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Pride & Promise  13
BY MARK EYERLY, AISHA MOHAMMED, AND LARRY TEITELBAUM
After three years of late night studying, of Socratic sparring, and of exams, the dean hands students a transformative piece of paper at commencement. That diploma is their admission ticket to a future bright with promise and a ton of career options. The Class of 2009 — including the six graduates we profile — seem poised to take advantage.

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Pro bono work is a bedrock of the legal profession. Devoting time to serve the less fortunate and the underdogs of society reflects well not only on law firms, but on the individual attorneys who set aside their regular assignments to help the homeless, or refugees, or immigrants adjusting to a new country. Four Penn Law alumni have made such work a priority — and they have discovered that it is time well spent.

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In the beginning, there was the computer. Then came Google and the Internet. Now comes the next big thing, with Dave Elchoness, L’96, leading the charge. Elchoness is out to convince companies and educators that they need virtual reality technology to sell their products and teach their students. And he just might be right. Join us on a tour of the world of avatars and 3D images.

Supreme Court Clinic Debuts  46
BY MARK EYERLY
Talk about an ambitious program. Penn Law’s newest clinic aims high. Students will learn how the Supreme Court works, in a program that integrates clinic work with a semester-long seminar. It is the first such effort in the country.

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The University of Pennsylvania values diversity and seeks talented students, faculty and staff from diverse backgrounds. The University of Pennsylvania does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, sexual orientation, religion, color, national or ethnic origin, age, disability, or status as a Vietnam Era Veteran or disabled veteran in the administration of educational policies, programs or activities; admissions policies; scholarship and loan awards; athletic or other University administered programs or employment. Questions or complaints regarding this policy should be directed to: Executive Director, Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Employment Programs, 3600 Chestnut Street, Sansom Place East, Suite 228, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6106 or (215) 898 6993 (Voice) or (215) 898 7803 (TDD).
WE OBSERVE A NUMBER OF WONDERFUL RITUALS at the Law School: Reunion, Keedy Cup, and the EJF auction come to mind. But, in my estimation, nothing beats the splendor of graduation at the Academy of Music.

This past May, I presided over my tenth commencement exercise as dean. I continue to relish the day. I enjoy everything from the stately procession of graduates and faculty to the moment when students throw their caps in the air to celebrate the end of one journey and the beginning of another.

I love watching generations of Penn Law alumni hug their children on stage, and listening to class presidents speak with such energy about the friends they made and the challenges they endured. I take special pleasure in handing out diplomas, knowing that I am presenting students with a ticket to the greatest adventure of their lives, and knowing, too, that these bright lights have the capacity to shape our country’s future.

The ritual never grows old.

I could go on about what a remarkable group of students we attract every year — their stunning LSAT scores, their incredible life experiences prior to law school, or their humanity, as evinced by the stellar community work many of them perform. Instead, let me offer proof of the excellence of our students in this issue of the Penn Law Journal, in which we profile six members of the Class of 2009, all of whom, I am confident, are destined to have an impact on their corners of the world.

Public Interest Week is another great ritual in the making. Last spring we celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Public Service program with a slate of speakers who conveyed, in lectures and in direct contact with small groups of students, the importance of working on causes larger than one’s self. As the first major law school to make public service a requirement for graduation, we have an historic commitment to community service. Public Interest Week flows from that commitment. In honor of that charge to serve, this issue also spotlights four alumni — Tsiven Law, L’84; Michael LiPuma, C’90, L’94; Andrew Morton, L’00; and Mary Gay Scanlon, L’84 — who devote considerable time to pro bono work.

Of course, ultimately, great law schools are defined not only by their students and alumni, but by the quality of their faculties. In that regard, we have been truly blessed with top-rank scholars in every era. And so I note with sadness the passing of two of the very best: Stephen Goldstein, C’59, L’62, and Paul Mishkin. Stephen taught here from 1966 to 1976, setting the stage for a renowned career in Israel, including as dean of the law school of The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Paul joined a dynamic faculty after World War II. From 1951 to 1975, Paul helped catapult Penn Law into the upper echelon of law schools. We were enriched by their presence, and are poorer in their absence. May they rest in peace.

MICHAEL A. FITTS
Dean and Bernard G. Segal Professor of Law

A MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN
Travis Calls for Reform of Parole System

AS AMERICANS SEND MORE and more people to prison, they are ignoring the “iron law of punishment” that everyone must come back home, said Jeremy Travis at the Sparer Symposium last March. Many former prisoners, however, fail to reintegrate into their communities because harsh sentencing and tough-on-crime posturing has kept law enforcement, judges, and legislators from establishing an effective parole and rehabilitation regime, he said.

Since the 1970s, the incarceration rate and, subsequently, re-entry rates have quadrupled so that more than 630,000 people return home from prison each year. A small number of low-income communities of color that are already struggling with a host of problems — poor healthcare and education systems, weak labor markets and little or no access to capital because of redlining practices — bear the burden of re-entry, said Travis.

During his keynote address, Travis, who is president of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, discussed re-entry prospects for prisoners today and ways to improve the parole system.

Incarceration rates have soared, he said, in part because “the retributive impulse that Americans have expressed so powerfully with incarceration has also hijacked the parole system.”

The parole system is “a shadow of its former self,” he said. It is more surveillance than support and service-oriented today and instead of securing early release through good behavior, prisoners max out of the system. Increased surveillance has resulted in
The democratization of punishments enables politicians to get elected on “tough on crime” platforms, causing the prison population to soar, while “losing track of the fact of re-entry,” said Travis.

what Travis calls “back-end sentencing;” people are sent back to prison for missing appointments, failing drug tests and engaging in other types of misconduct.

If the same level of analysis were applied to this system as regular sentencing, it “wouldn’t withstand scrutiny for a second” because of its unfairness, said Travis.

The retributive impulse extends to re-entry through “invisible punishments” enacted by federal and state legislatures, he said. These regulations deny individuals access to jobs, public housing, welfare benefits, driving privileges, and the ballot box, which diminish prospects for re-entry.

For Travis, the downfall of indeterminate sentencing, a unifying penal philosophy oriented towards prisoner reintegration, unleashed this retributive impulse. In that model, judges determined the length of sentences and parole boards decided when to actually release prisoners based on their readiness to return to society. Post-release, parole agents supervised former prisoners to ensure that they re-established positive relationships with their families, work places and other community institutions.

Both the left and the right attacked the model in the 1970s, said Travis. Civil rights activists called for limiting the discretion of judges, prison administrators and parole authorities because of racial and class disparities in sentencing. Political conservatives questioned the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs and critiqued the model for being too “soft on crime,” he said.

In response, federal and state legislatures began enacting sentencing reforms, resulting in a hodgepodge of sentencing philosophies and practices that fostered what Travis calls the “democratization of punishment.”

In effect, the democratization of punishments enables politicians to get elected on “tough on crime” platforms, causing the prison population to soar, while “losing track of the fact of re-entry,” said Travis.

The re-entry problem must be addressed at the community level where the most pain is felt, said Travis. He proposed that police, workforce development, health care, child welfare and family services, faith groups and other community institutions coordinate the reintegration of a high-risk population with health issues and diminished earning potential.

**Top Cops Say Police Need to Reconnect with the Community**

**IN 2008,** Kanter released the documentary *New Cops,* which follows a class of Philadelphia Police Academy recruits as they make the transition from citizen to professional police officers and then returns five years later to shadow them.

Kanter showed an excerpt of the film to initiate a panel discussion during Public Interest week on whether communities and police departments can work together to achieve justice.

The excerpt featured an experienced officer and a rookie driving through a Philadelphia neighborhood, questioning a man standing on a street corner and then arresting him even though he has not committed a crime.

The arrest “was a bad one,” said Charles Ramsey, the police commissioner of Philadelphia. For Ramsey, there is a delicate balance between safety and civil rights; individuals have civil rights, but communities also expect police to be proactive on crime. The key to achieving this balance is to deal with a situation without overreacting, he said, and to reinforce that most people are not violent criminals.

“The police have autonomy to act and that’s where training and judgment come in,” he said. For Ramsey, the ideal relationship is based on mutual respect, but violence against police, such as the recent killings of five police officers in California, cause paranoia. Further complicating the situation is that the neighborhoods that need the most policing are the ones where the relationships are the most strained, he said.

Dean Esserman, chief of the police department in Providence, RI, agreed with Ramsey that the officers in *New Cops* behaved inappropriately. They “would have handled the situation differently if they had known the man they arrested,” he said. Police departments today have lost touch with the community, and the “best way to police a community is to be a part of it,” said Esserman.

*Continued on page 6...*
To illustrate how anonymous police have become in their communities, Esserman recalled how his son called him instead of the police department when his bicycle was stolen. “Even the son of the police chief doesn’t know to call 911,” he said. Esserman envisioned a day when every family has a police officer that they call in times of trouble much like a family doctor.

Penn Law Professor David Rudovsky identified several practices that undermine the legitimacy of the police and destroy relationships with the community. Foremost is the “stop and frisk” policy, which is problematic because there is no data on how often it occurs and to whom, he said. Perceived racial disparities in stop and frisk can lead communities to feel that it is random and unwarranted. The deadly use of force, despite its decline in use, is also a practice that needs to be analyzed further, said Rudovsky, referring to a spate of killings in 2002 of mentally disturbed persons.

Advocate Says Criminal Justice System Failing the Poor

ANTHONY PORTER HAD SPENT 16 years on death row when Northwestern undergraduates decided to examine his case for a class project. State officials had put a stay on his execution because it was not clear whether Porter, a mentally disabled man, understood why he was going to be executed. While the state deliberated on this question, the students managed to do what police and attorneys had been incapable of: they proved that Porter did not commit the crime and got a confession from the man who did.

For noted death penalty opponent Stephen Bright, Porter’s case epitomizes how the criminal justice system has been failing abysmally for years and in the most fundamental ways. In short, the system is in critical “need of a bailout,” he said.

Bright, president and senior counsel for the Southern Center for Human Rights, spoke about the need for reform during the law school’s first Public Interest Week, for which he was named an honorary fellow.

He said a defendant’s right to counsel is compromised because there is not enough money to provide qualified attorneys to every poor person accused of a crime.

To meet the demand, states have adopted approaches ranging from public defender systems to conscripting lawyers, regardless of whether they have criminal law expertise. In some states, a single lawyer may handle 1,200 to 1,500 cases a year, which grossly exceeds the ABA standards of 150 felonies and 300 misdemeanors per year.

Limited funding has also led states to adopt unrealistic financial criteria for eligibility to receive counsel, excluding many who cannot afford a lawyer.

The rest are herded through what Bright calls the “meet ‘em and plead ‘em system” in which clients briefly meet the lawyer in the courtroom for the first time, submit a plea, and receive a sentence from the judge, who quickly moves on to the next client. Often, that is the only representation a defendant gets, said Bright.

As bad as the situation is, he said, it’s only going to get worse with the financial crisis, which is causing deep budget cuts.

Most worrisome to Bright are double standards for rich and poor, which he believes are at odds with the principle of equal justice.

Bright called upon lawyers to be drum majors for justice and address the problem by advocating for the improvement of public defender systems and for individual clients. Like abolitionists who chipped away at slavery by helping one person escape at a time through the Underground Railroad, individual lawyers can make a difference by taking cases and counseling clients, telling their stories and speaking truth to power in courts and in communities, he said.
Life Experiences Can Color Justices’ Decisions, Says Greenhouse

**ON A DARK NIGHT,** police chased down a speeding teenage driver on a winding country road. The chase ended when police forced the car off the road, resulting in a horrific accident: the teenager was paralyzed.

Eventually, the teenager sued the police for violating his right to due process and the Supreme Court had to decide whether the teenager’s driving was so reckless as to warrant the use of deadly force.

For Linda Greenhouse, former Supreme Court reporter for *The New York Times,* the case exemplifies an under-studied aspect of judicial behavior — how judges know what they know. How did judges determine that the teenager’s driving was a menace to public safety? They watched a video that been shot from a camera mounted on the police car’s dashboard.

Justice John Paul Stevens, however, dissented and argued that the driving was not reckless under the circumstances. He knew because he himself had learned to drive on similar back country roads.

A study based on responses to the car chase video suggested that even unambiguous evidence such as a video is subject to culturally-determined cognitive perceptions, said Greenhouse.

Dan Kahan, a Yale Law School professor, studied the reactions of 1,350 people to the video and found that the majority agreed with the court and tended to be white, male, and from the southwest. Those that disagreed tended to be female, nonwhite, and from the Northeast.

As generalists, judges must often deliberate on cases that call on specific fields of expertise and to do so they base their conclusion on assumed facts, said Greenhouse.

But many cases, especially asylum cases, are thin on facts, said Greenhouse. Judges must presume that the decisions of the board of immigrations appeal are correct and can only set them aside if they are based on clearly erroneous findings. That standard, said Greenhouse, causes judges to lose sleep at night because they frequently feel at a gut level that the findings may be erroneous, but are not certain that they are clearly erroneous.

Some cases are so saturated with facts that judges don’t have to dig outside the record. But even then judges can review the same information and reach totally different conclusions, said Greenhouse.

*Ledbetter v. Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.* was one such case in which “neither the facts nor the precedents were in dispute” but justices were divided over “how they understood the relevance of the precedents,” said Greenhouse. Justice Alito, writing for the majority, concluded that gender-based disparity in compensation is akin to other discreet forms of discrimination like termination and failure to promote and therefore the precedent that established a 180-day limit for overt discrimination was apt.

In dissent, Ginsburg argued that unequal pay was in a different category because of its hidden nature. Ninety percent of employers, including Ledbetter’s, did not publicly disclose salaries. For Greenhouse, the difference in perspective could have resulted from the fact that Alito had been a government employee his entire career and was unaware of compensation practices in the private sphere.
Midge Rendell Tells Tales of “Dark Ages” for Women Lawyers

**IT WAS 1980** and Marjorie “Midge” Rendell had just given birth to her son, Jesse. As a partner at Duane Morris LLP, she felt her responsibilities precluded her from taking more than a month off from work. When childcare arrangements occasionally broke down, Jesse would accompany her to the office, where she tried to conceal his presence from clients. But it wasn’t always easy. He would sometimes make a noise during a conference call, and when clients inquired about the noise, she’d respond that she was just clearing her throat.

“It wasn’t easy to admit that you had a child, it was considered a sign of weakness” said Rendell, who is now a federal judge. Clients and colleagues would question a woman’s dedication to her career.

In her 35-year-long career as a bankruptcy lawyer and a judge, the Honorable Marjorie Rendell has lived through what she calls the “dark ages for women in the law.” During the keynote address at the Penn Law Women’s event in April, Rendell imparted lessons she had learned along the way on work, family and civic engagement. Ms. Rendell is married to the governor of Pennsylvania, Ed Rendell.

For the first five years of her career, Rendell was the only woman practicing bankruptcy law in Philadelphia, and she had to prove that she was just as tough as the men. Instead of adopting an aggressive attitude, Rendell chose to establish herself with intelligence and subtle humor. When her male colleagues would call her honey, she would call them buster.

Despite the pervasive sexism, Rendell found an excellent mentor, Dave Sykes, who made her success the “barometer of his success,” she said. Often a client would not want to be represented by a woman, but Sykes would push Rendell forward as a competent, hardworking attorney. She advised students to find colleagues who push them forward as a person who can get the job done.

The skill set she picked up from her practice — litigation, negotiation and a deep understanding of commercial matters—turned out to be good preparation for her work as a judge, she said. Today she plays a dual role: She is the First Lady of Pennsylvania and a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

The idea that you can have balance is a myth, said Rendell. “As long as you know there isn’t balance, and that’s normal, you can deal with it.” The secret to managing multiple responsibilities, she said, is finding help. Rendell advised students to surround themselves with their own support group.

She also encouraged students to complement a professional career with nonprofit work, because it can feed a passion, make one a better person, and prevent tunnel vision. “For lawyers it makes good sense. I used to think it was a way to get business, but it’s not about that. It’s about sharing your ideas and skill set with other people,” she said.

Rendell said the three most important things in the legal profession were the three C’s: civility, clarity and credibility. She advised students to react to situations in a civil manner; to communicate clearly with clients, partners and court members; and build credibility every day through thoughtful interactions with colleagues and clients.
Selling Organs Strikes Bioethicist as Immoral

AS DEMAND FOR ORGANS HAS SOARED, nations are considering creating a regulated market for them. More than 100,000 Americans are currently on the national waiting list and each day 17 Americans die waiting for a transplant. Despite the unmet demand, bioethicist Arthur Caplan says organs and markets are a bad match.

Providing donors economic incentives can help meet the growing demand for organs, he said, but it is not a viable option because it will ultimately lead to exploitation of the poor and a drop in altruistic donations.

Caplan outlined the ethical and moral concerns surrounding organ sales as the keynote speaker at the Journal of International Law Symposium in February. As director of the Center for Bioethics at the University of Pennsylvania, Caplan is researching ways to increase organ supply.

In the 1980s, Congress banned organ sales in the U.S. in response to a proposal by Dr. H. Barry Jacobs — whom Caplan calls the “Madoff” of medical fraud — to buy and sell kidneys. Caplan said selling organs on the open market is immoral, in that it can put poor people in the position of choosing between selling a kidney or starving. And providing incentives, he said, creates another set of ethical questions. As an example, he described a situation in which an employee receives two weeks of vacation in exchange for donating a kidney. Some may argue that the vacation is an incentive, while others may contend that the employer is simply providing the employee time to recover.

Incentives could also produce religious opposition, said Caplan. “The Pope says your body is a gift from God, your job is to steward it, not sell it,” said Caplan. As soon as organs become a commodity, he said, the U.S. will lose a third of its donors due to religious reasons. Doctors may also decline to participate, he said, because their job is to heal not to help someone make a living with their body.

For Caplan, adopting a national policy of presumed consent would solve a lot of the problems encountered with economic incentives. Under presumed consent, all individuals are considered organ donors unless they choose to opt out. Although several European nations have adopted the policy, it is still an unpopular one in the U.S. Last year the Delaware legislature voted against a bill that would have mandated presumed consent.

Wolff Sees Dangerous Precedent in Using Ballot Box to Deny Rights

MUCH MORE WAS at stake under Proposition 8 than the right of same-sex couples to marry, says Penn Law Professor Tobias Barrington Wolff. When the California Supreme Court upheld the statewide ban, it set a dangerous precedent for majorities to use the ballot to deprive a minority group of fundamental rights.

Earlier this year, Shannon Minter, legal director for National Center for Lesbian Rights, asked Wolff and his colleague Ray Marshall to write a brief challenging the constitutionality of Proposition 8, on behalf of a broad coalition of civil rights groups.

Wolff discussed the Proposition 8 litigation and his role in it in March. Proposition 8 was the result of a series of events...
Nutter Works to Increase Poor College Graduation Rates in Philadelphia

**INVESTMENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION** is critical to Philadelphia’s survival, says Mayor Michael Nutter, W’79. In spite of a billion dollar deficit, Nutter is confident that universities and colleges can not only help Philadelphia weather the economic downturn, but also flourish in the future.

During a lecture sponsored in March by the Institute for Law and Economics, Nutter elaborated on his multifaceted agenda to strengthen the city’s relationship with the education sector and establish its reputation as an academic center like Boston.

A Wharton graduate, Nutter visualizes the city of Philadelphia as a $4 billion corporation with 24,000 employees that provides services like trash removal and recreation centers. “Driving a city and making it work is really about running a large enterprise in the service industry,” he said, noting that the mayor has responsibilities similar to a chief executive officer and that the city council functions as a board of directors.

If the corporation fails to deliver, customers, or in this case, residents, will find another company to fulfill their needs, he explained.

To keep residents satisfied and to attract new ones, Nutter plans to capitalize on Philadelphia’s two biggest economic drivers, education and medicine. Both sectors share traits that give Philadelphia an advantage over other cities, he said. Unlike the financial services industries in New York and North Carolina, they provide some protection from the economic downturn because they are generally stable, and continue to grow.

Nutter’s priorities include increasing high school graduation rates, and improving the Philadelphia school district’s partnerships with colleges and universities. College graduation rates also need to increase, he said, noting that 80,000 people in the city work force didn’t finish college, and only 18 percent of people over 25 have a bachelor’s degree, even though the city is home to 92 colleges and universities.
For Nutter, the link between an educated work force and crime is clear because “people who can take care of themselves, who can read and write are self-sustaining and less likely to be involved in crime in the first place.”

For Nutter, the link between an educated work force and crime is clear because “people who can take care of themselves, who can read and write are self-sustaining and less likely to be involved in crime in the first place.” Educated people also make themselves more valuable to employers and attract new companies because employers like operating in a knowledge-rich place, he said.

To promote higher education, Nutter is creating a model in the city government for corporations to follow. Paying tuition upfront is a major barrier for potential students. Nutter has revamped the education policy for city employees so that the city now pays tuition at enrollment instead of providing reimbursement after completion of the course.

Nutter is also advocating for colleges to get involved in the community, to work with high schools and to make changes in their curriculums to close the gap between what students learn in high school and what they need to know to succeed in college.

Nutter has been meeting with university presidents to discuss the state of endowments and recruitment opportunities. He has appointed a liaison in the commerce department to communicate with universities about further development.

As for the city’s finances, the outlook is stormy with Nutter forecasting another $1 billion budget deficit for the city in five years. But Nutter is optimistic. “I have the same vision today that I did on January 7, 2008,” he said, alluding to his inauguration. His priorities remain transparency in government operations, safety, and an education system that works.

Using Ballot Box to Deny Rights

Continued from page 9...

sparked by San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsom when he began issuing marriage licenses to same-sex couples in 2004. The action provoked a number of lawsuits from opponents and the Supreme Court decided that Newsom didn’t have the authority to bypass Proposition 22, a ballot initiative that had banned gay marriage in 2000. The court annulled the marriages.

In 2005 the City and County of San Francisco sued the State of California, and won at the trial court, only to have the decision overturned by the California Court of Appeals a year later. While the case was making its way through the justice system, Equality California, an advocacy group, had been lobbying the legislature to approve a gay marriage statute, said Wolf. The legislature passed the bill in late 2007, but Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger vetoed it, saying the legislature didn’t have the authority to override Proposition 22. Schwarzenegger did, however, say that if the court struck down the ban, he would stand by it. These events “sent the signal that political institutions were supportive,” said Wolf.

A few months later, the California Supreme Court reviewed the case and lifted the ban on gay marriage. In response, opponents of same-sex marriage essentially resurrected Proposition 22, a state statute, as Proposition 8, a proposed amendment to the state constitution. They launched the most expensive campaign in U.S. history, spending approximately $80 million to get the law back on the books, said Wolf.

In the brief, Wolff and Marshall argued that the gay marriage issue cannot be resolved through a ballot measure, because serious changes to the state constitution require more than a simple majority vote. The constitution distinguishes between amendments that can be made through ballot initiatives and those that involve significant changes and require approval from two-thirds of the legislature. The court has the power to decide which initiatives can be decided through the ballot.

The precedent for the gay marriage case is not favorable, said Wolff. In the 1980s voters reinstated the death penalty after the Supreme Court struck it down. The court upheld the reinstatement, saying that the issue could be decided by the ballot.

Minter represented the opposition before the Supreme Court in March, but Wolff felt the questioning was “very hostile.” The Chief Justice took Minter to task over the use of the word marriage, in spite of the fact that he had previously written an “extraordinary opinion” on the difference between marriage and civil unions, said Wolff. In its May 26 decision the court upheld Proposition 8 but did not annul the approximately 18,000 marriages that took place in the interim. Wolff predicted that the issue might reappear on the ballot in several years.
Q+A with Amy Gadsden
New Directions for International Programs

LAST SPRING, AMY GADSDEN, an expert in Chinese politics, joined Penn Law as the new associate dean and executive director of international programs. In that role, she manages international programming for students and faculty.

Gadsden has worked on issues related to legal and political reforms and human rights in China and elsewhere. She has also handled assignments at the U.S. Department of State and the international Republic Institute, where she focused on programs to promote good governance, rule of law, human rights and civil society reform. In the 1990s she worked with Chinese government and non-government entities to promote legal reform and grassroots elections. More recently, she was working with NGOs at the forefront of China’s dynamic civil society development, looking at issues such as women’s political participation and HIV/AIDS awareness.

Here, Gadsden discusses her plans to build on and strengthen Penn Law’s international program.

Q. What are some international legal training opportunities that you are creating for students?
A. The Law School already has excellent programs for bringing international expertise on to campus. Our LL.M. program draws from more than 40 countries and we have the Bok Visiting International Professors and a visiting scholars program, both of which bring international experts to Philadelphia. I want to focus on creating more outbound opportunities to complement our inbound programs. We are launching the Penn Law Global initiative next year, which will be the umbrella for new and expanded international programs.

For several years we have allowed students to study abroad. PLGI will go beyond study abroad and give students opportunities to work or research abroad. Two years ago, Penn started the International Summer Human Rights Fellows Programs which supports students who work with NGOs and multilateral agencies to protect and promote human rights. With PLGI we will expand that program and add the Penn Law International Internship Program, in which internationally-based alumni sponsor internships for first year law students at a local law firm and introduce them to the practice of law in other jurisdictions. We are also introducing the Global Research Seminar, which gives students the chance to research a topic overseas in depth under close faculty supervision.

Q. What is your long-term vision for Penn Law internationally?
A. Long term I am thinking about Penn’s pro bono responsibility in the world and the role it can play in promoting the rule of law in countries in transition. China in the 1980s, for example, began rebuilding its legal system following the excesses of the Cultural Revolution. At that time, a handful of U.S. law schools stepped in and offered fellowships to Chinese law professors so that they could gain comparative perspective as they developed specialized law fields in China.

Thirty years ago there at most a handful of professors, much less law students, who could really take advantage of a U.S. legal education. Today, thousands of Chinese are studying law overseas and Penn Law has more LL.M. students from mainland China than any other country. This is remarkable, in no small part because it was not inevitable. Today there are other places in addition to China where such potential transformation is possible. Iraq and Afghanistan, for example, might be places where we can help with legal training and development in the coming years.
One chase over, another begins. Diplomas in hand, these recent graduates are ready to embark on the biggest adventure of their lives. 

Bon voyage!
When Eric Foley, L’09, studied at Tulane, he fell hard for New Orleans. The red beans and rice, the Dixieland jazz, the carnival air of everyday life all got into his bloodstream, and he submitted to its charms.

And so, when Katrina hit in the summer of 2005, drowning the city, displacing thousands and putting a serious dent into the Mardi Gras atmosphere, Foley volunteered to throw the town a life preserver.

“New Orleans is such a unique and amazing place,” says Foley, a Massachusetts native. “The thought of losing it is awful.”

Working with AmeriCorps at the time, Foley headed to Louisiana for a month to coordinate the movements of rental moving vans, to erect tents for shelter, and to try to locate missing people, which he describes as “the saddest job I’ve ever had.”

He’s since been back twice on public interest missions — once on an alternative spring break sponsored by the Equal Justice Foundation, in which he built housing and provided legal services, and once after his IL year, when he mediated landlord-tenant disputes for New Orleans Legal Assistance.

And he plans on returning to start his career as a public defender. But first, he’s off to the Caribbean, where he is clerking for José Fusté, chief judge of the Federal District Court in Puerto Rico.

Foley, who was a Public Interest Scholar at Penn Law, says the clerkship will give him an opportunity to perfect his Spanish. There was an influx of Hispanics after Katrina, he explains, and he thinks public interest lawyers with Spanish-speaking skills will be in demand.

Foley was one of six PI scholars in his class. To join the program, Foley had to commit to public service employment in three of his first five years after law school. In return, he received full tuition the first year, two-thirds the second and third years, and a stipend for public interest summer internships.

He laid the groundwork for public service even before he got to Penn, serving 10 months in Americorps’ National Civilian Community Corps. During that time, in addition to the relief work in New Orleans, he worked as a teacher’s aide on a Navajo reservation, a camp counselor in Texas, and a wildland firefighter-in-training at the Nature Conservancy. He also spent three months in Argentina teaching English to street kids.

Foley had a similar visceral reaction to Penn Law that he had to New Orleans. And it, too, got into his bloodstream. As Foley recalls, when he visited Penn Law, he saw 20 or so people sitting at a table sharing notes and chatting amiably.

“Everyone felt so much more at ease here,” he remembers. “I actually wanted to be where they were. And I didn’t get that vibe at a lot of other places I went.”

At Penn Law, Foley received an education and a vocation. His experience in the criminal defense clinic, which included working for the public defender’s office in Philadelphia, opened his eyes. In his words, he saw the prosecution’s advantage over defendants, the absurd caseloads prosecutors and public defenders labor under, and the revolving door of the prison system. He
says locking people up for possession of small amounts of drugs and releasing them after two months due to prison overcrowding "doesn’t enforce much respect for the justice system."

But the clinic experience, and his summer working in the public defender’s office in New York, pointed him to criminal defense work. And he wants to do that in New Orleans. Where he hopes to contribute to reforms of the criminal justice system, such as more funding for indigent defense, and help, in a small way, alleviate the inequality that plagues the city.

He contemplates this dream undeterred that parts of New Orleans sit 10 feet below sea level, or that the city sometimes bears the ignominious title of the nation’s murder capital, or that the child poverty rate remains double the national average, or that the shadow of Huey Long haunts a political culture that breeds corruption.

“I know plenty of people who returned simply because they found that they couldn’t live happily anywhere else, despite all of New Orleans’ ills," says Foley.

Two years from now, Foley expects to join the caravan.
A MORMON’S NEW MISSION: APPLY HIS JD/MBA TO HELP A SOFTWARE COMPANY GROW

Shane Hansen, L’09, beams with pride as he completes the paper chase. With him are his wife Carrie and their two children, Ike (left) and Jonah.
At 18, when many of his peers were gearing up for college, Shane Hansen, L’09, was preparing for a two-year mission in Russia. A devout Mormon, he had been assigned to address poverty through spirituality and social work in Chelyabinsk. Each day, dressed in an unassuming white shirt and black pants, the Book of Mormon in his hand, he would walk the streets and talk with people about the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Often he visited with people in their homes to continue the conversations and was struck by the poverty he encountered. Witnessing six to twelve people living in a one-bedroom apartment without sufficient food or clothing was the norm. “It was hard to see so many friends work long hours only to not get paid by their employers,” said Hansen.

Hansen ran into his own troubles in Russia. While evangelizing on the street one day, he was arrested along with his companion. Police detained the pair, checked their background and questioned them about their activities and beliefs. Behind bars, Hansen learned the first of two lessons in Russia that would influence his career path: it was crucial to understand a country’s legal culture when trying to create change.

Some years later, Hansen returned to Russia as a Fulbright Scholar with the same mission of combating poverty, but through the account books instead of the Book of Mormon. He helped twenty businesses develop strategic plans and identified opportunities for foreign investors to link up with local businesses. However, the exercise was not without frustration because Hansen saw vast potential for agriculture, real estate development and other local business opportunities that were not permissible at the time. In working to grow small businesses, he learned the second lesson that would shape his career: that individuals need to have opportunities to feed their families and make enough money to live.

The two lessons gave birth to a twin interest in law and entrepreneurship and consequently led him to pursue a JD/MBA at Penn. Today, Hansen is applying that dual degree to his work as a financial strategist at Symantec, a software company in Silicon Valley. At Symantec, Hansen is responsible for building the company by using both his business acumen to cultivate international development opportunities and his legal education to analyze mergers and acquisitions.

Hansen took a calculated risk with his education to get where he is today. Unlike most dual degree students, he waited until his second year at Penn Law to apply to Wharton because he didn’t want to lose track of first-year relationships in both law and business school by following the traditional route of spending the first year at Penn and the second at Wharton.

Hansen, however, was hopeful that Wharton would accept him, in part because of his extensive background in business development. In addition to working in Russia, he had also spent a year working with Chasqui International, a nonprofit focused on micro-enterprise economic development. His work at Chasqui landed him in Bolivia and Peru where he helped entrepreneurs revamp their small businesses and expand them.

“I had business experience on an entrepreneurial level and lacked the formal business education. While the dual degree wasn’t the only route, I felt that it added a top professional education to my experiences and would open doors that might have been harder to get into with only a law degree,” explains Hansen. The MBA risk paid off.

In spite of a double workload, Hansen managed his school life much as he would a business by keeping careful account of his hours and investing them in his top priorities: family, church, profession. “My faith allows me to set priorities and match my time with those priorities,” he says.

Along with building a new career at Penn, Hansen also started building a family with his wife Carrie, whom he met in college during a health service internship in the Dominican Republic. They had their first son, Isaac, during the first summer in law school and their second son, Jonah, at the end of the second year, the day before a final.

“My faith gave me great hope and confidence that I would be able to overcome and grow from the challenges of the difficult curriculum and the balancing act of various family, school, church, professional and other duties,” he says.

For the future, Hansen and his wife are focusing on growth in the home: they are planning to have more children and he is looking forward to the day when he can coach their sports teams.
When George Kimmet, L'09, was a teenager, he erased the word fence from his vocabulary.

Kimmet grew up on a buffalo ranch in northern Wyoming, with the closest town thirty miles away. The summer when he was fifteen, his mother hired him to string and tie lines of barbed wire to the metal fence posts surrounding the ranch. The sun broiling overhead, his arms aching and covered with bleeding scratches, ants crawling up his legs, he vowed to forge his future away from farms and fences.

“I saw people working with their hands all the time and all I wanted was to get a job and move to the city,” he remembers.

Today at 25 years old, Kimmet is fulfilling that vow. In January he will start as a junior litigation associate with Orrick, Herrington and Sutcliffe in Manhattan. Kimmet said he was drawn to Orrick because the firm gives “young associates a lot of freedom and responsibility early on in their careers” and has a laid-back corporate culture.

Although he studied accounting as an undergraduate and received a certificate from Wharton, Kimmet spent a summer at Orrick that piqued his interest in other areas of litigation like patent infringement, product liability cases for pharmaceutical companies, toxic torts, and securities litigation. Over the last several years, he has come to prefer litigation to transactional work because “it feels more like lawyering” with its emphasis on legal writing and research.

At Penn, an emerging interest in civil procedure steered Kimmet down the path of corporate law, away from his former interest in sports management. In spite of establishing a career trajectory early on, he brought the same no-fences approach to Penn Law that led him to leave the ranch.

Kimmet completed two independent study projects on local institutions. Under former Professor Wendell Pritchett’s supervision, Kimmet worked as a general counsel for the Philadelphia school district. A trip to Eastern State Penitentiary inspired the second project with Professor Sarah Gordon. While touring the former prison with a friend, Kimmet learned that Quakers pioneered solitary confinement as a more humane alternative to hard labor. In his paper, Kimmet explored the history of the church’s relationship to prisoner reform, based on the belief that people can reform themselves through communion with God, as well as contemporary faith-based programs.

Although Kimmet is committed to a career in litigation, he hasn’t completely fenced off his teenage aspirations of working with a major league baseball or a players’ union someday.

To some degree, Kimmet already has some experience to apply towards that move. When he was 16, he pitched himself to a minor league baseball club in Billings, Montana that is affiliated with the Cincinnati Reds. The letter got him to first base when the general manager offered him a job as a gopher, allowing him to escape summers of hard labor on the ranch. For the next five summers, Kimmet returned to the club, eventually working his way up to clubhouse manager and then to official scorer.

In the offseasons, Kimmet graduated from high school and earned a bachelor’s degree at the University of Wyoming before enrolling at Penn Law.
Although he is eager to establish his life in Manhattan, Kimmet will not start until January 2010. In the fall he plans to return home and work as a substitute teacher. “My interest in teaching came out of respecting teachers that I had in high school. Substitute teaching is an opportunity to give back to the public school system through which I came up,” he says.

With nearly a decade elapsed between his days as a ranch hand, Kimmet has come to appreciate the beauty and serenity of Clark, Wyoming. Describing his idyllic childhood, he wrote, “My childhood home lies in the shadow of the Beartooth Mountains; a creek flows so close to my house that on a quiet night the sound of flowing water joined the crickets as I fell asleep. My home is so far from anywhere that the night sky is unpolluted by artificial lights; a full moon casts a crisp shadow. My favorite part was the buffalo themselves. Powerful, athletic, intelligent, they gave excitement to my upbringing.”

Headed for a career in the city, Kimmet is thrilled at the opportunity to reconnect briefly with his hometown in the country.

LAW SCHOOL CV
Participated in the ABA National Criminal Justice Trial Advocacy Competition
Offered services to the Voluntary Income Tax Assistance program
At a correctional facility eighty miles from her home in Brooklyn, Jennifer Kirkland, L’09, was surprised to discover that many prisoners called her neighborhood home. Every Friday, Kirkland led discussions with inmates at Green Haven prison. She was a sophomore at Vassar College at the time, enrolled in an African Studies course which enabled prisoners to keep abreast of changes in the outside world and students to learn about prison conditions and the criminal justice system.

“It was a unique feeling, being behind walls. The fact that I could leave and they couldn’t sat heavy with me the entire time I was in class and afterwards also,” Kirkland recalls. By the time she finished the course she was advocating for prisoners’ rights.

“It’s not that I wanted to free everyone, but it was difficult seeing so many people there who looked like me,” says Kirkland. She wondered how their lives had diverged from hers, where they had made a wrong turn. She also began questioning whether their sentences were proportional to their crimes and the fairness of the criminal justice system.

The following year, Kirkland worked as a GED tutor at the Community Transition Center, a facility for juveniles on probation. Working with teens was uplifting, says Kirkland, because education paved a path away from prison to a possibly brighter future.

Today, Kirkland is outspoken in her desire for greater justice on both sides of the bars. And so, in September she began her career as an assistant district attorney in Manhattan.

“Prosecutors are fundamental players because they have a say in who goes to prison and who doesn’t. Injustice can happen on both sides. It is important to have a well-rounded prosecutor to advocate for victims and the people they are sending away,” she says.

Kirkland fits that profile well. Along with working as an advocate for prisoners in law school, she also worked with crime victims during her summers at the Office of the District Attorney in Philadelphia and Manhattan.

Kirkland considered working for a law firm and teaching, before interviewing with the district attorney’s office in Philadelphia. The interviewer was convinced that she would love the job. He was right. Kirkland spent her first summer working in the sexual assault and family violence unit, helping the district attorney’s office prosecute rape and other sex crimes. “I saw myself in the inmates at Green Haven, and I saw myself in the victims whose cases I worked on. But I felt a lot more satisfied helping the victims,” says Kirkland, recalling cases where successful prosecution of a victim’s assaulters finally brought peace into victim’s lives. By the end of her second summer she had established, beyond a reasonable doubt, that she wanted to work as a prosecutor.

While Kirkland is motivated by the sense of closure and resolution she can offer victims, she is careful not to overstate what
the criminal justice system can achieve. “I think when victims say they want justice they don’t understand that the law does not always give them what they want. I think it’s important for me as an ADA to be more sensitive to such issues and communicate to victims what the criminal justice does and what it simply is not built to do,” she says.

For Kirkland, choosing to be a prosecutor was tough because Penn Law created many lucrative opportunities in the corporate sphere, as well as less profitable but more rewarding ones in the public interest arena. Professor William Burke-White influenced her decision, she relates, when he advised students to do what they love and not to worry about anything else. The counsel struck a chord with Kirkland because it echoed a sentiment her mother used to repeat often.

Born in Birmingham, Ala., her mother was an ardent civil rights activist. She marched with Martin Luther King and little could deter her from her convictions, including police brutality. In 2002, when Kirkland was a freshman at Vassar, her mother died from breast cancer.

“Going to law school was as much for her as it was for me,” says Kirkland, but admits that the process was difficult because her “biggest cheerleader” wasn’t there. In her most trying moments, however, Kirkland recalls that the memory of her mother enabled her to continue. In some ways, her decision to be an assistant district attorney is both an homage to the vision of justice her mother fought for, and a continuation of her mother’s struggle.
PRIDE & PROMISE

A TRUE BLUE CHAMPION FOR ABUSED WOMEN

Kindl Shinn, L’09, and her parents, Becky and Bob, in the heart of the city she came to love.
Kindl Shinn, L’09, was working at a women’s shelter in her hometown, Concord, N.C. The porch, in grand southern tradition, was a gathering place. But it was something else, too: a perch. From there she could see, hear and feel the suffering of battered women, the torment, the loss of dignity and self-worth, and their flat-out fear of being alone and insolvent, which all too often drove them back to boyfriends and husbands for more abuse.

Her heart went out to these women. She talked to them, helped them find jobs, arranged child care. But, wish though she might, she did not have the training to offer one thing they sorely needed: legal counsel.

And this gap in her résumé got Shinn thinking about law school. Shinn filled that gap when she graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School last May. Now she’s in a position, if she so chooses, to advocate for abused women in the future.

“It was the best thing I’ve ever done,” says Shinn. “I learned more from that experience than anything else. My understanding of people expanded…There’s a part of me that wants to go back and help all these women as they build their new lives.”

Although Shinn won’t be working at the shelter anytime soon, she is staying close to home. She has been hired as an associate in the Washington, D.C., office of Hogan & Hartson; but the firm has deferred the start of her employment for one year. In the meantime, Shinn will be working as an assistant federal public defender in the Eastern District of North Carolina.

Shinn is a true blue Carolinian. She was born and raised about 20 miles northeast of Charlotte. After graduating from the University of North Carolina, Shinn embarked on a personal odyssey. She went to Germany on a Fulbright grant. There she taught English, as well as courses on The American South and The American Electoral Process, to high school students in picturesque Koblenz, where the Rhine and Moselle rivers meet. She also studied the ways Germany memorialized the Holocaust.

After returning from Germany, Shinn spent one summer as a field organizer in New Hampshire for John Kerry’s presidential campaign. She staffed the 2004 Democratic National Convention in Boston, where she was assigned to look after the Swift Boat Veterans.

The election over, Shinn considered consulting and event planning. But the corporate track did not excite her. One night a family friend visited her parents and told Shinn about a women’s shelter run by the Cabarrus Victims’ Assistance Network. The woman, who was on the board of directors, told Shinn to drop by.

She did. And this visit, at least indirectly, sparked Shinn’s interest in law school.

Like many of her classmates, Shinn found the first year of law school challenging. She marveled at how hard some of her classmates studied, and wondered whether she had the same capacity. A month after she started, in fall 2006, Shinn and a few classmates decided to take a Saturday off from studying to go apple picking. One of her classmates was talking about a friend’s car accident. The talk turned to liability, and it dawned on everyone that they would never think about such things in the same way again. “Your brain feels like it’s bigger,” says Shinn. “There’s more in there.”

Shinn graduated cum laude. So much for her lack of capacity. Now, yet again, she contemplates what’s next.

The attorney general’s office in North Carolina has a unit devoted to combating violence against women, and she is interested in that. Or might she return to the shelter?

She doesn’t know, though the shelter is never far from her mind — particularly one woman she came to care about. This woman had two children. She returned to the shelter after more problems with her mate. With Shinn’s assistance, she was working and doing well. One day Shinn picked up her client’s youngest child at the bus stop up the street from the shelter and dropped her off to her mom. Shinn waved, but the woman did not wave back. Like a mirage, she disappeared.

By Larry Teitelbaum

Managing Editor, University of Pennsylvania Law Review
Co-Chair, EJF Auction
Co-Founder, Y’allaSA (Southern Law Students Association)
To understand Adnan Zulfiqar’s ability to bridge divides separating people and civilizations, you could ask him about where he’s lived (affluent suburbs of Washington, D.C., to Pakistan, Malawi and Syria); where he’s studied (New England and the Deep South to the Middle East and Africa); his areas of knowledge (Islamic law, American law, Urdu and Farsi poetry, English and Arabic); or about his stint as a legislative and personal aide to a U.S. Senator.

Or, you could ask this Alexandria, Va., native about his marriage to a Philadelphia girl.

“I had a Muslim wedding and we were all dressed in traditional Pakistani garb,” he recalls. “My cousin and brother get up to make their speeches, and they pull on Redskins jerseys. So my wife’s family starts chanting E-A-G-L-E-S Eagles! I think some of the guests thought there was going to be a riot.”

Adnan and Hajira remain married and the in-laws still get along thanks, in part, to the diplomatic skills of this 2009 Penn Law graduate who is completing a Ph.D. at Penn in Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations.

Already holding a bachelor’s degree from Emory and a master’s degree in international affairs from Georgetown, Adnan arrived at Penn Law in 2003 not knowing that he would eventually pursue a joint J.D./Ph.D. But he was attracted to Penn Law by the ability to take a couple of courses elsewhere at the University as a way of integrating his legal education with other interests that began taking root at age 3, when his father moved the family to Nairobi.

“My father worked with the World Bank,” Adnan says. “He didn’t have to take positions overseas, but he was very keen on giving us different lenses with which to see the world.”

As his Law School classmates hustled to the Post Office to mail applications to law firms, Adnan mailed his own letters of application — to doctoral programs.

“I didn’t apply to too many places, because I was enthusiastic about being here at Penn,” he says. Penn’s Near Eastern program is highly ranked, and two Penn Law classmates are scholars in the field. Joseph E. Lowry, L’89, teaches at Penn; Khaled Abou El Fadl, L’89, at UCLA.

During the next half-dozen years, Adnan pursued his J.D. and Ph.D. studies more or less simultaneously, including a year off to study in Syria under a government fellowship. He and several other students worked with Penn Law Professor Paul Robinson to write a penal code for The Maldives that gave that Muslim island nation a synthesis of Islamic law, indigenous Maldivian law and international norms. The students and their professor then co-wrote an article on the effort for the Journal of Comparative Law.

Adnan anticipates completing his Ph.D. within the next year or two. Then, he hopes to teach law and serve in government as a top policy advisor. Elective office? Maybe.

“I’ve been given a ton of opportunities in my life, and I consider them responsibilities,” he says. “What positive impact am I prepared to make in other people’s lives?”

One of his role models is former Sen. Max Cleland (D-Ga.), a Vietnam war hero and triple amputee. Adnan spent two years working in the senator’s Washington, D.C., office on education, urban policy, immigration and foreign policy, and dividing time with five other staffers as Cleland’s personal aide.

“His schedule exhausted us, and we each only did it one day a week,” Adnan says. “For two years, I basically went where he went. I got to be a fly on the wall. Meetings with President Bush in the Oval Office, meetings with Secretary of State Colin Powell. I was on the floor of the Senate on September 12, 2001.”

Among the lessons he would like to impart as a professor and public servant: “International law will never, ever trump Islamic law for the average Muslim, the same way that international law will never...
ever trump the American Constitution — which is our collective sacred text — for an average American. But that does not mean that Islamic and secular cultures must exist in opposition to each other,” he says.

“I often tell my friends, ‘You don’t know what it means to be American.’ And they say, ‘My family’s been here for generations.’ But when you’re an American of Pakistani heritage, when you live in Muslim countries and speak their language, you’re almost always in a posture of representing a side of America that they don’t know. My teachers in Syria could not get over the fact that my views about the war in Iraq were the same as theirs, even though I am an American and proud to say that I am.”

In his studies of Persian poetry, Adnan embraced a stanza that, in translation, basically means “every being, every object, is a jar full of delight, so be a connoisseur.”

“I really try to incorporate that into my life,” he says. “People are just interesting.”

Including, it turns out, football fans in Philadelphia.

“I think I’m an Eagles fan,” he admits, “as much as I try to hide it.”

Mark Eyerly is associate dean for Communications at Penn Law School.
Major Milestones in the Public Service Program

1989
The Public Service Program was established. Penn Law becomes one of the first major law schools in the country to identify the importance and need for a mandatory pro bono requirement.

2000
Became the first law school to receive the American Bar Association Pro Bono Public Award in recognition of the public service program – an award that only two law schools have ever received.

2003
Penn Law students gain international public service experience by partnering with the University of Havana Law School in Cuba to conduct legal and legislative research on issues relating to Cuban domestic law, human rights, and nuclear non-proliferation.
Pro bono work is good for the soul and good for the profession. It takes commitment, drive, and ideals. In honor of the Law School’s first Public Interest Week, which commemorated the 20th anniversary of the public interest program, we profile four alumni who have what it takes — in spades.

2006
The public interest center receives a $10 million gift from alumnus Robert Toll, L’66, and his wife Jane to facilitate the expansion of the public interest scholars program and loan repayment program.

2009
On 20th anniversary of the Toll Public Interest Center, Public Interest Week was created, featuring the Sparer Symposium, the honorary fellow in residence, lectures on public interest law, and other Law School activities.

Two postgraduate fellowships created to support students who pursue public interest work after graduation.

*Please see pages 4-7 for a wrap-up of Public Interest Week.
In 1989, the faculty approved a proposal by Howard Lesnick to institute a requirement that students do 35 hours of unpaid public-service legal work during each of their second and third years. Penn Law was the first leading national law school to do so.

Since then, hundreds upon hundreds of students have performed nearly 400,000 hours of pro bono service, from the streets of Philadelphia to the barrios of Mexico and the villages of Cambodia. As effects go, that’s pretty impressive.

And it’s been rewarded. In 2000, Penn Law became the first law school to win the ABA Pro Bono Publico Award. This past spring, the law school created the Howard Lesnick Pro Bono Award, which will go annually to a graduate who has demonstrated a sustained commitment to pro bono work.

Lesnick, who has taught Professional Responsibility for 38 years, sat down to discuss his role in the program and why public service is important to the legal profession.
Why is it important for students to perform public service?
The idea is to for students to learn to build it into their professional lives. And it aids law students to come to think that law school is not simply a prelude to one’s professional life but an integral part of it.

Why do lawyers have an obligation to the common good?
Lawyers are in a pretty privileged situation. They’re the beneficiary of a lot of social investment. Many people and organizations, public and private (including the U.S. Treasury), participate in that. The hallmark of a profession, especially ours, is that one has a responsibility to people that may include but goes beyond one’s self and family — people affected by our work, the legal system as a whole. And that’s what law is supposed to be about: social ordering for the common good.

What has been the impact of the program?
Unpaid public service is now taken for granted, not only here, but throughout legal education. For 10 years now, people come here knowing that this is part of the deal. We have designed the program so that students realize that no matter what their particular interests, or their politics, are, they have a choice that will meet the requirement. They can work on litigation, they can work on policy formulation, they can do securities work, criminal trials, or immigration work — and on and on. The only requirement is that the work be part of the school year, call on specifically legal skills, be unpaid, and be done for a nonprofit organization or a law firm that isn’t billing for their time.

The Law School has long had in place a loan forgiveness program to encourage alumni to pursue public service careers. How important is that?
Loan forgiveness is important because the school, including its faculty, is the beneficiary of the high tuition students pay. People have all sorts of career aspirations, and educational debt constrains their choices terribly. I think it’s important for us to do what we can to reduce some of the pressures. The gap between what young lawyers earn working for a large commercial firm and what they earn working for a public interest office is often well over $100,000 a year. Loan forgiveness can’t make up for that but it can deal with the sudden shock of having to start paying back school loans. It frees some graduates to do the kind of work they want to do. It’s more than a drop in the bucket - and it’s less than a solution to the problem.

In his Quest to Help Young Refugees, Morton Logged 4,000 Pro Bono Hours

By Larry Teitelbaum

Andrew Morton, L’00, was watching the local news when a report caught his attention. Four Boy Scouts from Tanzania who had come to an international gathering left the camp to visit the brother of one of the boys, sparking an FBI manhunt.

Prophetically, Morton turned to his wife and said, “Wouldn’t it be funny if I ended up representing these kids.”

The next morning, he retrieved a voice mail from one of his pro bono clients, The Women’s Commission for Refugee Women and Children. By then, the boys had turned themselves in to authorities and been jailed for allegedly violating their tourist visas. The Commission asked Morton to be their lawyer.

While Morton had been working on immigration issues for several months, this case elevated his pro bono profile in the area of refugee and asylum law even though, by his own admission, he “hadn’t known the difference between a green card and a Master Card.”

But he learned quickly. Working the halls of Congress, Morton helped change immigration laws that often treated juvenile refugees as criminals. In doing so, he established himself as one of Washington, D.C.’s savviest pro bono practitioners. During seven years with Latham & Watkins, he performed more than four thousand pro bono hours — a number he believes is a record at the firm. As a result, the D.C. Bar Association recognized his achievements with the coveted “Pro Bono Lawyer of the Year Award” in 2002. Now, he hopes to build on that record with Foley & Lardner, where he is increasingly advising the pro bono program only a few months after joining their Political Law practice.

A native of Washington, D.C., Morton’s affinity for politics and policy comes naturally, the result of years of haunting Capitol Hill. He came to Penn Law with a master’s in public policy and left with credits that only reinforced his credentials: he co-chaired the Equal Justice Foundation and won the Benjamin R. Jones Award for Law and Humanity, the school’s highest student honor for public interest work. (He later won Penn Law’s Young Alumni Award.)
But, despite his predilection for public interest, Morton fell into pro bono work by happenstance. Latham recruited him to build the government relations practice. Shortly after he joined the firm, the head of the shop took a leave of absence to work on Al Gore’s presidential campaign. Morton filled the void — and then some.

When a new client came on board that needed help in drafting a bill to reform the U.S. government’s treatment of unaccompanied alien children, Latham turned to Morton, whose government relations and lobbying skills fit the bill — quite literally. Morton steeped himself on the issues and plunged into the work. Before long, he joined his client on a three-week tour to inspect 14 juvenile detention facilities in Texas, Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington.

His report documented terrible conditions, including open bathrooms with no toilet paper. At one facility in San Diego, Morton found a 14-year-old Honduran child sharing a 14x10 cell with a 16-year-old who was incarcerated for multiple violent crimes. “You’re talking about kids who get thrown into a county detention center,” says Morton. “They don’t know what’s going on. They don’t speak English.”

The evidence he presented caused a ripple. Morton testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee and appeared on programs such as World News Tonight bringing media attention to the issue. The legislation he helped write stripped custody from immigration enforcement officials by creating a new office within the Department of Health & Human Services, which emphasizes placing young asylum-seekers with foster families or in group homes rather than detention centers.

Still, the problem is far from resolved. Thousands of unaccompanied alien children are detained in the U.S. every year. A fair number arrive after being sold into slavery, says Morton, who, two years ago, co-founded a nonprofit organization called the Alliance to Stop Slavery and Trafficking with another pro bono client — actress and U.N. Goodwill Ambassador Julia Ormond.

“We think slavery ended a hundred years ago. It didn’t. It just changed forms. Rather than slaves on the plantation, now there are slaves in American homes and businesses,” says Morton, who is monitoring legislation in California that would hold companies responsible for buying materials from suppliers who use slave labor.

Meanwhile, Morton says, some 500 asylum-seeking youths continue to languish in jail every day. This does not include at least one of the Tanzanian Boy Scouts who fled the camp. He was granted asylum.
Making his Corner of the World Better, One Homeless Person at a Time

By John Rosengren

Every Wednesday evening Michael LiPuma, C’90, L’94, walked four blocks from the law school to the soup kitchen at St. Agatha Catholic Church on South 38th and Chestnut streets and seated himself at a table in the back of the dining hall. Homeless men and women carried their dinner trays to his table and asked for help. They needed food stamps or medical assistance or Social Security or a driver’s license or someone to deal with debt collectors. Today, LiPuma, a sole practitioner specializing in commercial litigation, supervises students in the Penn Advocates for the Homeless program doing what he did more than a decade earlier.

In addition to a night a week at the soup kitchen, LiPuma spends about an hour a day doing pro bono work for the homeless. He also serves on the boards of The Homeless Advocacy Project, Community Legal Services, and Philadelphia Legal Assistance. “I feel privileged to be a lawyer and obligated to give back to the community,” says LiPuma, who grew up in a middle class neighborhood of St. Louis and now lives in downtown Philadelphia with his wife and their 14-year-old daughter. “It’s impossible not to be moved when you’re walking down the street on a cold windy winter night and see somebody huddled up against the wall with all their possessions.”

Kurt was one of those somebodys, sleeping on the street, eating at the soup kitchen. His two brothers wouldn’t let the

“I feel privileged to be a lawyer and obligated to give back to the community.”
LiPuma felt the tug to work with the homeless as a freshman at Penn in 1987. That’s when he started volunteering at St. Agatha, preparing meals and washing dishes. As a law student and now as an attorney, he welcomes the chance to share his knowledge and expertise with the needy. “The homeless are in the most direct need of all the many groups that need assistance—they’re the most visible as well,” he says. “I enjoyed washing dishes, but to be able to use the unique set of skills that I have that people need is rewarding.”

Each year 10 to 15 students volunteer for the Penn Advocates for the Homeless program, overseen by the Homeless Advocacy Project and the Toll Public Interest Center. LiPuma supervises the students on site and does whatever advocacy work they can’t do without a law degree. He reconnected with the program when he returned to Philadelphia in 1997 after a stint with a small firm in St. Louis. After five years at the commercial litigation boutique of Mann, Ungar, Spector & Labovitz and two more at Wolf Block, he struck out on his own. Throughout, he continued spending his Wednesday evenings supervising law students at the soup kitchen.

They teamed up this past year to help Anthony, 53, a Vietnam vet who spoke Mandarin and Vietnamese, but had wound up on the streets because of his severe case of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Anthony had attempted to apply for veterans benefits but was overwhelmed by the process. LiPuma and the law school volunteers helped him complete his application and secured Anthony about $1,100 in monthly benefits, enough to cover his rent and food — he no longer has to eat his meals at St. Agatha’s.

Keith had a more complicated situation. A recovering drug addict in his 50s, he had landed a job and a place to stay, but had been unable to get his driver’s license because of a judgment entered against him stemming from a car accident in the mid-1980s. Keith couldn’t afford to pay off the $5,000 judgment. It took four years for several different students to track down the judgment — the original insurance company had sold it to another, which had sold it to another, which had sold it to another, and so on — but they finally did. A student wrote a letter requesting the insurance company to waive the judgment and, with the company’s consent, LiPuma filed a motion to wipe out the judgment. That allowed Keith to get his driver’s license this past year.

LiPuma doesn’t have partners who carry the office workload when he’s doing pro bono work, but the satisfaction he derives from helping people like Kurt, Anthony and Keith outweighs any lost income. “It’s a decision I made that’s important both as a lawyer and a human being,” he says. “I’m making my little corner of the world better.”

Scanlon Finds Her Calling in the Family Business: Public Interest

By Fredda Sacharow

Some children inherit their brown eyes, curly hair or left-handedness from generations past. Mary Gay Scanlon, L’84, inherited the public-interest gene.

Scanlon’s maternal grandfather, Leo J. Yehle, was a family-court judge who in the 1960s helped write the first juvenile justice code for New York State. Her paternal grandfather, Daniel Scanlon Sr., worked on the commission that built the bridge across the St. Lawrence River. And her father, Daniel Scanlon Jr., served in the Kennedy White House and volunteered with Robert F. Kennedy’s campaign for Senate and the presidency. All three maintained active pro bono practices in their communities.

“I always assumed public service would be part of my legal practice,” Scanlon says. And so it has.

A former attorney with the Education Law Center of Philadelphia, where she helped implement special education laws, Scanlon is now executive director of the Pro Bono Program at Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll. In that role, she spends her workday developing pro bono opportunities and playing matchmaker between colleagues who are willing to provide free legal assistance and clients in desperate need of that assistance. Whether it’s participating in a class-action suit to restore federal lunch funds to Philadelphia schoolchildren, petitioning the German government on behalf of Holocaust survivors seeking reparations, or writing voting-rights manuals in Utah, Scanlon takes pains to recruit the right attorney for each case.
With 550 lawyers in the firm’s 12 offices nationwide, she has a deep pool from which to choose.

Scanlon’s first real taste of the public interest world came in 1985 as a newly minted lawyer, when the Support Center for Child Advocates chose her to represent an abused and neglected 11-year-old in dependency proceedings. Removed from her home after teachers discovered her stepfather was abusing her, Denise was living in a temporary facility. She was mute, terrified and traumatized.

Still finding her way through the legal community herself, Scanlon slowly won the child’s trust, sitting by Denise’s side as she testified in court and representing her in proceedings with Philadelphia’s Department of Human Services. A quarter-century later the two remain in contact, Denise having managed over the years to earn her GED (General Educational Development degree), find steady work and raise three children.

“She calls and writes me every so often, on Mother’s Day and the like, and has been to our house for Christmas a couple of years,” says Scanlon.

The experience drove home for this practitioner the importance of providing a voice for those who might otherwise have none. Even as she parcels out the pro bono cases to other attorneys in her Center City office, she makes sure to assign a few to herself every year.

“Pro bono work is a basic part of being a lawyer, something you do as part of the profession,” Scanlon maintains. “We have an obligation to share. Our system doesn’t work if people don’t have access, if they don’t have lawyers. I’ve been very fortunate in my life and in my career, and a lot of people haven’t been that lucky.”

Sometimes her role is as basic as explaining to a frightened client where he’ll sit in the courtroom, or using simple words to review what the judge will ask during the proceedings. Sometimes it’s as humane as symbolically holding a hand or offering

“Pro bono work is a basic part of being a lawyer, something you do as part of the profession. We have an obligation to share. Our system doesn’t work if people don’t have access, if they don’t have lawyers.”
a shoulder, as she is doing these days with Miriam, a young woman from Guinea with sickle-cell anemia. Scanlon is fighting to win Miriam legal permanent residency before her juvenile status expires at age 21.

Always, it’s as fundamental as using the tools she has as an attorney to fix a problem.

Scanlon is particularly proud of the work Ballard Spahr is doing as a partner with the Wills for Heroes Foundation, which provides legal documents free of charge to the nation’s first responders. Since its inception just after the Sept. 11, 2001 terror attacks, the organization has provided estate-planning documents to firefighters and police officers in more than 20 states.

“It’s cool, very cool,” Scanlon said of the project. “Over 100 people here at Ballard have been at clinics where more than 1,900 wills were produced. The firefighters and other first responders and their families really appreciate it.”

And the Philadelphia legal community really appreciates the work she does. In 1994, Scanlon received the Fidelity Award. It is the Philadelphia Bar Association’s highest honor for public service.

FREDDA SACHAROW, a freelance writer, is a former editorial page editor at a New Jersey daily. Her articles have appeared in The New York Times, NJBiz and Attitudes Magazine, among other publications.

Law Gives Voice to Concerns of Chinese Immigrants

By Walter Campbell

In 1993, the Golden Venture, a boat run by human traffickers left port in China packed with immigrants bound for America. After a stop in Africa, and months at sea, the boat and its poorly-treated passengers ran aground at Rockaway Beach, N.Y. At first, those aboard were incarcerated in New York, and Tsuwen Law, L’84, watched from afar. But soon the detainees were shipped to Lehigh and York County, Penna., bringing them a lot closer to Law.

A founding member of the Asian American Bar Association of Delaware Valley (now the Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Pennsylvania) Law advocated that the association take on the defense of these detainees. The Association’s Board agreed, and along with the Philadelphia and York County Bar Associations, they organized the defense of almost three hundred detainees. Law was assigned two cases that would cause him to be far more selective in choosing pro bono cases in the future, pushing him towards a different kind of pro bono work: fighting for the legal rights of the Asian immigrant communities.

Currently, the focus of Law’s pro bono work isn’t on individual cases, but instead is focused on creating overarching programs that improve the law and the administration of justice in order to benefit as many indigent individuals as possible. He compares it to the Parable of the River in which a village notices babies floating down a river, one after another. Most of the villagers gather to rescue each baby that floats down, but a lone villager claims they should travel upstream to discover why all these babies are floating down. The time Law spent on the Golden Venture case — one client’s representation lasting eight years, all the way to the Board of Immigration Appeals — made him realize that he could do more good by working upstream on the root of these issues.

Even though this different sort of pro bono work began in 1993, his service to the Asian Pacific American (APA) community began long before. “While I was growing up, my father had volunteered 15 years of his life to building a community in New York Chinatown, the legacy of which was the two tallest buildings in that community, now known as Confucius Plaza. He imparted to me the determination necessary to achieve the rights of APA immigrants,” says Law, a member of Law & Zaslow, L.L.C. Following that, he chaired APALSA during law school; after law school, he taught Asian American Studies at Penn and Temple for 13 years.

Considering this, it should be no surprise that Law is a founding member of the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association of Pennsylvania, for which he also formed and chaired the Community Outreach committee, which provides legal education to the Philadelphia-area Asian community. Although the Philadelphia Bar Association runs the People’s Law School for a similar purpose, that program isn’t effectively reaching the Asian community for two reasons. First, it’s taught in English and many members of the Asian immigrant population lack English proficiency. Second, the class is offered only after regular work hours, but many in the Asian immigrant community do not work regular hours. The Community Outreach committee not only presents in the language specific to each community, and at convenient times, but also on topics of particular importance to each community.

But one of his most influential projects grew directly out of the Golden Venture case. One of Law’s Golden Venture clients
was tried in Baltimore. In York County, the INS Courts had arranged for competent Fujian interpreters, but in Baltimore, the judges had arranged for Mandarin Chinese interpreters with little experience in legal protocols. While trying his case, Law, fluent in the dialect being spoken, noticed that the interpreter was incorrectly translating the defendant's statements. The interpreter was manipulating the case through mistranslation. What Law found most frustrating was not the interpreters' inaccuracies, but that instead of dismissing him, the judge merely sent him to another courtroom where he would be able to manipulate another case.

Because of this, Law has spent the years since working towards the implementation of statewide interpreter competency testing in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, drafting a resolution to mirror the testing done at the federal level. After ten years, the bill was signed into law by Gov. Ed Rendell.

Although there is still a lot of work left before the law reaches its full effect (such as finding enough interpreters who pass the test to supply as large a state as Pennsylvania, ways to pay the $1 million required to set up the language protocols and the $1 million to administer the testing), Law says it is already helping by increasing a “sensitivity to interpretation competency” that wasn’t there in 1993, when the Golden Venture ran aground.

WALTER CAMPBELL is an administrative assistant in Development & Alumni Relations at Penn Law School. He has written for a newspaper in southern California.

“He [my father] imparted to me the determination necessary to achieve the rights of APA immigrants.”
Elchoness Promises a Future
Filled with 3D Images, at Work, Play and in Class.
Not Bad for a Guy Who Once Disdained E-Mail. By Marin Feldman, L’05

For the world’s tallest brick minaret, the Qutab Minar appears considerably shorter than its 238 feet. It looks about ten inches tall on my laptop screen, and only an inch or two taller than the man in the grey suit who stands beneath the tower in Delhi, India. As I move toward him, I accidentally press a button and my online representation — my avatar — starts karate chopping the air and jumping in place. The grey suited avatar laughs and waves, and Dave Elchoness, L’96, the real man behind the computer generated one, starts typing.
“Nice dancing skills,” he writes to me, from his home in Colorado. “And nice to virtually meet you.”

Dave Elchoness’ online alter ego looks nothing like the real Elchoness. But the same thing cannot be said for the 3D Qutab Minar complex in which our avatars stand. The building soaring above us appears to have the grainy texture of bricks. The sky is a naturally occurring shade of blue. I can see how it is easy to become immersed in this online world. It looks real, but it isn’t. Elchoness built it.

Elchoness is the CEO of GoWeb3D, a company he founded in 2007 that creates 3D virtual worlds such as Qutab Minar. In these graphically rich online environments, which can be constructed to look as fantastical as enchanted forests or as mundane as office conference rooms, individuals from across the globe can interact through their avatars using voice or text chat to learn, socialize or do business. Users or “residents” of Second Life, the most popular and largest virtual environment, can build 3D structures and even travel the virtual globe. While some businesses, schools and even religious organizations currently have a presence in Second Life or in other virtual worlds, the majority of people log in to these alternate realities for entertainment purposes.

Elchoness is out to change that. Just as the Internet moved beyond its early use as a chat room platform, Elchoness believes that virtual worlds technology will become more than just a diversion. Elchoness predicts that 3D virtual worlds will subsume and replace many of today’s 2D Internet communication systems, including e-mail, Skype, instant messaging and webcams.

“Virtual reality will be the future. The environments will be more vivid, robust, and interactive and likely jump off the laptop into a hardware that is more organic and useful. Virtual reality will be the predominant communications technology. There is no question.”

In lectures to organizations including the American Bar Association and the National Human Resources Association and in publications such as BusinessWeek and HR Magazine, Elchoness emphasizes the power of virtual worlds to connect global workforces, revolutionize the way we learn and transform how we do business. He points out that companies such as IBM, Nortel, Cisco, Microsoft and Sun Microsystems already use private virtual environments to train and conduct meetings among thousands of remote employees. The technology is also being used by schools in the U.S. and India to teach about distant lands or cultures through virtual immersion. For example, in the Qutab Minar virtual world, students can click on the buildings and surrounding landscape to take a video tour of the minaret or listen to audio reports on ancient Indian history and geography. This holistic, rather than subject-based, approach to learning saves time and, Elchoness says, better reflects how we process information in real life outside the classroom.

Elchoness believes virtual worlds, like the Internet before them, will soon become standard in companies and classrooms, and judging by GoWeb3D’s relative success, he just might be right. Since its launch two years ago, the company has designed over 50 tailor-made private virtual settings for a diverse list of clients that includes a dairy con-
glomerate, a building operations and knowledge management team of a Fortune 500 company and a global media network. The fabricated environments range from consumer spaces aimed at branding or marketing products to the customers behind the avatars, to information and polling environments where media outlets can gather and distribute information to virtual world residents.

“GoWeb3D is now in a number of sectors, including consumer/e-commerce, enterprise and education,” he says. “Companies are figuring out how they can take the technology and apply it in appropriate ways. Many fewer people are looking at me like I have two heads.”

Though now a well-respected expert in the field, Dave Elchoness is an unlikely authority on virtual worlds. After graduating Rutgers University with a degree in finance in 1993, he attended the University of Pennsylvania Law School where he was editor in chief of the Journal of International Economic Law. During his 1L year in 1994, Penn began transitioning from paper mailboxes to e-mail addresses. Elchoness was unimpressed.

“I remember saying to someone, ‘who would ever check e-mail?’ I wasn’t sure why anybody would want it. I wasn’t an early technology adopter.”

Following his 1996 graduation from the Law School, Elchoness worked for two law firms and then landed at Qwest Communications in 2003. Despite working as a director in charge of global IT-outsourcing and software vendor relations for the telecommunications giant, he still did not yet appreciate how technology might be used to address some of the problems associated with having a workforce located in the U.S and India.

“We tried lots of things (to unite the disparate employees including global travel,) But in business there are always tight travel budgets and not everyone can meet their colleagues in person. The lack of serendipitous interactions ultimately resulted in reduced productivity and increased misunderstandings.”

Soon after Elchoness left Qwest in 2007, he logged onto Second Life and had an epiphany. Technology, it seems, had finally revealed its worth.

“I started conversations with avatars, and I was talking with a gentleman who I found out was sitting at his desk in Alberta. Together we were watching a woman construct something in Second Life, and she was at her desk in Shanghai. I felt like I was talking to real people, in real life. The personality of the avatar comes through, even though the person might physically be 10,000 miles away. I was blown away because this technology could have been useful at Qwest.”

Elchoness conferred with neuroscience experts at the University of Colorado, who explained that the perceived “realness” of avatar communication stems from a psychological phenomenon called “co-presence,” in which the mind connects virtual relationships with those we have in reality and mimics the psychological and emotional feelings of real life interactions. Co-presence can occur in individuals when reading books or watching movies, but is magnified when communicating with avatars in vivid 3D spaces.

Elchoness began to lecture and write widely about the power of virtual worlds to overcome some of the challenges associated with remote working. His experience talking with companies and educators led him to launch GoWeb3D. The company builds environments in a variety of virtual worlds platforms, including public platforms, such as Second Life, and secure platforms for private use. Most recently, GoWeb3D has begun developing products that permit the user to see virtual worlds on mobile phone screens.

It is tempting to imagine the ways in which virtual technology might impact our future, and Elchoness offers no shortage of theories. Since virtual worlds unite people from across the globe in a single, virtual space, he envisions a world where geopolitical boundaries lose much of their significance and are difficult to enforce. He believes that the technology will fundamentally alter our legal system, as new law governing virtual space will emerge. And in about 20 years time, virtual worlds will move from our computer screens and mobile devices to screens embedded in our contact lenses. We will see directly into virtual reality, and in a sense, become a part of it.

But until then, Elchoness will try to make believers of the skeptics.

“It strikes people as science fiction,” he says. “But it will revolutionize how people interact globally.”

Marin Feldman covers law, pop culture or both for publications including Gawker, Above the Law, True/Slant and Technolawyer.
GRADUATION

HONORS:
Summa Cum Laude: 5
Magna Cum Laude: 34
Cum Laude: 38
Order of the Coif: 26
More than 600 alumni attended reunion weekend, making it the largest turnout in memory. The festivities kicked off Friday with a senior partners luncheon for alumni from 1958 and earlier, continued with three panel discussions offering different takes on globalization and the law, and concluded Saturday night with a dessert buffet. Good cheer, fine weather, pleasant company — you can’t ask for more.
The Many Faces of Reunion

Kevin Baine, L’74
Partner, Williams & Connolly LLP

When was the last reunion you attended?
I attended our 30th reunion five years ago.

What drove you to this one?
The dean asked me to chair the reunion, which I happily agreed to do because of my affection for the law school and my classmates. Our class was an exceptionally close group, as evidenced by our strong turnout at this reunion. We had fun even as we worked, and we still enjoy each other’s company when we reassemble every five years.

What is your best memory of law school?
There are so many good memories, but the best are the times spent with friends and the times when Thayer, whom I married the month after graduating, came to visit. No doubt her best memory was being called on in Evidence class by Leo Levin.

Do you keep in touch with classmates?
Yes. Steve Fuzesi, with whom I have worked for years on legal matters for Newsweek, where he is general counsel, and whose son Steve now works with me at Williams & Connolly; Helen and David Pudlin, whose daughter Julia is working at the firm this summer; Ralph Mariani, whose son Phil used to row against mine in college and later worked at the firm one summer; Joe Roda, with whom I have a running competition on the golf course; Bill Bohnett, who has a wonderful place in Florida; Kell Damsgaard, whom we used to see every summer when our children were younger; and many more on a less frequent basis.

What has been your most interesting experience since law school?
Hands-down, the most interesting experience has been a joint one — raising three children with my super wife, Thayer. Everything else pales by comparison.

Describe your career.
After clerking for Edward Weinfeld in the Southern District of New York and Thurgood Marshall at the Supreme Court, I joined Williams & Connolly in 1976. I have been here ever since — representing news organizations, churches and others in litigation. Most of my work has touched on one aspect of the First Amendment or another — not just the speech and press clauses, but also the free exercise and establishment clauses. It has been interesting and challenging enough to keep me for 33 years doing what I initially planned to do for three.

Alyson Cooke, L’89
Majority Counsel, Committee on Environment and Public Works, Office of the Chairman, Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-CA)

When was the last reunion you attended?
This was the first Penn Law reunion I have attended.

What drove you to this one?
Several things: 1) It marks my 20th anniversary from law school; 2) I thought it would be fun to reconnect with many of my classmates after such a long time; 3) I was asked to be on the reunion committee; and 4) I moved back to DC to work on Capitol Hill two years ago, making it much easier to “head up the road!”

What is your best memory of law school?
One of the very exciting things I did (which very few students were allowed to do) was a full-time/off campus/out of town internship my last semester. I worked for the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Sen. Joe Biden, Jr. (D-Del). Work-
ing on the Hill five days a week allowed me to get involved in the Committee’s legislative process. I learned a great deal. It was a terrific opportunity and I was lucky the law school allowed me to do it.

Do you keep in touch with any classmates?
I keep in touch with a few classmates: Denise Hansberry, Natalie Freeman, Alfreda Bradley Coar, and David Chrichlow.

Describe your career.
Working on Capitol Hill, and in the areas of philanthropy and public education (for the Chicago Public Schools), I learned how to be an effective advocate for people, whether they were visible or invisible to me. My role, as their champion either for maintaining or changing the law or funding for a program, required me to be their tireless and unfailing advocate. When I started at Penn, I thought I would be a trial lawyer. That did not occur. That “curve” in my original plan doesn’t bother or disappoint me. In fact, as a result of that change in direction, I believe I have been able to impact not just one but many clients.

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The Hon. L. Anthony Gibson, L’64
Retired Superior Court Judge, New Jersey; currently doing ADR work.

What is your best memory of law school?
It is difficult to pick one best memory but I would certainly want to include on any list, the excitement and expectations that surrounded our graduation and the recognition of what we had collectively accomplished. I would also include the classroom experiences and challenges that were part of being taught by people like Leo Levin.

Do you keep in touch with any classmates?
Jim Strazella, Dick Haber, Bob Fiebach, and Dave Robinson.

Describe your career.
I have been a member of the New Jersey Bar for more than forty years, having spent twenty-three of those years as a Superior Court judge, mainly at the trial level but also on the Appellate level. I retired from the bench August 1, 2000. Since then, I have been special counsel at the Youngblood, Lafferty & Sampoli firm in Atlantic County, New Jersey confining my practice mainly to mediation and arbitration. While I was presiding judge of the Chancery Division for Atlantic and Cape May counties, I heard numerous cases related to the then-developing casino industry. I was also selected by the New Jersey Supreme Court to serve as one of the only three judges assigned to handle exclusionary zoning cases under the NJ Fair Housing Act.

Eugenia McGill, L’84
Lecturer and Director of Workshop in Development Practice, Columbia University School of International & Public Affairs

When was the last reunion you attended?
1999, I believe.

What drove you to this one?
I wouldn’t say I was “driven”, but 25 is a major milestone and several of my old law school friends were involved in organizing this one.

What is your best memory of law school?
I was active in the Law School Light Opera Company, and the rehearsals were a welcome break from the usual law school
“I always learn so much from the local experts and activists I work with, and am inspired by their commitment.”

pressures. We didn’t take ourselves too seriously, which also made a big difference.

Do you keep in touch with any classmates?
I haven’t been very good about staying in touch with classmates, especially after living and working in Asia for several years. Luckily, now that I’m back in New York City, I run into classmates more often.

What is your most interesting experience since law school?
I guess my most interesting recent experiences have been in some of my development consulting assignments, e.g., working on the design of public health projects in Vietnam, or studying the working conditions for women in garment factories and shrimp farms in Bangladesh. I always learn so much from the local experts and activists I work with, and am inspired by their commitment.

Describe your career.
I wanted to do international work, so I joined Cleary, Gottlieb, Steen and Hamilton in New York City after a clerkship with a federal district court judge there. When a position opened in Cleary’s Hong Kong office, I jumped at it and spent three interesting years there, doing mostly finance and some pro bono work. But my most interesting clients at Cleary were countries, especially developing countries, so soon after returning to New York, I took a leave of absence to join a master’s program in development studies at Johns Hopkins in Washington, D.C. Halfway through that program, I was offered and took a job at Asian Development Bank, a regional sibling of the World Bank based in Manila. At ADB, I worked on teams designing development projects across a range of sectors and countries, and also on a new policy to improve the bank’s accountability to local communities. After close to five years there, I came back to New York to finish my master’s at Columbia University’s School of International and Public Affairs. I’m now teaching full-time at SIPA, and still squeezing in a little consulting work in Asia over the summer.

Paul Meier, L’99
Partner, Ryan Swanson

When was the last reunion you attended?
I also attended the five-year reunion.

What drove you to this reunion?
My wife, Kristin, and I flew in from Seattle. In addition to getting reconnected with everyone and visiting Philadelphia again, we see the reunion as an important opportunity to show support for Penn Law. I looked forward to catching up with my classmates and hearing about their lives, families, and careers since we last connected. The Class of 1999 has an incredible amount of talent as well as a variety of interests and backgrounds. It was great to hear about everyone’s different career paths and successes.

What is your best memory of law school?
My best memory of Penn Law is the first impression that I had when arriving on campus. Our incoming class was invited to “kegs in the courtyard” at the Law School. Not only was this event a nice “ice breaker,” it was immediately clear that my classmates were going to be a great group of people to share the law school experience with.

Do you keep in touch with classmates?
Unfortunately, there are very few (if any) classmates in the Seattle area. However, I remain in touch with many of my classmates (too many to list!) across the country and count these individuals among the best and closest friends that I have. There is definitely a lifelong bond that gets developed over three years of law school.

What is your most interesting experience since law school?
Convincing Kristin, my wife, to break two fundamental rules she had about who “not” to date: 1) no attorneys and 2) no co-workers. I was in both excluded categories, but fortunately talked her into making exceptions. We have now been married
for over four years and have two children, Zack, 3, and Sydney, 8 months. They are by far my most interesting “experience” (challenge!) in my life. Kristin and I continue to work at the same firm. She is in the Litigation Group, which of course means that she wins all of our “debates” at home.

Describe your career.
In late 2000, I moved back to Seattle where I am originally from. The dot com bust had recently occurred and many law firms across the country, including in Seattle, were laying off attorneys. Fortunately, I found a wonderful firm, Ryan Swanson, that was expanding while other firms were contracting. I have been with the firm ever since—over eight years now. I am currently a partner in our Business and Real Estate Groups. I continue to do a significant amount of work with venture capital and start-ups, but my practice also includes working with market leaders in the areas of technology, finance, real estate, and other industries.

Malcolm Nelson, L’79
Ombudsman, U.S. Department of Labor

When was the last reunion you attended?
I attended my 25th reunion. Including the most recent, that makes three if not four reunions.

What drove you to this one?
After missing a few reunions, Michael Wheet, who was a member of the 25th Reunion Committee, coaxed me into attending that reunion. Coming to that reunion helped to remind me of what a good group of people we had in the class of ’79 and of the many friendships that I established during those years. Because I enjoyed myself so much at the 25th reunion, I looked forward to attending the 30th reunion.

What is your best memory of law school?
There are so many: Intramural basketball; winding down from a day of classes with beer at, I believe it was called, “The Woods”; but most of all, Christel (Ford) and Cynthia (Williams) trying to keep me on the straight and narrow for three years.

Do you keep in touch with any classmates?
Unfortunately, I do not stay in touch with anyone to the degree that I would prefer. During the Christmas holiday season, I try to send cards, with a short note, to some of my friends, including some of my law school friends.

What is your most interesting experience since law school?
The two most memorable experiences since law school were getting married and the birth of my son. In addition, upon returning to Washington, DC, after law school, I along with some of my friends founded a mentoring organization aimed at working with young people. This organization sponsors seminars and programs addressing teen sexuality, teen violence; self-esteem; interviewing techniques, as well as a program encouraging young people that it is “OK to be smart.” Although I am no longer an active member, it makes me proud to know that 27 years later, this organization is still making a difference in the lives of young people in the Washington, D.C. area.

“The two most memorable experiences since law school were getting married and the birth of my son.”

Describe your career.
Believe it or not, I have been with the U.S. Department of Labor since graduating from law school. I am currently the Ombudsman for Part E of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act (EEOICPA). EEOICPA is a system of federal payments, initially established in 2000, to compensate certain workers involved in the nuclear weapons program. During the Cold War the United States’ nuclear weapons program involved hundreds of thousands of workers in more than 300 facilities spread across at least 40 different states. As the Ombudsman for Part E of this program, I engage in outreach and address concerns involving this program. In addition, I submit an annual report to Congress detailing the complaints and grievances that my office receives and I provide an assessment of the most common difficulties encountered by these claimants.
Penn Law Launches Supreme Court Clinic

CAN A NON-CITIZEN who pleads guilty to a drug charge be deported because of that plea, even if his lawyer told him that he would not risk deportation by pleading guilty?

The Kentucky Supreme Court said “yes.” Now, several students and professors involved in a new Supreme Court Clinic at the University of Pennsylvania Law School are hoping to convince the nation’s top court to say “no.” Oral argument in Jose Padilla vs. Commonwealth of Kentucky is scheduled for the fall.

“The lawyer was wrong,” says Penn Law Professor Stephanos Bibas, a former law clerk to Justice Anthony Kennedy and a former federal prosecutor who is leading the new Supreme Court Clinic.

“Federal law is clear on automatic deportation for certain charges, and this is one of them. It’s draconian. And you shouldn’t be kicked out of the country because your lawyer got it wrong.”

Penn Law’s Supreme Court Clinic will be the first of the approximately half-dozen in the country that closely integrates clinic work with a semester-long academic seminar on the workings of the Court, Bibas said. Clinic students will be expected to enroll in the seminar before or at the same time as their clinic work.

The Supreme Court seminar is taught by Professor Amy Wax, who has argued 15 cases before the Supreme Court, and adjunct lecturer James Feldman, who has appeared before the Court 45 times. Both are former assistants to the solicitor general, the office that represents the United States at the Supreme Court. Guest lecturers typically include current and former high-ranking officials in the solicitor generals’ office and others who advocate before the Court.

The Padilla v. Kentucky case came to Bibas’ attention through two routes. Yolanda Vazquez, a clinical supervisor and lecturer at Penn Law, sought his advice for a paper she was writing about the issue at the same time that his former Yale Law School classmate and former fellow Kennedy law clerk, Stephen B. Kinnaird, contacted Bibas to see if he wanted to help petition the Supreme Court to take the case. Kinnaird is chair of the Supreme Court practice in the Washington, D.C., law offices of Paul Hastings.

That confluence of events led to Bibas and Vazquez writing an amicus brief in
support of certiorari that, together with Kinnaird’s reply brief, convinced the Court to take the case; to Penn Law students helping write a petitioner’s brief on the merits of the case; and to the formation of the new clinic at Penn Law that will work with the Supreme Court practice at Paul Hastings.

“This allows students to see how the Supreme Court really works,” said Kinnaird. “Some think of the Supreme Court as a self-contained institution, but it is outside parties and law firms that shape the Court’s docket.

“And for our law firm, we need bright and aggressive students to search for good cases, conduct research and help write briefs,” he added. “By having a law school on board, we can show clients that their cases are of broad public importance.”

Rachel Fendell, a member of Penn Law’s Class of 2010, researched immigration law for the Padilla brief and said she was struck by “how meticulous everything needs to be. It’s a whole different level; you need to be prepared for anything that could happen at oral argument.”

Bibas is using the new clinic’s search for cases as an opportunity to teach students about how the Supreme Court uses case selection to bring harmony to lower court rulings and what factors influence whether a case will be accepted and, if so, how to recruit others to help prepare an argument that goes before the justices. One of the next cases he plans to have the students work on is Ratliff v. Astrue, a South Dakota case in which the government seized an attorney’s fees to satisfy debts that her clients owed to the government.

“The quality of appellate lawyering in non-death-penalty criminal cases can be quite poor,” Bibas said. “We are looking to help underserved populations in cases that could improve legal protections for everyone.”

The new Supreme Court Clinic joins seven other clinics at Penn Law, along with externships, in which students get valuable practical experience in civil, criminal, transactional, legislative, mediation and transnational law, among others.

And for Professor Bibas and lawyer Kinnaird, the new clinic is creating partners out of one-time adversaries; in law school, Bibas defeated Kinnaird in the moot court finals when he persuaded a panel of judges that a jury had to be informed that the defendant was ineligible for parole before they could impose the death penalty.

“Stephanos got the side that actually won the real case,” Kinnaird said with a chuckle. “That’s the only reason he beat me.”
Real Life Benefits in Virtual Worlds

DAVID ABRAMS is working on a series of papers that address real world economic questions in virtual worlds. According to Abrams, virtual worlds are an ideal venue for conducting empirical research on economic systems because individuals who inhabit these worlds behave in an economically similar way to the real world. They also allow researchers to manipulate economic rules such as monetary and tax policy.

Does Video Victim Impact Evidence Have Probative Value?

REGINA AUSTIN is exploring whether victim impact videos have a measurable probative value and if so what requirements they should have to satisfy to be admissible in the sentencing phases of murder trials.

An Empirical Analysis of Cost Recovery in Superfund Cases

HOWARD CHANG is doing an empirical analysis of how current environmental laws that enable the government to recover clean up costs from responsible parties can deter prospective buyers from purchasing and buying contaminated sites. He presented the paper with his co-author, Hilary Sigman, at the annual meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Law and Economics Association.

Law-making Power of Administrative Agencies

JILL FISCH is using a securities case, Levy v. Sterling Holding Co. to study the allocation of lawmaking power among the three branches of government. The Court has placed limits on the powers of both Congress and executive officials to reverse judicial decisions and Fisch is using Levy to study these limits and whether they apply in the same way to independent administrative agencies.

Using sound evidence in securities fraud litigation

JONATHAN KLICK and his colleagues have created an alternative empirical approach to event studies, a statistical method used in securities fraud litigation to assess whether an event, such as an announcement of a merger, affected a company’s stock value and to what degree. They plan to produce a series of papers for law, finance and economic journals and to present the findings at scholarly and practice-oriented conferences. They also plan to write a non-technical guide for judges, clerks and practicing attorneys.

Preventive Detention of Psychopaths and Dangerous Offenders

STEPHEN MORSE is proposing a change in the definition of legal insanity that would allow the acquittal of severe psychopaths by reason of insanity. Morse believes this would be more fair and would enable states to effectively reduce the danger these offenders present to society by indefinitely incapacitating them through post-acquittal civil commitment.

Reconceptualizing Trespass Laws

GIDEON PARCHOMOVSKY and his colleague Alex Stein are proposing a more just compensation scheme for property owners facing trespass in the upcoming issue of the Northwestern Law Review.

Patent Commercialization

POLK WAGNER and GIDEON PARCHOMOVSKY are proposing a new requirement for patentability and commercialization to address the huge backlog of applications. The requirement, they project, will eliminate 90 percent of applications because only owners who are most likely to commercialize will have an incentive to patent.

Compelled Corporate Speech and the Role of Expressive Autonomy Under the First Amendment

TOBIAS B. WOLFF is questioning the right of corporations to remain silent, especially when that right interferes with the government’s efforts to disseminate educational and safety information to the public.
DAVID S. ABRAMS taught a course on Analytical Methods in Law at Bar-Ilan University in Israel in June.

MATTHEW D. ADLER published *The Rule of Recognition and the Constitution* with co-editor Kenneth Himma of Seattle Pacific University.

C. EDWIN BAKER taught a mini-course on communication policy, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press at the China University of Communications in Beijing.

TOM BAKER published the second edition of *Insurance Law and Policy: Cases, Materials and Problems*. Supported by a grant from the Tobin Project, he was also in residency at the Rationality Center at Hebrew University in Israel.

STEPHEN B. BURBANK served as co-general reporter for a session of the XIVth Worldwide Conference of the International Association of Procedural Law in Heidelberg, Germany.

WILLIAM W. BURKE-WHITE was appointed to a position in Secretary of State Hillary Clinton’s Office of Foreign Policy Planning. During a two-year leave from Penn Law, he will advise Clinton on issues involving Russia and international law.

CARY COGLIANESE testified on the role of science in regulatory reform to a subcommittee of the House Committee on Science and Technology in April.

JACQUES DELISLE moderated a discussion with Bill Clinton about the global reach of constitutional ideas at the National Constitution Center in April. He has also been named director of Penn’s Center for East Asian Studies.

ERIC FELDMAN was named deputy dean for International Affairs. In this role, he will help oversee the refinement and expansion of Penn Law’s international programs.

JILL E. FISCH’s paper titled, “On beyond CalPERS: Survey evidence on the developing role of public pension funds in corporate governance,” was cited as one of the top ten corporate and securities articles for 2008 by the *Corporate Practice Commentator*. Fisch co-authored the article with Stephen J. Choi of New York University School of Law.


GIDEON PARCHOMOVSKY spoke about cross-border banking supervision in Europe during the Penn Law European Society’s annual conference in Bologna, Italy, in June.

PAUL H. ROBINSON published *Criminal Law Conversations* with co-editors Stephen Garvey and Kimberly Ferzan in June.

EDWARD B. ROCK’s paper, “The hanging chads of corporate voting,” was cited as one of the top ten corporate and securities articles for 2008 by the *Corporate Practice Commentator*. Rock co-authored the paper with Marcel Kahan of the New York University School of Law.


DAVID A. SKEEL testified on the Obama administration’s handling of the Chrysler and GM bankruptcies before the House Judiciary Committee in May.


TOBIAS B. WOLFF published the third edition of *Civil Procedure: Theory and Practice* with Linda Silberman of New York University School of Law and Allan Stein of Rutgers University School of Law.

CHRISTOPHER S. YOO published *Networks in Telecommunications: Economics and Law* with co-author Daniel F. Spulber of Northwestern University’s Kellogg School of Management.
What the black community needs is a “conversion experience,” an internal cultural reform whereby members discard old illusions, find a new path, and redirect their lives.

Two New Faculty Members

SHYAMKRISHNA BALGANESH comes to Penn from the University of Chicago Law School, where he was a Bigelow Teaching Fellow and Lecturer in Law. His scholarship focuses on understanding how intellectual property and innovation policy can benefit from the use of ideas, concepts and structures from different areas of the common law. His most recent work analyzes how the common law idea of “foreseeability” might be employed to shape the scope of copyright law, and the benefits of understanding copyright as a conditional common law entitlement rather than as a property right. Balganesh received his J.D. from Yale Law School, where he was an articles and essays editor of the Yale Law Journal and a student fellow at the Information Society Project. Prior to that he spent two years as a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, and received a B.C.L. and an M.Phil in Law from Oxford University.

SOPHIA LEE is a legal historian whose scholarship synthesizes labor, constitutional, and administrative law. She has written about administrative agencies’ role in shaping constitutional law; civil rights and labor advocates’ challenges to workplace discrimination during the early Cold War; and conservative legal movements in the post-New Deal era. She is currently working on a book about civil rights advocates’ struggle for a constitutional right against workplace discrimination from the 1940s to the 1970s. Lee received her J.D. from Yale Law School, an M.A., M. Phil in history from Yale, an an M.S.W. from the University of California at Berkeley.
Skadden, Arps Gift to Support Penn Law Human Rights Project

STUDENTS at the University of Pennsylvania Law School will have even more opportunities to advocate for human rights and asylum protection, thanks to a gift from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom and its partners. The gift honors Robert C. Sheehan, L’69, who recently ended his 15-year tenure as executive partner of the law firm and assumed a new role as the firm’s pro bono partner.

Penn Law is using the $1 million gift to create the Sheehan Asylum/Human Rights Project. The school will recruit a full-time professor to guide students as they work on asylum cases in partnership with local providers of legal services to immigrants.

The Sheehan Project will be part of Penn Law’s three-year-old Transnational Legal Clinic, where students work with clients across cultures, languages, borders and legal systems on human rights litigation and advocacy. It is one of nine clinics in Penn Law’s Gittis Center for Clinical Legal Education, which offers sophisticated instruction and legal experience in civil practice, child advocacy, mediation and criminal defense through its clinics and professional externships.

Sheehan, who was executive partner from 1994 to April 2009 and previously founded Skadden’s Financial Institutions Mergers & Acquisitions Group, oversaw the firm’s global expansion and spearheaded community service initiatives, including pro bono work. From 2001 to 2008, the average number of pro bono hours for Skadden attorneys nearly doubled, and the percentage of lawyers who contribute at least 20 hours a week increased from 38 percent to 65 percent. The firm also launched, and continues to support, the Skadden Fellowship Foundation, which provides two-year fellowships to at least 25 very talented young lawyers every year so they may pursue careers in public interest law. With the 2009 class announced earlier this year, the foundation has supported 564 fellows over the past 21 years, and more than 90 percent of them have pursued careers in public interest career after their fellowship tenures.

Earlier this year, Sheehan received the Pro Bono Institute’s Laurie D. Zelon Award from U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg in recognition of his exemplary pro bono service.
RICHARD BAZELON, L’68, made a substantial gift toward the Class of 1968 Endowed Scholarship Fund honoring Curtis R. Reitz. Bazelon is founder, partner and principal of Bazelon Less & Feldman. He was with Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Levy & Kaufmann for 14 years. Bazelon has extensive litigation experience in the areas of contracts, unfair competition, antitrust, professional malpractice, fiduciary obligations, condemnation, healthcare, securities, constitutional law and rights of persons with disabilities.

GEORGE GREER, L’57, made a significant gift to establish the George C. Greer Scholarship Fund. Greer is chairman and president of the Eden Hall Foundation. The private foundation was established after the death of Sebastian Mueller, a Pittsburgh philanthropist and vice president and director of the H.J. Heinz Co. Greer also served as vice president of H.J. Heinz.

JEANNE OLIVIER, L’79, made a generous gift to Annual Giving and the General Endowment. Ms. Olivier is a partner in the Project Development and Finance Group at Shearman & Sterling LLP. She has extensive experience in both international and domestic financings. During the Latin American debt crisis, Ms. Olivier advised the Working Committee for Argentina and the Bank Advisory Committee in connection with the Brady transactions for Argentina and Panama.

PAMELA CRAVEN, CW’74, L’77, MURRAY KUSHNER, C’73, L’76, RICHARD SCHIFTER, L’78, and MYLES TANNENBAUM, W’52, L’57, all made generous gifts in support of the new building to replace Pepper Hall.

MS. CRAVEN is chief administrative officer at Avaya Inc. She is responsible for all legal services, as well as for the company’s global contracts management, government affairs and corporate security organizations. In addition, she serves as corporate secretary, co-chief compliance officer and supports the board of directors. Prior to joining Avaya, Ms. Craven was vice president, law and secretary for Lucent Technologies, Inc.

KUSHNER is president of Schenkmann/Kushner Affiliates Inc. The company owns and manages more than five million square feet of office space and industrial space and has substantial residential holdings. Kushner has been a real estate developer for more than 25 years.

SCHIFTER has been a managing partner at Texas Pacific Group since 2001. He was named partner in 1994. Prior to joining Texas Pacific Group, Schifter was a partner at the law firm of Arnold & Porter, where he specialized in bankruptcy law and corporate restructuring and represented Air Partners in connection with the acquisition of Continental Airlines.

TANENBAUM has a history of generous support for the Law School. An emeritus overseer of the Law School and a trustee emeritus of the University of Pennsylvania, he contributed the lead gift that made Tanenbaum Hall possible. The 72,000-square-foot building opened in 1993. It houses Biddle Law Library, seminar rooms, offices of Career Planning and Professionalism and Public Service, areas for student law journals, and a student lounge whose landmark is “The Clock.”

Tanenbaum is chairman of A Wish Come True, a vendor of dance and competition clothing. Prior to this, Tanenbaum was chairman of Arbor Enterprises, a family holding company. Between 1970 and 1983, he was CEO of Kravco, Inc., which became one of the nation’s largest shopping mall developers. From 1957 to 1970, Tanenbaum was a tax partner at Wolf, Block. Tanenbaum has been the recipient of Wharton’s Man of the Year Award, the University’s Alumni Award of Merit, and Penn Law School’s Distinguished Service Award.
Penn’s Flexible Charitable Gift Annuity, a gift that can fund your future and the future of Penn Law!

In the midst of current market uncertainties, Penn is pleased to offer a stable alternative — the flexible charitable gift annuity. Penn’s Flexible CGA is an excellent way for you to make a gift supporting Penn and secure income for your future.

How It Works:
A flexible CGA works the same way as a charitable gift annuity, except you have the flexibility to select the date which the first annuity payment begins. In exchange for a gift of $10,000 or more, Penn will provide an attractive annuity rate and guaranteed payments for life…a portion of which may be tax-free! In addition, you may receive a tax deduction the year the gift is made.

Benefits Include:
- The ability to put unlimited cash or appreciated stock away towards retirement now
- Guaranteed payments in retirement at a high rate of return
- Tax-free income as part of each payment
- An income tax deduction NOW for your gift
- Support for Bold Ambitions: The Campaign for Penn Law

Sample rate chart for a $10,000 flexible charitable gift annuity

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<td>Income tax charitable deduction*</td>
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<td>Annuity rate</td>
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*Depends on IRS Discount Rate. Assumed rate 3.0%.

Please note: The examples provided in this document are for illustration purposes only and are not intended as legal or tax advice. We encourage you to consult your tax or estate advisor.

For information on how you may benefit from the Penn Flexible Charitable Gift Annuity, contact Al Russo at 215-573-1198 or alrusso@law.upenn.edu.
EDWARD F. MANNINO, C’63, L’66, has written a book titled Shaping America: The Supreme Court and American Society (University of South Carolina Press). The book is designed for both undergraduate and law school courses on Legal History, and developed out of his course on U.S. Legal History in the University of Pennsylvania College of General Studies.

RONALD B. GLAZER, L’67, joined Kaplin Stewart as a partner in its Real Estate Practice Group. He was previously a senior partner at Wolf Block. A national authority on condominiums and homeowners’ associations, Ronald authored Pennsylvania Condominium Law and Practice and the new Pennsylvania Common Interest Community Association Law & Practice.

MARTIN POLEVOY, L’67, chaired the Practising Law Institute’s program on negotiating and consummating real estate transactions in challenging economic environments. He is a partner at DLA Piper in New York.

WILLIAM V. STRAUSS, L’67, was named chairman of Strauss & Troy in Cincinnati. In his new role, he will dedicate his efforts to the overall strategic planning for the firm. William, who has served as president of the firm since 1993, has extensive experience in commercial real estate law.

DENNIS R. SUPLEE, L’67, a partner at Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis LLP, was recognized with the Philadelphia Association of Defense Counsel’s 2009 Distinguished Service Award in June. The organization contributes $1,000 to a charity of the recipient’s choosing. Dennis chose Community Legal Services. He was also named the 2009 Philadelphia Lawyer of the Year by The Best Lawyers in America for “Bet-the-Company” litigation.

MURRAY A. GREENBERG, C’65, L’68, has joined the Miami law firm of Stearns Weaver Miller Weissler Alhadeff & Sitterson as of counsel in the Land Use, Environment and Government Affairs department. Prior to joining the firm, Murray served as assistant county attorney, first assistant county attorney and county attorney for Miami-Dade County. He currently serves as an adjunct law professor at the University of Miami School of Law, Florida International University College of Law, and St. Thomas University School of Law. Murray is also certified as a mediator and an arbitrator. His career has focused on all aspects of local government law and he currently serves as special counsel to the Miami-Dade County School Board. Murray is married to Phyllis Kirschner Greenberg, CW’67; their sons
are Ben Greenberg, C’93, and Jerry Greenberg, C’96, G’96.

CARL S. BISGAIER, L’69, was selected a 2009 Super Lawyer by New Jersey Monthly Magazine. Only five percent of lawyers in the state earn that distinction. He is a member of the Real Estate Practice Group at Flaster/Greenberg.

DENNIS DRABELLE, G’66, L’69, has a book coming out in July titled Mile-High Fever: Silver Mining, Boom Towns, and High Living on the Comstock Lode (St. Martin’s Press).

LOUIS N. MARKS, W’66, L’69, was appointed to the board of the Jewish American Committee and named the chair of its energy task force. As of the recent election, he is a member of the Healthcare section and the Non-Traditional Couples and Families Practice Group.

BARRY M. ABELSON, L’71, was named 2009 Corporate Lawyer of the Year in Philadelphia in the latest edition of Philadelphia’s Best Lawyers. A partner in the commercial department of Pepper Hamilton LLP, Barry concentrates his practice in securities, mergers and acquisitions, and private equity and venture capital transactions. He also serves on the boards of both the Children’s Crisis Treatment Center, which provides mental health services to the city’s needy children, and Operation Warm, which distributes coats to needy children across the country.

JUSTICE RANDY J. HOLLAND, L’72, was a featured panelist at the Qatar Law Forum in Doha, Qatar. The event, titled “Global Commitment to the Rule of Law,” was co-chaired by Lord Harry Woolf, the former chief justice of England and Sir William Blair. It featured a panel discussion with eight chief justices from around the world. Randy’s session was titled “From Delaware to Doha: The Legal Environments Necessary for Corporate Centers and Thriving Financial Markets.” While he was at the forum, he appeared with Lord Woolf on “The Doha Debates,” a thirty minute segment of the BBC World News program that was broadcast to an audience of 383 million people.

MICHAEL MUSTOKOFF, L’72, a partner in Duane Morris LLP’s Trial Practice Group in Philadelphia, was nominated as a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

ALLEN E. RENNETT, C’69, L’73, of counsel to the Neufeld Law Group in Los Angeles, has been elected chair of the Beverly Hills Architectural Commission.

SHERRIE RAIKEN SAVETT, CW’70, L’73, addressed securities litigation issues at a symposium of the Professional Liability Underwriting Society. More than 1,000 insurance executives and underwriters attended the February event. Sherrie is a managing principal and chair of the Securities Litigation department at Berger & Montague, P.C.

HENRY SCHLEIFF, C’70, L’73, has been appointed president and general manager of Investigation Discovery, a cable network which features fact-based investigative content about culture, history and the human condition. Prior to joining Discovery Communications, the parent of Investigation Discovery, Henry was president and chief executive officer and a member of the board of directors for Crown Media Holdings. Previously, Henry served as chairman and chief executive officer of Court TV, where he grew the service from 30 million subscribers to more than 85 million homes.

H. RONALD KLASKO, L’74, the founding partner of the immigration law firm Klasko, Rulon, Stock & Seltzer LLP, recently spoke to the Brooklyn Board of Realtors on a federal visa program which would enable foreign investors to live in property they own there.

DAVID PUDLIN, L’74, president and CEO of Hangle Aronchick Segal & Pudlin, won a gold medal at the 18th World Maccabiah Games held in Israel. David, who was undefeated in his matches, was a member of the U.S. Masters Men’s Squash Team. More than 7,000 athletes from 60 countries competed in different sports.

STUART E. WEISBERG, L’74, has written an authorized biography, Barney Frank — The Story of America’s Only Left-Handed, Gay, Jewish Congressman, which was published in September by the University of Massachusetts Press. Over the past five years he has juggled researching and writing the book with his full-time job handling labor relations for Montgomery County in Maryland.

SANDRA STROKOFF, CW’71, L’75, has been appointed legislative counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives. She is the first woman appointed to the position. Sandra had been an attorney on the
legislative counsel staff since 1975. Her areas of expertise include patent, copyright, and trademark law; matters relating to the jurisdiction of the federal courts; lobbying and ethics issues; international trade law; and international relations issues. She is also a lecturer in law at George Washington University School of Law, where she teaches Legislative Analysis and Drafting. In addition, she has written the second edition of the Legislative Drafter's Desk Reference, a comprehensive guide to all aspects of legislative and regulatory drafting.

GALEN D. KIRKLAND, L’76, has been appointed commissioner of the Division of Human Rights by New York Gov. David A. Patterson. Prior to joining the Division, Galen served as director of program development at the New York State Office of the Attorney General, where he also served as first deputy director of policy development.

MICHAEL P. MALLOY, L’76, writes that he “achieved a financial services hat trick” at the January meeting of the Association of American Law Schools. He presented a paper, “Coordination, Cooperation and Harmonization: Utility and International Regulation,” participated in a discussion on the resolution of failing institutions; and served as a commentator on a panel on the regulation of modern financial institutions. A distinguished professor and scholar at the McGeorge School of Law at the University of the Pacific, Michael also taught a literature and law course last spring in which students presented a staged reading of Sophocles’ Antigone for the final exam. He has taught the course twice before with U.S. Supreme Court Justice Anthony Kennedy at McGeorge’s summer program in Salzburg, Australia.

LEE A. ROSENGARD, L’76, was appointed to the International Institute for Conflict Prevention and Resolution’s panel of distinguished neutrals. He will serve on the Philadelphia panel and the employment and franchise panels, and will provide alternative dispute resolution services to the CPR dispute resolution services group and the general public. As co-chair of Stradley Ronon’s Alternative Dispute Resolution Practice Group, Lee is a court-annexed mediator for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and also serves as a member of the commercial panel and the large complex case panel for the American Arbitration Association.

KENNETH S. GALLANT, L’77, wrote The Principle of Legality in International and Comparative Criminal Law, published by Cambridge University Press. The book examines non-retroactivity positions in constitutions around the world since 1946. He was also re-elected as the representative of counsel on the advisory committee on legal texts of the International Criminal Court, for his second and final three-year term.

RICHARD J. GREEN, L’77, WG’78, was appointed by the Federal Reserve Board to its Thrift Institutions Advisory Council. The 12-member group meets with the board of governors to discuss developments relating to thrift institutions, the housing industry, mortgage finance and regulatory issues. He is the CEO of First Trust Bank in Conshohocken, Penna.

MARK H. SOBEL, L’78, received the 2009 Saul A. Tischler Award in May from the New Jersey State Bar Association’s family law section for his outstanding contributions to the practice of family law. He is co-managing partner of Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith & Davis LLP. He has testified before the New Jersey Legislature on mandatory economic mediation,

Alumni Groups Acquire Global Cast

WITH MORE THAN 90 LLMS GRADUATING EACH YEAR, interest in international Penn Law alumni clubs and outreach has flourished as well. In fact, eight of the current 25 Penn Law geographic and affinity alumni clubs are international groups: Brazil, China, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, South Korea and the United Kingdom. The Brazil Club recently hosted an event with Professor Donaldo Armelin, a former judge of the São Paulo Court of Appeals, who discussed the future of civil litigation. Also, this past summer Penn Law professors spoke to alumni in Asia: Charles Mooney met with alumni in Japan, and Ed Baker recently talked with alumni in Shanghai.

For many years, the Penn Law European Society (PLES) has gathered in a European city for a June weekend of social events, panel discussions, and tours. Even though most of these alumni didn’t know each other when they were in Philadelphia and represent a wide range of graduation years, their friendship and ties have deepened over the past years of the PLES conferences. This year’s weekend in Bologna attracted more than 75 alumni and their spouses. Next year... Vienna.

And in the summer of 2010, the Law School hopes to work with the Penn travel program to plan its first alumni trip to Europe. More on the trip as it develops.
no-fault divorce and amendments to the domestic violence statute. He is also one of Court TV’s local experts on family law.

DONNA NELSON, L’80, WG’80, became the president of the Fairfield County Bar Association and has been recognized by Super Lawyers for business litigation in Connecticut for the last three years. A litigation partner with Finn Dixon & Herling, she practices in the areas of commercial litigation, employment law and creditors’ rights and bankruptcy.

DAVID E. RADERMAN, L’80, a partner at Gallagher Evelius & Jones, has been appointed chairman of the Howard County Housing Commission in Maryland. An expert in tax and tax credits, David was involved in some of the first low-income housing tax credit projects done nationally.

KYRA MCGRATH, L’81, has been appointed executive vice president and COO of WHYY, Philadelphia’s public television and radio broadcaster. Prior to joining WHYY in 1998, McGrath served as chief of staff at the Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority (SEPTA), as well as SEPTA’s assistant general manager for administration.

MATTHEW J. GOLD, L’82, became a member of Kleinberg, Kaplan, Wolff & Cohen, P.C., where he specializes in bankruptcy, litigation, risk management and arbitration, bank debt and claims trading. He joined the firm as counsel in 2005.

EVAN AIDMAN, L’83, principal in the Law Offices of Evan Aidman, has accepted an adjunct professor position at Peirce College. He will teach civil litigation.

J. PHILIP KIRCHNER, L’84, was selected as a 2009 Super Lawyer by New Jersey Monthly Magazine, a distinction earned by only five percent of lawyers in the state. As a shareholder at Flaster/Greenberg, Philip concentrates his practice on resolving business disputes in both the federal and state courts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania and in the federal courts of New York.

JUDITH R. PIKE, L’84, was recognized as one of Boston’s “Top 10 Lawyers” in the April issue of Boston Women’s Business Journal. Judy is a solo practitioner in Wellesley, Mass., representing individuals and institutions in the areas of real estate, estate planning, estate administration and general business and contract law. She was previously recognized as one of “Boston’s Best Lawyers” by Boston Magazine. Judy invites you to read her blog on legal topics at www.judithpikelawblog.blogspot.com.

RONALD SCHILLER, L’84, joined Hangley Aronchick Segal & Pudlin. He led a group of five attorneys, including two partners, in a move from DLA Piper’s Philadelphia office.

JOHN S. SUMMERS, L’84, a shareholder in Hangley Aronchick Segal & Pudlin’s litigation practice, has been appointed the Eastern Pennsylvania solicitor to the Pennsylvania Conference of State Trial Judges. He has been appointed to acquaint members of the Court of Common Pleas with the Judicial Conduct Board’s procedures, lend perspectives on the issues under investigation and discuss potential responsive approaches.

PHILIP N. KABLER, L’85, was appointed by the Florida Supreme Court to a three-year term on the board of directors of the Florida Bar Foundation. As senior vice president and general counsel with AMJ Inc. of Gainesville, Philip practices in the areas of business and real estate law.

ROBIN BLUMENFELD SWITZENBAUM, L’85, a shareholder at Berger & Montague, P.C., presented the plaintiff’s perspective on a panel on securities fraud litigation arising out of the financial crisis. NERA Economic Consulting sponsored the finance, law & economics securities litigation seminar in May. Robin drew on her experience in litigating securities actions against Merrill Lynch and the officers and directors of Lehman Brothers Holdings, Inc.

VERNON L. FRANCIS, L’87, was honored as one of the Diversity Attorneys of the Year at the Diversity in Law Luncheon in June. The Legal Intelligencer and Pennsylvania Law Weekly sponsored the luncheon in alliance with the Philadelphia Diversity Law Group (PDGL). Vernon serves as
the president of the board of the PDLG. A partner in Dechert LLP’s Mass Torts and Product Liability Practice Group, Francis co-chairs the firm’s diversity committee.

J. Denny Shupe, L’89, was profiled in the 2009 Pennsylvania Super Lawyers magazine. The article, titled “Top Gun: Denny Shupe’s High Flying Career,” highlighted his decades-long work as a litigator, as well as his background in the U.S. Air Force and the U.S. Air Force Reserve. He is a trial attorney and chair of Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis LLP’s Litigation Services department. Previously, he chaired the firm’s Aviation Group and its Products Liability Group.

Susan Parker Bodine, L’88, former assistant administrator of EPA’s Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response, joined Barnes & Thornburg LLP’s Washington, D.C. office in March. At the EPA, Susan managed nearly 600 employees and an annual budget of more than $1.3 billion to administer EPA’s programs related to the cleanup and prevention of hazardous substance releases.

Jeffrey A. Cohen, L’88, published his first novel, The Killing of Mindi Quintana, in September. Jeff is a former trial attorney and founder of several successful technology companies.

Howard S. Krooks, L’89, was appointed to a one-year term as secretary for the National Academy of Elder Law Attorney board of directors. He is a partner at Elder Law Associates PA in Florida. He also serves as of counsel to Amoruso & Amoruso, LLP in New York.

Neil Bigoni, C’86, L’90, received the Instructor of the Year Award from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s mid-Atlantic region. The award was presented at the annual Employee Recognition Ceremony on May 5th. Neil has been with the EPA for 13 years.

Ela Bochenek, L’91, was named winner of the Global Counsel Award 2009 in the Best Individual Commercial Lawyer category. The award is sponsored by the International Law Office and the Association of Corporate Counsel. Ela is associate general counsel—international with C.R. Bard, Inc.

Alison Velez Lane, L’90, received the 2009 Pro Bono Services Award from the Pro Bono Resources Center of Maryland, Inc. The Honorable Robert M. Bell, chief judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals, presented her with the award in June during the Maryland State Bar Association annual meeting.

Michael Stovisky, L’91, has been selected to the Leadership Cleveland class of 2010. Leadership Cleveland is one of the premier civic leadership programs in the country with participants selected from both the public and private sectors to participate in a year-long program which aims to produce more effective and collaborative community leaders. Michael is a partner in Ulmer & Berne LLP’s Cleveland office, where he is chair of the Intellectual Property & Technology Group.

Rebecca Bratspies, L’92, was promoted to full professor with tenure at CUNY School of Law. She specializes in environmental and international law. Her book Progress in International Law was published by Martinus Nijhoff Press.

Matthew Biben, L’92, deputy general counsel and executive vice president for The Bank of New York Mellon was named the Global Litigation Counsel of the Year by the International Law Office and the Association of Corporate Counsel.

We’re now LinkedIn.

Penn Law has joined the social networking site for business professionals. You can keep up with friends and colleagues, find professional opportunities and job listings, get the latest Penn Law news, build relationships, and stay abreast of alumni events all over the world. These and many other services are available to you when you join the Penn Law Alumni Network on LinkedIn. We have nearly 750 members and continue to grow daily. Join the crowd and connect with your fellow alumni. All you have to do is go to the alumni homepage on the Penn Law Website and look for the Linkedin logo.
At The Bank of New York Mellon, Biben serves as chief counsel for litigation and enforcement and supervises 35 lawyers and more than 65 non-lawyers in the enforcement and investigation, employment law, and civil litigation units as well as the office of the corporate secretary.

**NICHOLAS CENTRELLA, L’92,** was a featured speaker at a CLE program sponsored by the federal courts committee of the Philadelphia Bar Association. The presentation, titled “Let’s Get the Judge on the Phone,” discussed the appropriate way to ask for the Court’s involvement in ruling on discovery disputes. Nick is the managing shareholder of Conrad O’Brien PC in Philadelphia. He has substantial experience in commercial litigation, professional malpractice actions and white-collar criminal matters.

**WENDY BEETLESTONE, L’93,** a shareholder in Hangley Aronchick Segal & Pudlin’s litigation practice, has been elected to the board of directors of the Forum of Executive Women. She will also chair the Forum’s public sector leadership committee.

**ABDUL KALLON, L’93,** has been nominated to the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Alabama by President Obama. Abdul is a partner at Bradley Arant Boult Cummings in Birmingham, where he practices labor and employment law. He joined the firm in 1994 after clerking for Judge U.W. Clemon, who served on the district court to which Abdul has been nominated.

**JOEL LOVETT, L’95,** received the Sierra Club’s William O. Douglas Award. The award recognizes people who have made outstanding use of the legal and judicial process to achieve environmental goals. Joe is the founder and executive director of the Appalachian Center for the Economy and the Environment. He has been a catalyst for focusing local and national attention on the devastation caused by mountaintop removal coal mining. In a precedent-setting case, he succeeded in stopping the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency from illegally weakening a central portion of the Clean Water Act in West Virginia.

**ROBERT S. GOLDBERG, L’97,** joined the Houston office of Mayer Brown as a partner in the Global Projects Group. Previously, he was a partner in the Houston office of Chadbourne & Parke, which he helped open in 2002.

**KAY GORDON** (formerly Yekaterina Kharcheva), L’97, was named a “Leading Lawyer” by the 2009 edition of Legal 500. She practices in the New York office of K&L Gates, where she concentrates her work in the investment management practice, with a particular emphasis on hedge funds, private equity funds and compliance-related matters.

**PRISCILLA J. “SALLY MATTISON”, L’97,** of counsel to Bernard M. Resnick, Esq., P.C., spoke on a panel titled “Navigating the Legal Waters: Acquiring Story Rights, Music Clearances, Distribution & More” held in May as part of the 32nd International Wildlife Film Festival in Missoula, Mont.

**KEVIN GREENBERG, L’98,** head of the Government-Relations and Regulatory Practice Group of Flaster/ Greenberg, was named to this year’s “40 Under 40” list of the *Philadelphia Business Journal.* He specializes in business, corporate, and real estate law.

**DARREN S. TUCKER, L’98,** joined the Federal Trade Commission as an attorney advisor to one of the commissioners. He was also recently named editorial chair of the *Antitrust Source,* an online journal published by the American Bar Association section of antitrust law.

**STEVEN GREENFIELD, L’99,** has started the Greenfield Research Group, an investor relations and research firm in Boca Raton, Fla., that focuses on small-cap and micro-cap companies. He spent 10 years as a corporate lawyer and investment banker.

**CHRISTOPHER MORA, L’99,** is a lieutenant commander in the Navy Reserve JAG Corps. He was awarded the U.S. Navy’s commendation and achievement medal for his leadership on a real estate partnership to “redevelop Naval Support Activity New Orleans as Federal City.” In June, he graduated from the U.S. Naval War College with a master’s in National Security and Strategic Studies. Recently, he was selected to the New Orleans City Business Leadership in Law Class of 2009, as one of the top 50 attorneys in the Greater New Orleans region.

**B. LAFE METZ, L’99,** was named shareholder of Bu-
SABRINA N. HANNAM, L’03, announced the opening of her own law office. The firm, in Rosedale, N.Y., will offer services in the following areas of law: bankruptcy, business, employment, entertainment, estate planning, family, immigration, landlord/tenant, and real estate, as well as to nonprofit organizations.

BRENDA J. ROBINSON, L’03, joined the Chicago office of Gonzalez Saggio & Harlan LLP as a partner in the Corporate and Transactional group.

THOMAS F. DRISCOLL III, L’05, joined the Wilmington office of Bifferato LLC as an associate. He will focus on corporate, commercial and bankruptcy litigation. Previously, Thomas was an associate at Morris, Nichols, Arsh & Tunnell.

JOANNA SAX, GR’03, L’06, joined the faculty of California Western School of Law as an assistant professor.

This is your chance to announce personal milestones. We are interested in engagements, weddings, births, retirements or whatever else you believe merits attention. Job-related news will continue to run in the main section of alumni notes. Please send information to leitelb@law.upenn.edu.

CHRISTOPHER HAJEC, L’90, was engaged to Marygrace C. Hagan in April. The couple is planning an October wedding. Christopher is an associate counsel with the Center for Individual Rights in Washington, D.C. Marygrace is a pre-resident Spine Fellow with the University of Buffalo Neurosurgery.

LISA KORSTEN PRICE, L’94, and Jeremy Price welcomed a baby boy, Alex Joshua Price, on Jan. 5. He joined big sister Lindsey at the family home in Westport, Conn.

LUBNA A. MIAN, L’97, and her husband, JAMES MODZELEWSKI, L’99, have had their second baby, Zane Mian Modzelewski, born April 16. Zane joins sister Natalia. Lubna is associate director for faculty affairs in Penn’s Provost Office. James is vice president and assistant general counsel at Penn Virginia Corp.

JORDY HARRIS FELDMAN, C’97, L’00, and BRIAN FELDMAN, C’95, are thrilled to announce the birth of their daughter, Naomi Josephine, on Feb. 10 in New York. Her proud big brother, Gabriel, turned two in January.

RACHEL EHRLICH ALBANESE, C’98, L’01, and RUSS ALBANESE, L’01, are thrilled to announce the birth of their son, Jacob Madan, on April 25. Big sister is very proud, and so is grandma.

MARY STOKES, L’03, and her husband, Mark, welcomed their third child, Maeve Mickley Stokes on Jan. 12. Maeve joins big sister Lauren (six) and brother Luke (three). Mary, an associate at Blank Rome LLP, focuses her practice on securities and general corporate law.

RACHEL WOLKINSON, L’06, and JASON RUBINSTEIN, L’06, are proud to announce the birth of their son, Michael Aiden Rubinstein, who was born on Feb. 3. They both work as associates in Washington, D.C., with Rachel at Dewey and LeBoeuf and Jason at King and Spalding. They reside in Potomac, Md.
Goldstein Made Mark in Israel as Leading Scholar in Civil Procedure

A FORMER PENN LAW PROFESSOR who became dean of the law school at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Stephen R. Goldstein, C’59, L’62, died in Israel on May 17 after a battle with pancreatic cancer. He was 70.

Over the course of nearly 30 years Goldstein became a leading legal scholar in Israel. His familiarity with the U.S. legal system provided him the lens and the expertise to offer perspective on the differences between the two systems. A prolific writer, he wrote five books and published more than one hundred book chapters and papers on issues ranging from civil procedure to child welfare to the state school system.

“Steve was a major figure in both Israeli and comparative civil procedure,” said Edward B. Rock, the Saul A. Fox Distinguished Professor of Business at Penn Law and longtime friend of Goldstein’s who visited him regularly in Israel. “Over the years, as the Israeli legal system became more similar to the U.S. system, Steve’s ability to translate the U.S. experience was invaluable to the development of Israeli civil procedure.”

Goldstein was a member of the faculty at The Hebrew University of Jerusalem from 1976 to 2004, serving as dean of the law school for three years. In addition, he served as a member of the editorial board of the Israel Law Review and international adviser to the American Law Institute Project on Transnational Civil Procedure.

Before finding a home in Israel, Goldstein called the University of Pennsylvania home. He graduated summa cum laude from the University in 1959 and from the Law School in 1962, where he was a member of the Order of the Coif.

Following law school, he practiced law at Wolf, Block, Schorr & Solis-Cohen and clerked for U.S. Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg. He returned to the law school in 1966, teaching Civil Procedure until he left for Israel in 1976.

“It was difficult to leave Penn, which had been my academic and professional home for many years, but the attraction of moving to Israel was very strong for me and my family,” Goldstein said in an interview several years ago.
Goldstein left an imprint in his ten years as a member of the Penn Law faculty.

Howard Lesnick, the Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law, knew Goldstein as both a student and a colleague. He “took to the academic way of thinking and puzzling out things right away. He had a very fertile mind, and liked thoroughly working through a challenging legal problem,” said Lesnick.

Emeritus Professor Robert Gorman echoed the sentiment, saying that not only was he a great teacher with “amazing intellectual strength, but he was also one of the most down to earth, pleasant, and amiable people I’ve known.”

Rock, who met Goldstein while on sabbatical at the Hebrew University in 1995, said, “He loved Jerusalem, he loved moving to Tel Aviv near his kids and the beach, he loved life. He was a real mensch.”

Goldstein is survived by his wife Gertrude; his children Marcie Wattelman and Dr. Richard Goldstein; and his five grandchildren, Maya, Ben, Nitsan, Roey, and Daniel.

—Walter Campbell

Mishkin Contributed to Law School’s Postwar Renaissance

PAUL MISHKIN, an influential and farsighted scholar who was a member of the Penn Law faculty from 1951 to 1975, died on June 26 at the age of 82.

“Paul was one of the talented, dynamic young people who came to the Law School after the Second World War and helped make Penn a nationally significant law school,” said Professor Howard Lesnick. Mishkin joined the faculty immediately after graduating from Columbia Law School.

An expert on the federal court system, Mishkin published major articles that are still fundamental works for contemporary scholars. In his writing, he articulated original and challenging insights into the meaning and purpose of the Constitution’s allocation of authority between state and federal courts. Curtis Reitz, C’51, L’56, an emeritus Penn Law professor, recalled that, with other colleagues, although they didn’t always agree, the give-and-take with Mishkin on the subject of federal courts was extraordinary.

Mishkin co-authored two major teaching books, On Law in Courts, a pioneering contribution to the first-year curriculum, and The Federal Courts and the Federal System, and served on the U.S. Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, a comprehensive survey of the development of the Supreme Court.

He also participated in a wide range of constitutional litigation in the U.S. Supreme Court. In 1978, Mishkin acted as a special counsel for the Regents of the University of California before the U.S. Supreme Court in the Bakke case in which the court ruled that race was a legitimate factor in school admissions but the use of inflexible quotas was not. He was also reported to have been on President Gerald Ford’s short list of Supreme Court appointments.

A popular teacher, Mishkin was revered for his brilliance as much as his patience.

Penn Law professor Alan Lerner, W’62, L’65, a former student of Mishkin’s, said that Mishkin had a profound effect on his teaching approach. Mishkin “never seemed to be fazed by
anything that students did or said in class, and on one occasion I inadvertantly tested his calm,” recalled Lerner. Mishkin was lecturing on the issue of whether state criminal prosecutions should be removable to federal courts, particularly when local courts were not likely to protect a defendant’s federal civil rights.

Responding to a student comment, Mishkin said, “Given the supremacy clause you can’t simply assume that state courts won’t protect the federal civil rights of black defendants or civil rights workers.”

Lerner had spent the previous summer working on the cases of African-American and white civil rights workers who had been arrested on bogus charges. At some point, Lerner blurted out a contradictory comment and expected Mishkin to reprimand him.

“Paul, however, didn’t bat an eye,” said Lerner. He calmly acknowledged Lerner’s observation and went on to give a measured explanation of the issue at hand.

“The answer didn’t appreciate the answer at the time, I did very much appreciate his patient and respectful response to my outburst,” said Lerner. As a professor today, Lerner has tried to keep that experience in mind, and reacts accordingly to student comments.

Mishkin, reputedly a tough and demanding teacher in the classroom, was also a mentor who was generous with his time and knowledge towards young faculty. “He was a wonderfully supportive colleague when you talked about scholarship and he was one of those who taught me how to write, teach and be an academic,” said Jim Strazzella, L’64, a former student of Mishkin’s and later a colleague when he joined the faculty and was vice dean.

After teaching for 22 years at Penn Law, Mishkin joined the U.C. Berkeley, Boalt faculty in 1973.

Pre-deceased by his wife Milli, he is survived by his son, Jonathan Westover.

—Aisha Mohammed

IN MEMORIAM

ERNEST F. RITTER, L’37
Founder of Ritter & Ritter Law Office

HERBERT J. JOHNSTON, JR., L’41
Retired attorney with the law firm of McClure and Miller

JAY D. BARSKY, W’41, L’45

BANCROFT D. HAVILAND, C’47, L’49
Former partner, Schnader, Harrison, Segal & Lewis

JOHN T. MCCARTNEY, W’44, L’49
Prominent attorney in Delaware County, Penn.; served as of counsel to Riddle Memorial Hospital

LEE F. DRISCOLL, JR., C’49, L’53
Vice Chairman, ARA Services

JAMES M. RICHARDSON, L’55
Retired attorney, Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis

PAUL C.G. DEWEY, L’56
Former chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association

JOHN WESLEY DEAN III, L’57
Former owner and president of J.W. Dean & Son Funeral Home

WILLIAM R. HAWKINS, L’58
General Counsel, U.S. Steel

HERBERT LARSON, L’61
Retired patient counsel for the DuPont Co.

STEPHEN GOLDSTEIN, C’59, L’62
Former Penn Law professor and dean of The Hebrew University Faculty of Law

ARTHUR STAUBITZ, L’64
Corporate attorney and former executive with a healthcare company

SIDNEY CLARK, L’66
Attorney in South Carolina

REBECCA THOMPSON RITCHIE, L’74
Counsel, Lifetime Health Medical Group and deputy general counsel for Healthcare Services at The Lifetime Healthcare Companies/Excellus
Campus Car Wash
Professors Ed Rock and Jill Fisch spend a fine spring day washing a car — on roller skates no less. No, they didn’t lose a bet. They offered their services after second-year student Sarah McConaughy placed the winning bid of $290 at the EJF Auction, which raises money to support students who are exploring public interest careers. When not toiling with sponges and hoses, Fisch and Rock produced scholarship listed among the Top 10 corporate and securities articles of 2008.
We have a chair with your name on it — literally.

You can “own” a piece of Penn Law School in one of the Gittis Hall classrooms. A desk, complete with plaque, can be dedicated with a tax-deductible contribution to Penn Law Annual Giving for $5,000. You can go straight to the head of the class by dedicating a front row seat for $10,000.

For information, please contact:
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