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## The Teaching of International Law at the Université de Montréal: The 1971 to 1985 Period

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Daniel Turp\*

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## I. *Introduction*

The teaching of International Law at the Université de Montréal has continued to be of primary importance during the 14 academic years comprised between the years 1971 to 1985. This importance is evidenced by staff members devoting themselves, on a full-time basis, to international law and by the significant number of guest professors, sessional lecturers and teaching assistants that have been involved in the teaching of international law.

It is thus interesting to note that the Law Faculty of the Université de Montréal has almost always been able to count on three full-time international law professors. Professors Morin, Vincke and Rigaldies devoted the essential of their activities to international law between 1971 and 1973. With the departure of Jacques-Yvan Morin, elected member of the Quebec National Assembly in 1973, Professor Woehrling<sup>1</sup>, a teacher of philosophy of law at the outset, was associated with international law and thus the international law staff maintained its number at three between 1973 and 1976. Professors Rigaldies, Woehrling and, a newcomer, Professor Michel Lebel<sup>2</sup>, hired to replace Christian Vincke who left the faculty for a position at the Office National du Ducroire in Brussels, held the international positions between 1976 and 1980. With the move of Professor Lebel to the newly created Département des sciences juridiques of the Université du Québec à Montréal, only two full-time professors assumed teachings in international law at the faculty between 1980 to 1984, *i.e.* Professors Rigaldies and Woehrling from 1980 and 1982 and Professors Rigaldies and Daniel Turp<sup>3</sup>, for the periods of 1982 to 1984. Professor Jacques-Yvan Morin returned to the faculty in March 1984, and the number of international law professors at Montréal became three anew.

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\*Professor, Faculty of Law, Université de Montréal.

1. D.E.S. (Strasbourg), LL.M. (Mtl), assistant professor in 1971, associate professor in 1975 and full professor in 1981.

2. LL.L. (Laval), D.E.S., Docteur en droit (Paris), assistant professor from 1972 to 1978.

3. LL.L. (Sherbrooke), LL.M. (Mtl), D.E.A. (Paris II), Dipl. Int'l Law (Cantab.), assistant professor in 1982.

Even though most of the international law courses were taught by full-time professors, the Faculty, during sabbatical leaves in particular, called upon several guest professors and sessional lecturers to enrich both the teaching and the curriculum. Guest professors such as Stanislas Slosar of the University of Sherbrooke and William C. Graham of the University of Toronto, government officials like Paul Gérin-Lajoie of the Canadian International Development Agency and Charles Bédard of the Department of External Affairs, the present Prime Minister of Quebec and leader of the Liberal Party of Quebec, Robert Bourassa and several scholars, including Carlos Vigiecta, Miren Letemendia and Chantal Bernier joined the regular staff and were involved in the teaching of international law through courses, seminars and "*travaux dirigés*". It is worthy to mention that it has been the practice of the professors of the law faculty in the last four years to hire teaching assistants from among the students that participate in moot court competitions, such as the Jessup, the Niagara and the Rousseau.

In view of the fact that the graduate level program has been rather neglected during the 1971-1985 period<sup>4</sup>, the international law staff has been mainly affected at the undergraduate level. The consolidation and enrichment of the international law curriculum is illustrated by the evolution of the General Public International Law course, the diversity of optional courses and of other activities related to international law offered to the law students of the Université de Montréal.

## II. *The General and Optional Courses of Public International Law* (Appendix A)

The mandatory General Course of Public International Law (DRT 1107), which is taught in first year, focuses primarily on the sources and

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4. The graduate program curriculum of the Faculty of Law and, since 1977, of the Faculty of Graduate Studies comprises two courses of 4 credits, Public International Law I (DRT 6657) and Public International Law II (DRT 6658). Since 1971, only 6 Public International Law I (DRT 6657) courses have been given at the masters level. In 1971-1972 and 1972-1973, Professor Morin offered a course on maritime pollution; in 1973-1974 and 1974-1975 professor Vincke taught courses on the law of International and Commercial Relations. Professor Rigaldies prepared in 1975-1976 a course entitled International Law of Domain, and in 1978-1979 lectures on the Law of the Sea: Recent Developments. Professor Rigaldies prepared two major textbooks for these courses: F. Rigaldies, *La troisième conférence sur le droit de la mer: documents*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1975, et F. Rigaldies, *Droit de la mer: développements récents: documents*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1979. Occasionally, other courses offered at the masters level comprised international law developments, such as the course Linguistic Rights given by Professor Michel Lebel in 1977-1978 (DRT 6651), Institutional and Commercial Aspects of the Law of the European Communities (DRT 6623) and Law and Practice of International Commercial Law (DRT 6624) offered by William C. Graham in 1980-1981 and 1983-1984.

subjects of international law. The course outline reveals that the study of treaties, custom and subsidiary sources of international law have been emphasized along with the analysis of the role of States, international organizations and private persons, including both individuals and transnational corporations, in the international law making process. Professors Morin, Vincke and, occasionally, Rigaldies, devoted some lectures to the settlement of international disputes.

An increasing feature of the General Course has been its Canadian outlook, through the study of treaty practice in Canada, the relationship between international law and Canadian law, and several aspects of the legal personality and jurisdiction of Canada under international law. Professors Morin, Rigaldies and Turp have also been dealing with the relevance of international law for Quebec and have been studying issues such as the legal aspects of Quebec's "*Ententes internationales*", of its representation abroad and of its participation in international organizations.

The first year lectures have been primarily magisterial in style, although the participation of students in the discussion of the issues presented before them has always been encouraged. The "*travaux pratiques*", which form an integral part of the General Course since the number of hours of the course decreased from 45 to 39, have provided students with more opportunity to participate in debates related to topical issues of international law. These "*travaux pratiques*" have taken a variety of forms between 1971 and 1985, including the preparation of memorials, oral arguments and judgments on problems such as nationalization of foreign assets, torture, acid rain and rights of passage in the Arctic Straits. There is a tendency to reverse the trend in this matter and to opt for more traditional "*travaux pratiques*" consisting of four sessions whereby students are invited to prepare treaty, legislation and case comments and to solve problems of a practical nature. In 1984-1985, Professors Morin and Turp chose two themes of particular interest to students of international law, the treatment of aliens and sovereign immunity.

The materials used in the content of the General Course have been casebooks prepared at first on an annual basis by the professors of the faculty from 1971 to 1975<sup>5</sup>. Subsequently, the casebook of M. Lebel, F.

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5. The textbooks that the author has been able to consult are the following:

Morin, J.-Y., *Cours de droit international public: documents de travail*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, 1970; *Droit international public: recueil de textes*, Montréal, P.U.M., 1971; *Cours de droit international public: documents de travail*, 2e éd., Montréal, Faculté de droit, 1972; *Cours de droit international public: documents de travail*, Montréal, P.U.M., 1972-1973.

Vincke, C., *Cours de droit international public*, Montréal, P.U.M., 1971; *Cours de droit*

Rigaldies et J. Woehrling, *Droit international public: notes et documents*, published by the Editions Themis, contains the basic materials of the general course. This textbook was first published in one volume in 1976, was given a second edition in two volumes in 1978 and in 1982 a third volume was added to the second edition (with the replacement of Professor Lebel by Daniel Turp as a co-author)<sup>6</sup>. Although excerpts of writings of French international lawyers are included in the textbooks, the textbooks consist primarily of raw materials of international law. Hence, it reprints major treaties, cases of the International Court of Justice and arbitral awards and also reflects the emphasis on the Canadian and Quebec perspective on international law through statutes, cases and declarations of government officials<sup>7</sup>. These different texts are presented generally by a short note, although some are accompanied by lengthy commentaries, such as the materials on treaty practice in Canada and Quebec.

In addition to the general casebook, the students have been invited to read mainly from French treatises and Précis, including those of Reuter, Rousseau, Thierry, Sur, Combacau et Vallée, Nguyen Quoc Dinh, Daillier et Pellet and Vellas. Canadian textbooks are also recommended to students who wish to do particular reading on Canadian aspects of international Law. References are frequently made to Castel's textbook, to the French version of De Mestral and William's book and the recently published work of L.-C. Green. Occasionally, the students will be asked to read from the quasi-treatise of international law from a Canadian perspective edited by MacDonald, Morris and Johnston, and its complement in the periodical *Études internationales*.

Those students who have gained an interest in international law, and the number has been an average of 70, are able to choose among several optional courses, and to participate in seminars and "*travaux dirigés*".

Four optional courses of public international law have been offered to second and third year students: International Institutions (DRT 2220), International Economic Relations Law (DRT 2212), International Law

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*international public*, Montréal, P.U.M. 1974; *Cours de droit international public*, Montréal, P.U.M. 1975.

Rigaldies, F., *Droit international public: documents*, Montréal, P.U.M., 1971-1972; *Droit international public: textes et documents*, Montréal, P.U.M., 1972, 529 p.

6. When Professor Slosar of the University of Sherbrooke taught the introductory International Law course in 1979-1980, he prepared his own casebook: See S. Slosar, *Droit international public (DRT 1107): recueil de textes*, Montréal, Librairie de l'Université de Montréal, 1979-1980.

7. Apart from the six excerpts of works of French authors reprinted in the textbook, a survey of the materials included in the second revised edition of this textbook reveals that 48 documents are of an international character and that 33 are of Canadian and Quebec content.

of Human Rights (DRT 3352) and Legal Aspects of Canada's International Cooperation (DRT 3353).

The course on International Institutions is the most established and popular of the optional courses, having attracted as many as 95 students. Taught usually each year by Francis Rigaldies, the course focuses on both international institutions of a universal character, such as the United Nations, and regional institutions, especially in this last case, the European Communities. The course is also given on a magisterial basis with participation of the students, who are also invited to prepare a paper on the topic of their choice. Professor Rigaldies has prepared a textbook on a yearly basis<sup>8</sup> and has also recommended reading works on international institutions published by such French publicists as Virally, Reuter, Colliard and Vellas.

During Professor Rigaldies sabbatical leaves in 1977-1978 and 1984-1985, Mr. Vigliecca and Ms Letemendia gave the International Institutions course. While the first lecturer's approach to this course did not differ substantially from that of Professor Rigaldies, Ms Letemendia, herself a Europeanist, added much more emphasis on the Law of the European Communities.

The course of International Commercial Relations Law was first given by professor Christian Vincke during the 1975-1976 academic year. Professor Vincke devoted his teaching to the law of international commercial relations and examined the organization of world trade through the GATT, the sectoral approach for commodities and the bilateral framework inside and outside GATT. As well, the rules and fundamental principles of international commerce were examined in the light of international regulation of trade, especially in regard to import and export controls and other hindrances to the free circulation of goods. Examples of national regulation were also cited in the course.

After a one year interval, Professor Stanislas Slosar of the University of Sherbrooke took over the course of International Commercial Relations Law and offered it for four consecutive academic years, between 1977 and 1981, as a visiting professor. At the outset, the course was devoted to the legal regime of international trade from a Canadian

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8. Professor Rigaldies prepared the following textbooks for this course: Rigaldies, F., *Organisations européennes*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1972; *Institutions internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1973; *Institutions internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1974 (réédition); *Institutions internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1975 (réédition); *Institutions internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1977 (réédition); *Institutions internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1981; *Institutions internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1983.

point of view but was transformed into a course on the law of international transactions, from both a public and private law stand point. This course, which required pre-class preparation from both a textbook<sup>9</sup> and dossiers on file in the library, was conducted by the lecture method but discussions were organized on practical topics. The topics examined included transfer of merchandise in international contracts of sale, impediments to international trade, such as customs, and the role of intermediaries, bankers, and shippers in world trade. Control of foreign investment, patent licensing and transfer of know-how were taught as related subjects. Lastly, jurisdiction and litigation in international transactions were examined.

In consequence of Professor Slosar's leave from the university milieu for service as the academic resident at the Department of External Affairs, Daniel Turp, then a sessional lecturer, offered a course that he renamed International Economic Relations Law, thus broadening its scope to include teaching on aspects of financial, monetary and commercial law, and the international law of development. Mr. Turp had prepared a new casebook for this course<sup>10</sup> and gave formal lectures on the diverse topics presented in outline. Students were given the opportunity to make oral presentations on aspects of international economic relations law from a Canadian and Quebec perspective while other students prepared a moot trial relating to the nationalization of foreign assets.

While Professor Turp, along with Professor Rigaldies, took over the organization of the 1982-1983 Jessup Moot Court Competition, Professor Bill Graham, of the University of Toronto, took over the course on International Economic Relations Law, using Professor Turp's casebook.<sup>11</sup> Professor Graham's course followed the same lines as that of Professor Turp's, but more emphasis was put on the law of international trade and on international commercial arbitration. Professor Graham also asked students to prepare papers and oral presentations and organized a moot trial, where he sat with Professors Rigaldies and Turp, as a GATT panelist on the FIRA case.

In consequence of the preparation of a new course on the International Law of Human Rights which, as Professor Turp decided, with the approval of the faculty authorities, would be taught alternately with the

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9. S. Slosar, *Droit international public: droit des transactions internationales: recueil de textes*, Montréal, Librairie de l'Université de Montréal, 2 vols, 1979 et S. Slosar, *Droit international public: droit des transactions internationales*, Montréal, Librairie de l'Université de Montréal, 1980.

10. D. Turp, *Droit des relations économiques internationales*, Montréal, Librairie de l'Université de Montréal, 1981.

11. D. Turp, *Droit des relations économiques internationales*, Montréal, Librairie de l'Université de Montréal, 1982.

International Economic Relations Law course, the latter course was not offered in 1983-1984. Professor Turp prepared a new casebook<sup>12</sup> and used a teaching formula similar to that one he implemented in 1981-1982. Thus, general developments on the international law of trade and development, less emphasis being put on the financial and monetary aspects of international economic relations law in 1984-1985, were presented by Professor Turp. Students were again invited to complement these teachings with presentations, followed by papers on issues of particular significance to Canada and Quebec. Two moot trials were organized that year, the first being the fictitious Bombardier New York Subway case before a GATT panel, and the second being a nationalization dispute before the International Court of Justice.

A new optional course of international law is now being offered at the Faculty of Law of the Université de Montréal. Although a course on the International Protection of Human Rights had been scheduled for the academic year 1978-1979 and was to have been taught by Professor Herbert Marx, the leave of Professor Marx, who was elected to the National Assembly in 1978, prevented the course from being given. Five years later, Professor Turp prepared a new course that he entitled International Human Rights Law for which he prepared a two volume casebook.<sup>13</sup> After a survey of the sources and subjects of the International Law of Human Rights, Professor Turp presented the norms of international human rights law of a universal and regional character and described the implementation mechanisms at both these levels. The application of international human rights law in Canada, through the legislative and judicial processes was thoroughly examined, as well as Canada's and Quebec's contributions to the international implementation of human rights. Like in his course International Economic Relations Law, Professor Turp asked students to prepare oral presentations and papers focusing on topics of particular relevance to Canada and Quebec and gave the opportunity to other students to appeal the *Alberta Union* case to the Supreme Court of Canada and to make oral presentations before the Human Rights Committee of the United Nations in a modified version of the *Lovelace* case.

The optional course on Legal Aspects of International Cooperation was given by Mr. Paul Gérin-Lajoie. He discussed general issues of the international law of development, putting a particular emphasis on the Canadian and provincial undertakings in this field. Unfortunately, this

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12. D. Turp, *Droit des relations économiques internationales*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, Université de Montréal, 1984, 2 vols.

13. D. Turp, *Droit international des droits de la personne: recueil de documents*, Montréal, Faculté de droit, 1983, 2 vols.



option has not been given since 1976, although it is to be noted that Professor Turp's International Economic Relations Law course has comprised some discussion of the topics covered in Mr. Gérin-Lajoie's former course.

As can be seen, the course curriculum in the Law Faculty of the Université de Montréal has been consolidated and enriched since the beginning of the 1970's. The General Course has remained compulsory, although on occasion this obligatory character has been contested by both faculty members and students. Professors Morin, Rigaldies and Turp firmly believe that the course should continue to be compulsory and promise to strongly challenge any attempt to change this fact. The consolidation of the General Course has also been accompanied by an adaptation of the course to the realities of international law as interpreted and applied in Canada and Quebec. The optional course curriculum has been considerably enriched with the addition of two new courses during the 15 year period. Thus, to Professor Rigaldies' International Institutions course were added the International Economic Relations Law and the International Human Rights Law courses which are now offered on an alternating basis by Professor Turp. These three optional courses have attracted a regular clientèle and have also gained, like the General Course, a Canadian and Quebec content. It is worthy to mention that these courses have been taught with materials prepared by professors of the Faculty that have been refined to the extent where a collection of new casebooks is being prepared for all the courses that are now offered. The teaching methods have also evolved and although the magisterial courses remain the primary method of transmission of legal knowledge, the "travaux pratiques", oral presentations, papers and moot trials have allowed for an active participation of students in the learning process.

Such an active participation has been encouraged, moreover, by activities offered to second- and third-year law students that have taken the form of seminars and "*travaux dirigés*" at the outset, and have evolved to include several moot court programs and more recently activities under the aegis of the *Société québécoise de droit international*.

### III. *Other Activities Related to Public International Law* (Appendix B)

Students have been able to register in seminars (DRT 2215) of international law during their second year of law school. The objective of these seminars is to provide students with some information on methods and techniques of research in international law and give them opportunities to prepare short papers on themes and topics, such as the law of the sea (Professor Rigaldies), human rights (Professor Turp), the

legal regime of the Great Lakes and the International Joint Commission (Mr. Bédard) and territorial sovereignty (Professor Morin).

Third year law students have also been invited to choose between several "*travaux dirigés*" (DRT 3315) devoted to international law. The "*travaux dirigés*" allow a student to prepare a lengthy dissertation on a topic related to the themes chosen by professors, which have comprised, in the most recent years, Indigenous Populations and International Law (Mrs. Bernier) and the Law of the European Communities (Mr. Bourassa).

With a relative tardiness, the Faculty of Law of the Université de Montréal has sent students to international law moot court competitions. Thus, the Faculty has participated in the Jessup Moot Court Competition for the past five years and has been honored by its students who won the Canadian Regional Competition in Windsor in 1982. Professors Turp and Rigaldies have been the advisors of the Montréal team and have created an interest for competition. Although students of the Law Faculty are in great majority French-speaking, they are encouraged to participate in the Niagara International Moot Court Competition which takes place entirely in the English language. The Faculty has been represented at the 1984 and 1985 competitions held respectively in Kingston and Detroit. With the creation in 1984 of the "*Concours de procès-simulé en droit international Charles Rousseau*", in honour of the renowned French international lawyer, the students of the Université de Montréal were given the opportunity to participate in a third international law moot court competition conceived principally for French-speaking participants and attended in its first year by Faculties of Belgium, France and Quebec.

Professors Rigaldies and Turp have developed moot court preparation methods, which have been summarized and complemented in a guide published by one of their former students<sup>14</sup>, and have implemented selection techniques that involve some trial moots by the Jessup, Niagara and Rousseau candidates.

Being the "*siège social*" of the *Société québécoise de droit international* (S.Q.D.I.), a learned society devoted to the promotion of international law in the Quebec community, the professors of the Law Faculty of the Université de Montréal have been actively involved in the creation and implementation of the scientific program of the S.Q.D.I. since 1982, which comprises the publication of the *Documents juridiques internationaux* (D.J.I.), the *Revue québécoise de droit international* (R.Q.D.I.) and the organization of the annual meeting and conferences of the Société. In 1984, the S.Q.D.I. concluded an agreement with the Law

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14. G. Otis, *Guide de préparation du Concours Jessup*, Montréal, Les Éditions Thémis, 1984.

Faculty whereby students were to be given credits for their participation in the activities of the S.Q.D.I. Thus, two students were chosen as assistant editors of the *Documents juridiques internationaux* and supervised by the Co-Editors, Francis Rigaldies and Daniel Turp; two others were appointed as assistant editors of Professor Morin, the Editor-in-Chief of the R.Q.D.I.; and one student was associated with the preparation of the Joint Colloquium on the Implementation of International Human Rights Law co-sponsored by the Canadian Council of International Law of Health. This association of students with the S.Q.D.I. has proved to be very enriching for the students as it gave them a very close contact with the international law circles in Quebec and Canada. It has also been useful for the S.Q.D.I. which has been able to multiply and diversify its activities with the help of students particularly interested in international law.

#### IV. Conclusion

As can be seen, the non-course activities have also significantly increased in number and have given the students a wide range of choices. Several students involved in second year seminars have become mooters or assistant editors of the D.J.I. and R.Q.D.I. Some students have pursued their career in national civil service, at both the Department of External Affairs of Canada and the *Ministère des Relations Internationales du Québec*, and have been encouraged to register into graduate studies programs in international law. Such an appeal has been heard by Montréal students who had been Jessup mooters or were associated with the activities of the S.Q.D.I., as is evidenced by the presence of several of them at McGill, Sherbrooke, Cambridge and Strasbourg.

These universities were chosen because of the quality of their international law graduate programs, and also because of the policy of the professors of the Law Faculty at the Université de Montréal to recommend studying in other universities and, preferably, abroad. Such a policy has been dictated in part by the lacuna of a graduate program in international law at the Université de Montréal which needs a major reform in order that the Université de Montréal may contribute even more significantly to the teaching of international law in Québec and Canada.

*Note Addendum:* Since this paper was written, several additions have been made to the international law curriculum of the Université de Montréal and they are schematically presented in Appendix C.

## Appendix A

Université de Montréal — Undergraduate Courses in Public International Law					
Year	Public International Law General Course DRT 1107	International Institutions DRT 2220	International Economic Relations Law DRT 2212	International Law of Human Rights DRT 3352	Legal Aspects of Canada's International Cooperation DRT 3353
1984-1985	Turp [2]* Morin [2]	Letemendia (38)**	Turp (29)		
1983-1984	Turp [2] Rigaldies [2]	Rigaldies (43)		Turp (36)	
1982-1983	Turp [2] Rigaldies [2]		Graham (43)		
1981-1982	Rigaldies [2] Woehrling [2]	Rigaldies (52)	Turp (35)		
1980-1981	Turp [1] Slosar [1] Rigaldies [2]		Slosar (28)		
1979-1980	Rigaldies [2] Slosar [1] Slosar [1]		Slosar (28)		
1978-1979	Rigaldies [1] Vigitecca [3]		Slosar (53)		
1977-1978	Lebel [2] Woehrling [2]	Vigitecca (21)	Slosar (26)		
1976-1977	Rigaldies [1] Lebel [1] Vigitecca [2]	Rigaldies (71)			
1975-1976	Rigaldies [1] Vincke [1] Lebel [1] Woehrling [1]		Vincke (36)		Gérin-Lajoie (25)
1974-1975	Rigaldies [2] Vincke [1] Woehrling [1]	Rigaldies (95)			Gérin-Lajoie (22)
1973-1974	Rigaldies [1] Vincke [1] Morin [1]	Rigaldies (92)			Gérin-Lajoie
1972-1973	Rigaldies [1] Vincke [1] Morin [1]	Rigaldies (94)			
1971-1972	Rigaldies [1] Morin [1]	Rigaldies (30)			Gérin-Lajoie (25)

\*The number in brackets refers to the number of courses given by each professor to groups of 75 to 100 students.

\*\*The number in parentheses refers to the number of students registered, when the data is available.

Appendix B							
Université de Montréal — Undergraduate Activities in Public International Law							
Year	2nd Year Seminars	3rd Year Travaux dirigés	Jessup Competition	Niagara Tournament	Concours Rousseau	S.Q.D.I. R.Q.D.I.	S.Q.D.I. D.J.I. Colloquium
1984-1985	Morin (12) Bédard (12)	Bernier (4) Bourassa	Turp (8)	Turp (4)	Turp (4)	Morin (2)	Turp (2) Turp (1)
1983-1984	Rigaldies (15) Bédard (12)	Bourassa	Turp (7)	Turp (2)			
1982-1983		Bourassa Pichette Rigaldies (6)	Rigaldies (8) Turp				
1981-1982	Turp (12)	Bourassa	Rigaldies (6) Turp Turp (3)				
1980-1981							
1979-1980							
1978-1979							
1977-1978	Viglicca	Brossard					
1976-1977	Rigaldies (20) Viglicca	Rigaldies (4)					
1975-1976		Morin					
1974-1975	Rigaldies (44)	Rigaldies (30)					
1973-1974	Rigaldies (90)	Rigaldies (30)					
1972-1973	Rigaldies (50)	Rigaldies (7)					
1971-1972							

**Appendix C**  
**International Law Courses and Activities**  
**1985-1986 and 1986-1987**

<b>Université de Montréal — Undergraduate Courses in Public International Law</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Public International Law General Course DRT 1107</b>
1986-1987	Rigaldies [2] Turp [2]
1985-1986	Morin [2] Rigaldies [2]
<b>Université de Montréal — Undergraduate Courses in Public International Law</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>International Law of Human Rights DRT 3352</b>
1986-1987	Turp (31)
<b>Year</b>	<b>International Economic Relations Law DRT 2212</b>
1986-1987	Graham (110)
<b>Year</b>	<b>International Law Canada's International Cooperation DRT 335</b>
1986-1987	Turp (28)
<b>Université de Montréal — Undergraduate Activities in Public International Law</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>3rd Year Travaux dirigés</b>
1986-1987	Niagara Tournament Turp (2) Jessup Competition Turp (4) Concours Bernard Turp (3) European Communities Simulation Rigaldies (7)
1985-1986	Turp (4) Rigaldies (5) Turp (6) Morin (3) Rigaldies
<b>Year</b>	<b>2nd Year Seminars</b>
1986-1987	S.Q.D.I. Colloquium Turp (1) S.Q.D.I. D.J.I. Rigaldies (3) S.Q.D.I. R.Q.D.I. Turp (5) Morin (3) Turp (3) Rigaldies