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I am happy to reintroduce the Northwestern Law Reporter. We have decided to bring the Reporter back after a 15-year absence as a forum to inform our community and other interested friends of the news from Northwestern.

The years between the last issue of the Reporter and now have witnessed enormous, foundational changes in legal education and at our Law School in particular. As you will see in the pages that follow, Northwestern’s law community has been hard at work developing innovative, rigorous programs and initiatives to ensure that the quality of legal education at Northwestern is first-class.

When we speak of the Northwestern Law difference, we have in mind several elements of note. Our unique admissions approach brings in an experienced student body, one vetted through not only review of academic credentials but also careful interviews. Our elaborate orientation program not only provides useful information about what is in store for new first-year law students but also inculcates in them values of professionalism and service. The first-year instruction includes high-caliber teaching by full-time faculty members in manageably sized sections, with close attention to legal writing and advocacy in our distinctive communications and legal reasoning program. And beyond the second year, Northwestern students can and do take advantage of an extraordinary array of intra- and extracurricular programs, including, in particular, the Bluhm Legal Clinic. In this issue of the Reporter, you will learn much about these excellent programs—about the Northwestern Law difference in action.

You will also learn new things about our incredible alumni. Northwestern Law graduates are making a difference throughout the nation and around the world. They are leaders in the legal profession, key government officials, captains of industry, innovators and entrepreneurs, academics, and lawyers serving the public interest. The achievements and support of our alumni undergird the great legacy of this venerable law school.

In January I joined the Law School as its 10th dean. I was immediately captivated by the beauty of our Chicago campus, nestled between a great, vibrant city and the vast reaches of Lake Michigan. It is, in my view, the most attractive, functional setting of any major urban law school in the United States. And I was captivated, as well, by the wonderfully supportive and consistently interesting group of students, faculty, and staff, all working hard to make Northwestern a fertile home for the study of law.

Despite Northwestern’s great strengths and reputation, we cannot and will not rest on our laurels. Legal education is encountering difficult challenges, and it is imperative that our Law School play a leadership role in adapting to the forces of the legal marketplace while preserving our commitment to our core values. The years to come for Northwestern and for the legal profession will be both challenging and exhilarating. Meanwhile, we will move ever forward, building on current strengths, enhancing our academic programs, hiring top faculty, recruiting the best students, building bridges with the legal profession and the business sector, and looking always at opportunities for innovation and for improving our competitive position. These are the ambitions worthy of a great law school.

Enjoy reading this first issue of the new Northwestern Law Reporter, and stay tuned. There is much more to come.

Daniel B. Rodriguez
Dean and Harold Washington Professor
US Attorney General Delivers Major Policy Speech at Law School

An audience of 700 heard US attorney general Eric Holder explain the use of federal courts and military commissions in combating terrorism. He also discussed the steps taken before lethal force can be used against US citizens linked to terrorism, particularly US citizens in a foreign country who are senior operational leaders of al Qaeda or associated forces and who are actively engaged in planning to kill Americans.

"The Constitution empowers the president to protect the nation from any imminent threat of violent attack," Holder said. "And international law recognizes the inherent right of national self-defense. None of this is changed by the fact that we are not in a conventional war."

Prior to Holder's address, he met with law students and fielded questions, sharing insights ranging from his personal life to his day-to-day relationship with President Obama, said Jason Turkish (JD ’12). "The discussion included Holder's thoughts about how the relationship between the attorney general's office and the White House continues to evolve since 9/11.

"I felt very inspired," Turkish said. "The attorney general talked about how students from a school like ours have a unique opportunity to use their talents and idealism to become the next generation of lawyers who can make a difference. He stressed that the country will suffer if we don't step up to the plate."

Attorney General Holder began his remarks by stating, "For more than 150 years, this law school has served as a training ground for future leaders; as a forum for critical, thoughtful debate; and as a meeting place to consider issues of national concern and global consequence. This afternoon, I am honored to be part of this tradition."

Global Village Celebrates School’s Diversity

In February more than 500 students, staff, faculty, families, and representatives from six consulates celebrated Northwestern Law’s diverse cultural community at Global Village, a night of food, drink, entertainment, and music from around the world in the Law School Atrium.

Participants tasted food and beverages from more than 20 countries. Activities included performances, trivia and Lotería games, calligraphy lessons, henna body tattooing, and tai chi.

"This event is such a hit," said Adi Altshuler, director of international programs. "It brings the whole community into the Atrium and gives our LLM students a great way to share their countries' foods and traditions. Many students say that Global Village is their favorite event of the year because it brings everyone together and is an opportunity for students across the JD and LLM programs to work together. The students work hard to make it as authentic as possible."
Breakthrough Discovery Propels Northwestern Team

JD-MBA STUDENTS ARE REVOLUTIONIZING CLEAN ENERGY

NuMat Technologies, an interdisciplinary team of students from the Law School and three other Northwestern schools, is on a winning streak with its breakthrough discovery using nanomaterials called metal organic frameworks (MOFs) in natural gas–fueled vehicles. Since March, NuMat has taken in $1.3 million in prize money.

Using a new algorithm, NuMat was able to identify 140,000 new MOFs in less than three days—14 times the number of MOFs that have been discovered in the last 15 years—and discovered one that has the highest natural gas storage capacity of any known material in the world. The research team was then able to synthesize the promising material and found it bested the natural gas storage target of the US Department of Energy (DOE) by 10 percent.

“MOFs soak up gases just like a bath sponge soaks up water; they can be designed at an atomic level to capture some gas molecules but not others,” says CEO Ben Hernandez. “This makes MOFs perfect for gas storage or separation applications. Our materials can be used to store the equivalent amount of natural gas in the tank, but at one-fifth the pressure, significantly improving the economics of natural gas vehicles. This will facilitate an accelerated transition to natural gas vehicles, which are cleaner than existing gasoline- or diesel-based transportation solutions, and support a gradual reduction in the dependence on foreign sources of oil.”

NuMat represents a mix of operational and technical expertise. Two team members, Hernandez and Tabrez Ebrahim, are JD-MBA students at the Law School and the Kellogg School of Management. Hernandez has a BS in industrial engineering and management sciences and worked at Arcapita, a global private equity firm. Ebrahim, the chief operating officer, has an MS in mechanical engineering. Chris Wilmer, a chemical and biological engineering doctoral student at Northwestern’s McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science, is the chief technology officer and inventor of NuMat’s proprietary MOF discovery algorithm. Omar Farha, a research associate professor of chemistry at Northwestern’s Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences, is the chief scientific officer.

The concept of NuMat began in 2011 when Ebrahim began evaluating materials science research and patents and classmate Hernandez was looking to launch a startup company. Meanwhile, across campus, Wilmer and Farha had developed a patent-protected process in the labs of Randall Q. Snurr, professor of chemical and biological engineering at McCormick, and Joseph T. Hupp, professor of chemistry at Weinberg. Through networking, Ebrahim found Wilmer’s computational research and thought it appealing because his algorithm was predictive and highly accurate, enabling capital-efficient clean-tech commercialization.

“Northwestern is a world leader in MOF research led by Professors Snurr and Hupp,”
ing. More than 250 venture capitalists and other
raising in excess of $450 million in capital fund-
their businesses and are still in business today,
competitors have gone on to successfully launch
and prizes. Since its inception in 2000, 128 past
for more than $1.5 million in cash
annually; that combined with market
its what it is today.”
NuMat was awarded
and $80,000 worth of in-
kind services, including technical, design, and
legal assistance.
The team’s biggest win so far—nearly
$875,000 in prizes—came at the Rice Business
Plan Competition in April. Billed as the world’s
richest and largest graduate-level business plan
competition and organized by the Rice Alliance
for Technology and Entrepreneurship and the
Jesse H. Jones Graduate School of Business,
the contest allowed collegiate entrepreneurs
to compete for more than $1.5 million in cash
and prizes. Since its inception in 2000, 128 past
competitors have gone on to successfully launch
their businesses and are still in business today,
raising in excess of $450 million in capital fund-
ing. More than 250 venture capitalists and other
investors from around the country served as
judges.
Ebrahim says he doesn’t know “if there is
one answer” to why NuMat has won so many
competitions. “I like to think that it is simply
preparation plus passion meets timing plus fate.
We all have worked really hard, and there is
some internal drive well beyond just the lure of
money pushing us; that combined with market
interest and some element of lightning striking
has made NuMat what it is today.”
(Or maybe it’s the ties. Team members wear
neckties depicting MOFs designed in their labs
to every competition. Ever the entrepreneurs, the team sells
a selection of ties and coffee mugs on Zazzle, a merchan-
dising website.)
“We are excited to win
these competitions, thrilled to represent
Northwestern University, and motivated to continue
to build our business.”
—Tabrez Ebrahim

NuMat Lands DOE Funding
In July the Gas Technology Institute was
awarded $1.5 million in Department of
Energy funding to develop new adsorbents
for low-pressure natural gas vehicles as
part of a project team that includes NuMat
Technologies, a research team from
Northwestern University, and Westport
Innovations. The undertaking is one of
13 new research projects that shared $30
million in DOE funding nationwide to
support researchers who are develop-
ing cutting-edge methods for harnessing
natural gas supplies for cars and trucks
and expanding the use of natural gas as a
vehicle fuel.
School Hosts Three Public Lecture Series

Three distinguished guest speakers—the Honorable Alex Kozinski of the US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Illinois attorney general Lisa Madigan, and Princeton University scholar Kim Lane Scheppele—presented public lectures at the Law School the past year.

Howard J. Trienens Visiting Scholar Program
This year’s Howard J. Trienens Visiting Judicial Scholar was Alex Kozinski, chief judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Kozinski addressed contemporary and historical legal issues in a discussion moderated by Dean Rodriguez, who clerked for him following law school. Kozinski was appointed to the Ninth Circuit in 1985 and became chief judge in 2007. He had earlier been chief judge of the US Claims Court.

The Howard J. Trienens Visiting Scholar Program was established in 1989 by partners of Sidley Austin LLP to honor Trienens (JD ’49), a partner at the firm since 1956. A member of the Northwestern University Board of Trustees since 1967, Trienens chaired the board from 1986 to 1995.

Pope & John Lecture on Professionalism
Illinois attorney general Lisa Madigan delivered the Pope & John Lecture on Professionalism, discussing the mortgage and foreclosure crisis in her talk “Legal Issues Facing State Attorneys General.” In 2002 Madigan became the first woman elected to serve as the Illinois attorney general. She had earlier been an Illinois state senator and a litigator.

Established by the firm of Pope & John in 1991, the lecture series focuses on the many dimensions of a lawyer’s professional responsibility, including legal ethics, public service, professional civility, pro bono representation, and standards of conduct.

Julius Rosenthal Foundation Lecture Series
Kim Lane Schepple, the Laurance S. Rockefeller Professor of Sociology and Public Affairs and director of the Program of Law and Public Affairs at Princeton University, was the featured speaker at the Julius Rosenthal Foundation Lecture Series. Her “International State of Emergency: Legacies of the Global War on Terror” lectures explored the effects of post-9/11 antiterrorism activities on constitutionalism and democracy.

The Julius Rosenthal Foundation was established in 1919 in memory of an eminent and beloved Chicago attorney who died in 1905. Publication of the lectures has made a notable contribution to legal literature and scholarship for decades.
New Global League Includes Northwestern Law

Northwestern Law joined 16 law schools from around the world in launching the Law Schools Global League at Tilburg University Law School in the Netherlands in June. Northwestern thus far is the only United States law school in the league, which promotes close cooperation in teaching and research.

The establishment of the league—which includes top law schools in Europe, Australia, Brazil, China, Hong Kong, India, Israel, Russia, Singapore, and South Africa—represents “a historic occasion,” says Dean Rodriguez. It comes at a time when degree programs that traditionally were aimed at national law are increasingly concerned with cross-border issues. The league is the first formal network of university law schools that aims to address these issues.

“What this league promises is a constructive medium for exploring projects that are of significant value to our law students practicing in an increasingly global legal environment,” Rodriguez says.

James B. Speta, associate dean of international initiatives at Northwestern Law, was also present at the creation of the league. “From foreign students who come to Chicago for our leading programs to innovative overseas education, service, and outreach programs and partnerships, Northwestern has long been a globally engaged law school,” he says. “Membership in the league is both confirmation of that engagement and an additional platform to extend our reach.”

Also while at Tilburg University, Rodriguez, Speta, and other Northwestern Law School representatives attended a one-day symposium on the globalization of law.

“Vigorous discussion at the meeting was focused on myriad forms of information delivery, comparative emphases on teaching and scholarship, different economic models of legal education, and competing frameworks of bench-bar relations,” Rodriguez said. “In short, we saw in action the pluralism of legal education.”

AJD Program Ratified

Northwestern Law School faculty in February voted unanimously to approve the Accelerated JD (AJD) program—which began on an experimental basis three years ago—as an enduring program.

Students in the AJD program complete the same number of credit hours as three-year JD students but do so in five semesters over two calendar years. AJD students benefit financially from being able to enter the workforce a year sooner and forego one semester of education-related living expenses.

The AJD is a core initiative of the Law School’s most recent strategic planning process. As the only program of its kind among top-tier law schools, it continues to mark Northwestern University Law School as an innovative leader. The program attracts excellent students whose backgrounds and experiences greatly enrich the overall learning environment and the Law School community.

Smallest Tuition Increase in 40 Years

Northwestern Law School’s 2012–13 tuition increase of 3 percent is its smallest percentage increase in 40 years.

“During these challenging economic times, the Law School is committed to addressing the rising cost of legal education and corresponding burdens of student indebtedness,” says Dean Rodriguez. “Northwestern Law intends to be a leader in addressing the challenges of the new legal economy.”
Witness to a Revolution

Rachel Lindner (JD ’12) arrived in Damascus in August 2010 on a Fulbright scholarship a few months before a series of antigovernment uprisings that swept across North Africa and the Middle East.

“I can remember when the protests began in Egypt and we would watch them on TV, the people I knew said it was an incredible historical event but never believed it would happen in Syria,” she recalls. “But as the protests spread to other countries, things got increasingly tense in Syria.”

The first public demonstrations began in Syria in January 2011 but were small and sporadic. By March tensions heightened as protests against the Bashar Al-Assad regime began in Dara’a. The challenges for Lindner, who was researching the disparity between flourishing and floundering nongovernmental organizations in the country, were increased by the government’s sensitivity about outsiders researching Syrian culture and laws. “Syrian law regulates how much contact organizations are allowed to have with foreigners, so it became complicated to establish contact and meet with directors of organizations,” Lindner says.

“Many organizations and charities in Syria are just developing and do not want that kind of attention.” Information was limited by state-controlled media outlets. Lindner says Syrians
themselves were wary of speaking out against the government, even among friends, because it was known that secret police would report perceived indiscretions. As security and military checkpoints became more common, it was, Lindner says, a “very tense time.”

With a month left in her fellowship, the US State Department gave Lindner and other Fulbright fellows two days’ notice to leave Syria. “It was heartbreaking to have to leave after I’d built networks and friendships,” says Lindner. “I felt as though part of our job was to be witnesses to what was going on, especially because there weren’t very many foreigners in the country to observe what happened. While it was a painful experience to watch the situation in Syria dissolve into what it is now and not be able to do anything about it, my experience gave me focus. To be a witness to such an incredible social movement made me think hard about what I have to offer and want to offer in the future, both personally and professionally.”

—Rachel Lindner (JD ’12)

An Islamic Law class with Professor Kristin Stilt revived her interest in the Middle East. Stilt, who was once a Fulbright scholar in Egypt, encouraged and helped Lindner to apply for the Fulbright fellowship in Syria. “Professor Stilt helped me talk through my interests and design a project that would be acceptable to both the American and Syrian governments,” says Lindner. The Fulbright program offers opportunities for students, scholars, and professionals to undertake international graduate study, advanced research, and teaching in elementary and secondary schools and universities worldwide.

To prepare for the fellowship, Lindner returned to Syria in early 2009 to conduct research, study Arabic, establish NGO and UN contacts, and secure a host organization.

Lindner said the respect she gained for the Syrian people during her Fulbright stay has become more important to her than her research about NGOs. “Even in situations where people are being murdered by the thousands, it seems like there is still a sense of hope among the Syrian people,” she says. “People are talking about politics and taking matters into their own hands.”

Since the uprising in March 2011, thousands of Syrians have fled across the border to escape the violence. The UN estimates that more than 20,000 people have been killed by security forces and thousands more detained. Given the ongoing violence and deteriorating security situation, in February of this year the US Embassy in Damascus suspended operations. In June a UN peacekeeping chief declared that Syria was in the midst of a civil war.

Lindner graduated from Northwestern Law in May and is now working on capital defense in Louisiana.

Recent Grad Awarded Fulbright in India

Adam Israelov (JD ’12) has been awarded the Fulbright-Nehru Award, a nine-month fellowship that began in August. He is conducting research on the role of law in the development of corporate social responsibility in India.

“Because India has a rich history of social responsibility, it serves as an excellent case study on demonstrating how the capitalist desire for profit can be reconciled with corporate social responsibility,” says Israelov. “My research is intended to ascertain whether India’s various legal and business communities perceive a tension between the law and corporate social responsibility practices. This program provides me the opportunity to gain a stronger grasp of India’s corporate laws and a greater understanding of its diverse culture.”

To prepare for the fellowship, Israelov corresponded with a faculty adviser at Jindal Global Law School in the National Capital Region of Delhi.
More than 75 third-year students worked one-on-one with faculty members the past year to produce publishable-quality research papers as part of the Owen L. Coon/James A. Rahl Senior Research Program.

“The senior research program is our hidden treasure. It is the biggest distinction between Northwestern and all other law schools,” says Professor Martin Redish, who collaborated on two projects in 2011–12, “Disgusting Speech and the First Amendment” with Jamie Gliksberg (JD ’12) and “Constitution, Inc.: Constitutional Theory and the Modern Corporation” with Peter Siegal (JD ’12).

Redish believes the program is an asset for both student and faculty: “In my 40 years at Northwestern, there is nothing that I have loved more. It is an enclave of graduate school collaboration in a law school setting, where intensive one-on-one educational experiences are rare. It is an amazing synthesis of pedagogical and intellectual experience for both student and professor.”

John Meixner (JD-PhD ’13) worked with Professor Shari Diamond to produce “Do Criminal Trial Rates Affect the Vanishing Civil Trial?” and presented it at the annual Clifford Symposium on Tort Law and Social Policy at DePaul University this past spring. Meixner, the only student to participate in a panel discussion at the symposium, says, “It was a fantastic opportunity to be a part of an important project that we could showcase to well-respected scholars in the legal community.” He added that the experience of collaborating with Diamond “gave me a good deal of autonomy, while offering plenty of direction through weekly meetings and conversation.”

Fascinated with the insider trading case of Martha Stewart, Lindsay Dunbar (JD ’12) worked with Professor Stephen Presser, an expert on shareholder liability for corporate debts, on “You Make and Dey Take: Martha Stewart, Insider Trading, and the American Dream.” Her research took her through reports and case law about the trials of Stewart and others entangled in insider trading scandals, including business magnate and owner of the Dallas Mavericks Mark Cuban, stock trader Ivan Boesky, and founder and former CEO of the biopharmaceutical company ImClone Systems Samuel Waksal.

“Senior research offers students a chance not only to explore legal doctrines, as they do in their exams, but also to understand more broadly the manner in which the law interacts with economics, politics, and the culture, as Lindsay Dunbar’s paper so brilliantly demonstrated,” Presser says. “I found Professor Presser’s insight and guidance invaluable in shaping the scope of this project,” Dunbar says. “He helped dig deeper into the phenomenon of celebrities and insider trading and assisted in weaving securities law into my project.”

Presser has participated for years in what he calls “one of our oldest and best programs.” He adds, “The senior research program offers...”
Student Entrepreneurs Win Techweek Competition

BriteSeed, a team of Northwestern University student entrepreneurs, won more than $100,000 in cash and prizes at the 2012 Techweek Launch competition held in June in Chicago.

The interdisciplinary team—Muneeb Bokhari (JD ’12) and Jonathan Gunn (JD ’13) of Northwestern Law, Mayank Vijayvergia of the McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science, and Paul Fehrenbacher of the Feinberg School of Medicine—won first place for SafeSnips™, a patent-pending technology designed to detect blood vessels and thus prevent unintended bleeding during surgery. By integrating automatic, continuous blood-vessel-detection technology with existing surgical cutting tools, SafeSnips alerts surgeons to the presence, diameter, and orientation of blood vessels and blood-flow velocity.

BriteSeed was born out of the 2011–12 Northwestern University NUvention: Medical Innovation program, ranked one of the top-10 entrepreneurial programs in the United States by Inc. magazine. During the past five years of the program, it has launched nearly 60 student corporations and filed more than 60 provisional patents for a range of medical innovations.

Law School faculty member Clinton Francis, who has facilitated and taught NUvention law courses for five years, worked closely with the BriteSeed team as an adviser.

Techweek is a technology conference and trade show where both startups and Fortune 500 companies exhibit, demonstrate, and discuss new technologies and products.

Northwestern Law Scores High in National Rankings

Northwestern Law is first and second in two prestigious national rankings of law schools.

For the fifth time in the seven years of Princeton Review’s rankings, Northwestern places number 1 for career prospects. Northwestern also ranks fifth in quality of life and classroom experience and ninth for toughest to get into. Princeton Review’s rankings are based on surveys of 18,000 students attending 167 law schools.

In the National Law Journal’s 2011 ranking of 50 law schools with the highest percentage of JD graduates hired by 250 law firms, Northwestern is the number 2 “go-to” law school for large-firm legal practice. The list of go-to law schools was compiled from the recruiting information law firms provide for the NLJ’s annual survey of the nation’s largest law firms. In 2011 NLJ 250 firms hired 52.1 percent of Northwestern Law graduates, an increase of 7.7 percent from the previous year.

Northwestern students Mayank Vijayvergia, Jonathan Gunn (JD ’13), Paul Fehrenbacher, and Muneeb Bokhari (JD ’12) won $100,000 in the 2012 Techweek Launch competition.
Dean and Endowed Chairs Installed

A bagpipe-led procession of faculty clad in academic regalia wound its way to a packed Lincoln Hall, setting the stage for an April ceremony that celebrated the installation of a new dean and the bestowal of endowed chairs.

Northwestern University president Morton Schapiro, Provost Daniel Linzer, distinguished alumni, colleagues, family, and friends joined Northwestern Law community members at a festive event marking Daniel B. Rodriguez as dean and Harold Washington Professor; Thomas F. Geraghty (JD ’69) as the Class of 1967 James B. Haddad Professor of Law; Jonathan J. Koehler as the Beatrice Kuhn Professor of Law; and John O. McGinnis as the George C. Dix Professor in Constitutional Law.

Rodriguez had assumed his new role as dean and Harold Washington Professor on January 1. He is a nationally prominent teacher and scholar whose main research is in administrative, local government, and state constitutional law and statutory interpretation, and a leader in the application of political economy to the study of public law, an area in which he has authored or coauthored influential articles and book chapters. (For excerpts of the dean’s remarks at the ceremony, see page 18.)

Geraghty, associate dean for clinical education and the director of Northwestern’s Bluhm Legal Clinic, has been a member of the faculty since 1970. Under his leadership the clinic has become one of the most diverse and comprehensive among the country’s law schools and now comprises 14 centers and more than 20 individual clinics. Geraghty maintains an active caseload at the clinic, primarily in criminal and juvenile defense, death penalty appeals, and juvenile court reform.

Koehler joined the faculty in 2010 after serving as a visiting professor in 2009–10. He studies quantitative reasoning in the courtroom, forensic science, behavioral decision theory, and behavioral finance. His empirical studies have been supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and the National Institute of Justice. He is currently running a series of experiments that examine how jurors respond to different types of forensic testimony.

McGinnis, a leading constitutional law scholar, joined the faculty in 2002. He teaches constitutional law, international law, and anti-trust, and he has written more than 90 articles for professional journals and popular periodicals. Prior appointees have held the title on a rotating basis, but McGinnis will be the permanent holder of the Dix Professorship.

The Board of Trustees established the Harold Washington Professorship in 2006 to honor the late Chicago mayor Harold Washington (JD ’52). The Class of 1967 James B. Haddad Chair was established by his classmates to honor the late James B. Haddad (JD ’67, LLM ’69). The Beatrice Kuhn Chair was endowed in 1987 by Neil G. Bluhm (JD ’62) in memory of his mother. The George C. Dix Professorship was established in 1998 by the estate of Irmgard Dix in honor of her husband, a member of the class of 1928.

Endowing a Professorship

Endowed professorships, an important part of Northwestern Law’s strategic goal to attract and maintain a world-class faculty, are possible only with the generous support of donors. For more information on endowing a professorship, please contact Jaci Thiede, associate dean, Alumni Relations and Development, at 312-503-0195 or j-thiede@law.northwestern.edu.
Daniel B. Rodriguez became the Harold Washington Professor and 10th dean of Northwestern University School of Law on January 1. He came to Northwestern following an eclectic career in legal education, serving in key leadership positions and writing on a variety of legal subjects in both scholarly and popular venues. Most recently, he was a member of the University of Texas at Austin law faculty, holding the Minerva House Drysdale Regents Chair. Simultaneously, he was a fellow in law and urban economics at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy at Rice University. He was previously at the University of San Diego School of Law, serving as its dean for seven years and as Warren Distinguished Professor of Law. Dean Rodriguez began his academic career at the University of California, Berkeley, School of Law, receiving tenure at age 30 and helping to build the faculty and also to implement key public policy initiatives in the law school and the professional community.
Dean Rodriguez has served the legal profession in various ways, serving recently as a member of the executive committee of the Association of American Law Schools, as a current member of the council of the American Law Institute and the board of directors of the American Bar Foundation, and a former executive committee member of the ABA Section on Administrative Law and Regulatory Practice. He is a graduate of Harvard Law School, where he served as Supreme Court editor of the Harvard Law Review, and of California State University, Long Beach.

Here, Dean Rodriguez provides a broad overview of his goals for the Law School against the backdrop of the changing and challenging legal landscape.

**What set of circumstances brought you to Northwestern Law School as dean?**

Although wholly unexpected by me a year ago, when Dean David Van Zandt stepped down as dean, I now believe that this situation is a happy marriage of my combination of skills and passions with the Law School’s stature and goals. Any conversation about Northwestern should begin with an essential fact: this Law School is one of the great centers of legal education in the world. It is also a major place for innovation and creativity in the development of a modern model of education in this new and rapidly changing era. Any new dean of this Law School would be proud to inherit the mantle of leadership of an extraordinary law school with an extraordinary reputation and relentless ambition. The central challenge for new leadership is how best to leverage the ample strengths of our program and the community of faculty, students, staff, and alumni to nurture excellence in teaching, research, and service—and how best to exploit opportunities for innovation in legal education. Here is another basic fact: top law schools are usually comfortable resting on their laurels. Why mess with success? But success in the coming years will take place against the backdrop of some major changes, some well understood and some unexpected.

But, to return to the question of why this is indeed a happy marriage, let me say, at the risk of sounding immodest, that my career—in scholarship, teaching, service, and collaboration among diverse lawyers and legal educators—has well prepared me to think as an entrepreneur, as a creative engine of new ideas, and as someone who nurtures the excellent ideas of others. This is what Northwestern Law School needs to do to be successful in the future. I have always prided myself on the ability to work with multiple constituencies, to listen to their concerns, to reflect the sound opinions of folks who come to legal education with their own ample experiences, and to take maximum advantage of the skills of the myriad stakeholders who make up the modern law school. Deaning a great law school requires two sets of skills that, on the surface, seem incompatible but, upon closer inspection, are rather consistent: first, the ability to mobilize a community to govern itself collectively and serve as an impresario for the good, hard work of others; and, second, to lead, that is, to take the Law School in positive, constructive directions, occasionally unilaterally, always boldly, and with the accountability that is necessary in academic administration. To the extent that I have had success in my previous stints in leadership roles, it has been in my ability to reconcile these two objectives. I welcome the opportunity to use these skills for the benefit of this Law School.

Let me make one other point: I welcome the opportunity to become a full-fledged member of the academic community of Northwestern Law School and the University. I am on the schedule to teach a large first-year course. Moreover, I have some writing projects in the areas in which I work—administrative law, constitutional law, local government law, and the intersections between legal institutions and political economy. Consistent with the demanding duties of the dean’s job, I am pleased to be able to take part in the work of this remarkable faculty.

**What are your goals for the Law School?**

Let me sort these into three buckets: short term, intermediate term, and long term. In the short term, I want to create and nurture the right kinds of structures to implement our central objectives, that is, to provide first-rate instruction to our students. Enriching our faculty by strategic hiring, enhancing student services, refining and improving our career services efforts, promoting our Law School through focused communications efforts: all of these goals can and should be pursued by me and by my able administrator colleagues. Moreover, I will continue to spend my time meeting influential alumni of the Law School and encouraging them to become more deeply involved in the life of the school.

In the intermediate term, we have some important work to do on three fronts: First, we have embarked on an ambitious strategic planning process, one that will continue throughout this coming academic year. Under the leadership of a diverse Law School committee, we will drill down into the myriad aspects of the school’s functioning...
to learn more about how we should configure ourselves for the rapidly changing world of legal practice. To be clear, we will not move away fundamentally from what we do well, which is training future lawyers to practice with skill, integrity, and ambition. But the strategic planning process gives us a golden opportunity to take a step back and consider how best to refine and revise our educational program in order to ensure that we are on the right track and that we are positioning ourselves to thrive in these challenging times.

Second, we are considering carefully, through a capital planning process, how to improve our facilities and resources (including our information technology resources). At Northwestern, we learn in a facility that reflects an unusual marriage between old and new—that is, we have our great historic building, Levy Mayer, which dates from nearly a century ago, and we also have space in some new buildings, all joined by a wonderful common space, the Law School's Atrium. We want to be sure that our space conditions are aligned properly with the needs and wants of our students and faculty. And we are ever looking at ways for improvement, as well as long-overdue maintenance. Finally, we are hard at work at what we call our capital campaign planning. Yes, this is about money. In the coming years, we will need to raise substantial funds to support the Law School's programs and ambitious endeavors. Indeed, it will be essential to look to our alumni and other friends to support the Law School with their generous donations in order to ease the tuition burden on our students. To get to where we need to be will require great energy but also careful strategy. We are developing the case for external support, which will take us directly into our upcoming capital campaign.

Long term? Always a conundrum, of course, since we do not know clearly what the future holds. But let me reflect a bit about what I see as the Law School’s long-term goals. First, I believe it is essential to think constructively about where the legal profession is going and to map our strategies for legal education to ensure that we are connected closely to the changing dynamics of law firms and legal organizations. To make this more concrete, suppose that the future looks like the present, in that there is a steadily declining number of associate positions in the nation's large law firms, and, moreover, the compensation for associates and partners adjusts downward to reflect the internal and external pressures that law firms face in an increasingly competitive environment. Why, under these circumstances, would law schools continue to do precisely what they are doing? We would want to look at whether we are the right size, whether and to what extent we are supporting our students adequately in preparing for and securing coveted law firm positions, and how we can shape our curriculum to accommodate these changes. Of course, the same calculus is involved under less, shall we say, dire scenarios.

Second, and relatedly, we should be taking a leadership role in improving the state of law and lawyering in our society. The nation's top law schools can and should be out in front of these complex discussions and debates; we should be thinking not only about what is in the best interests of our students and graduates but what is important in shaping the legal profession in this new century. So, for example, we should be thinking creatively about how to cope with the predicament of inadequate legal services for the disadvantaged. While nothing that Northwestern Law School does will be a panacea, we should be at the forefront in tackling these difficult issues. The Bluhm Legal Clinic comes immediately to mind as an institution well suited to confronting these challenges. As another example, how should our Law School promote human rights and free expression across the country and around the world? We are training lawyers; we are training future leaders. And, at the same time, we should commit ourselves to promoting the rule of law and justice, essential values that are deeply embedded in our legal system. Through the work of our faculty and students, we can promote these important values.

These are the kinds of long-term goals that are worthy of our great Law School. They, needless to say, do not originate with me; rather, they are built into the DNA of Northwestern, and what I pledge to do is to continue to support the work of our faculty, students, staff, and alumni so that we are working steadily on these long-term goals, while realizing our intermediate and short-term objectives as well.

The Law School is proud of what is called the Northwestern Law difference. In your mind, what makes Northwestern Law different?

Northwestern Law has a well-deserved reputation for preparing students to succeed in an eclectic range of legal careers. Our unique academic and clinical programs, the breadth and scope of the curriculum, and our distinctive admissions process and student culture all contribute to an educational experience that equips students to perform at the highest level. In addition, Northwestern is known as an innovative institution, one capable of adapting smartly to the conditions of the marketplace and shifting ideas of what makes a great curriculum. For example, we were the first major law school to create a three-year JD-MBA program and a two-year accelerated JD program. We have targeted executive education programs for LLM students, with foreign partners in Israel, Korea, and Spain, in addition to our established residential LLM program.

In our core JD program we emphasize a practical, cutting-edge legal education, while also availing ourselves of a world-class faculty who are doing cutting-edge legal research and working very actively with students on academic projects. For example, we have a very strong legal research and writing program and a first-class clinic, which I believe is the finest of its kind in the country. At the same time, our senior research program, certainly the oldest and most established of its kind, gives students an
opportunity to partner with faculty on timely legal scholarship. So we have that marriage—a very unusual marriage—between practical skills training, on the one hand, and more academically oriented theoretical work, on the other.

In addition to curriculum innovations, we have a unique emphasis in our admissions process on work experience. Nearly all of our students have taken time off between college and law school, the result of which is a more mature student body. And we interview our law applicants, which means we have a more well-rounded study body. In all, we look to bring to Northwestern a diverse, seasoned group of students—students who will take advantage of our distinctive programs.

You have been dean for nine months now. What about the Law School community has surprised you so far?

I’ve been surprised by the depth of sophistication that our law students have about what is facing them in terms of the challenging legal profession. Maybe I shouldn’t be because we live in a world where there’s been such enormous journalistic attention on the predicament of young lawyers—some accurate, some hyperbolic—but still part of the collective conversation about legal education and the legal profession. I expected that students would be more concentrated on the tasks at hand, but I found that this generation of our law students is very au courant on many aspects of the legal profession. And that’s a great thing, because facing and surmounting challenges involves not only the important decisions we make at the Law School but also the important choices of our law students—what paths they pursue as students here and once they’re out of law school.

You instituted a 3 percent tuition increase this year—the smallest increase in 40 years. Yet the cost of providing first-class legal training continues to grow. How do we and our peer institutions need to respond to the triple threat of rising student debt, a challenging legal employment landscape, and the cost pressures of running a law school?

That’s the big question at the heart of what we all do, and it’s the right question to ask. Many of our programs are resource intensive and expensive endeavors by nature. They are of the highest quality and taught by a first-class faculty. I am not here to get out my pencil and make cuts that will limit the scope of our educational programs or our ambitions. We want to make big plans and we want to make all of our programs as ambitious as they need to be in order to provide the caliber of education that we must provide at this very prestigious Law School. Having said that, I believe the challenge is to do so without putting the lion’s share of the burden on the students. The fact that legal education in America is expensive is nothing to be proud of; it’s a challenge that we need to meet and surmount. One way is to always be on the lookout for new sources of revenue beyond tuition. At the top of that list is reliance on external support by fundraising. I am going to be very active, as I think most deans in this day and age are, in seeking support from our alumni and friends. Another way is to be more conservative than we have been historically with tuition increases. Both are critical steps if this Law School is going to continue to provide the wonderful opportunities we do for the students who come here. We are not now and do not want to become a law school that is accessible only to the wealthy. We want to be a place that attracts students because we have a first-rate educational product and that presents students with a myriad of professional opportunities in both the public and private interest. We must maintain our commitment to academic programs of high quality, including some that are expensive and resource intensive, like clinical education. But at the same time we need to balance that against the burdens students face, particularly tuition burdens. So we want to have our cake and eat it, too. I am committed to finding ways to address these challenges, and I believe my concerns are shared by other law school deans as well. Hopefully, my plan this year demonstrates in a tangible way that I am looking seriously at how to limit the spiraling cost of tuition.

What are some of the cross-school initiatives you are working on with the broader Northwestern University community?

We will continue our fruitful relationship with the Kellogg School of Management in a variety of ways—with joint degree programs like the JD-MBA and our LLM certificate program, and with faculty exchanges. We are looking for additional ways to develop synergistic relationships across faculties throughout the University. We already have a handful of faculty members who enjoy courtesy appointments at Kellogg, and we are now in the process of appointing someone to our law faculty who has a joint appointment in the political science department at the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences. In the years to come, more of our faculty will have a leg in at least one other program or department at Northwestern. I am very interested in exploring possible partnerships with the Feinberg School of Medicine. Healthcare policy is of course so vitally important in this country and around the world. There are some real opportunities and some strong networks between Feinberg and us. I also am looking forward to exploring some possible collaboration with the McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science, given its very strong programs in innovation and entrepreneurship. And we are looking at possible partnerships that can be developed with the undergraduate
programs on the Evanston campus. There will be more to say about particular programs in the future, but rest assured, we are looking at ways in which we at the Law School can benefit from the extraordinary resources and reputation that Northwestern University as a whole provides.

**What are your plans for the recruitment and retention of first-class faculty?**

Our ability to recruit and retain a first-class faculty will be a key to the ongoing success and progress of this Law School. I have been hard at work at doing exactly that, and, as has been described elsewhere (see page 31), we are having tangible success. Remember this: our standards are very high. We hire faculty only after exhaustive searches in which we look at the best and the brightest—those with extremely high reputations in practice and academic writing. We scrutinize carefully and spend hundreds of hours on recruitment and we engage the current faculty actively and strategically in order to do the evaluation and, ultimately, the recruiting. What I can do as dean is help shape the priorities of the Law School with regard to faculty hiring and then help seal the deal once offers are made. I am going to continue to engage candidates in ways that convince them Northwestern is a very special place to be.

We have opportunities to add to our full-time faculty in the coming years and I'm going to take every advantage of this by moving ahead ambitiously to recruit a first-rate and diverse faculty who serves our multiple curricular objectives and the demands of our students for innovative, relevant courses. We will continue to recruit those who are committed to doing academic research at the highest level and to expanding the scope of human knowledge in both theoretical and practical interests. We will be looking at junior faculty as well as trying to pry loose established faculty from other excellent law schools. Retention is a retail business, and I am very proud of our success this past year. We were able to retain some terrific faculty in the face of extremely attractive offers from other law schools. And that experience convinces me that even though we won't win all of these contests, we will be successful in retaining most of our faculty. Let me say a word more. We have wonderful faculty here. They come to Northwestern and they stay at Northwestern because this is the best place for their work. But I don’t take that for granted, so we need to continually create the conditions under which they can truly thrive here.

**You’ve embarked on a national and international tour to meet Northwestern Law alumni. What have you learned about them?**

I have learned that our alumni very much value their experience at the Law School. In the course of my academic career, I have had the opportunity to meet alumni from many other law schools, but never have I seen such wide and deep enthusiasm for an alma mater as I’ve seen among the Northwestern alumni I’ve met. Whether they have been out of school for fifty years or five months, they have been free with their opinions and constructive and candid with their advice—not without criticisms about aspects of our programs both then and now. But all that is against a background of tremendous support and manifest interest in the well-being of their Law School. They also are exceptionally accomplished—serving as leaders and influencers in all of the various sectors, both within and outside of the legal industry, and in carrying out important work toward justice and reform. As I continue my outreach to alumni, I hope to broaden the scope to include many hundreds or even thousands of alumni who have not been as closely connected to the Law School in the years since they graduated. By reaching out and engaging them in a more proactive way, I hope to bring them back closer to their Law School. This is not only for the benefit of the school, but also so that they see that they can become a more a part of a large and powerful community that cuts across generations, cuts across practice areas, and cuts across regions of the country. Northwestern Law School has a very wide geographical footprint. Yes, we have thousands of graduates practicing law in this great city, and we will always have in our backyard the most critical mass of alumni. But our alumni also are found in larger and smaller areas in the country and around the world. And they are as important to the well-being of our extended Northwestern family as the lawyers right here in Chicago.

**How are you enjoying Chicago?**

Very much. This is an extraordinary place, and I understand why it is called the quintessential American city. We have world-class culture, recreational opportunities, restaurants—and I have been pleased to take advantage (time permitting!) of what Chicagoland has to offer. It is a city of neighborhoods, and I am enjoying exploring these interesting neighborhoods. And, speaking of neighborhoods, the locale of the Law School—in the heart of Streeterville, with peerless views of Lake Michigan in one direction and great views of Chicago’s downtown in the other—is quite remarkable. Indeed, I think it is the finest location for an urban law school in the United States.

True confession time: as a native of California (with a detour to Texas), I did wonder what the Midwest would be like. Friends said I was likely to feel like a stranger in a strange land, as the saying goes. But my family and I are thoroughly enjoying this grand city. It’s a great place to work and, yes, it’s a great city in which to go to law school. ■ —Laura Wolff Scanlan
I WANT TO EXPRESS MY ENORMOUS GRATITUDE to Northwestern University and its leaders for this honor of a university-wide chair, and for the confidence shown in me by selecting me as the Law School’s new dean.

Both honors are important and humbling to me. It makes me happy that they come at the same time, for they track the two principal dimensions of my professional life in the law. I have always cherished and worked hard on both aspects of my career, and when I measure success in my endeavors, it has been on the dimension both of a legal career and of a law school leader. So, it makes it a special honor to be acknowledged on this occasion for both roles. I should say also that the designation of Harold Washington Professor is meaningful not only because it is a prestigious, university-wide honor, but because of what it denotes as a commemoration of the work and life of one of our distinguished Law School alumni, Mayor Harold Washington of the class of 1952.

Let me take just a moment to reflect on the first dimension of this honor, the award of a distinguished chair in acknowledgment of my work as a legal scholar. As to that work, I want to say thank you for the honor conferred on the basis of work already completed and urge you also to stay tuned for work yet to follow. I am not done yet with my scholarship. In my academic work, I have been interested, broadly speaking, in the relationship between law and politics, in the ways in which we govern ourselves in a plural society where stakeholders, interest groups, and concerned citizens interact with legal officials to pursue individual and collective goals.

A scholar’s life is taken up with the transmission of research and the building of the sum of human knowledge through the research he or she produces for publication. And a legal scholar’s life includes, at least for most of us and certainly for me, the opportunity to shape through our scholarship and our advocacy the course of public policy and of the legal profession. I am proud to call myself “professor of law” at Northwestern University.

Now, I have a day job, of course. And that is the dean of the Northwestern University School of Law. It is a job that consumes a good deal of energy and requires much focus. The obligations of this post are high, and so too are the opportunities that arise to add to the greatness of this Law School. As a result, the work of the dean of the Law School is hard work. Yet it is also fulfilling work, and I am pleased to have this position and am grateful to the leaders of Northwestern University for the faith and confidence they have shown in me by this appointment.

The history of the deanship at Northwestern Law tracks, of course, the history of the Law School generally. It is a story of remarkable progress over more than a century. In this story, the individuals who have served in this post—my predecessors as dean—have added value and have made their marks.

Looking over the panorama of Northwestern Law’s history, one of the most striking features is just how few deans there have been. That I am the 10th dean of the Law School is a daunting fact. Northwestern Law deans tend to stay long in the saddle. Indeed, the two most celebrated deans of the early Northwestern era, John Henry Wigmore and Leon Green, led the Law School from 1901 to 1947, a remarkable string, certainly never to be equaled.

As the current dean, I sometimes try to project myself into the shoes of these great early leaders and see whether there are any decent similarities. I leave that to others with historical sensibilities to decide. Here is what the Chicago Legal News said in the obituary for the first dean of the Law School, Henry Booth (who, by the way, served in this position for 32 years): “For unflinching integrity, Booth had no superior . . . his word imported verity. “ That certainly sounds like personal attributes well worth emulating. But it goes on: “He was a latter-day Puritan. There was that stern facing of truth . . . that willingness to do any kind of painful duty.” As I look across the room at the hopeful faces of my faculty colleagues, I simply raise the question of whether and to what extent these qualities describe me well. With regard to the matter of “painful duty,” perhaps we will know that best after we get through a few budget cycles.

As to the great deans of the first half of the 20th century—Wigmore and Green—these are truly hard acts to follow, to put it mildly.
Each is a towering figure in legal education and transformative dean whose legacy is both extravagant and enduring. Dean Wigmore’s appointment to the deanship was the result of a retention matter, interestingly enough. When the new University of Chicago Law School opened at the very beginning of the 20th century, they went hard after Northwestern’s two most prominent faculty members, Julian Mack and Wigmore. Mack abandoned Streeterville for the bright lights of Hyde Park and Wigmore became dean. In the short time here today, I couldn’t do justice to the contributions of Dean Wigmore to Northwestern Law School’s history and so I won’t even try. I will just say that one of the daunting aspects of my job is that I come to work every day knowing that I have the same job as did John Wigmore, and that’s an intimidating fact of life. Similarly, Leon Green, the great torts scholar, served in this post as well. He and I share in common that we come to this position as carpetbaggers, each having come from elsewhere and also having served as dean at another law school previously. Leon Green came to Northwestern from Yale in the fall of 1929. Before that, he had served for a short time as dean at the University of North Carolina. Following his long service as our dean, he left Chicago for the hot environs of Austin, Texas, where he served for the remainder of his life as a member of the University of Texas Law School faculty; in that respect, of course, our careers were the mirror images of one another. . . .

It is an enjoyable hobby to dive deeply into the history of the Law School and to reflect on the ways in which I can build on the edifice created by these giants of legal education, these and other great deans. Yet, Northwestern Law School’s history is perhaps not best told through the stories of these leaders. It is told through the extraordinary accomplishments of its alumni—included among them justices of the US Supreme Court and of state courts, candidates for the presidency of the United States, senators, partners of the nation’s leading law firms, captains of industry, contributors to the public interest. It is also told through our graduates whose milestone accomplishments have honored Northwestern’s memory. Graduates like Ada Kepley, of the class of 1870, the first American woman to earn a law degree; and James Nabrit, from the class of 1927, who argued the companion case to Brown v. Board of Education, served as president and dean of Howard Law School in Washington, DC, and offered, in 1938, the first civil rights course in any American law school. Or Ruben Castillo, class of 1979, the first Latino federal judge in Illinois. Or the unnamed students whose work with the Bluhm Legal Clinic and the Center for Wrongful Convictions a decade ago led directly to the end of capital punishment in this state, an end noted by the governor in this very hall where we gather today. It is the story of these and other remarkable individuals that illuminates the history of our great Law School. Students here today will add to this story through their own accomplishments following graduation. I hope in some small ways to add to this story also through my service as dean of this Law School.

Northwestern Law School is truly a great law school. The ambitions to make it even greater are at the center of my commitment and are very much my focus. I paint on a rich canvas, already chock full with the imaginative contributions of thousands of faculty, alumni, and friends. of pursuing excellence through the endeavors of a collegial community.

We are not nearly finished, of course. The Law School is a work in progress. And I will strive hard as dean to make sure that this Law School is moving ever forward, that it is preserving the vital legacy of its distinguished past, is enjoying and even reveling in its present success, and is poised to become even greater as a law school whose mission is to prepare the next generation of lawyers with integrity and for service.
First Montgomery Foundation Fellow Works on Justice Reform

Dominique Doan-My Thuy Nong, the first Kenneth and Harle Montgomery Fellow at the Bluhm Legal Clinic, is working with clinic faculty and students to develop initiatives to reduce jail and prison populations in Illinois.

Nong, who began the fellowship in January, graduated from the University of Chicago Law School and recently worked with the Southern Poverty Law Center on strategies to limit the transfer of juveniles to the adult criminal justice system and to improve conditions in Alabama prisons.

Funded by a $250,000 grant from the Kenneth and Harle Montgomery Foundation, the fellowship program trains aspiring clinical teachers and public interest lawyers. Fellows are law school graduates with at least two years of legal practice experience.

“This program will focus attention on an important but neglected area of criminal justice reform—the multifaceted causes and effects of our nation’s high incarceration rates,” says Thomas Geraghty, associate dean for clinical education and director of the clinic. “Students will have a unique opportunity to work with the Montgomery Fellow and faculty on policy issues as well as on behalf of clients who should not be incarcerated.”

Nong identified the disproportionate rate of incarceration of African American males in Illinois as “just one of many injustices that need to be addressed. There are populations that have been marginalized, and inertia and blindness to injustice involving them are frustrating.” She is building relationships with advocacy groups such as the Sentencing Policy Advisory Council, the Cook County Public Defender’s Office, and the Coalition for Prison Reform. Nong’s first project focuses on reducing the population of the Cook County Jail by improving the quality and quantity of information available to the judges who set bond in Cook County’s bond court. At present, bond decisions for 80 to 100 prisoners per day are made by one judge within two hours.

The Montgomery Foundation Fellowship seeks to maintain and expand the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s role in criminal justice reform in cooperation with the clinic’s centers, including the Children and Family Justice Center, the Center on Wrongful Convictions, the Center for International Human Rights, and the MacArthur Justice Center.

Major Victory for MacArthur Justice Center Client

The Roderick MacArthur Justice Center, part of the Law School’s Bluhm Legal Clinic, has won a $25 million verdict for a client who served 16 years in prison for a murder he did not commit.

A federal jury in Chicago in January awarded damages for the harm Thaddeus Jimenez suffered for his wrongful incarceration from 1993, when he was 13, until his exoneration in 2009 at age 30.

MacArthur Justice Center director Locke Bowman handled the civil case, along with Stuart Chanen (JD ’85), Lisa Carter of the Valorem Law Group, and Jon Loey of Loey & Loey.

The Law School’s Center on Wrongful Convictions (CWC) was responsible for the overturning of Jimenez’s conviction in 2009. In 2006 students and lawyers from the CWC, including director Steven L. Drizin (JD ’86), Ali Flaum, and Joshua Tepfer, began reinvestigating the conviction. Together with Chanen, Rachel Vorbeck (JD ’96), and attorneys from Katten Muchin Rosenman, they located the key witness and learned he had recanted his testimony that Jimenez had been the gunman. A taped confession by the real murderer was also recovered. The case was reopened as a result, and Jimenez was granted a certificate of innocence in 2009. That qualified Jimenez for compensation from the state for the miscarriage of justice, and the MacArthur Justice Center took up the civil case.

The MacArthur Justice Center litigates significant criminal justice issues, including prisoner rights, the death penalty, and gun control. It is funded by the J. Roderick MacArthur Foundation of Niles, Illinois.
Thirty-six people wrongfully imprisoned in Malawi have been released, and another 11 are likely to be released this year through the efforts of the Law School’s Center for International Human Rights. Plea bargains have reduced the sentences of others.

For the past five years clinical director Sandra Babcock and students have traveled to Malawi twice a year to urge judges to evaluate the cases of hundreds of prisoners who have been forgotten by the legal system. Many have never had a trial, and there is little prospect they ever will. Despite years in prison, most have never met with a lawyer. Others are on death row even after the system that imposed mandatory death sentences was deemed unconstitutional. Some incarcerated in adult maximum-security prisons are juveniles or were when they were sentenced. Malnutrition and exposure to HIV infection and tuberculosis threaten their lives.

“These are human beings, entitled to a fair trial and fair sentencing, yet they are trapped and completely invisible in Malawi and to the rest of the world,” says Babcock.

The most recent student group traveling to Malawi with Babcock to advocate for voiceless prisoners included Ashagrie Abdi (LLM IHR ’12), Jamie Crofts (JD ’13), Jessica Dwinell (JD ’14), Regina Trillo (LLM IHR ’12), and Angela Walker (JD-LLM IHR ’13). During two weeks in the country in March, they reviewed dozens of files, wrote appeals, interviewed prisoners, and prepared bail applications.

“Student involvement is essential,” says Babcock. “It is a rare opportunity for students to gain real-world, hands-on legal practice while directly changing people’s lives.”

The victory comes on the heels of an opinion in USA v. Ford, a clinic case in which Judge Richard Posner, writing on behalf of the panel, agreed with the center’s student team—Kate Riordan (JD-LLM IHR ’13), Owen McGovern (JD ’12), and Kelly Winslow (JD ’12)—that the defendant suffered a Fourth Amendment violation when police conducted a suggestive photo array 16 months after the offense, evidence that was used in the trial.

“The court largely agreed with our Fourth Amendment analysis, and the opinion includes very helpful language for defendants seeking to challenge photo arrays as unduly suggestive,” says Schrup. Ultimately, the court found the error to be harmless and upheld the conviction.

Students Katherine Moskop (JD ’12), Kimberly Mitchell (JD ’12), and Simon Springett (JD ’12), along with legal assistant Alyssa Huff, also participated in these cases.
Cleaning DePue

For a year and a half the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Environmental Advocacy Center has worked to help clean up the village of DePue in north central Illinois, where pollution from a former zinc smelter and other operations has severely contaminated Lake DePue and most of the town. The lake has been designated an Illinois Superfund site.

DePue’s 1,800 residents are pressuring the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, Exxon Mobil (Mobil Chemicals operated a fertilizer plant, leaving behind a waste stack), and CBS/Viacom (which acquired the company that engaged in zinc smelting and other industrial operations in DePue) to remove hazardous waste.

“DePue’s crisis is about social justice as much as environmental degradation,” says center director Nancy Loeb. “I believe the responsible parties view it as in their best interest to delay cleanup as long as possible. I also believe the lack of resources and voice for this low-income, significantly immigrant community has afforded this crisis far less visibility than if the contaminated waste were in a wealthier community. Our colleagues and students are vigorously urging comprehensive studies and immediate remediation.”

By meeting with legislators, drafting memos to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, collaborating with DePue residents, and urging greater oversight by the state attorney general, center lawyers and students have reenergized the cleanup effort.

Loeb and her students recently collaborated with Northwestern undergraduate chemistry students and chemistry professor Franz Geiger to create an interactive map that visually displays the contamination for the first time. “Virtually the entire village, including backyard vegetable gardens, has been contaminated,” says Loeb.

Spurred on by the center, the IEPA recently approved a revised cleanup schedule that is more detailed and potentially more enforceable than previous ones.

More progress was made with the requirement that DePue officials be copied on all significant documents related to the contamination and have the opportunity to provide expert responses. Northwestern’s Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering has helped to provide such expert responses about groundwater and soil contamination; its findings contradicted reports submitted by Exxon Mobil and CBS/Viacom consultants.

Hoping to inform and mobilize more people on the issue, the center worked with Groundswell educational films to create a website (cleanupdepue.org) with interactive displays of the contamination.

“We are heartened that our involvement has moved the process forward,” says Loeb. “But our work is incremental, and much still needs to change to assure the health and well-being of the people of DePue.”

Entrepreneurs Gather at Annual Conference

Founders, financial executives, and legal professionals from companies including Orbitz, OptionsXpress, Navteq, Excelerate Labs, and Leo Burnett participated in panels during the seventh annual Entrepreneurship Law Center conference, “Inc. to Empire: The Legal Growth of Your Business,” in March. Tom Churchwell (JD ’67), a venture capitalist with more than 20 years of experience working with technology-based startup companies, delivered the keynote speech and shared details of his new business venture.

Panel discussions included “Attracting Venture Capital Funding and Angel Investors,” “The Process of an IPO,” “How to Start a Business,” and “Protecting Your Brand.”

“We were thrilled by the caliber of our panelists this year,” says Esther Barron, director of Northwestern’s Entrepreneurship Law Center, a nonprofit, student-based clinical program affiliated with the Bluhm Legal Clinic. “This conference provides students and entrepreneurs with a wonderful opportunity to learn and build new relationships.”

SumZero founder and CEO Divya Narendra (JD-MBA ’12, second from right) participated in a panel discussion at the annual Entrepreneurship Law Center conference. (Photo by Anjelica Gregory, JD ’13)
Alumni Advocate for Youth and Families

Some Law School alumni who worked with the Children and Family Justice Center as students continue to volunteer with the center, keeping alive their passion for helping young people who are in conflict with the law.

Rusty Perdew (JD ‘99) is working with CFJC attorneys to repeal the life sentence without parole of a juvenile. “We all remember being teenagers. Kids make stupid mistakes and they’re influenced by peer pressure; they don’t foresee the consequences of their actions,” Perdew says. “Yes, they should be punished, but they also should have an opportunity to learn from their mistakes and improve themselves.” In July the US Supreme Court held that mandatory life without parole for juveniles was unconstitutional, so clients such as Perdew’s will soon be petitioning courts to reconsider their life sentence.

Brian Caster (JD ’11) works pro bono on “Project Off the Record” cases: attorneys petition the court to remove a young person from the sex offender registry if it can be proved that he poses no risk to the community. “More often than not, these are good kids who either were abused themselves or just made a wrong turn at a young age. They should have the opportunity to start again on the right foot,” Caster says. Caster’s dedication to these youths extends beyond his role as counsel. He was recently asked to be godfather to the daughter of a young man he is helping to obtain a GED.

Stephanie Kollman (JD ’10) and Kendrick Washington (JD ’10) returned to the clinic as fellows. Kollman advocates raising the age of juvenile court jurisdiction and reforming the parole system for young people, while Washington represents youths at parole revocation hearings.

“Most of our students go on to private practice after graduation,” says center director Julie L. Biehl. “We are grateful that many of our alumni continue to donate their time and energy to the representation of children even while meeting the demands of their challenging full-time jobs. Their pro bono efforts are of tremendous benefit to our clients.”

CWC/BGA Investigation Wins Murrow Award

The Law School’s Center on Wrongful Convictions and the Better Government Association received the Radio and Television Digital News Association’s prestigious Edward R. Murrow Award for outstanding achievements in electronic journalism for their 2011 investigation “The High Cost of Wrongful Convictions.”

Cowritten by Rob Warden, CWC executive director, and John Conroy, a former BGA senior investigator, the website series exposed the human and financial toll of alleged government and police misconduct that led to 85 people being incarcerated for violent crimes they did not commit. To read the award-winning reporting, visit www.bettergov.org/investigations/wrongful_convictions_1.aspx.

Part of the Bluhm Legal Clinic at the Law School, the CWC is one of the nation’s leading advocacy and research organizations dedicated to identifying and rectifying wrongful convictions and other serious miscarriages of justice.
With the help of students, faculty, and staff at Northwestern Law’s Bluhm Legal Clinic, 11 wrongfully convicted men were exonerated and released from prison from October 2011 to January 2012—the single largest cluster of murder exonerations in a four-month period.

Photo: Terrill Swift outside the Cook County Criminal Courts Building after a judge threw out his conviction. (AP Photo/Charles Rex Arbogast)
The feel of grass beneath their feet takes some getting used to. A hug from a loved one is nothing less than a miracle. Everyday events seem surreal and heartbreakingly dear. After languishing in jail year after miserable year, 11 wrongfully convicted men—Jonathan Barr, James Harden, Harold Richardson, Jacques Rivera, Juan Rivera, Michael Saunders, Shaine Sharp, Terrill Swift, Robert Taylor, Vincent Thames, and Robert Lee Veal—were released after serving a total of 186 years for crimes they did not commit. Of the 11, all but one were teenagers when arrested.

Their freedom represents the single largest cluster of murder exonerations in any four-month period in the history of the innocence movement, largely due to the efforts of the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Center on Wrongful Convictions (CWC) and Center on Wrongful Convictions of Youth (CWCY) at Northwestern Law.

Terrill Swift was exonerated in January. Arrested for rape and murder at age 17, he was subsequently convicted even though DNA evidence excluded him from the crimes. A confession he signed, made with no adult present other than a police officer, was the only evidence that put him behind bars for 17 years. After his release from prison on parole, he was required to endure weekly sex offender counseling and the shame of having his name on a sex offender registry.

“I was terrified and was told if I just signed the document, I could go back home to my family. If I didn’t, I’d spend the rest of my life in jail,” Swift recalls when describing what led to the signing of a false confession. CWCY
staff attorney Joshua Tepfer says Swift’s case “screamed out” to him and adds, “I’m drawn to juvenile cases where an entire case is based on a confession. Kids in a police station are scared and often will say whatever police and prosecutors want. Terrill’s confession conflicted with physical evidence that demonstrated his innocence, but it didn’t matter. His experience is repeated again and again in other cases in which convictions rest on confessions made by juveniles.”

Tepfer notes an irony of law enforcement: police interview children who are witnesses differently than children who are suspects. Officers follow strict guidelines for witnesses because it is widely recognized that children are easily suggestible, but, says Tepfer, “all this is thrown out the window when the child is a suspect.”

Swift and the other exonerees are rediscoversing life outside of prison as they struggle to find apartments and jobs; deal with the reactions of friends, family, and the media; and grapple to find sense in the senselessness of their experience. Finding purpose from his tribulation, Swift now conducts workshops that teach school-age kids why they must read and understand everything they sign. At the beginning of each workshop Swift asks students to sign an attendance sheet. At one high school 119 of 120 students signed the form, only to find out they had thereby confessed to cheating on a math exam. He wants kids to avoid the kind of mistake that “cost me half my life.”

Exoneree Jacques Rivera had been sentenced to 80 years in prison for murder, based solely on the eyewitness testimony of a 12-year-old who several days later told police officers he made a mistake. This admission went ignored for years. “I never gave up hope,” says Rivera. “I knew I was innocent. Patience, determination, and faith kept me going.” After a long search, CWC assistant executive director Jennifer Linzer and investigator Cynthia Estes tracked down the witness who had testified against Rivera. “He knew why we were there, and without us asking him a single question, he began crying, speaking of redemption,” says CWC senior staff attorney Jane Raley. “He made a full and spontaneous recantation right then, told us that he lied at trial, that he made a mistake, that he tried to correct it, but no one would listen.” Rivera was released in October 2011 after serving nearly 23 years behind bars. “Most cases are not overturned in the absence of DNA, with only a witness recantation,” explains Raley. “Jacques’s exoneration is a triumph.”

The CWC and CWCY’s legal team includes staff lawyers Karen Daniel, Jane Raley, Judy Royal (JD ’81), Josh Tepfer, and Laura Nirider (JD ’08) as well as CWC director Steven Drizin (JD ’86) and Jeff Urdangen, who heads the Center for Criminal Defense (CCD) and also works on CWC cases, as do dozens of law students and pro bono partners and associates from Chicago law firms. The centers receive some 200 letters a month from which the staff determines which cases to pursue after conducting extensive research. In cases involving multiple defendants such as the Dixmoor Five (Taylor, Barr, Harden, Sharp, and Veal) or the Englewood Four (Swift, Saunders, Richardson, and Thames), center attorneys represent only one defendant (because of conflict of interest considerations). Center attorneys work with other lawyers, often including Northwestern Law alumni like Stuart Chanen (JD ’85) of the Valorem Group, who represented codefendants Veal in the Dixmoor case and Thames in the Englewood case, and focus on cases where innocence can be proven, such as through DNA evidence or with old-fashioned gumshoe detective work. “We see so many examples where the only shred of evidence that sends someone to die in prison is a forced confession, faulty science, an unreliable witness, or snitch testimony,” says CWC executive director Rob Warden.

When the CWC opened in 1998, wrongful convictions were viewed as rare exceptions. “Our efforts not only free innocent people but

Jacques Rivera after his release from Cook County Jail in October 2011. (Photo: Jennifer Linzer)
also reveal mistakes and missteps at every juncture of our justice system: from the moment the yellow crime tape goes up to the last appeal,” says Warden. “The work of the CWC has contributed to the exoneration of 36 men and women and counting.”

From freeing individual clients to reforming the legal system, the work of the CWC is transformative. Drizin says, “We take clients out of abject misery and return them to the streets, free. Perhaps most inspiring is seeing how it affects our students, the passion they bring to the work, the ways in which their worldviews change, seeing them come up with remarkably creative legal strategies that some of us who have been involved in the game for a long time didn’t think of ourselves.”

Working side by side with CWC, CWCY, and pro bono lawyers, students reinvestigate each crime, tracking down witnesses, questioning detectives, and poring through forensic reports. They advocate tirelessly for appeals, present before prison review boards, and submit requests for certificates of innocence.

“The CWC has given me extraordinary opportunities to learn from some of the best attorneys around and take on responsibilities most other law students do not,” says Rebecca Stephens (JD ’13), who worked on Terrill Swift’s case. “In addition to writing parts of briefs that are filed in court, I participate in cases from start to finish: developing a strategy, filing pleadings, arguing motions, and doing everything in between.”

Sarah Terman (JD ’08), a former CWC student, now volunteers with the CWC. “My clinical professors at the center guided me in meeting with my first client, drafting my first brief, and preparing for my first oral argument,” she says. “Acquiring that foundational experience as a third-year law student allowed me to really hit the ground running in my first job after graduation.”

As important as professional experience are the insights into the power of attorneys. “Our day at the office can extinguish a life, tear apart a family, or free someone from a crime they did not commit,” Terman says. “There is no room for complacency.”

It is the potential to change flawed systems, as well as the power to help individuals, that motivates Terman and other alumni to continue to work on center cases. “Those of us who have been part of the center seem not to be able to leave,” she says. “We come back; we get our firms to commit. This is such important work.”

Terman and her colleagues launched the center’s Justice Council, a junior board that offers new alumni the chance to stay involved with the CWC even if their firms don’t have a pro bono relationship. In June the Justice Council hosted its first fundraiser, a welcome-home party for the recent exonerees. The more than 500 guests attending “were honored to hear firsthand stories from several of the exonerees,” says council president Katie Pelech (JD ’10). “We also were so happy to raise almost $65,000 to be invested in freeing more people wrongfully convicted of crimes.”

“When we are successful as we have been this past year, the work is incomparably rewarding, but it is very labor and cost intensive,” says Raley. “We travel to interview witnesses, track down leads; we hire the best forensic experts. Without pro bono service from attorneys—like Terri Mascherin (JD ’84), Tom Sullivan, and Andrew Vail at Jenner and Block, and Ron Safer and his team at Schiff Hardin and Waite—along with hours of work from our intrepid, ingenious students and the financial support from our many contributors, this would all be impossible.”

Two more wrongfully convicted men received their independence in July. Andre Davis, who spent 32 years in prison for rape and murder—a longer prison term than that of any other known innocent person in Illinois—was exonerated and released from prison after DNA evidence linked the crime to another man. Michael Winston, a client of Urdangen and the CCD, had served six-and-a-half years of a 40-year sentence based on an erroneous identification.

Currently, the Center on Wrongful Convictions is working to overturn the conviction of Kristine Bunch, who has finally been granted a new trial on arson and murder charges in connection with the death of her son. “For every Robert Taylor,” says Rob Warden, “there is a Kristine Bunch waiting for justice. We don’t give up on them.”

### ELEVEN MEN FREED IN FOUR MONTHS

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FACULTY FOCUS

Kontorovitch Receives Federalist Society Award

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies in March honored Northwestern Law professor Eugene Kontorovitch with its national 2012 Paul M. Bator Award. The award recognizes an academic under age 40 for excellence in legal scholarship, commitment to teaching, concern for students, and significant public impact.

Denny Ng, a University of Chicago Law School student who served on the selection committee, said of Kontorovitch, “Current and former students describe him as engaging, brilliant, always accessible, shockingly honest, and the best teacher they’ve ever had.”Ng added that Kontorovitch has a passion for “crafting rigorous scholars.”

Kontorovitch’s work has appeared not only in scholarly journals but also in newspapers such as the New York Post and the Jerusalem Post. He is currently a member of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, New Jersey, where he is writing Justice at Sea: What Piracy Teaches about the State of International Law, a book under contract with Harvard University Press.

The award memorializes Paul M. Bator, a renowned scholar of constitutional law and federal jurisdiction.

Dean Rodriguez Elected to ALI Council

Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez was elected to the council of the prestigious American Law Institute at the annual meeting in May in Washington, DC, an event that draws more than 600 judges, lawyers, and legal scholars from the United States and abroad.

Rodriguez was one of six members elected this year to the council, a group of prominent judges, lawyers, and legal scholars that is the governing body of the ALI. He will serve a five-year term.

ALI president Roberta Cooper Ramo welcomed “these eminent and talented” new council members, who she said will ensure “that the ALI’s intellectual work continues to be of the highest quality.”

ALI is the nation’s leading independent organization producing scholarly work to clarify, modernize, and improve the law. The institute drafts, discusses, revises, and publishes Restatements of the Law, model statutes, and principles of law that are enormously influential in the courts and legislatures as well as in legal scholarship and education.

Diamond Elected to AAAS

Professor Shari Seidman Diamond has been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, an honor that places her among the world’s most accomplished leaders in academia, public affairs, the humanities, business, and the arts. She is one of 220 “thinkers and doers” who will be inducted during an October ceremony at the academy’s headquarters in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

“We look forward to drawing on the knowledge and expertise of these distinguished men and women to advance solutions to the pressing policy challenges of the day,” said Leslie C. Berlowitz, president of the academy, which is one of the nation’s oldest and most prestigious honorary societies and a leading center for independent policy research.

Diamond is the Howard J. Trienens Professor of Law and a research professor at the American Bar Foundation. An attorney and social psychologist, she is one of the foremost empirical researchers on jury process and legal decision making, including the use of science by the courts. She has authored or coauthored more than 90 articles and essays in law reviews and behavioral science journals.
Symposium Honors Professor Redish

Academics from across the country, including some of Martin H. Redish’s former students, celebrated the illustrious professor’s 40 years as a Law School faculty member by gathering for a daylong symposium in March. Papers from the “Festschrift” will be published in the Law Review in 2013.

“Martin Redish hit the ground running at Northwestern almost 40 years ago, and he shows no signs of slowing down,” said Robert W. Bennett, the Nathaniel L. Nathanson Professor of Law. "He is both insightful and indefatigable, a combination that has produced wonderful contributions to legal scholarship and the law."

John O. McGinnis, the George C. Dix Professor in Constitutional Law, said, “Marty Redish is a force of nature come to earth in the form of a legal scholar. His powerful intellect has organized vast areas of law, struck fear into the hearts of other academics, and changed the course of doctrine on the Supreme Court.”

A panel of former students discussed how Redish, the Louis and Harriet Ancel Professor of Law and Public Policy, influenced their professional and personal lives.

According to Andrea M. Matwyshyn (JD ’99), assistant professor of legal studies and business ethics at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School, “Professor Redish’s popularity with students rests in his versatility: he is the rare breed of professor who simultaneously functions as a model of both practical legal and scholarly excellence” for students seeking to enter law practice and for students aspiring to become academics. “In one way or another,” Matwyshyn said, “all of his students want to grow up to become Professor Redish.”

“Marty inspired me to love the law, and I’m forever grateful to him for teaching me what it means to be a good and decent lawyer,” said Matthew B. Arnould (JD ’09), an associate at Ropes & Gray in Boston.

A number of notable legal scholars and jurists sent notes of congratulation, including Martha Minow, dean and Jeremiah Smith Jr. Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, Redish’s alma mater, and US Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsberg, who stated, “One cannot seriously engage in the study of constitutional law and federal jurisdiction without taking account of the great body of work produced by Professor Martin H. Redish . . . Justices who have referred to his writings include Brennan, Marshall, Powell, Rehnquist, Stevens, O’Connor, Scalia, Thomas, and, most recently, Chief Justice Roberts.”

Redish, who is also senior counsel for Sidley Austin LLP, is one of the foremost legal scholars in the fields of federal jurisdiction, civil procedure, and constitutional law and was ranked the 16th most-cited legal scholar of all time by William S. Hein & Co. in 2009. He has authored or coauthored more than 90 articles and 16 books, including Wholesale Justice: Constitutional Democracy and the Problem of the Class Action Lawsuit, Federal Jurisdiction: Tensions in the Allocation of Judicial Power, and Civil Procedure: A Modern Approach, considered one of the leading casebooks in civil procedure. His forthcoming book The Adversary First Amendment: Free Expression and the Foundations of American Democracy will be published in 2013. He is working on a new book to be entitled American Constitutionalism: The Role of an Independent Judiciary in Democratic Theory.
Black Awarded Public Health Research Grant

Northwestern Law professor Bernard S. Black and University of Illinois law professor David Hyman have received a $450,000 grant from Public Health Law Research, a national program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, to conduct research on healthcare law and policy.

Their study, “Does Mandatory Public Infection Reporting Affect Infection Rates?,” explores whether reporting prompts hospitals to reduce infections, to change the way they report infections, or both, and examines the ways hospital infection preventionists and consumers use the reports.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, healthcare-associated infections kill approximately 100,000 Americans a year.

Black is the Nicholas D. Chabraja Professor at the School of Law and the Kellogg School of Management and professor of finance at Kellogg. He is also managing director of the Social Science Research Network, www.ssrn.com, a website that disseminates social science and humanities research findings, and founding chair of the annual Conference on Empirical Legal Studies.

QUOTED // Faculty discuss their research interests

Tonja Jacobi // PROFESSOR OF LAW

“The question that drives all of my work in federal courts is: ‘How do judges respond to institutional constraints?’ These constraints include vertical constraints, such as the possibility of review by a higher court; horizontal constraints, such as how to craft a broad coalition on a multi-judge panel; and judicial role constraints, such as how can judges address an issue of interest if the parties have yet to argue that question before the court. I combine doctrinal, empirical, and formal analysis to predict and analyze strategic judicial behavior in response to such constraints. I consider the competing assumptions people make about what judges care about, map out the implications of those assumptions, and ask whether the evidence we have really fits the predictions.”

Thomas J. Brennan // PROFESSOR OF LAW; PROFESSOR OF FINANCE, KELLOGG SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT (COURTESY)

“A main focus of my research is the exploration of the relationship between tax law and finance. I have studied how tax rules affect financial decisions, such as the changes in spending and investment behavior of US-based multinational firms in the wake of the temporary repatriation tax holiday enacted in October 2004. I have also studied the ways in which modern financial economics can provide theoretical tools for better understanding the impact of taxes, such as using option pricing techniques to determine the ‘price’ of a nonlinear tax on capital. In ongoing research, I continue to investigate the interdependence between tax and finance so as to gain a full and rich understanding of both areas.”
New Faculty

A trio of new professors are joining the Law School faculty this fall: Erin Delaney, Joshua B. Fischman, and Nadav Shoked. Each brings a strong record of teaching and scholarship, and, collectively, their research blends the eclectic mix of empiricism and public law expertise that distinguishes the Northwestern Law faculty.

ERIN DELANEY
Assistant Professor of Law

AB Harvard College
MPhil, PhD University of Cambridge
JD New York University

“PASSIONATE AND ENGAGED” STUDENTS and “dynamic energy and excitement” are among Erin Delaney’s early impressions of Northwestern University’s School of Law. She also notes the school’s balanced priorities: “I am looking forward to working among brilliant faculty who feel students and scholarship are equally important.”

Delaney is an expert in comparative constitutional law and constitutional design; US constitutional law and federal courts; the institutional design of federal legal systems; and European Union law. Before joining the Northwestern Law faculty, she was an academic fellow and lecturer at Columbia Law School.

Delaney’s research seeks answers to questions about constitutional norms: How do societies self-identify? What are the important values people choose to constitutionalize? When are they legitimate? Who gets to determine that legitimacy? How do different societies answer these questions to reflect their needs and desires?

Through comparative study, Delaney encourages her students to think beyond their assumptions about the law. “I really want them to question their constitutional system and know why it has developed in the way it has, so that they can critique or celebrate it with a deeper knowledge,” she says. “I want them to take a critical look at the Constitution and the courts, because as lawyers they will have to challenge what they hear and see and seek to improve on it in any way they can.”

A graduate of Harvard College, Delaney received her JD from New York University School of Law, where she was editor-in-chief of the Law Review. She also has an MPhil in European studies and a PhD in international studies from the University of Cambridge. After graduating from law school, Delaney clerked for Judge Guido Calabresi on the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and for Justice David Souter on the US Supreme Court. While at the University of Cambridge, she was a Wiener-Anspach Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute of European Studies at L’Université Libre de Bruxelles. Her dissertation, Promoting Federation: The Role of a Constitutional Court in Federalist States, won the Walter Bagehot Prize from the United Kingdom Political Studies Association for the best dissertation in government and public administration.
AN EXPERT IN LAW AND ECONOMICS, empirical methods, and judicial decision making, Joshua Fischman comes to the Law School from the University of Virginia, where he has been associate professor of law since 2008. He taught courses in administrative law and quantitative methods.

“Many of the difficult questions in administrative law center around who has the authority to make a decision, how legal rules and other influences constrain a decision maker’s discretion, and how the decision should be reviewed by a superior or by a court,” says Fischman. “My research has very much informed my perspective on how these agents reach their decisions and on the implications for the regulatory state.”

Fischman incorporates empirical research into his classroom curriculum, drawing from economics and political science and striking a balance between theory and practice. “Of course, it’s always essential to learn the rules, but knowing the doctrine only gets you so far,” he says. “The real challenges are learning how to apply rules in specific scenarios, how to fill in gaps, and how to reconcile conflicting rules. To do that, students need to have a deeper understanding of the purposes of the rules and how these rules balance competing interests.”

A graduate of Princeton University, Fischman earned a law degree from Yale, where he was senior editor of the *Yale Journal on Regulation*, and a PhD in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was an assistant professor of economics at Tufts University before joining the University of Virginia. He also worked as a quantitative analyst in the equity derivatives group at KBC Financial Products and for D. E. Shaw & Company. He has presented his research at a variety of conferences, including the annual meeting of the American Law and Economics Association, the National Bureau of Economics Research Summer Institute, and the Conference on Empirical Legal Studies.

Fischman is “excited and honored” to join the Law School faculty. “Northwestern has first-rate students and a vibrant and highly interdisciplinary faculty. I look forward to academic interaction with my students and colleagues."

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**JEFFREY SHEFFIELD**
Senior Lecturer (beginning spring 2013)

BA University of Chicago  
JD Harvard University

Jeffrey Sheffield, a senior partner at Kirkland and Ellis in Chicago, concentrates his practice in the areas of tax planning, mergers, acquisitions, and spinoffs, with a focus on complex tax planning for publicly traded companies and consolidated groups. He has written many articles on tax matters and speaks regularly at tax conferences throughout the United States.

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**NEW IN 2013**

Two more scholars will be joining the Northwestern Law faculty in 2013. Jeffrey Sheffield will serve as a senior lecturer beginning in spring 2013, and Matthew Spitzer as professor of law beginning in summer 2013.
NADAV SHOKED is an emerging scholar of state and local government law, property, land use, and legal history. He was previously a visiting professor at the University of Texas School of Law, where he taught property, American legal history, and housing law and policy.

“Property is one of the most basic components of organized society. Property laws regulate our everyday lives to a degree rarely matched by any other field of law. Since we all live somewhere, we’re all deeply affected by the laws governing the uses of land,” Shoked says.

“Property and local government law are very closely related. Each regulates the relationship between holders of different property rights living within one community,”

Shoked challenges his students to think deeply about what the law can and cannot do in attempting to design our social lives. “There are important skills to be acquired once we start to answer these questions. I want students to be able to connect doctrine to policy. And I want them to formulate their arguments in a manner that is persuasive regardless of one’s positions.”

Shoked completed an SJD and LLM at Harvard Law School and was a fellow with the Weatherhead Center for International Affairs’ Project on Justice, Welfare, and Economics at Harvard University’s Faculty of Arts and Sciences. He holds an LLB from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, where he twice received the Rector of the Hebrew University Award, the university’s highest honor.

He clerked for Justice Eliezer Rivlin of the Supreme Court of Israel. He taught at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and was also an associate at the New York offices of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, & Jacobson.

Shoked looks forward to continuing his research at the Law School. “The intellectual and academic rigor of the faculty at Northwestern Law is unparalleled,” he says. “The support for research and the school’s emphasis on academics create an environment that I really look forward to experiencing.”

MATTHEW L. SPITZER
Professor of Law (beginning summer 2013)

BA University of California, Los Angeles
JD University of Southern California
PhD California Institute of Technology

Matthew L. Spitzer will return to the school where he began his academic career when he joins the faculty of Northwestern Law as a tenured professor next summer.

Now the Hayden W. Head Regents Chair for Faculty Excellence at the University of Texas School of Law, Spitzer was an assistant professor of law at Northwestern from 1979 to 1981 and is remembered fondly by a number of faculty members. He left Northwestern for the University of Southern California Gould School of Law, his alma mater, and was dean there from 2000 to 2006.

In addition to his law degree Spitzer holds a PhD from the California Institute of Technology. A pioneer in the application of social science to law, he has been on both the business and law faculties at the University of Texas since July 2010.

Spitzer is an expert in law and economics, broadcast regulation, and communications and mass media law. He has taught administrative law, broadcast regulation, and economic analysis of law. Among his publications are several articles relating to legal education and law school administration.

“I am thrilled to be joining the faculty of one of the finest law schools in North America,” Spitzer says. “The energy, insight, and creativity of the faculty, students, and alumni of the Northwestern University School of Law are unsurpassed. Because of the extremely high quality of Northwestern University, the setting at the waterfront in Chicago’s Streeterville neighborhood, and the resources available to improve the Law School even further, the future looks very, very good. I am truly excited to be a part of it.”
Visiting Faculty 2012–13

Northwestern Law welcomes the following faculty who will be visiting during the 2012–13 academic year:

**Sungjoon Cho**
Visiting Professor (Spring 2013)
LLB, MPA, Seoul National University
LLM, University of Michigan
SJD, Harvard University

Sungjoon Cho is visiting from IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law, where he is professor of law and a Norman and Edna Freehling Scholar. He teaches courses in international law, international trade law, international business transactions, and comparative law. Before coming to the United States, Cho represented the government of the Republic of Korea in negotiations under the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Cho currently serves as adviser on international affairs and global industrial cooperation to the Korean Ministry of Knowledge Economy.

**Tara Leigh Grove**
Visiting Professor (Fall 2012)
BA, Duke University
JD, Harvard University

Tara Leigh Grove's research interests include federal courts, constitutional law, statutory interpretation, and civil procedure. After clerking for Judge Emilio Garza on the US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, she spent four years as an appellate attorney for the US Department of Justice, where she argued 15 cases in the courts of appeals. She is visiting from William and Mary Law School.

**Emily Kadens**
Visiting Professor (Fall 2012)
BA, MA, JD, University of Chicago
MA, PhD, Princeton University

Emily Kadens is visiting from the University of Texas at Austin, where she is the Baker and Botts Professor in Law. She specializes in European legal history, and her current research focuses on the historical problem of how custom functioned as law, the history of bankruptcy, and early modern commercial law. She has clerked for Judge Danny J. Boggs on the US Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

**Elizabeth Glazer**
Visiting Professor (Spring 2013)
BA, MA, University of Pennsylvania
JD, University of Chicago

Elizabeth Glazer is visiting from the law school at Hofstra University, where she is the co-director of the Hofstra LGBT Rights Fellowship. Her research examines the topic of exclusion in the First Amendment, antidiscrimination law, and property law. Recent work has focused on the legal treatment of sexual minorities—specifically, bisexuals, transgender individuals, and polyamorists—who do not fit precisely into antidiscrimination law’s established identity categories. Glazer’s work has appeared in the Northwestern University Law Review, the Georgetown Law Journal, and the Iowa Law Review, among other journals.
Pierre Legrand
Visiting Professor (Spring 2013)
BCL, LLB, McGill University
MLitt, University of Oxford
DEA, PhD, Université Panthéon-Sorbonne
PhD, Lancaster University
Pierre Legrand is director of postgraduate studies in globalization and legal pluralism at the Sorbonne. He has taught and lectured in the United States, Canada, Australia, China, Brazil, and Singapore and throughout Europe. He teaches and writes in comparative legal studies with reference to theoretical issues arising from comparative interventions.

Sheldon Lyke
Visiting Assistant Professor (2012–13)
AB, Princeton University
JD, Northwestern University
PhD, University of Chicago
Sheldon Lyke has served as a lecturer at the University of Chicago and the Illinois Institute of Technology. He has taught courses including Race as Property, Sexuality and Human Rights, and Contemporary Constitutional Issues. His current work examines race and sexuality as forms of property in the context of affirmative action and uses empirical methods and sociological theory to study the role of law and its institutions in the stratification of racial and sexual minorities within society.

Mary-Hunter McDonnell
Visiting Assistant Professor (returning for 2012–13)
BA, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
MS, Northwestern University
JD, Harvard University
Mary-Hunter McDonnell’s research interests lie at the intersection of law and corporate behavior, including corporate governance, the punishment of corporate transgressions, and the formal and informal mechanisms through which we attempt to regulate corporate behavior.

Leonard Riskin
Visiting Professor (Fall 2012)
BS, University of Wisconsin–Madison
JD, New York University
LLM, Yale University
Leonard Riskin is the Chesterfield Smith Professor of Law at the University of Florida’s Levin College of Law. His work centers on mindsets with which lawyers and other dispute resolvers approach their work. Since 1980 he has been mediating, writing about mediation, and training lawyers and law students in mediation and other methods of dispute resolution. He previously served as C. A. Leedy Professor of Law and Isidor Loeb Professor of Law at the University of Missouri–Columbia School of Law, where he founded and, for 20 years, directed the Center for the Study of Dispute Resolution.

Cristina Tilley
Visiting Assistant Professor (returning for 2012–13)
BSJ, JD, Northwestern University
Cristina Tilley (JD ’99) is a former news reporter who focuses on media law issues. She has taught courses in media law and ethics at Northwestern and at DePaul University’s College of Communications. As a member of the appellate group at Mayer Brown, she worked extensively on asbestos litigation, securities class action issues, and First Amendment matters. She clerked for Judge Richard D. Cudahy of the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.
Faculty Publications

The Northwestern Law faculty produces world-class scholarship on a diverse range of contemporary legal issues. The following is a selection of scholarly works by residential faculty published between January 1, 2011, and June 30, 2012.

RONALD J. ALLEN
John Henry Wigmore Professor of Law

“Transplanting the European Court of Justice: Tipping the Balance: International Courts and Legal Integration in the Andes: Lawmaking by Islands of Effective International Adjudication: The Global Spread of European Style International Courts. Annual Professor of Law (by courtesy).”


SANDRA BABCOCK
Clinical Professor of Law


MICHAEL BARSABERNARD BLACK
Senior Lecturer


Nicholas D. Chabraja Professor of Law and Business


KAREN ALTER
Professor of Law (by courtesy)


KENNETH AYOTTE
Professor of Law


KAREN ALTER
Professor of Law (by courtesy)


ROBERT W. BENNETT
Nathaniel L. Nathanson Professor of Law


THOMAS J. BRENNAN
Professor of Law


ROBERT P. BURNS
Professor of Law


“Narrative and Drama in the American Trial.” Postmodern Openings. 2011.

“What Will We Lose If the Trial Vanishes?” Ohio Northern University Law Review. 2011.
BOOK EXCERPT

All the Missing Souls: A Personal History of the War Crimes Tribunals

BY DAVID J. SCEFFER
Princeton University Press, 2011

Isaiah prophesied, “And the loftiness of man shall be bowed down, and the haughtiness of man shall be made low.” That prediction bore truth in my lifetime and on my watch.

I recall Freetown, Sierra Leone, in February 1999. A teenage girl named Nancy lay before me in the shade of a small, overcrowded hospital where mutilated victims, some only children, waited for miracles that never arrived. Their bodies were grotesquely disfigured. Nancy, in shock, remained mute. Drug-crazed rebel boys had brutally gang-raped her and poured molten plastic into her eyes during their rampage through the city. For me, Nancy’s plight once again evoked the horror of atrocities that erupted at massive crime scenes throughout the 1990s….

Often, while listening to senior officials sitting comfortably in the White House Situation Room explain why other national priorities trumped atrocities and the pursuit of war criminals, I wanted Nancy and the other mutilated bodies and missing souls of girls, boys, women, and men of Bosnia, Rwanda, eastern Congo, and Sierra Leone to file silently through that wood-paneled room and remind policy-makers of the fate of ordinary human beings. Who among the powerful would embrace the new imperative to confront hostis humani generis, the enemy of all mankind? Who would compel atrocity lords to heel before the bar of justice?

During the last decade of the twentieth century, one of the most ambitious judicial experiments in the history of humankind—a global assault on the architects of atrocities—found its purpose as mass killings and ethnic cleansing consumed entire regions of the earth. The grand objective since 1993 has been to end impunity at the highest levels of government and the military not only for genocide, which captures the popular imagination with its heritage in the Holocaust, but also for the far less understood offenses of crimes against humanity and even war crimes.…

I had the lead American job of building five separate war crimes tribunals….On the one hand, this initiative marked a sad commentary on the state of the world at the close of the twentieth century—fifty years or so after the Holocaust and the Nuremberg and Tokyo tribunals and two decades after the atrocity crimes that devastated Cambodia during the rule of Pol Pot. On the other hand, my ambassadorship demonstrated that the United States recognized the gravity of the situation and rose to the challenge.

Scheffer is the Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law and director of the Law School’s Center for International Human Rights.
In the middle of a wave of the plague in 822/1419, Ṣadr al-Din b. al-‘Ajami, the muhtasib [a legal official who was the regulator of markets and public spaces] of Cairo, took the will of Cairo with him for assistance on a mission against wrongful actions occurring in the city. The chroniclers reported this muhtasib’s actions succinctly: He poured out thousands of bottles of wine and broke them. He prevented prostitutes from seeking business in the markets and “suspicious places” and forbade the public display of hashish. He instructed women to stop wailing for the dead, and also acted against Christians and Jews. This short report invites an exploration of the wide range of wrongs, punishments, and uses of discretion that lie beneath the surface of the text.

The actions that the muhtasib took had ample support in legal doctrine. Scholars prohibited consumption of wine by Muslims, wailing for the dead, consumption of hashish, and prostitution (and, indeed, fornication generally). The meaningful aspects of this event, however, only begin with the observation that Ibn al-‘Ajami went after actions that were impermissible to Muslims. Why did the muhtasib choose to pursue these behaviors at this time, and how did he decide what to do about these forbidden substances and actions?

Stilt is a professor of law.

**BOOK EXCERPT**

*Islamic Law in Action: Authority, Discretion, and Everyday Experiences in Mamluk Egypt*

**BY KRISTEN A. STILT**

Oxford University Press, 2011


**PETER DICOLA**

Associate Professor of Law


**STEVEN A. DRIZIN**

Clinical Professor of Law


**ZEV EIGEN**

Associate Professor of Law


**Ezra Friedman**

Associate Professor of Law


**Daniel Gandert**

Lecturer


**Stephen B. Goldberg**

Professor of Law Emeritus


**David D. Haddock**

Professor of Law

JOHN P. HEINZ
Owen L. Coon Professor of Law Emeritus

ALLAN HORWICH
Senior Lecturer

JOYCE HUGHES
Professor of Law

ELIZABETH INGLEHART
Clinical Assistant Professor of Law

TONJA JACOBI
Professor of Law

JOSHUA SETH KLEINFELD
Assistant Professor of Law

JONATHAN KOEHLER
Beatrice Kuhn Professor of Law

EUGENE KONTOROVICH
Professor of Law

ANDREW KOPPELMAN
John Paul Stevens Professor of Law

STEVEN LUBET
Edna B. and Ednyfed H. Williams Memorial Professor of Law

JOSEPH MARGULIES
Clinical Professor of Law

JOHN O. MCGINNIS
George C. Dix Professor in Constitutional Law

JANICE NADLER
Benjamin Mazur Summer Research Professor of Law

KATHLEEN DILLON NARKO
Clinical Associate Professor of Law

LAURA H. NIRIDER
Clinical Fellow
BOOK EXCERPT

An Injury Law Constitution

BY MARSHALL S. SHAPO

Oxford University Press, 2012

In part, this book seeks to explain the links between our injury law and the views and attitudes of ordinary people. The importance of that linkage is the way it ties in with our faith in democratic institutions. For the law depends on ordinary people for perceptions of the justice it metes out, and thus for its integrity. It is perhaps not surprising that in an area of legal conflict so riven with social tension and often literally filled with blood and pain, our injury law as it has developed has taken on constitutional dimensions.

After analyzing the concept of an injury law constitution, this book delves into the idea of legal rights, an idea that springs easily to the minds of citizens and residents of a nation born from a strong conception of rights. We examine the concept of injury itself, noting that some events that many people would view as harms are not considered to be injuries by the law. We place these concepts in the context of legal doctrines and legislative definitions that have developed over more than two centuries of national existence, and of the structure of law through which those concepts are defined and interpreted. All these topics may be viewed as layers of a system that are piled on top of each other and that sometimes exchange genetic information.

One of the principal elements of the injury law constitution is tort law. Another is the set of statutory compensation schemes, which pay out more money each year than do tort recoveries. Its third major dimension resides in our broad array of safety statutes and regulations. The injury law constitution also includes various informal guides to conduct embedded in national culture and various subcultures. These are a cluster of ideas, principles, attitudes, and perceptions—often notions derived from ideologies not articulated—that are literally constitutive of our society.

Shapo is the Frederic P. Vose Professor of Law.


DANIEL B. RODRIGUEZ
Dean and Harold Washington Professor


SUSAN SPIES ROTH
Clinical Assistant Professor of Law
“Climbing the Ladder: It’s the Little Things That Count.” *Chicago Lawyer*. 2011.

MAX SCHANZENBACH
Professor of Law

DAVID SCHEFFER
Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law
*All the Missing Souls: A Personal History of the War Crimes Tribunals*. Princeton University Press. 2012. (Read an excerpt on page 37.)


SARAH O’ROURKE SCHRUP
Clinical Assistant Professor of Law

HELENE S. SHAPO
Professor of Law Emerita


MARSHALL S. SHAPO
Frederic P. Vose Professor of Law
*An Injury Law Constitution*. Oxford University Press. 2012. (Read an excerpt on page 40.)


JULIET SORENSEN
Clinical Assistant Professor of Law


JAMES B. SPETA
Professor of Law

DANIEL F. SPULBER
Professor of Law (by courtesy)


KRISTEN STILT
Professor of Law
*Islamic Law in Action: Authority, Discretion, and Everyday Experiences in Mamluk Egypt*. Oxford University Press. 2011. (Read an excerpt on page 38.)

JOSHUA A. TEPFER
Visiting Clinical Assistant Professor of Law


EMERSON H. TILLER
J. Landis Martin Professor of Law and Business

CYNTHIA WILSON
Clinical Associate Professor of Law

ROBERT WOOTTON
Senior Lecturer


CLIFFORD ZIMMERMAN
Clinical Associate Professor of Law
Northwestern Law's innovative approach to legal education continues to produce lawyers who are practice ready and prepared for an ever-changing profession.

The drumbeat of change in legal education grows louder by the day, as the new legal marketplace increasingly demands that law graduates—from day one—not only think like lawyers but also act like lawyers. While law schools across the nation scramble to find more effective ways of training their students, Northwestern Law continues to set the standard in producing practice-ready lawyers.

“At many schools innovation in legal education is being forced by changes in the market,” says Dean Rodriguez. “At Northwestern Law we have long been a leader in this regard. Over the years we have developed a distinctive and innovative strategy for preparing students for the evolving legal economy.” The strategy drove changes in both admissions and curricula that have enhanced graduate success as well as the school's culture and reputation.

Since executing a visionary strategic plan several years ago, Northwestern Law has focused on bringing in more mature and motivated students whom it then trains in skills essential to legal and business practice—legal reasoning, legal analysis, leadership, teamwork, project management, quantitative skill-building, and written and verbal communication.
Considering the Whole Student

The Law School recognized many years ago that if the goal was to attract students with the intellectual and personal capabilities needed to be truly successful lawyers from the outset, the criteria for admission could not be reduced to a mechanical formula of grades and scores. A more complete picture of the applicant was required: an understanding of the applicant’s personal qualities and potential for creativity and leadership. To achieve this, 15 years ago the Law School instituted the unique policy of strongly encouraging all applicants to arrange a personal interview.

Donald L. Rebstock, associate dean of enrollment, career strategy, and marketing, who conceived the initiative, says, “The legal profession and the law school educational format are both success but also on the Law School’s student culture.

“Students constantly tell us how much they appreciate the fact that we interview applicants and how grateful they are for our collaborative, rather than competitive, student culture,” says Rebstock. “And employers often comment on our students’ polish and maturity and the positive way they present themselves during on-campus interviews.”

Along with its emphasis on getting to know more about each applicant, Northwestern Law has been a first-mover with its strong emphasis on enrolling students with work experience. Currently more than 95 percent of entering students have postcollege work experience.

Rodriguez adds, “Unlike most other law schools, we put a heavy thumb on the scale in favor of work experience between college and

very interactive, and nearly every practicing attorney lists communication skills as one of the top qualities necessary for career success. Indeed, I don’t know of a single legal employer who would hire a student without first conducting an interview. Given these realities, it seemed natural, and even obligatory, that we should interview candidates for admission as a way of assessing their interpersonal and communication skills.”

Northwestern continues to be the only law school in the country that attempts to interview every applicant. “A few other law schools have dabbled a bit with admissions interviews, but none have instituted anything near to the extent of our interviewing program,” says Rebstock.

Several interviewing options are available for applicants, including on-campus interviews with a member of the admissions staff or a student admissions counselor, off-campus interviews with a member of the 700-person Alumni Admissions Association, and interviews via telephone and Skype when the other options are unworkable.

The interviewing policy has had a positive impact not only on students’ postgraduation law school. This has led us to enroll a more mature student body, and one in which almost all of our students have a better sense of real-world situations and professional issues.”

Rodriguez believes work experience is another factor that plays into the school’s collaborative culture. “The students we enroll tend to be a collaborative bunch, and they have created a student culture based more on teamwork and camaraderie than on competition and cutthroatness.”

While some may have thought that the dual emphases on applicant interviews and work experience would lower the academic profile of the student body, the opposite is true. Since these initiatives were implemented, the median GPA of Northwestern’s entering class has increased from 3.5 to 3.8, and the median LSAT score has increased from 164 to 170. In addition, geographic diversity has greatly increased—now more than two-thirds of the student body comes from far-flung areas of the country outside the Midwest.

In the Law School’s most recent strategic planning process, focus groups consisting of managing partners and government leaders from all over the country and abroad validated the motivations behind the admissions initiatives by urging the Law School to continue to prepare its graduates with a wide array of relevant skills. “They are seeking graduates who can more quickly hit the ground running—who have strong interpersonal, communication, teamwork, and project management skills and the professional savvy to interact with their clients,” states Rebstock.

The Law School’s admissions initiatives have become even more important since the financial crisis hit in 2008. With fewer job opportunities across the country and with increasing client demands and expectations, legal employers are increasingly interested in hiring mature graduates who already have many of the skills and qualities necessary to succeed in practice. “More than ever before, employers are noticing

“STUDENTS CONSTANTLY TELL US HOW MUCH THEY APPRECIATE THE FACT THAT WE INTERVIEW APPLICANTS AND HOW GRATEFUL THEY ARE FOR OUR COLLABORATIVE, RATHER THAN COMPETITIVE, STUDENT CULTURE. AND EMPLOYERS OFTEN COMMENT ON OUR STUDENTS’ POLISH AND MATURITY AND THE POSITIVE WAY THEY PRESENT THEMSELVES DURING ON-CAMPUS INTERVIEWS.” —Donald L. Rebstock

Curricular Innovations

With an especially motivated and mature student body came the opportunity—and the responsibility—to provide innovative curricular programming. Northwestern Law School has been at the forefront in creating and delivering entrepreneurial, market-relevant programs that develop skills for today’s legal practice. An International Team Project course prepares students for the global legal marketplace. Intensive experiential opportunities are offered for second- and third-year students. The JD-MBA dual-degree program, fully integrated with the Kellogg School of Management, allows students to complete both degrees in three years. The accelerated juris doctor (AJD) program allows students to earn a JD in two calendar years.

When the AJD was introduced on an experimental basis in 2009, not everyone was convinced that it would succeed in its goals of targeting especially motivated students and
providing them with an intensive JD program capable of being completed in two calendar years. However, in February the Northwestern Law faculty unanimously ratified the AJD program, thereby removing the “experimental” tag and endorsing the program as part of Northwestern’s regular offerings. An article in U.S. News & World Report earlier this year predicts “a number of leading law schools will follow Northwestern’s lead in the coming months and years.”

“The Accelerated JD program is one example among many of a unique innovation that attracts especially motivated students to the Law School,” Rodriguez says. “The marketplace is telling us that the two-year JD is paying great dividends, as employers find these students exceptionally well prepared, mature, and focused.”

Intensive experiential opportunities allow students to do the work of lawyers while being closely supervised by faculty members. Nearly 90 percent of JD students participate in clinical work before graduation. Students have the opportunity to discuss the issues they face and reflect on what they are learning in a variety of settings, from government agencies to nonprofit offices to non-US law firms. They can also represent clients in one of the more than 20 clinics offered through the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s 14 centers, including the Environmental Advocacy Center, Center on Wrongful Convictions, Entrepreneurship Law Center, and Investor Protection Center. In these clinics students do what lawyers do—investigate cases, conduct research, participate in hearings, engage in discovery, take depositions, create case strategies, argue cases, and work side-by-side with clients and mentors in criminal and civil litigation, mediation, policy work, and transactional situations. These hands-on experiences help students learn to communicate, negotiate, collaborate, and solve problems.

In 2001 Northwestern developed the nation’s first three-year JD-MBA program, a model that has since been copied by other top universities. In their role as problem solvers, lawyers benefit from being able to bring insights from other disciplines to legal situations. One obvious crossover discipline is business. The JD-MBA program currently enrolls more than 75 students, making it the largest such program in the country. The combination of these two degrees leads to a powerful academic credential; more than 300 Northwestern JD-MBA alumni occupy leadership spots in leading law firms, businesses, and nonprofits as partners, presidents, owners, founders, CEOs, CFOs, CIOs, COOs, and managing partners. (Read about the phenomenal success of JD-MBA students Ben Hernandez and Tabrez Ebrahim, whose plan to commercialize a nanomaterial is winning top awards across the country, on page 4.)

Before the word “globalization” had made its way into most law schools’ curricula, Northwestern Law developed its International Team Project course in 1999 to help prepare its students for both public and private practice in the worldwide legal market. Students and faculty collaborate on a semester-long project to investigate the legal, social, and business systems of a chosen country. Over spring break, they travel to the country they have studied to visit its legal and governmental institutions and to conduct interviews with lawyers, NGO and business leaders, and government officials. Unique from its inception, the ITP was a creative way for students to expand their legal horizons and increase their awareness of the role of law in other countries. The trend toward globalization has heightened the importance of and

**Administrative Posts Created in 2012**

Top, left to right: Juliann Cecchi, assistant dean of external partnerships; Emerson H. Tiller, associate dean for academic initiatives.

Left: James B. Speta, associate dean of international initiatives.
demand for this program; students realize that they need a greater understanding of how issues that arise in one country might affect another country and the global economy. Launched with a handful of students studying in Ghana and Tanzania, the program today sends more than 125 students each year to countries all over the globe: Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Greece, India, Italy, Malawi, Morocco, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Panama, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, and Vietnam.

Riding the Wave into the Future

Innovation at the Law School is working. *Princeton Review* has ranked Northwestern Law as the best law school for career prospects in five of the past seven years. The *National Law Journal* ranked Northwestern Law the number 2 “go-to” law school for large-firm legal practice. “Northwestern is one of the few law schools that provide their graduates with the tools to represent corporate clients in my world,” says A. William Urquhart, a partner at Quinn Emanuel Urquhart & Sullivan who earned his JD at Fordham Law School. “My firm represents multinational corporations in business disputes. To do so effectively our lawyers must understand business, accounting, and economics.”

The need for innovation continues. This year Rodriguez created three new positions to help guide the Law School through the next wave of innovation. Juliann Cecchi is the assistant dean of external partnerships, a post Rodriguez says will “expand and coordinate our efforts to forge strategic connections with employers and other important organizational constituents.” Professor James B. Speta has been appointed associate dean of international initiatives. Professor Emerson H. Tiller is serving as associate dean for academic initiatives.

The Law School is in the early stages of developing a new strategic plan that will map and meet future challenges. As Rodriguez says, “Standing still is not an option.”

Innovative Programs over the Last Decade

The curricular innovations noted in the accompanying article are among many academic developments in recent years, including the following:

- **Expanded Bluhm Legal Clinic programs:** Established in 1969 with two attorneys; now houses more than 20 clinics within 14 centers
- **Three-year JD-MBA program with the Kellogg School of Management:** The first three-year juris doctor MBA program and the largest in the country
- **Two-year Accelerated JD (AJD) program:** The first program of its kind among top-tier law schools
- **Tax LLM program:** Ranked number 4 in 2012 by *U.S. News & World Report*
- **Award-winning “Lawyer as Problem Solver” modules:** Teaches first-year students skills in negotiation, communication, understanding financial data, and improvisation
- **Integrated JD-PhD program:** Provides full funding for students to pursue cross-disciplinary careers in academia
- **International Team Project courses:** Exposes more than 125 students annually to a globalized legal market
- **LLM/Kellogg program:** Dual-degree program with the Kellogg School of Management allowing non-US lawyers to study both law and business management
- **LLM and JD-LLM in International Human Rights:** Comprehensive study of norms and mechanisms in international human rights and international criminal law
- **Executive LLM Programs in Seoul, Madrid, and Tel Aviv:** Developed for legal and business professionals in Korea, Europe, and the Middle East
- **Accelerated LLM program:** Allows non-US attorneys to complete LLM in 15 weeks
- **Experiential semester:** A full semester of course credit given for a full-time full-semester externship
Alumnus Is Bristow Fellow in Solicitor General’s Office

Jonathan Shaub (JD ’11) has been named one of four 2012 Bristow Fellows in the Office of the Solicitor General at the US Department of Justice.

The prestigious one-year fellowships are awarded to law school graduates with excellent academic records. At Northwestern, Shaub received the Wigmore Key, the John Paul Stevens Prize for Academic Excellence, and the Arlyn Miner Book Award for Excellence in Legal Writing. The Bristow Fellowship typically is awarded after a law school graduate completes a judicial clerkship with a federal appellate court. Shaub clerked for Judge Paul Niemeyer on the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Baltimore.

Bristow Fellows assist the solicitor general’s attorneys in preparing Supreme Court cases, including briefs in opposition to certiorari filed against the government, petitions for certiorari and briefs on the merits of cases, and oral arguments. They also assist in recommendations about authorization of government appeals in the lower courts.

John Paul Stevens Receives Presidential Medal of Freedom

Former Supreme Court justice John Paul Stevens (JD ’47) and 12 others received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Barack Obama during a White House ceremony in May.

In his tribute, President Obama said: “During oral argument, Justice John Paul Stevens often began his line of questioning with a polite ‘May I interrupt?’ or ‘May I ask a question?’ You can imagine the lawyers would say okay, after which he would, just as politely, force a lawyer to stop dancing around and focus on the most important issues in the case. And that was his signature style: modest, insightful, well-prepared, razor-sharp. He is the third-longest-serving justice in the history of the court. And Justice Stevens applied, throughout his career, his clear and graceful manner to the defense of individual rights and the rule of law, always favoring a pragmatic solution over an ideological one. Ever humble, he would happily comply when unsuspecting tourists asked him to take their picture in front of the court. And at his vacation home in Florida, he was John from Arlington, better known for his world-class bridge game than his world-changing judicial opinions. Even in his final days on the bench, Justice Stevens insisted he was still ‘learning on the job.’ But in the end, we are the ones who have learned from him.”

This year’s recipients also included singer-songwriter Bob Dylan, author Toni Morrison, former secretary of state Madeleine Albright, and Pat Summitt, the winningest basketball coach in NCAA history.

Established in 1963 by President John Kennedy, the Medal of Freedom is awarded for making “an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, world peace, or cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.”

President Barack Obama presents the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country’s highest civilian honor, to retired Supreme Court Justice John Paul Stevens (JD ’47). (Mandel Ngan/AFP/Getty Images)
Dalveer Bhandari Elected World Court Judge

The United Nations has elected Justice Dalveer Bhandari (LLM ’72) of the Supreme Court of India to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

Bhandari is the first Indian in more than two decades to secure this key international post at the ICJ, commonly referred to as the World Court. The vacancy from the Asia-Pacific region was created by the resignation of Judge Awn Shawkat Al-Khasawneh of Jordan. Bhandari will serve the remainder of the 2012–18 term.

After graduating from the Law School, Bhandari organized the first legal aid society in the Rajasthan High Court at Jodhpur. He visited Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore, and Sri Lanka through an international fellowship to lecture to legal aid and clinical education programs. He also worked on a UN-sponsored international project, “Delay in the Administration of Criminal Justice in India,” and served as chairperson of the Delhi High Court legal services committee. As chief justice of the High Court at Mumbai, he was patron-in-chief of the state of Maharashtra’s legal services authority.

Established in 1945, the ICJ is composed of 15 judges who settle legal disputes between countries in accordance with international law and give advisory opinions at the request of UN agencies.

Alumnus Buys LA Dodgers

Mark Walter (JD ’85) became chairman and controlling owner of the Los Angeles Dodgers last spring after purchasing the storied franchise for a Major League Baseball record price of $2.15 billion. Walter is part of a consortium of buyers that includes basketball great Earvin “Magic” Johnson, longtime baseball executive Stan Kasten, film producer Peter Guber, Guggenheim Partners president Todd Boehly, and oil and gas investor Bobby Patton.

Walter, a Chicago Cubs season ticket holder, is chief executive officer of Guggenheim Partners, a privately held global financial services group. He is a trustee or director of several organizations, including the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation and Security Benefit Corporation. After graduating from law school, Walter worked for Sonnenschein Carlin Nath & Rosenthal, now SNR Denton, and First Chicago Bank. He later founded boutique investment firm Liberty Hampshire Co., now a subsidiary of Guggenheim.

The previous record sale of a baseball team was in 2009, when the Ricketts family bought the Chicago Cubs for $845 million.

Walter joins a long history of alumni affiliated with Major League Baseball, such as Kenesaw Mountain Landis (LLB 1891), the first commissioner of Major League Baseball; Eddie Einhorn (JD ’60), vice chairman of the Chicago White Sox; Jerry Reinsdorf (JD ’60), owner and chairman of the White Sox; Howard Pizer (JD ’66), executive vice president of the Chicago White Sox; and Andrew Miller (JD-MBA ’07), assistant to the president of the Cleveland Indians.
ALUMNI NOTES

FROM THE ARCHIVES

Foul Play

Since 1906 the faculty Crushers and student Avengers had gathered at Lake Shore Park next to the Law School for what was supposed to be a fun softball game in the home stretch of the school year. Jerry Reinsdorf (JD ’60), de facto manager of the student team in 1960 (as managing editor of the Law Review), felt it was time to break the faculty’s 27-game winning streak.

“The faculty were a bunch of cheaters,” recalls Reinsdorf. “Once they would get ahead in a game, they would walk off the field and declare themselves winners.”

The usual umpire, Virgil Peterson (JD ’30), then director of the Chicago Crime Commission and a leading authority on organized crime, was chosen by Dean John Ritchie III. “Everyone knew he cheated for the faculty,” says Reinsdorf.

But Peterson would be out of town that year. Reinsdorf decided it was time to beat the faculty at their own game.

“I went to Comiskey Park [then home of the Chicago White Sox, a team Reinsdorf would later own] and asked owner Bill Veeck to umpire the game,” Reinsdorf says. “He couldn’t but said to try Hall of Famer Hank Greenberg, who was with the White Sox then. I told Hank Greenberg that Bill Veeck said he should umpire the Law School game, and he said okay. I do admit, I may have fibbed a bit on what Bill said.”

Reinsdorf then composed a letter to Major League Baseball commissioner Ford Frick. “I asked him to send a letter to the Law School on Major League Baseball letterhead saying he was aware of the travesty that was taking place at Northwestern University Law School. As the commissioner of all baseball—organized and disorganized—he should bring fair play back and appoint Hank Greenberg the umpire.”

Frick sent the letter, which Reinsdorf posted on the Law School bulletin board as a challenge to the Crushers.

On game day Greenberg (also known as Hammerin’ Hank and the Hebrew Hammer) showed up with former ballplayer Dizzy Trout, then a White Sox pitching coach. Reinsdorf suspected that “the faculty would cheat or bribe Greenberg and Trout,” and his suspicions were confirmed “when the umpires’ eyesight began to fail and every pitch thrown by the faculty was called a strike.”

Reinsdorf remembers the rest of the game this way: “Once the students were up, Dean Ritchie stopped the game and called an emergency faculty meeting on the field, appointing Greenberg and Trout ’Deans for the Day’—meaning they’d have to play for the faculty team. In the fifth inning the game was tied and Hank Greenberg was sent to pinch-hit. I had brought a ball filled with cotton and handed it to the pitcher, Jill Korfmacher (JD ’60)—who was later Judge Jill McNulty. Greenberg hit the ball so hard it fell apart.”

The ball was replaced with a “real” ball, and the rest, as they say, is history. Greenberg hit the “real” ball hard, knocking in a run. The Crushers were ahead 11-10. As Reinsdorf expected, the faculty walked off the field and declared themselves victors. The June 1960 Reporter called the student Avengers “hapless representatives of the student body” whose “spirit was broken” and who “lacked fire in the clutch.” —LWS

Dean Ritchie appoints Hall of Famer Hank Greenberg “Dean for the Day” during the first inning of the 1960 student/faculty softball game, as seen in this photo from the June 1960 Reporter.
“You cannot buy a good reputation; you must earn it,” speaker Jerry Reinsdorf (JD ’60), chairman of the Chicago White Sox and the Chicago Bulls and a former Wigmore Key recipient, told law graduates at the 2012 convocation in May at the Chicago Theatre. It was the school’s 152nd graduating class. The class of 2012 joins a network of more than 13,000 alumni.

Graduation 2012

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<th>BY THE NUMBERS</th>
<th>Class of 2012 students who made a donation to the Law School</th>
<th>$10,000</th>
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<tr>
<td>456 Students awarded law degrees in June</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>Gift by Dean Rodriguez and his wife, Leslie Oster, in honor of class participation surpassing 30 percent</td>
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<tr>
<td>95 Class of 2012 Young Wigmore Club members (gifts of $50 or more)</td>
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ELECTING TO SERVE

Northwestern Law alumni are making extraordinary contributions and leading policy initiatives at the top levels of government in the United States and abroad. The four featured here are making a significant impact on such key issues as civil rights, international trade, environmental protection, education, and global terrorism.

Gary G. Grindler (JD ’76), chief of staff and counselor to US attorney general Eric Holder, started on the public service path when he interned at the United States Attorney’s Office in Chicago as a student at the Law School. He worked as an associate in a law firm following graduation, but most of his career has been in the public service. He was an assistant United States attorney in New York and Georgia and has held various positions at the Department of Justice.

“The most satisfying part about my positions was that I was able to do what I felt was right at all times, something few other jobs offer,” he says.

Grindler was drawn to the Department of Justice because its “primary missions are to ensure the safety of the American people, to protect the most vulnerable among us, and, above all, to do justice.”

“Our federal agents risk their lives every day as they fight crime and terrorism. Lawyers, agents, and intelligence analysts work incredibly long hours seven days a week to address the continuing threat from terrorist groups intent on killing Americans,” he says. “I don’t believe that the public realizes or fully appreciates what an incredible job is done by the men and women of the department. Every day we confront some of the nation’s most challenging law enforcement and public safety issues. I get to work on these issues with incredibly smart, creative, and committed public servants—some of the best lawyers this nation has to offer.”

Looking to the future, Grindler identifies cybercrime and global concerns as big challenges. “Protecting the security of our public and private cyber infrastructure is a concern that will likely equal, if not exceed, the threat we now face from terrorism,” he believes. The department will also be helping other nations to establish sustainable governmental infrastructures “that preserve the rule of law and reject corruption as a method of doing business.”

—JW

Gary Grindler (JD ’76) discussing Rule of Law policies and initiatives for Iraq in a meeting at the Robert F. Kennedy Department of Justice Building in Washington, DC. (Department of Justice photo by Lonnie D. Tague)
RUSSLYNN ALI
Education As Civil Right

Russlynn Ali (JD ’97), the US Department of Education’s assistant secretary for civil rights, doesn’t have to look far for an example to support the opinion that education is the civil rights issue of our generation.

She grew up a first-generation American in a single-parent home and from childhood watched her mother work full-time while attending school until earning her PhD. “Education was the path out of poverty for my family,” Ali explains. “I believe this is the only country in the world where my mother would have had the opportunities to succeed in the ways she did.”

At the Department of Education, Ali is charged with enforcing federal civil rights laws that prohibit discrimination in the nation’s schools, with broad jurisdiction over educational programs and systems. Her office investigates schools, districts, colleges, and universities nationwide to ensure that all students are being provided equitable treatment and access to a quality education.

“We have made extraordinary headway to eradicate discrimination in our nation’s schools and colleges,” she says. “Every day we take more steps to improve the lives of students in our country by building on the legacy of what has worked and fixing what hasn’t.”

Recalling a stint teaching impoverished sixth graders on the Caribbean island of Antigua before she entered law school, Ali says, “That’s when I realized that poverty is not destiny—that the ability to learn at the highest levels is not predetermined by your zip code or how much money your family makes.”

She credits Northwestern Law with giving her career options. “The Law School gave me the best of every opportunity. I was able to work at a prestigious law firm, and I was empowered to make the choice to leave the path toward wealth and to experience the nonprofit and service sector,” she says. “The Law School provided the how-to’s in both sectors. We weren’t all theory that directed us toward an academic path, yet I was able to teach law school with the foundation I had. We weren’t all geared toward corporate law, yet I was able to experience success in private practice. And we weren’t wholly focused on social justice, but I had the privilege of sharing enough experiences, in the classroom and in the clinic, to know how fulfilling it would be, and had the constitutional, the legislative, and the scholarly background to succeed in it.”

After graduating from law school, Ali worked at a variety of jobs in the private and public sectors. Her employers included corporate, civil rights, and educational institutions and policy organizations such as Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton, the Advancement Project, and the Children’s Defense Fund, as well as the University of Southern California Law Center and the University of California at Davis, where she taught trial advocacy and education policy, respectively. She was the founding and executive director of the Education Trust–West in Oakland in January 2009 when a call came from then President-elect Obama’s transition team asking her to come to Chicago the following work day and then to become an assistant secretary under US secretary of education Arne Duncan.

“I never thought I’d come back to the East Coast,” says Ali, a native of Maryland, “but I was then—and still am now—filled with the hope of a nation.”

Ali says now more than ever she reflects on her time at the Law School. “I often think of the differing views and ideologies I experienced, especially now that I see them played out in the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of our government and in civil society alike. I often think about Professor Rubinowitz and his call for us to be agents of change, that we had a responsibility for social change regardless of ideology. We sorted out some hard issues through camaraderie, authenticity, trust, and honesty, which were all fostered by the professors and by the school’s happy and healthy structure and culture.” —LWS

President Barack Obama talks with Russlynn Ali (JD ’97) in the Oval Office. (Official White House photo by Pete Souza)
DENNIS DAUGAARD
Governing a Solvent South Dakota

Dennis Daugaard (JD ’78) made the steep rise from a one-room schoolhouse to the governor’s office in South Dakota. He has been involved in the politics of the Mount Rushmore State since 1996, first in the state legislature and then as lieutenant governor and now governor.

“There are many things in life that bring fulfillment; for me the opportunity to help others is important. I found that in the legislature, as lieutenant governor, and now as governor,” he says.

Daugaard grew up on his family’s dairy farm near Dell Rapids, South Dakota, and attended a one-room country school until the seventh grade. Because both of his parents were born deaf, sign language was the family’s principal means of communication. Daugaard worked his way through the University of South Dakota by washing dishes, waiting tables, welding on an assembly line, and sandblasting and painting water towers.

Deciding to attend law school, he applied to Northwestern without visiting Chicago. “When I received my acceptance letter, I had little money and no car but wanted to visit the school to talk about financial aid,” he says. A friend’s parents owned the egg company Waldbaum’s, and Daugaard hitched a ride on a Waldbaum’s delivery truck to Chicago. “I was awestruck by the beautiful site on Lake Shore Drive,” he remembers. “That fall, I returned to enroll.” Throughout law school, Daugaard held a variety of jobs, including CTA bus driver, security guard at a Loop office building, and law clerk.

“I truly enjoyed my time at Northwestern,” he says. “My classes were intellectually challenging, and the classic buildings gave a great sense of history. Living and working in Chicago was a great cultural experience for an untraveled farm kid from South Dakota.”

After earning his law degree, Daugaard worked in Chicago for a few years before moving back to South Dakota to marry Linda Schmidt, his high school sweetheart. While a trust officer at a bank in Sioux Falls, he was invited to join the board of the Children’s Home Society of South Dakota, a nonprofit serving abused and neglected children. “Soon my family and I became frequent volunteers at Children’s Home. I found that volunteering in the service of the less fortunate was fulfilling.” He eventually left his bank job to join Children’s Home and spent 19 years there—as development director, chief operating officer, and, ultimately, CEO.

Daugaard became involved in politics and was elected to the state legislature in 1996. He was lieutenant governor from 2002 to 2010 and was elected governor in 2010. Under his watch South Dakota has cut spending by 10 percent and eliminated its deficit without raising taxes. Its 4.3 percent unemployment rate is one of the lowest in the country.

“Thanks to our conservative approach, we have a structurally balanced budget, the lowest tax burden in the nation, and the number one business climate in America,” he says. “Parts of South Dakota have more jobs than qualified workers. Finding a way to train workers, and to attract new workers from other states, is a high priority. I am also looking ahead to other potential challenges. Some believe that the oil deposits being explored in North Dakota could extend into South Dakota, and we are studying the impact this could have on our infrastructure and our economy.” —LWS

South Dakota governor Dennis Daugaard (JD ’78) rides in a rodeo parade at Belle Fourche, South Dakota.
The boy who wrote a neighborhood newspaper at age 10 and organized neighborhood kids to transform an overgrown field into a ballpark grew up to become governor of Illinois. It was an unsurprising path for Patrick Quinn (JD ’80), whose parents set an example of constant involvement in public and civic affairs. His father, a World War II sailor in the US Navy, “had a servant's heart,” says Quinn. “He understood that everyone can be great because everyone can serve.”

After completing undergraduate studies at Georgetown University, Quinn began working to improve government in his native state of Illinois. In 1975 he founded the nonpartisan, all-volunteer Coalition for Political Honesty. While he was in law school, the coalition acted on its aim to reduce waste in state government by successfully petitioning for a statewide referendum to reduce the number of representatives in the Illinois House from 177 to 118.

Quinn says “there was something in the ethos of the Law School” that inspired him to continue to serve the public. After graduation he held a variety of government posts, including state treasurer, commissioner of the Cook County Board of Tax Appeals, and revenue director for the City of Chicago under Mayor Harold Washington (JD ’52). Quinn was elected lieutenant governor in 2002 and reelected in 2006, serving until becoming governor in January 2009, when Rod Blagojevich was impeached and removed from office. Quinn was elected governor in his own right in November 2010.

Quinn responded to the crisis of integrity following the impeachment of a governor by making his first act the signing of an executive order establishing the independent, bipartisan Illinois Reform Commission, which proposed reforms to bring fairness, honesty, transparency, and accountability to Illinois government.

A landmark during his governorship was legislation Quinn signed in March 2011 repealing the death penalty in Illinois. Quinn said his decision to sign the legislation was made after looking at information (much of it provided by the Law School’s Center on Wrongful Convictions) about the number of wrongful convictions in recent years. “It is impossible to create a perfect system, one that is free of all mistakes, free of all discrimination with respect to race or economic circumstance or geography,” he said then. “After looking at everything I've been given . . . I think it's the right and just thing to abolish the death penalty.”

Fixing the Illinois economy occupies much of Quinn’s time. “Our biggest challenge is reforming public pensions,” he says. “We need to get our economy back on track; at its core, the battle to resolve our fiscal challenges is about the future of our children. I am committed to reforming what isn’t working in our state using ethics as the hallmark of all we do.”

—LWS
Class Notes

1950s

Newton M. Minow (JD '50) received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Illinois Bar Association Foundation.

Richard E. Wiley (JD '58) accepted a new position as chairman of Wiley Rein.

1960s

Sheli Z. Rosenberg (JD '66) was named to the board of directors of Strategic Hotels & Resorts.

James T. Bunch (JD '67) was appointed chairman of the Western Golf Association.

Gerald N. Springer (JD '68) was named honorary grand marshal of the Annual Knight Parade in Tampa, Florida.

Anton R. Valukas (JD '68) was named a fellow of the Illinois Bar Association.

1970s

Robert Charles Friese (JD '70) was included in this year’s Best Lawyers in America volume in the commercial litigation, securities/capital markets, and real estate law fields.

Dalveer Bhandari (LLM '72) was named to the board of directors of Inmet Mining.

Fred G. Pressley (JD '78) was elected to the board of directors of Strategic Hotels & Resorts.

1980s

Carter Phillips (JD '77), managing partner of Sidley Austin LLP in Washington, DC, was named cochairman of Sidley’s executive committee, marking the first time the law firm has a top leader who is not based in Chicago. Next year, Phillips will become chairman of the 48-member committee. Phillips has argued 76 cases before the US Supreme Court, more than any other active lawyer in private practice.

Stephen R. Hofer (JD '80) was selected as a 2012 Southern California Super Lawyer for the third straight year.

Jeffrey L. Langer (JD '80) was named top compliance counsel in 2011 by First Chair.

Eliot B. Schreiber (JD '81) was named chief operating officer of Cloverleaf Innovation in Chicago.

Graham C. Grady (JD '83) was selected by Chicago United as one of its 2011 business leaders of color.

Andrew Troop (JD '85) joined the New York office of the Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman insolvency and restructuring practice as a partner.

Anette Yelin (JD '85) opened Hellman Mederos & Yelin.

Logan M. Chandler (JD '86) joined Schaffer Consulting as a partner.

Kurt A. Kappes (JD '86) was named a fellow of the Litigation Counsel of America.

Michael J. Legamaro (JD '86) was named partner in the tax practice of DLA Piper.

Gary R. Silverman (JD '86) joined the Chicago office of Greenberg Traurig as a shareholder.

Andrew L. Weil (JD '86) was named partner in the corporate and finance practice at DLA Piper.

Eliot B. Schreiber (JD '81) was named chief operating officer of Cloverleaf Innovation in Chicago.

Gregory Alexander (JD '73) coauthored the books An Introduction to Property Theory (with Eduardo Penalver) and Properties of Property (with Hanoch Dagan). Both were published this year.

Arthur Steven Beeman (JD '82) was named cochairman of Sidley’s LLP in Washington, DC, was assigned to the Appellate Court of Illinois, First District.

Marc Schulman's (JD '79) daughter, Elana, graduated from Vassar College with a degree in film.

David L. Weinstein (JD '79) was named one of the 2012 Illinois Super Lawyers.

Graham C. Grady (JD '83) was selected by Chicago United as one of its 2011 business leaders of color.

Andrew Troop (JD '85) joined the New York office of the Pillsbury Winthrop Shaw Pittman insolvency and restructuring practice as a partner.

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Andrew L. Weil (JD '86) was named partner in the corporate and finance practice at DLA Piper.

Tom Skinner (JD '87) was named partner at Jones Day.

Two Northwestern alumni—retired Supreme Court justice John Paul Stevens (JD '47) and Stephen Colbert (C '86)—talked Bush v. Gore, Citizens United, speeding tickets, and “zazzing up” the Supreme Court robes on Comedy Central’s The Colbert Report. (Courtesy of Comedy Central)
Law School Alumni Receive NAA Awards

Thomas Hayward Jr. (JD ’65) and Michael Pope (JD ’69) were among 19 Northwestern alumni recognized at the Northwestern Alumni Association’s annual award ceremony at the Four Seasons Hotel in Chicago in March.

Hayward received the NAA’s top award, the Alumni Medal, granted annually to a Northwestern graduate for professional distinction and/or volunteer service to society. A Northwestern University life trustee and member of the trustees’ executive committee, Hayward is a prominent real estate and corporate law expert in Chicago. He has chaired or cochaired every reunion of the class of 1962 undergraduate class. He was vice chairman of the University’s Board of Trustees from 1997 to 2010, during which time he cochaired Campaign Northwestern, a $1.5 billion fundraising campaign that laid the groundwork for the University’s current progress.

“It would not be an overstatement to say that all of the good things in my life have started or happened because of my association with Northwestern,” Hayward said.

Pope received an Alumni Merit Award, recognizing high achievers in their professions. He is a partner at McDermott Will & Emery in Chicago, where he heads the international product liability practice group, representing such clients as Coca-Cola and McDonald’s. Pope established the annual Pope & John Lecture on Professionalism at the Law School in 1991.

“I was very naïve about what it was like to be a lawyer,” Pope said. “My professors at the Law School, especially Jon Waltz, Dawn Clark Netsch, and Jack Heinz, showed me what it was to be a professional and how to practice law at the highest, most ethical level.”

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John J. Tharp Jr. (JD ’90) was sworn in as a US district judge for the Northern District of Illinois in May. Pictured with his son Matthew, a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and his wife, Betsy, Tharp was nominated by US representative Judy Biggert (JD ’63), clerked for and was sworn in by Judge Joel M. Raum (JD ’69), and was introduced by Judge Brian W. Blanchard (JD ’89).

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William S. Callahan (JD ’88) returned home from a yearlong mobilization to the Middle East with the US Army Reserve, including several months in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Mary Clare Bonaccorsi (JD ’89) was appointed shareholder in the healthcare group at Polsinelli Shughart.

Carla J. Goldstein (JD-MBA ’89) was appointed chief strategic innovations officer at SeyfarthLean Consulting.

John D. Mandelbaum (JD ’89) was promoted to senior vice president, legal affairs, for the American Board of Medical Specialties.

1990s

John S. Banas III (JD ’90) was the force behind Lefty: An American Odyssey, a book about his grandfather Lefty Gomez, a Hall of Fame pitcher for the New York Yankees.


John “Jay” Tharp (JD ’90) was nominated by the Senate Judiciary Committee for a federal judgeship on the US District Court in the Northern District of Illinois.

Jacquelyne M. Belcastro (JD ’91) accepted a new role as general counsel of Sapa Profiles North America.

Ernest L. Greer (JD ’91) was profiled in Atlanta Business Chronicle as the only African American head of a top 25 Atlanta law firm.

Michael S. Mostow (JD ’91) was selected for inclusion in the 2012 Illinois Super Lawyers.

Amy E. Thompson (JD ’91) was appointed assistant public defender in the murder trial of William Balfour.

Mark J. Sifferlen (JD ’92) was named first vice president of ethics and compliance at Cummins.

Nina Montazee Sitter (JD ’92) was named partner in the real estate practice of DLA Piper.

Patrick C. Valentino (JD ’92) joined VLP Law Group as partner.

Gary August (JD ’93) was reappointed as chair of the Michigan Residential Builders’ and Maintenance and Alteration Contractors’ Board.


David Fisher (JD ’94) was named to the board of directors of InnerWorkings.

Jonathan R. Streeter (JD ’94) began a private practice with Dechert’s securities and commodities fraud task force.

Christina M. Egan (JD ’95) was named partner in the government, regulatory, and criminal investigations department of McGuireWoods’ Chicago office.

Daniel J. Eisner (JD ’95) was appointed partner in the New York and Miami offices of DLA Piper.

T. Markus Funk (JD ’95) coauthored a book, Tackling the US and Global Child Exploitation and Trafficking Problem, with Chicago US District Judge Virginia Kendall.

Lee P. Garner (JD ’95) was appointed to partner at Quarles & Brady.

Jose A. Lopez Jr. (JD ’95) was appointed to partner at Perkins Coie in the securities litigation practice.

Kevin E. Slaughter (JD ’95) received a 2011 Visionary Honorary Mention for his support of the Chicago United/Chicago Scholars’ Career Mentoring Initiative.

Andrei V. Yakovlev (LLM ’95, SJD ’02) was named partner at Winston & Strawn.

William J. Cobb III (JD ’96) returned to Jackson Walker as partner after three years in the Texas attorney general’s office.

Catherine L. Isely (JD ’96) was ranked among the top reinsurance lawyers in Illinois by Chambers USA.

Martin T. LeFevour (JD ’96) was appointed to partner at Valorem Law Group.

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Thomas Hayward (JD ’65), pictured with his wife, Sally, received the NAA’s top award in March.
What are you doing? We want to know!  
www.law.northwestern.edu/alumni/classnotes

Class Notes, continued

Melissa K. McGrory (JD ’96) was appointed to partner at Sidley Austin LLP.

Daniel W. Cohen (JD ’97) was appointed vice president and general counsel for Textainer Group Holdings.

Aaron L. Hammer (JD ’97) joined Sugar Felsenthal Grais & Hammer as a partner focusing on bankruptcy and creditors’ rights.

Matthew L. Rosenberg (JD ’97) was appointed to chief sales officer at Revana.

Reid J. Schar (JD ’97) joined Jenner & Block as a partner in its white-collar criminal defense and investigations practice group.

Joshua D. Krut (JD ’98) was hired as partner at Weiss Serota Helfman Pastoriza Cole & Boniske in Fort Lauderdale.

Katherine M. Cunningham (JD ’99) was named partner in the wealth management practice of Mayer Brown’s Chicago office.

Nicholas I. Fink (JD ’99) was promoted to senior vice president and chief strategy officer at Beam.

Jenice Mitchell Ford (JD ’99) joined Clark Hill Detroit as senior counsel and a member of the education municipal practice and litigation practice groups.

2000s

Gina Marie Allomong (JD ’00) married Auerlien Thomas George Cottet and relocated to Paris.

Deborah Gutfeld (JD ’00) is of counsel at Perkins Coie in the bankruptcy practice in Chicago.

Alais L. Griffin (JD ’01) joined Greenberg Traurig as a shareholder.

Sarah L. Harris (JD ’01) was promoted to partner at Baker & McKenzie.

Hillary P. Krantz (JD ’01) was promoted to partner at Freeborn & Peters.

Evelyn J. Meltzer (JD ’01) was promoted to counsel at Pepper Hamilton.

Scott K. Murano (JD ’01) was elected partner in the corporate and securities practice of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati.

Nneka Louise Rimmer (JD ’01) was named a member of the board development committee for Girls in the Game.

Beth C. Valukas (JD ’01) was appointed director of organizational advancement at Neumann Family Services.

US Agency for International Development.

Eric L. Broxterman (JD ’02) was named partner at Fitch Even Tabin & Flannery.

Song K. Cheng (JD ’02, LLM ’03) was named partner in the real estate practice of Mayer Brown’s Chicago office.

Jodi Patt Pelletiere (JD ’02) was selected for inclusion in the 2012 Illinois Super Lawyers Rising Stars.

James M. Reiland (JD ’02) was promoted to partner at K&L Gates.

Bram Delmotte (LLM ’03) married Mmiliaku Nwoye, a 2004 Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine alumna, on September 17, 2011.

Jack R. Hayes (JD ’03) was named of counsel at Steptoe & Johnson.

Verona Sandberg (JD ’03) was promoted to partner at Freeborn & Peters.

Luke J. Valentino (JD ’03) was promoted to partner at Sidley Austin LLP.

Garry L. Wills (JD ’03) was promoted to partner at Freeborn & Peters.

Justin Alexander Brittain (JD-MBA ’04) was named shareholder at Robinson Bradshaw & Hinson.

Alejandro Gonzalez Lazzeri (LLM ’04) was named partner at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom.

Nesheba Mtanya Kittling (JD ’04) was named partner at Fisher & Phillips.

Josh Romero (JD ’04) was appointed partner at Jackson Walker.

Courtney VanLonkhuizen (JD ’04) received Motorola Mobility’s Volunteer Award for Leadership.

James Webb (JD ’04) was named partner in the real

Three generations of the Elrod family took part in the same State and Local Government class this past March. Cook County Circuit Court judge Richard Elrod (JD ’58) spoke to a class taught by his son Steven Elrod (JD ’82). Steven’s son Daniel Elrod (JD ’13) was a student in the class.
Alumni Honored for Public Service Contributions

Six alumni were honored this spring by the Student Funded Public Interest Fellowship for their commitment to serving the public interest. Professor Len Rubinowitz presented the awards.

- **Thomas F. Geraghty** (JD '69), director of Northwestern University School of Law's Bluhm Legal Clinic
- **Dan Lesser** (JD '84), senior attorney in the public benefits unit at the Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law
- **Gabriel Fuentes** (JD '93), partner and cochair of the Pro Bono Committee at Jenner and Block
- **Paul Chadha** (JD '02), attorney at Accenture and president of Awassa Children's Project
- **Kathryn Shelton** (JD '07), attorney at the Legal Assistance Foundation in Chicago
- **Jennifer Hrycyna Wagner** (JD '08), associate director of human capital development at the Illinois Department of Human Services

For more information on SFPIF, please visit www.law.northwestern.edu/sfpif.

2013 Reunion Committee Members Needed


Why I Give

“I feel like I owe my entire career to Northwestern University Law School, and that is worth something.” —David Silverman (JD '80)

“I give to the Lefkow Public Interest Fellowships because I want my Law School to be known not only for its outstanding academic programs but also for its service to the community.” —Gerry Alexis (JD-MBA '76)

“I give to the Law School to enable future generations of law students to have the caliber of training that I had, just as those who graduated before me.” —Dean Hansell (JD '77)
Remembering Judith Miner

Judith Miner, widow of Julius H. Miner (LLM ’45), died January 2 at age 98. She was a generous and beloved benefactor to generations of Northwestern Law students, faculty, staff, and alumni.

In 1964 Mrs. Miner helped establish the Julius H. Miner Moot Court Competition in honor of her husband, a Law School alumnus and US District Court judge for the Northern District of Illinois. She also established the Arlyn Miner First-Year Moot Court Competition in memory of her daughter.

Mrs. Miner often participated in the planning and presentation of these competitions by organizing the Arlyn Miner Competition Annual Book Award dinner; sponsoring the moot court banquet and hosting dinners at her home for participants; and assisting national team members and final-round judges with travel costs.

“Those who had the pleasure of meeting and working with her will remember her kind and generous spirit and her devotion to the moot court programs in particular and the Law School in general,” said Professor John S. Elson. “Mrs. Miner took great pride in the moot court programs and especially valued her interactions with the students, often following their progress and attending the competitions and banquets. The warm relationships she cultivated with the students thrived even after they graduated.”

Mrs. Miner is survived by her son, Judson, and daughter, Leslie; grandchildren, Joshua Miner, Aliza Miner, Josie Miner, and Seth Webster; great-grandchildren, Arlen Barber, Edie Barber, and Julius H. Miner; and other family members and friends.

In Memoriam

Northwestern University School of Law extends its heartfelt condolences to the loved ones of recently deceased alumni, faculty, and friends.

1940s
Horace W. Jordan (JD ’40)
W. Richard Bernays (JD ’41)
Walker A. E. Jensen (JD ’42)
Rita K. Dubbs (JD ’44)
Robert L. Logan (JD ’47)
Adorea Goodman (JD ’48)
John B. Anderson Jr. (JD ’49)
Frederick H. Campbell (JD ’49)
Jane Shugg Elkins (JD ’49)
Robert T. Jensen (JD ’49)
Lloyd W. Sides (JD ’49)

1950s
Ralph G. Smith Jr. (JD ’50)
Donald S. Buzard (JD ’52)
Arthur M. Gilman (JD ’52)
Franklin P. Whitman (JD ’52)
Stephen R. Mulligan (JD ’55)
Thomas Arthur (JD ’58)
Donald N. Brown (JD ’58)
Warren Haskin (JD ’58)
Theodore A. E. Poehlmann (JD ’59)

1960s
G. Richard Donahue (JD ’60)
Joseph Gordon (JD ’60)
Constantine Peter Pappas (JD ’60)
Edward W. Brown (JD ’61)
D. Jeffrey Baddeley (JD ’62)
Frederick Dyer Thompson (JD ’62)
Dave A. Schwartz (JD ’63)
Andrew M. Kramer (JD ’69)

1970s
Michael F. Hertz (JD ’74)
Donald H. Landes (JD ’74)
John F. Nicholson (JD ’78)

2000s
Tamara Shields Sampsell (JD ’02)

This list reflects information received by the Office of Alumni Relations and Development as of July 1.
Alumni Club News

Connect with Alums in Your Own Backyard

Northwestern Law Alumni Clubs allow alumni to maintain connections with one another and the Law School through professional, social, philanthropic, and academic activities. The Law School has developed regional clubs in large metropolitan areas where alumni live and work: Chicago; New York City; Washington, DC; Los Angeles; and the San Francisco Bay area. Visit the Facebook page of the club near you.

Northwestern Law Alumni Club events are being planned throughout the country to give local alumni the opportunity to network with fellow Northwestern Law graduates. There is no cost to join, and alumni are automatically members of their local alumni clubs.

To learn how you can get involved with your local club, contact Terese Molinaro at terese.molinaro@law.northwestern.edu or 312-503-1793.

A Big Thanks to Alumni Club Leaders

We extend a thank you to our Alumni Club chairs and their committees, who are working hard to plan upcoming events.

Chicago: Austin Wilson (JD ’04)
Los Angeles: Liz Hudson (JD ’07)
New York City: Michelle Gabriel McGovern (JD ’08), Randall Hirsch (JD ’08)
San Francisco Bay Area: Devra Hirshfeld (JD ’06), Molly Newland (JD ’06), Beth Stevens (JD-MBA ’07)
Washington, DC: Eva Lewis (JD ’09), Jessica Phillips (JD ’06)

VOLUNTEERING IS REWARDING

Alumni volunteers play a vital role in the success of the Law School. Below are some of the many ways to get involved. Visit www.law.northwestern.edu/alumni/volunteering for more information.

Alumni Interviewer Northwestern has the most extensive law school admissions interviewing program in the country. With your help, we recruit the finest students from the United States and abroad.

Alumni Coach Volunteer Northwestern Law students and alumni coaches are paired for mock job interviews of about 45 minutes.

Career-Related Adviser Students and alumni may discuss practice areas, market trends, and career advice with volunteer advisers through occasional phone conversations, email exchanges, or informational interviews.

Miner Moot Court Competition Volunteer Moot Court judges prepare students to participate in appellate arguments.

Firm and Corporate Representatives Representatives support and raise contributions to the Law School Fund by motivating alumni at their firms or businesses.

Reunion Committee Member Committee members gather friends to join the committee, help plan the event, establish and garner support for the class gift, and encourage classmates to attend Reunion.
No Way to Fund a War Crimes Tribunal

By David Scheffer

After months of riveting testimony, a war crimes tribunal in Cambodia is struggling to continue its own Nuremberg-style trial of former senior Khmer Rouge leaders Khieu Samphan, Nuon Chea, and Ieng Sary.

It is inconceivable that the international community would imperil this historic trial midstream and undermine justice for the estimated 1.7 million Cambodians who perished under Pol Pot’s rule from 1975 to 1979.

The survivors have not forgotten what they endured. An astounding 150,000 Cambodians have visited the trials of the tribunal in Phnom Penh—a number that exceeds the public spectators of all of the other war-crimes tribunals combined.

The tribunal, known as the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia, is an internationalized Cambodian court partly staffed with foreign jurists, investigators, and administrators, guided by principles of international law and managed through a treaty with the United Nations.

The governments that traditionally supported the Cambodia tribunal since it started operations in 2006 have been constrained by recession, the euro crisis, and, in the case of the largest donor, Japan, the priority of recovering from the 2011 tsunami.

However, a decade ago the UN General Assembly insisted on voluntary contributions as the funding source for the Cambodia tribunal. Many key governments backed this plan with the clear expectation that they would generate sufficient financial support.

The tribunal could do its job much better, with strengthened independence for its mission of international justice, if it were not dangling on the financial precipice. Judges, prosecutors, investigators, and defense counsel should be liberated to undertake their important work without the pressures of “donors’ fatigue.” The international standards of due process required in the work of the tribunal can only be met when sufficient funding enables all parts of the court to function efficiently.

The hiring freeze that the United Nations had to impose in July due to the paucity of funding slows down the investigative and trial work as vacancies in key positions mount. This only compounds criticism by court observers who demand higher standards of performance and speedy trials.

After speaking with many governments, I sense that donors’ fatigue arises not only from their financial troubles at home but also the difficulty of keeping finance ministries and parliaments focused on and enthused about slow-motion trials, year after year, in a far-off country like Cambodia.

It also does not help that there are perceptions of Cambodian government interference in the work of the tribunal—an issue that merits constant vigilance. Yet with sufficient long-term funding the Cambodia tribunal is in a far better position to shield itself from outside influences.

Several nations have pledged sufficient funds to finance the tribunal for two more months, and that is good news. But at least $4 million must be raised to cover November and December expenses. (The Cambodian government’s smaller portion of the budget has been covered with the help of foreign aid.) And then there is 2013 to worry about—immediately.

This is no way to fund a major war-crimes tribunal with a historic mandate to achieve accountability, finally, for one of the 20th century’s worst slaughters of innocent civilians. Voluntary government assistance for war crimes tribunals is a speculative venture at best, and depends on so many unpredictable variables as years roll by that the original objective is sometimes forgotten.

Once a tribunal is given a mandate and launched by the United Nations, it has a life of its own. There arise political and moral imperatives for nations to do everything within their power to enable it to continue to function as an independent and impartial judicial body.

That includes meeting international standards that member states have established under UN authority to see the job done. To allow such a court to falter for lack of funds would fly in the face of the “no impunity” message that has developed progressively through nearly two decades of international criminal tribunals.

Such an outcome would send entirely the wrong message to would-be perpetrators of international crimes.

The major war crimes tribunals—covering atrocities in the Balkans, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Cambodia and seven nations being investigated by the International Criminal Court—have been criticized as being too expensive for the seemingly small number of defendants prosecuted for genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and egregious domestic crimes.

Yet given the magnitude of the crimes involved and the fact that annual budgets cover the entire cost of the judicial enterprise (massive investigations, judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, court facilities and staffers, witness expenses, victim rights, and educational outreach), the tribunals’ costs are remarkably small compared with nations’ investigative and judicial budgets for common crimes.

The most acute challenge today is to sustain governments’ support for the Cambodia tribunal. A modern-day Andrew Carnegie also could help fund it. In 1903 Carnegie contributed $1.5 million (equal to about $35 million today) to construct the Peace Palace in The Hague where the Permanent Court of Arbitration and the International Court of Justice still resolve and adjudicate legal disputes. That is a legacy worth investing in, even more so today.


David Scheffer is the Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law and director of Northwestern Law’s Center for International Human Rights. He also serves as the UN secretary general’s special expert on United Nations Assistance to the Khmer Rouge Trials.
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