Please describe any changes you have made, or contemplate making, in your international law curriculum in response to economic challenges facing the legal profession.

**American University:**
None

**Drexel University:**
Our school has an ongoing aspiration to expand our international law programs, but the economic challenges facing *universities* seem to be getting in the way of doing that as forcefully as some of us might prefer. Not sure if that speaks to your question about economic challenges facing the legal profession.

**Hamline University School of Law:**
Hamline has added Public International Law as a required course for all JD students.

**Loyola University New Orleans College of Law:**
None at present.

**Northeastern University School of Law:**
International Law Survey course: mostly a structural course, so I am not contemplating content changes. I do, however, increasingly emphasize "transferable skills" that will make students more competitive regardless of practice area (analytical, precision in legal reasoning, writing and presentation skills). My school is now adding an International Business Transactions course, which I will be teaching. I plan to use a problem-based casebook. In my Transnational Litigation course (aka private international law), I emphasize litigation strategy, the time it takes to get to each stage of procedure and how that affects the litigation strategy and the cost to clients of choosing different paths. I emphasize the need to discuss those costs with clients as part of the discussion about whether and how to bring a case.

**University of Minnesota Law School, ASIL Executive Council:**
I am not currently teaching International Law. My courses all take social and env justice into account and engage it.
University of Oklahoma:
We are trying to add courses—particularly international commercial and investment arbitration.

University of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law:
1) We have increased our emphasis on international internships for our students with the goal of providing students an advantage in obtaining employment in international practice areas after graduation. 
2) We have been even more careful to ensure that overseas programs provide value that students could not obtain by taking the same courses in the United States.
3) We are reviewing our international (as well as domestic) elective offerings in order to avoid costly and inefficient proliferation.

Villanova University School of Law:
We are in the process of examining our curriculum now.