About the MU School of Law

One of the oldest law schools in the United States, the University of Missouri School of Law was founded in 1872. The Law School faculty includes nationally and internationally recognized scholars who bring to the classroom a breadth of experience from government, private practice and interdisciplinary academic fields. The Law School draws outstanding students from Missouri, other states and around the globe. Its strong traditional curriculum is complemented by an orientation toward lawyering as a problem-solving endeavor. The School’s Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution is one of the top such programs in the nation, and the LLM program in dispute resolution attracts top students and mid-career professionals from around the world.

The Law School’s students drive many successful organizations and law journals, including the Missouri Law Review. The Law Review, an entirely student-run journal, is one of the oldest legal publications west of the Mississippi. The articles featured in this year’s symposium will appear in volume 73, issue 4 in fall 2008. Domestic subscriptions are available for $40; international subscriptions are $45.

To view recent issues or request a subscription, please see www.law.missouri.edu/lawreview, call 573-882-7053 or write:

Missouri Law Review
University of Missouri School of Law
15 Hulston Hall
Columbia, MO 65211
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Webcast

This symposium will be broadcast online at www.law.missouri.edu and www.opiniojuris.org

Cost and Registration

There is no fee for the symposium. Registration is requested by Friday, February 8, 2008. To register, or for more information, please contact Professor Peggy McGuinness at 573-882-7293 or mcguinnessm@missouri.edu.

Continuing Legal Education Credit

This symposium is approved for 9 hours of mandatory continuing legal education credit in the state of Missouri.
Return to *Missouri v. Holland*: Federalism and International Law

In the 1920 case *Missouri v. Holland*, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes famously declared, “We must consider what this country has become in considering what [the Tenth] Amendment has reserved.” The Supreme Court upheld the federal government’s ability to regulate, through exercise of the Treaty Power, activity that otherwise would be reserved to the states. During the era when the Court adopted an expansive view of Congress’ ability to regulate through the Commerce Clause, the import of *Missouri v. Holland* receded. But as the Court has increasingly cabined the scope of the Commerce Clause, and in a world where everything from the death penalty, to greenhouse gas emissions, to access to medical care has become the subject of multilateral treaty regimes, the ability of the federal government to invoke the Treaty Power in regulating the states is once again central to discussions of federalism in the United States.

This gathering of scholars will reexamine *Missouri v. Holland* and explore the intersection of federalism and international law from a variety of perspectives. The papers and commentary will address, among other topics, the following: Has increased global regulation altered the relationship between the states and the federal government in such a way as to require a fundamental reconsideration of *Missouri v. Holland*? Given the range of regulation now delegated to international organizations and courts, does federalism provide any limitations on the federal government’s foreign affairs powers? In a system of dual sovereignty, what are the limitations on state participation in international law making in areas such as the environment and human rights? What are the implications of multiple layers of governance for the development of domestic and international law?