think many developing countries saw a willingness of the Court to take a stand against one of the major powers of the world. Though the Court's judgment has its flaws, by flexing its muscles in that case the Court probably enhanced its credibility around the world and transformed itself into an attractive institution for governments to send difficult and troubling disputes. The end of the Cold War no doubt also made it easier for countries to pursue international dispute resolution—not just at the ICJ but before the many courts and tribunals created in the 1990s—in areas such as trade, investment, war crimes, and the law of the sea.

EDITOR: *What differences do you see in how cases were presented at the ICJ when you first started as compared with how they are currently presented? Are there changes you would make to ICJ procedures, and why?*

MURPHY: There are some changes that have occurred in recent years, such as the somewhat greater practice of countries that are sued not only defending themselves, but filing counter-claims as well. When that happens, the case assumes a wider scope, and it forces both parties to be disciplined in their legal arguments because an extravagant legal interpretation that helps your offense might well hurt your defense.

But in most respects, I would say that practice before the Court has not changed very much. Cases still begin with an application by a complaining country, both sides then file lengthy written pleadings, an oral hearing is held that might last one to three weeks, and the Court then issues its judgment within about six months. The Court may be called upon to hold proceedings dealing with interim measures of protection or objections to jurisdiction, such that it normally requires several years before a final judgment on the merits is issued.

If I could change one thing, it might be to have the Court analyze the parties' pleadings in advance of the hearing and then provide guidance to the parties on specific lines of factual or legal argument that would assist the Court the most. As it stands right now, the parties have no idea what is on the minds of the judges as they prepare for and present their oral arguments, which probably results in considerable attention being paid to certain issues about which the Court has little interest.

EDITOR: *How does the ICJ deal with testimony and other evidentiary issues? Is this an area in which the Court could improve?*

MURPHY: Although it isn't an appeals court, the Court operates much like one, in that the Court rarely uses its own



PROFESSOR SEAN MURPHY

fact-finding procedures. Instead, it tends to rely heavily on evidentiary records that are prepared specifically for the case by the parties or on pre-existing national court proceedings, diplomatic communications, or documents issued by international organizations. On rare occasions, a country before the Court will present a fact witness or an expert witness, who takes an oath before the Court and then answers questions posed on examination, cross-examination, and possibly by the judges. My sense, however, is that the Court is somewhat uncomfortable with the presentation of such evidence, which can be unpredictable.

Perhaps a more plausible and effective way for the Court to gather evidence in cases involving difficult and contested facts would be to retain a small team of court-appointed investigators. The Court has the power to do this but has only exercised that power on one occasion, no doubt aware that governments are not keen to lose control over the types of information being submitted to the Court.

EDITOR: *What is the value of the oral presentation, given that counsel are reading to the ICJ from statements prepared in advance without any interruptions from the judges in the form of questions?*



INTERNATIONAL AND
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PERSPECTIVES

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MURPHY: More active questioning from the judges would certainly provide a greater window for the counsel on what the judges are thinking. The lack of questions is probably due to the Court's belief that sovereign governments should be allowed to present their views in the way they see best, as well as a belief that counsel normally need to check closely with their governments about any statements being made publicly; "winging it" on your feet is not really feasible since the stakes are often quite high.

Moreover, with 15 judges—and sometimes as many as 17, given the potential for appointment of ad hoc judges—it could make for a very unwieldy proceeding to have all of the judges jumping into the middle of the oral argument. So the judges limit themselves to just a few questions asked at the end of the proceeding, which the parties usually answer in writing within a couple of weeks after the hearing has ended.

The value of the oral proceeding, then, principally arises not from the judges' questions, but from the dynamics between the parties. Given time constraints, the oral hearing forces the parties to sharpen and distill their arguments down to the most essential points; any surplusage in the written pleadings tends to fall away, revealing the core elements that the Court needs to address. Furthermore, on those core elements, there is a very intense and significant interaction that develops between the two parties during the hearing, where strong arguments are squarely attacked, weak arguments are exposed and discarded, and unstated premises are revealed.

EDITOR: Describe a typical day in *The Hague* when you are presenting a case.

MURPHY: The Court

normally sits for three hours per day, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., which may not sound like much, but most of the judges are listening to arguments in a language that is not their native tongue, so it can be very tiring to pay close attention for more than that amount of time. Counsel making oral arguments that day obviously have to stand up and deliver them, while opposing counsel are taking notes on points they wish to rebut. That afternoon and evening, counsel on both sides prepare at their hotels or embassies to offer presentations the next or following days. If you are well prepared in advance, the hearing need not be too stressful, but if you haven't anticipated arguments that your opponents end up making, then you are in for long nights.

EDITOR: *You have argued before other international tribunals. What is the difference between your work before them and that before the ICJ?*

MURPHY: Well, there is obviously a sort of grandeur about appearing before the ICJ, which sits in the Peace Palace in The Hague, a grandeur that is hard to replicate in other settings. I imagine that most international lawyers would view it as one of the high points of their careers to appear before the Court, especially on behalf of their own countries. Having said that, I've actually found it much more stressful appearing before arbitral tribunals, which may well sit from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. with just a few breaks for lunch and coffee. When that happens, you are spending a lot of time in a courtroom on a given day, and then you have to go back late in the day to your hotel to prepare for six hours of argument the next day. Plus, you likely won't be able simply to deliver a speech; you need to be prepared for all sorts of questions from the arbitrators. You have to be

disciplined, efficient, and good-humored about it.

EDITOR: *What are your most notable arguments or the ones you are most proud of, and why?*

MURPHY: I suppose I'm proudest of an argument I never had to make. When the U.S. Navy mistakenly shot down an Iranian civilian airliner in the Persian Gulf in July 1988, killing 290 passengers and crew, the United States immediately expressed regret and offered to pay compensation *ex gratia* to the families of the victims. Iran, however, also wanted compensation for the aircraft itself, which the United States was not willing to pay. We believed that Iran (which owned the aircraft) was itself partially at fault for initiating a surface engagement by its gunboats just prior to the incident and for allowing the aircraft to take off and fly over the area where that engagement was occurring. So Iran sued the United States at the ICJ seeking compensation.

We prepared arguments for the Court, but it would have been a very difficult case to try, and on the eve of the hearing we managed to reach a settlement with Iran so that the case did not go forward. The details of the settlement took another couple years to negotiate, but it ultimately allowed for the Iranian families to receive compensation directly from the United States through a Swiss bank and did not require the United States to pay any money directly to the Iranian government, nor any money specifically for the aircraft. I think that was a very good outcome and I'm proud that the United States did the right thing by the families.

EDITOR: *How does your practice affect your teaching and scholarship?*

MURPHY: I think both serving for 11 years as a full-time State Department lawyer and

engaging in occasional litigation since entering academia has grounded my teaching and scholarship in the actual practice of States and the political environment in which they operate. Given that international law is such a unique field of law, where the rules present in treaties or other instruments only tell part of the overall story, I think it has helped me to participate directly in the "law in action." ★

[HONORS AND RECOGNITION]

Jocelyn Bond (J.D. '10) and **Sarah Knutson** (J.D. '10) won the 2nd Annual Gujarat National Law University International Law Moot Court Competition in Gandinagar, India.

Liana Yung and **Christa Laser** (J.D. candidates) won the North American Round of the Manfred Lachs Space Law Moot Court Competition and will compete in the World Finals the last week of September 2010 in Prague, Czech Republic.

Brock Dahl (J.D. candidate) received one of the Arthur C. Helton Fellowships from the American Society of International Law to support his work with the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission.

Saikhanbileg Chimed (LL.M. '02) was elected to the Parliament of Mongolia. He is also head of the Democratic Party faction and chairman of the Mongolia-United States of America Parliamentary Group.

Professor Edward Swaine has been tapped to chair the Working Group on Implementation of the Hague Convention on Choice of Court

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[PROFILES]

AYMAN H.A. KHALEQ

LL.M. '94

By Associate Dean Susan Karamanian

Three years ago, two of our alumni at Patton Boggs, Joe Brand (J.D. '63) and Susan Bastress (J.D. '81), suggested that on my next trip to Dubai I meet Ayman H.A. Khaleq, a 1994 LL.M. graduate of GW Law who had just made partner at Vinson & Elkins, LLP (V&E). As chance would have it, I was scheduled to be in the Gulf in a few months, so I made an appointment. Before our meeting, I did my homework and learned about Khaleq's expertise in Islamic finance and foreign direct investment into the Middle East. He already had been profiled in *The American Lawyer* and quoted in other publications. He is one of the leading Islamic finance lawyers in a region of the world where the number of Shari'a-compliant transactions was booming.

Our meeting was productive. Khaleq talked about how much he enjoyed his time at GW Law, which he attended after graduating from the University of Jordan Faculty of Law. He mentioned his respect for his professors, particularly Professor Ralph Steinhardt, a master at teaching international law. He was most impressed with the interactive nature of his studies, which gave him the "opportunity to study with and befriend law students from all over the world and to be part of a community of brilliant legal minds and open-minded people who transcended cultural differences."

Khaleq also let me know that after graduating from GW Law he returned to Jordan to qualify

as a lawyer. He had intended to work on regulatory reform and foreign direct investment in Jordan, yet he quickly realized that he wanted to have a more international focus. So he spent time practicing with international law firms in Jeddah, London, and Bahrain and then became qualified to practice law in New York.

After reminiscing, Khaleq shifted his focus to the present. From the V&E Dubai office, which sits high in Emirates Tower and overlooks the gateway to the then newly completed Dubai International Financial Centre, we viewed a sea of cranes. Each crane represented a major real estate transaction, and underlying the transaction was financing. The picture was replicated throughout the Gulf, in Manama, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh, and Jeddah. Companies doing business in the region also needed financing and mainly relied on Islamic debt instruments—bonds known as *sukuk*—as well as multi-tranche financings involving conventional and Islamic lending arrangements.

Khaleq's practice in Dubai focuses primarily on advising international clients doing business in the Middle East region and regional clients engaged in cross-regional and international investment initiatives. At the heart of his work is Islamic finance and investment. He described to me the intricacies of Shari'a-compliant transactions and focused on their importance in Islamic countries and beyond, including Europe and the United States. In fact, he had just published an article in the *University of Chicago Journal of International Law* that examined the first *sukuk* offering in the United



PROFESSOR AYMAN H.A. KHALEQ

States on which he and his V&E colleagues had worked. The transaction merged both Islamic Shari'a and U.S. oil and gas law. The article brought to life the potential of Islamic finance as a source of funding in the United States, and it also offered a clear analysis of the differences and similarities between conventional financing and Islamic financing.

Islamic finance, according to Khaleq, is a means to encourage "investments in ethical sectors and restrict the manner by which an investor would gain exposure to investments that are not financially 'sound.'" For example, contracts that contain gross or material uncertainty, such as bonds backed by multi-tranche sub-prime mortgages and derivative transactions, are not Shari'a compliant. He sees the ethical dimension of Islamic finance as an important bridge, a means to "replace some of the misunderstandings surrounding the practice of Islam as a religion, particularly from a transactional point of view" and to "open the door for investors from various countries to collectively focus on investing in infrastructure projects, renewable energy, and ethical/green investments."

We held two more meetings in Dubai over the following few

years. GW Law Dean Frederick M. Lawrence attended one of the meetings and was intrigued and impressed by Khaleq and his work. In each meeting, Khaleq indicated that he wanted to give back to GW Law and do so in a unique, meaningful, and substantive way. Early on, Khaleq suggested that he teach a course on Islamic finance. His suggestion was most welcome, as a number of our students had approached the Law School about offering such a course. Our students—whether in the J.D. or LL.M. program—have a strong international and comparative focus, and more of them, including U.S. nationals, had studied Arabic and/or are fluent in the language. We had heard that other U.S. law schools were offering a course in Islamic finance, and we wanted to offer such a course in the transactional context.

For GW Law, the critical element was having a qualified professor to teach the complexities of Islamic finance. We knew that Khaleq would be a perfect fit. He knew the relevant legal principles and had applied them in sophisticated deals. He was articulate, engaging, and enthusiastic. But we faced a substantial hurdle: Khaleq is an extremely busy lawyer, a partner in one

of the world's largest law firms, whose office is 7,000 miles from GW Law's Foggy Bottom campus. And we were, and continue to be, averse to having a course offered by a long-distance medium such as through the internet or by video conference.

Khaleq and V&E offered a creative solution that exemplified the depth of their support for GW Law and for legal education in general. Khaleq agreed to travel from Dubai to D.C. twice during the spring semester and teach the course on a condensed basis. He would donate his time, and V&E would help cover the costs. The generosity of the firm and of Khaleq made it possible for us to launch the course Transnational Islamic Finance this spring. For the students in this spring's initial offering, the course proved stimulating and rewarding. Tariq Fedda, a recent J.D. graduate, enjoyed the class for its practical angle or what he has described as "the great insight into what lawyers in this field actually do on a day-to-day basis." After taking the class, he believed he would be well prepared to work on Islamic finance deals, which is exactly what he wanted from the class.

In addition to teaching the Transnational Islamic Finance course, Khaleq delivered an open lecture on Islamic finance, which GW Law's Muslim Law Students Association organized. He even managed to find time to offer guidance to one of our LL.M. students from India who was writing his research paper on the Dubai World offering.

During his visit this spring, Khaleq met with Professor Lawrence Mitchell, the chair and executive director of the Law School's new Center for Law, Economics and Finance (C-LEAF). Professors Mitchell and Khaleq both focus on finance; Mitchell studies it, while Khaleq practices it on a daily basis.

Professor Mitchell was curious about Islamic finance from the scholarly perspective and how it relates to conventional finance. He became so impressed with Khaleq's knowledge and initiative that he jumped at the chance to add Khaleq to the C-LEAF board of advisors, an opportunity that Khaleq graciously accepted.

For Khaleq, the chance to teach and lecture at GW Law "was simply a dream come true." He was able to give back to his alma mater and to do so with bright students who appreciated the "open debate and free dialogue on transactional aspects of Islamic banking." In turn, GW Law students gained substantial insight into a dynamic and important area of the law. ★

Honors and Recognition continued from page 3

Agreements, which has been convened by the U.S. State Department and the American Society of International Law.

Professor Thomas Schoenbaum's *Admiralty and Maritime Law* was cited twice this term by the Supreme Court of the United States (see *Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd. v. Regal-Beloit Corp.* and *Stolt-Nielsen S.A. v. AnimalFeeds Int'l Corp.*).

Ruth Levush (M.C.L. '88), senior legal specialist, Eastern Division, Law Library of Congress, was cited by the Supreme Court of the United States (see *Grabam v. Florida*).

Adjunct Professor John Crook received Wabash College's 2010 David W. Peck Senior Medal for his outstanding contributions to the law. ★

{ WHAT'S NEW }

JUDGE THOMAS BUERGENTHAL OF THE ICJ RETURNS TO GW LAW



THOMAS BUERGENTHAL

We welcome home this fall Judge Thomas Buergenthal of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), who is retiring from the Court and will be returning to GW Law as the Lobingier Professor of Comparative Law and Jurisprudence, the chair he held before joining the Court

in 2000. In addition to teaching, writing, and lecturing, Judge Buergenthal will focus on training lawyers from developing countries to argue before international courts and tribunals. As a judge on two international courts—the ICJ and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, where he was president—he witnessed first hand the need to have qualified counsel in international matters.

"Judge Buergenthal is respected the world over as an advocate for peace and justice, and we are exceedingly grateful that he is returning to GW Law to help shape future generations of legal practitioners on the global stage," said Dean Frederick M. Lawrence.

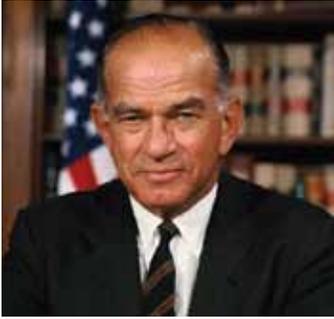
GW LAW STUDENTS ATTEND RAJIV GANDHI SCHOOL



This past spring break, six GW Law students attended classes at the GW Law-Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Rajiv Gandhi School of Intellectual Property Law (RGS IPL) to exchange ideas with their Indian counterparts. GW Law and the RGS IPL have an ongoing relationship. The trip was sponsored by Vinod Gupta, the principal benefactor of the Rajiv Gandhi School and also a benefactor of GW Law's India Project.

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J. WILLIAM FULBRIGHT (LL.B. '34)



SENATOR FULBRIGHT

Senator J. William Fulbright, the late Democratic senator from Arkansas, was at the forefront of promoting international understanding. Mention the name Fulbright and international education immediately comes to mind. In 1946, Fulbright introduced legislation that led to the establishment of the Fulbright Scholar Program, which has awarded nearly 300,000 grants for international educational exchange for scholars, educators, graduate students, and other professionals. Fulbright was also chairman of the important

Senate Foreign Relations Committee for 15 years.

He graduated from The George Washington University Law School in 1934 and taught at the Law School from 1935 to 1936. Born in Missouri and raised in Arkansas, he earned a political science degree from the University of Arkansas at the age of 20 and then went to Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, where he earned a B.A. in modern history. His Oxford years were influential in a number of respects. His tutor at Pembroke College, an admirer of Woodrow Wilson, helped shape Fulbright's view of international relations. In addition to pursuing his studies, Fulbright used scholarship proceeds to travel in Europe. Fulbright's first position after graduating from GW Law was as a special assistant attorney in the Justice Department's antitrust division. He worked on the trial of the *Schechter Poultry* case. After a year at Justice, he joined

the GW Law faculty as an instructor in law, and the following year he returned to Fayetteville to teach at the University of Arkansas Law School. Fulbright remained at Arkansas Law for several years.

At the age of 34, he was named president of the University of Arkansas. His tenure as president, however, was fairly short, as he and the new Arkansas governor disagreed on a number of matters. Fulbright resigned the presidency, and in 1942 when a vacancy appeared in a Congressional seat, he ran and won the race in a campaign that focused on a strong U.S. commitment to winning World War II and the need for a successor to the League of Nations. Fulbright ran for the U.S. Senate in 1944 and easily won the election. He served five six-year terms as a senator. After losing his Senate seat to Dale Bumpers in 1974, Fulbright joined the law firm of Hogan & Hartson. In 1993, he

was presented with the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President William J. Clinton. He retired from the law firm in 1994 and died on February 10, 1995. In 1996, GWU renamed a residence hall in his honor. The J. William Fulbright Hall resides at the corner of 23rd and H Streets, NW.

According to his biographers, Fulbright's years as a student at GW Law played an important role in shaping his life. Legal studies gave him the tools to apply the theories he learned at Oxford. He held a strong belief in international law, which had not changed since he was a GW Law student or professor. In his 1966 book, *The Arrogance of Power*, he recognized that international law "provides us with stability and order and with a means of predicting the behavior of those with whom we have reciprocal legal obligations."

He would later be criticized as a misguided intellectual. President Harry Truman called

What's New continued from pages

PROFESSOR DINAH SHELTON RECEIVES ASIL AWARD



PROFESSOR DINAH L. SHELTON (CENTER) WITH IMMEDIATE PAST ASIL PRESIDENT LUCY REED AND CURRENT ASIL PRESIDENT DAVID CARON

Dinah L. Shelton, the Manatt/Ahn Professor of International Law, was presented with the American Society of International Law's Prominent Women in International Law Award. The Women in International Law Interest Group presented the award to Professor Shelton at a luncheon ceremony at the Ritz Carlton, part of the annual meeting held each year in D.C.

Professor Shelton serves on the boards of many human rights and environmental organizations. In 2006, she was awarded the prestigious Elizabeth Haub Prize in

Environmental Law. She has served as a legal consultant to the United Nations Environment Programme, UNITAR, World Health Organization, European Union, Council of Europe, and Organization of American States. In 2009, Professor Shelton became the first woman nominated by the United States to become a member of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, established by the Organization of American States to promote and protect human rights in the Western Hemisphere. She was elected to a four-year term in June 2009. ★

him “over-educated.” Senator Joseph McCarthy said he was “Senator Halfbright.” But Fulbright’s political opinions demonstrated that he was not wedded to the ivory tower. His ideas are still reflected in many of our institutions.

Fulbright loved education and teaching. “I learned much more teaching than I did in school,” he said. He urged students to consider entering public service, telling his students: “to whom much was given, much was expected.” Fulbright believed it was the students’ duty to serve the public. Fulbright’s enthusiasm about education is reflected in the Fulbright Scholar Program. He believed educational exchange would promote peace and understanding during the aftermath of World War II. He described the program as one that “aims to bring a little more knowledge, a little more reason, and a little more compassion into world affairs and thereby increase the chance that nations will learn at last to live in peace and friendship.”

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{ ON THE AGENDA }

SEPTEMBER

7, 12 p.m.: Professor Thomas Schoenbaum, GW Law, speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

22, 4 p.m.: Professor Kristine Huskey, University of Texas School of Law, speaks about her book, *Justice at Guantanamo*.

OCTOBER

11, 2 p.m.: Peter and Patricia Gruber Foundation presents the 2010 Justice Prize to Hon. Michael Kirby, retired Justice of the High Court of Australia; Professor John Dugard, University of Pretoria and member of the International Law Commission; and the Indian Law Resource Center.

28–29: New York City George Washington University Global Forum

28–29, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.: “The National Labor Relations Act at 75: Its Legacy and its Future” features a comparative law panel on U.S. and Australian approaches to labor issues as well as a panel including international issues.

NOVEMBER

1, 12 p.m.: Professor Gregory Bowman, Mississippi College of Law (visiting at the West Virginia University College of Law), speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

8, 12 p.m.: Professor Payam Akhavan, McGill University

Faculty of Law, speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

8, 5 p.m.: GW Law-World Bank Reception

12, 2 p.m.: DiZeriga Lecture by Professor Giogio Gaja, University of Florence

JANUARY

10, 12 p.m.: Professor Jens Ohlin, Cornell University Law School, speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

FEBRUARY

7, 12 p.m.: Professor Diane Amann, University of California, Davis Law School, speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

MARCH

7, 12 p.m.: Professor Claire Kelly, Brooklyn Law School, speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

APRIL

4, 12 p.m.: Professor Pierre-Hugues Verdier, University of Virginia Law School, speaks at the International and Comparative Law Colloquium.

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