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In this issue of the Reporter, you have a chance to read about many of the exciting initiatives underway around the world. These include the splendid work being done by faculty and students tackling access to health issues in Africa, criminal justice and evidentiary reform in various locales, and the incredible and unique student-directed work in our “international team project” venture. The whole of NU Law’s efforts are certainly greater than the sum of its parts and I hope you will see, through these reports, how much of a difference our community is making around the world.

As every leading law school looks at ways to expand its global footprint, we are focused in earnest not only at expanding international opportunities and brand, but on making an impact, on fomenting real change. Our graduates are going to be difference-makers in the profession, whether they practice in Chicago, in Silicon Valley, or in Shanghai. What the sort of global opportunities represented in the stories in this issue of the Reporter point to is how serious and sustained is the commitment of Northwestern Law to legal reform, justice, and the rule of law.

There is much more going on with regard to external impact and I urge you to follow our activities and endeavors through the myriad social media and communications channels. Or you can learn about what is going on the old fashioned way, by looking in on us in Streeterville. Check out our new building addition (described herein) and stop by to say hello to faculty and friends.

All the best to you and yours for a wonderful summer and early fall. Go Cats.

Daniel B. Rodriguez, Dean and Harold Washington Professor
In a relaxed discussion on stage with Dean Daniel Rodriguez at Northwestern Law in early February, US Supreme Court Associate Justice Elena Kagan revealed that she tells her new law clerks they “have the worst job in the building.” As Kagan lightheartedly explained, that’s because even the best prose in the law clerks’ drafts won’t end up in her final opinions.

Visiting Northwestern Law as the Howard J. Trienens Visiting Judicial Scholar, Kagan offered straightforward and often witty remarks about her fascinating career. After responding to a series of questions from Rodriguez, she answered questions from law students, who had lined up in the school’s Thorne Auditorium to hear her.

She covered a lot of ground, from a behind-the-scenes look at how closely she works with her law clerks and the surprising collegiality of the court to a captivating anecdote about how her confirmation hearings led to a surprising commitment to hunting—now a yearly ritual—with Supreme Court colleague Justice Antonin Scalia. She underscored the importance of racial and gender diversity among the high court justices, noting that—as such an important American institution—the court should reflect the diverse makeup of the country.

Kagan also expressed awestruck regard for Thurgood Marshall, one of the most influential figures in civil rights history. She clerked for Marshall when he was a Supreme Court justice and described him as the “greatest lawyer of the 20th century—bar none—not even a close contest.”

A former Harvard Law School dean, Kagan noted that she has been following Rodriguez’s career since law school. “I have watched Dan from afar ever since and seen his meteoric academic career,” said Kagan. “Deans watch each other, and Dan was, has been, and is now truly a superlative dean. Northwestern is lucky to have him.”

Among the constitutional law scholars in the audience was Robert Bennett, Nathaniel L. Nathanson Professor of Law at Northwestern, who called Kagan a straight shooter. “She was extraordinarily candid about her job,” said Bennett. “I learned a lot about judging and indeed about the surprisingly pleasant interactions among the justices.”

The Howard J. Trienens Visiting Judicial Scholar Program

The Howard J. Trienens Visiting Judicial Scholar Program was established in 1989 by partners at Sidley Austin to honor Trienens for his service to the firm and Northwestern. A Sidley Austin partner since 1956, Trienens has been a member of Northwestern’s Board of Trustees since 1967 and chaired the board from 1986 to 1995. He received two degrees from Northwestern, a bachelor’s degree in 1945 and a JD in 1949. Trienens was editor in chief of the Illinois Law Review. After graduating, he taught a course in criminal law at Northwestern Law and clerked for Fred M. Vinson, a former US chief justice.
Northwestern Law opened a new three-story architectural addition to the Superior Street side of the Rubloff Atrium in April 2015. The Atrium Expansion features David and Libby Savner Hall, a 25-seat classroom that incorporates state-of-the-art technology to enhance the teaching and learning experience, and an expanded cafe with more than 50 indoor and outdoor seating options.

The renovation also includes a number of new group study rooms and 50 additional student study seats.

“We wanted the design and feel of the new classroom and study spaces to inspire in our students the professionalism for which we are known,” said Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez.

The Law School and University Facilities Management teams partnered with architects from Holabird & Root, the firm that designed the Arthur Rubloff building, to create the addition.

Dean Dan Rodriguez hosted a roundtable with student leaders to discuss the atrium expansion project. Watch the video at: www.law.northwestern.edu/mag-atrium
“The recent architectural addition to Northwestern Law School, where I teach—a lovely, three-floor, glass-clad space with high ceilings—reflects a new direction of legal education. The first-floor has a cafe with fifty seats and a patio looking out on Lake Michigan. The next two floors are conducive to collaboration, consisting of study rooms and open spaces with comfortable chairs. The only classroom in this section has no rows of seats or even a lectern but is instead full of tables and audiovisual screens, suitable for negotiation and problem solving even at long distance.”


Clockwise from below: Professor Steve Reed leads a class in Savner Hall; the new south-facing study area on the third floor provides plenty of sunlight; students enjoy the outdoor patio at Harry’s Cafe, part of the new Atrium Expansion; the extension added new study areas on all floors.
Martin Luther King Jr. had more than 60 lawyers in his short career, referring to himself at one point as a “notorious litigant and frequenter of jails.”

Fewer than 15 of King’s lawyers are alive today, yet five of them came together for an unprecedented event—“Martin Luther King’s Lawyers: From Montgomery to the March on Washington to Memphis,” the eighth annual symposium of Northwestern Law’s Journal of Law and Social Policy (JLSP). The October 2014 symposium featured scholars and attorneys who represented the civil rights leader during major phases of his activism, including Clarence Jones, first Diversity Visiting Professor at the University of San Francisco and contributing writer to the “I Have a Dream” speech; Northwestern Law alumnus Judge Horace Ward, who represented King in a case against Georgia authorities; W.J. Michael Cody, of Burch, Porter & Johnson, one of King’s Memphis attorneys; and Gil Cornfield and Gil Feldman, who partnered with King to combat housing discrimination during the Chicago Freedom Movement.

“This symposium is truly exceptional, as these individuals who represented Dr. King in nearly every one of his major movements have never before gathered together to discuss their experiences,” said JLSP symposium chair Kimberly Seymour (JD-LLM IHR ‘15). The topic was proposed by Len Rubinowitz, professor of law and JLSP faculty adviser, who during the past year has been writing an article about King’s lawyers. The symposium will be featured in a JLSP issue later this year that will include Rubinowitz’s article as well as a transcript of the day’s discussion.

Videos of the symposium sessions are available on the JLSP website at www.law.northwestern.edu/mag-mlk.

A NEW KIND OF LAWYERING
Opening the symposium was Aldon Morris, Northwestern’s Leon Forrest Professor of Sociology and African American Studies, who almost 30 years ago wrote the seminal book The Origins of the Civil Rights Movement: Black Communities Organizing for Change. Morris gave a powerful overview of King’s career and the civil rights movement.

“Underneath all of King’s deeply held beliefs of racial brotherhood, the need for reconciliation, turning the other cheek, and loving thy enemies, was his shrewd understanding that the movement had to disrupt Jim Crow in order to overthrow it,” said Morris.

During the civil rights movement, King and many lawyers used knowledge of the law “to disrupt the system,” but they were also asked to chart new legal strategies to address novel situations. “The irony was that laws undermining justice had to be broken for laws of racial justice to prevail,” explained Morris. “But the great task of that day concerned how the lawbreakers would be handled by the legal system.”

The “stunning” legal victories achieved by the NAACP in challenging racist policies established lawyers as leaders of anti–Jim Crow social change, thereby challenging the profession’s traditional role, noted Morris. And while conventional lawyers were still needed, some combined conventional lawyering with movement lawyering—demonstrating that if the tension between social-change movements and the law is managed creatively, lawyers could be creative agents of social change.

“[King] needed lawyers because often the courts are used as a pretext to stop leaders, using other kinds of laws that have nothing to do with civil rights protests,” said Clayborne Carson, considered today’s preeminent King scholar. “And certainly this was the case with Martin Luther King, who was arrested for driving without a license, tax evasion, and many other activities that had very little to do with his movement activities.”

“I would definitely endorse the notion that to be a civil rights lawyer requires a new kind of lawyering,” said Carson, who is the Martin Luther King Jr. Centennial Professor of History and founding director of the Martin Luther King Jr. Research and Education Institute at Stanford University. “There is this tension between a movement that is designed to deal with the injustices inherent in the system and the point that Jim Crow was legal, which would lead us to suspect that maybe there might be things that are very legal today that are nonetheless unjust.”
OPERATING BEHIND THE SCENES

Citing community organizer Marshall Ganz, Morris told the audience that great leaders do not succeed merely because of their individual gifts but also because they assemble a leadership team of diverse people who possess the skills and talents needed to effect social change.

One behind-the-scenes force on King’s leadership team was Alabama attorney Fred Gray. Although Gray was unable to attend the symposium, his legacy was discussed by Darlene Clark Hine, Board of Trustees Professor of African American Studies and professor of history at Northwestern, and Jonathan Entin (JD ’81), associate dean for academic affairs and professor of political science at Case Western Reserve Law School. Both have been in touch with Gray over the years.

Now 83 years old and still practicing law in Alabama, Gray was virtually the only black lawyer in Montgomery in the 1950s and therefore was essentially involved in every major civil rights case in the state. He served as King’s first civil rights lawyer and represented Rosa Parks after her historic refusal to give up her seat on a Montgomery city bus.

For 30 years he was tenacious in his fight to destroy the state’s unjust laws—from Browder v. Gayle, which integrated Montgomery city buses in 1956, to Gomillion v. Lightfoot, which brought African American voters back within the Tuskegee city limits in 1960.

Hine said that Gray’s role in the movement deserves much more appreciation, scrutiny, and inclusion in the historical record than he has received.

“He’s worthy of study for several reasons,” said Hine. “First and foremost, his desire to make life better for everybody. Second, the determination to use all of his physical, intellectual, and mental resources to acquire the training and the skills—not only to make life better for him and his own family but to change the course of history towards righteousness.”

WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

Ironically, said Carson, King never set out to be a civil rights leader. When King laid out his agenda as a minister in a 1948 paper, he mentioned slums, unemployment, and economic security—not civil rights. But he went on a detour because of Rosa Parks, who turned him into a civil rights leader.

“He was drafted into the civil rights movement, and I think all of us would agree that for 10 years he did a pretty good job at it,” said Carson. “He achieved a great deal of success, but the point I would make is that the day after the Voting Rights Act was passed, he was still at work. [...] He did not move on and rest on the victory over Jim Crow.

“In some ways, the final three years of his life were the most meaningful ones in terms of his mission he laid out very early in his life. This dealing with these triple evils—racial injustice, militarism, and poverty—he sees not only as American problems but global problems.”

King’s last book, Where Do We Go from Here, focused on these issues. As Carson explained, King understood that civil rights reform had not achieved all his goals. “We are still in that questioning period,” said Carson. “Where do we go from here?” —Hilary Hurd Anyaso
Announcing the establishment of Qatar’s Hamad Bin Khalifa University Law School on February 22 are (from left) Khalid Mubarak Al Kuwari, deputy counsel, Qatar Foundation; Daniel B. Rodriguez, dean, Northwestern University School of Law; Ahmad M. Hasnah, executive vice president and provost, Hamad Bin Khalifa University; and Clinton Francis, Northwestern Law professor and the new school’s founding dean.

Northwestern Law Guides Creation of New Law School in Qatar

Hamad bin Khalifa University to open the first law program of its kind in Middle East

BY PAT VAUGHAN TREMMEL

Hamad bin Khalifa University (HBKU), in strategic partnership with Northwestern University School of Law, is establishing a new graduate-level law school in Doha, Qatar. The school will open in fall 2015 in Education City, a 2,500-acre campus on the western edge of Doha. The new law program will be the first of its kind in the Middle East.

The HBKU law school will offer a three-year juris doctor degree program with a comprehensive curriculum that will enable graduates to take important leadership positions in the public and private sectors throughout the region.

“As part of Qatar Foundation’s commitment to building human capacity, Hamad bin Khalifa University has a key role in establishing QF’s cycle of education and research for the benefit of Qatar’s community,” said Ahmad Hasnah, HBKU executive vice president and provost.

“We are committed to immersing students in a culture of learning that nurtures their creativity and innovation, prioritizes the development of research skills, and not only prepares them for the next stage of their education but also enables them to become the future leaders of Qatar. The launch of our first postgraduate degree program in our new law school is a prime example of this.”

Northwestern University School of Law serves a key advisory role. “We are excited about the opportunity to work with Hamad bin Khalifa University on this important initiative and appreciate the Qatar Foundation’s leadership in their ongoing development of Education City,” said Northwestern Law Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez. “We share their belief in the power of higher education to make a positive difference in the world.”

Northwestern Law Professor Clinton W. Francis will serve as the new school’s interim dean. With assistance from key members of the Northwestern Law faculty, Francis will help guide the school’s curriculum development, hire staff and faculty, and advise HBKU officials. A recognized expert in context-based teaching and in using role-playing and entrepreneurial simulations, he teaches and researches in the areas of corporate restructuring and bankruptcy, commercial law, intellectual property, and intellectual capital management.

“We are developing a leading-edge curriculum, instruction, and scholarship with the goal of delivering the maximum knowledge and value to students and to domestic, regional, and global partners,” said Francis. “We will achieve this value commitment through a unique pedagogical approach, emphasizing the structural linkage of students, faculty, employers, and the larger community to build sustainable intellectual, legal, and business best practices to support growth throughout the region.”
Since 2008 Northwestern has offered undergraduate degree programs in journalism and communication at Education City. Northwestern University in Qatar graduates have gone on to become reporters and editors at media outlets in the Middle East and communications professionals in government and private industry, in addition to creating their own media production firms.

Northwestern faculty and academic leaders provided expertise and guidance in a similar strategic development partnership when the Indian School of Business in Hyderabad was established in 2001. Faculty from Northwestern’s Kellogg School of Management and the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School of Business were instrumental in creating the new business school.

Hamad bin Khalifa University, a member of the Qatar Foundation for Education, Science, and Community Development, offers graduate education in a variety of fields. At HBKU’s Education City campus, the new law school will join the College of Science, Engineering, and Technology; the College of Humanities and Social Sciences; and the Qatar Faculty of Islamic Studies.

“We are developing a leading-edge curriculum, instruction, and scholarship with the goal of delivering the maximum knowledge and value to students and to domestic, regional, and global partners.”

—CLINTON W. FRANCIS, NORTHWESTERN LAW PROFESSOR AND INTERIM DEAN FOR THE HBKU LAW SCHOOL
How did the idea for the Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation emerge from the strategic planning process? Dean Rodriguez asked me and Professor James Speta to co-chair the curriculum task force for the strategic plan. Our charge for that task force was fairly broad. We recognized that the legal services sector has changed significantly in the last several years. There are three main drivers behind those changes: a reorganization of the relationships between lawyers and their clients, the increased availability of technology in providing legal services, and alternative legal service platforms such as legal process outsourcing firms. Because of all this, law schools need to evolve as well. We were asked to look at how the changing way legal services are provided affects the careers our students will have—upon graduation and throughout their increasingly dynamic careers—and what we can do to better prepare them.

How is this different from a standard curriculum review? We work at a distance from law practice here in the academy. After reviewing all of the good work that’s being done by other law schools in this area, we observed that it is coming from within the academy and out to the legal services market. We think this is the wrong direction: the solutions and opportunities that we will pursue must come from practice into the academy. The idea for the Center for Practice Engagement and Innovation was borne out of that realization.

How will it work? The center is intended to be an incubator in the truest sense of that word. For example, tech incubators bring together people with ideas, people with capital, and people with production capacity to develop and launch those ideas. For the legal academy there are three sets of players that have always been in coordination, even if not explicitly: law schools, law firms, and consumers of legal services. The center will bring consumers of legal services, providers of legal services, and educators together to exchange and develop ideas and produce actionable intelligence in the form of recommendations for the programmatic and curricular innovations that will best serve our students today and throughout their careers.

What are your plans for the first year? We will start in the fall of 2015 with a student debriefing and data collection program. When our rising 3Ls come back in the fall—after having had their first work experience in the legal services sector—we will ask them a series of questions designed to help us assess our current curricular offerings, such as “What did you learn at Northwestern during your first two years of law school that was helpful to you in practice?” and “What do you wish you had learned?” We will ask recent graduates around the country the same types of questions, utilizing sophisticated
analytical and data-gathering tools to collect that information, in order to better understand what they are experiencing.

We will also have at least one large-scale forum next fall that will bring together the three sides of the legal services triangle—the consumers, the providers, the teachers—around discrete, curated questions on challenges and opportunities. It will be a working forum; it won’t be a talking forum. We will break people into groups with representatives from the different sectors to discuss specific topics, bring them back, debrief, and translate their thoughts into specific ideas for innovation.

In the spring, the center will host a design charrette, a collaborative session in which groups gather to work on a particular problem. It’s a common practice in architecture—for example, a designer, an engineer, and an architect, or a group of those folks, would gather to work on a specific question, say, a structural problem. The group comes up with a solution to that specific problem. There might be four or five different groups that have constructed or designed different solutions. All of the participants review the proposed solutions to see what works best. We’ll do that with the ideas, opportunities, and challenges we identified through the previous work, and translate it into recommendations for curricular innovation and programmatic reform at the Law School, with the hope that these ideas will emanate out, improving legal education and the profession.

The Interest Freedom Plan: New Initiative to Reduce Student Debt

Northwestern University School of Law has established the Interest Freedom Plan (IFP) to assist recent graduates who will earn less than $85,000 per year with their student loan interest payments. The program is designed to help those who pursue positions in the private sector who do not otherwise qualify for the Law School’s Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP), as well as graduates who are unemployed as a result of extended job searches.

Open to Juris Doctor graduates beginning with the class of 2015, the program will pay student loan interest for up to one year. Graduates who initially pursue less traditional and less lucrative positions in the private sector will not accrue interest on their loans and, therefore, will not see an increase in the loan amount during their first year in repayment.

“The majority of Northwestern Law graduates will continue to accept offers of employment from prominent law firms throughout the country,” said Daniel B. Rodriguez, dean and Harold Washington Professor. “This has been a common path for our graduates, and the employment outlook for our students in this sector remains strong—indeed, near the top among the nation’s leading law schools.

“But the employment picture is changing,” he continued. “More of our graduates are pursuing careers in business, in the tech sector, and in startups, reflecting the changes in the marketplace and, in particular, the growing strengths of our innovative programs at the intersection of law, business, and technology. Moreover, some of our students are pursuing less traditional, less immediately lucrative positions, and some, albeit a small number, undertake job searches that extend into the period during which they would begin repaying their student loans. Our goal is to assist these students as they embark upon highly successful and satisfying lifelong careers.”

To illustrate how the program will work, consider a hypothetical recent graduate with a $100,000 loan on a 10-year repayment plan at 7% interest: the IFP program would pay an annual benefit of $6,773.

To participate, students must provide proof of employment and repayment status in the form of documents such as an offer letter, tax returns, or proof of loan repayment status. Graduates who have yet to secure their first jobs will be eligible to participate provided they fulfill certain requirements, such as a minimum number of ongoing meetings with their career advisers and demonstration of an active job search. The program does not apply to students employed in judicial clerkships.

“The $85,000 salary cap is just slightly over half the median starting salary for Northwestern Law graduates who enter the private sector,” Rodriguez explained. “While certainly a living wage, the salary cap should be considered within the context of overall debt burden, which can be substantial after many years of higher education.”

IFP is the latest in a series of Northwestern Law initiatives designed to address the structural shifts in the delivery of legal services. It represents a significant departure from traditional LRAPs, which are designed to provide relief to graduates pursuing careers in the public sector. IFP will work in concert with Northwestern Law’s long-established LRAP and will complement the Law School’s significant augmentation of merit- and need-based financial aid and tempered tuition increases over the past five years.

These initiatives are possible because of the record-breaking external support from Northwestern Law’s alumni and friends through the Motion to Lead campaign.

“Northwestern Law is committed to educating students regardless of their financial circumstance,” Rodriguez said. “We are dedicated to ameliorating the difficulties posed by student debt with tangible and constructive efforts, and we will continue to invest substantially in our students through financial aid and creatively in our graduates through programs like IFP.”
Judge Nancy Gertner Delivers Pope & John Lecture

Members of the Northwestern Law community assembled on November 12, 2014, to hear the Honorable Nancy Gertner deliver the 24th annual Pope & John Lecture on Professionalism. Designed to address issues of professionalism, ethics, and responsibility in the legal field, the lecture series invites exemplary leaders from across the legal spectrum to discuss how they have managed these issues.

Currently a professor at Harvard Law School, Gertner was appointed to the US District Court of Massachusetts in 1994 by President Clinton and served until 2011. During her tenure as a federal judge, she wrote the autobiography *In Defense of Women: Memoirs of an Unrepentant Advocate* and received the American Bar Association’s 2008 Thurgood Marshall Award for her contribution to furthering US civil rights, civil liberties, and human rights. Previously a civil rights and criminal defense lawyer, Gertner describes her career trajectory as going from “outsider” to a federal judge.

In her talk, “Decisions I Would Have Written,” Gertner examined the pressures for judges to conduct efficient procedural trials that leave little room for thoughtful deliberation. Gertner cited multiple cases to illuminate how procedural choices can add up to unjust verdicts. Conversely, she also spoke passionately about how litigation can create standards for controversial social issues, including employment discrimination.

Northwestern Law Professor Shari Diamond noted that Gertner’s unique career path has informed both her work and her perspective. “She’s a legal renaissance person and has done it all—from being a leader in the feminist movement, to her work as a civil rights litigator, and then as a federal judge, where she worked to make the law better.”

Part of the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Bartlit Center for Trial Advocacy, the lecture series was established in 1991 by the Chicago law firm Pope & John Ltd.

Rosenthal Lecturers Examine Property and Information


In the first of the three lectures, Smith addressed “What’s So Special About Property?” Merrill then explored “The Audiences of Property” in the second lecture, and the two professors jointly tackled “The Property Spectrum” in the final lecture in the series.

Merrill is the Charles Evans Hughes Professor of Law at Columbia Law School, where he is a leading scholar in property, natural resources, administrative law, and constitutional law. From 1987 to 1990, he served as deputy solicitor general in the US Department of Justice, where he represented the United States before the US Supreme Court. Merrill is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Law Institute.

Smith is the Fessenden Professor of Law at Harvard Law School, where he directs the Project on the Foundations of Private Law. His expertise includes the economics of property and intellectual property. Smith is a reporter for the America Law Institute’s project for a Fourth Restatement of Property.


Both professors previously held faculty positions at Northwestern Law. Merrill taught at Northwestern Law from 1981 to 2003. He was awarded the inaugural John Paul Stevens Professorship of Law in 1992. Smith began his teaching career at Northwestern Law in 1997 and was a member of the faculty until 2002.
Senator Dick Durbin Proposes Human Rights Legislation in Speech at Northwestern Law

In his April 8 speech at Northwestern University School of Law, US Senator Dick Durbin announced he will reintroduce the Crimes Against Humanity Act during this session of Congress. Addressing Northwestern Law students, faculty, and community members, the Illinois Democrat explained that the legislation, first proposed in 2009, would close a loophole currently preventing the prosecution of individuals in the United States for human rights violations committed elsewhere.

Durbin also shared experiences from his years on a Senate judiciary subcommittee dealing with human rights, noting that “even in hyperpartisan times, I found that practices that shock the conscience have the ability to bring together broad coalitions.” He added, “If you want to end [human rights abuses], look for unexpected partners,” describing his travels to Rwanda with then-Senator Sam Brownback of Kansas and mentioning former Senator Tom Coburn of Oklahoma as a strong ally in this work (both are Republicans). Durbin highlighted the Genocide Accountability Act, the Child Soldiers Accountability Act, and the Child Soldiers Prevention Act as major bipartisan accomplishments since the subcommittee was created in 2007.

Durbin’s talk was sponsored by the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Center for International Human Rights (CIHR) and the Northwestern University Human Rights Project. “Senator Durbin’s career has been hallmarked by his dedication to international human rights and the rule of law at home and around the world,” said Juliet Sorensen, a CIHR clinical associate professor of law.

CIHR provides a comprehensive range of classroom courses on international human rights, criminal, and humanitarian law. Led by David Scheffer, the Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law and former US ambassador at large for war crimes issues, the center also provides valuable clinical experiences and research opportunities for students interested in the protection of human rights on a global scale.

View the video of this event at www.law.northwestern.edu/mag-durbin.
Clinic Students Advance Criminal Justice in Malawi

It all began in 2001 with an International Team Project trip to Malawi, where associate dean of legal education and Bluhm Legal Clinic director Thomas Geraghty (JD ’69) first encountered human rights advisers and attorneys Adam Stapleton and Kathryn English. Over the ensuing 14 years, that fortuitous meeting has produced a variety of distinctive global clinic opportunities, with students conducting legal audits, analyzing local criminal justice systems, and working with NGOs on the ground to shape policy. This year seven students—five JD and two LLM candidates—went to Malawi with Stapleton, who this year is a visiting assistant clinical professor of law, to observe the nation’s criminal justice system and help increase its capacity to serve Malawians. The visit was made possible through the facilitation of the Paralegal Advisory Service Institute (PASI), a local organization that pioneered groundbreaking work within the formal legal system through facilitating legal education for prisoners and bringing all the justice actors, from police to prisoners, together to dramatically reduce pretrial prison populations.

Liam O’Rourke (JD ’15) describes the opportunity as a stroke of good fortune that came about when Geraghty brought the project to his juvenile justice and criminal appeals clinic course. Just weeks later, during winter break, six classmates boarded a flight to Malawi to spend a week working with Stapleton and his team on aspects of the Malawian criminal justice system; an additional student followed for an extended period in February.

“One of the first things we did in Malawi was to get exposure to the entire criminal justice system, meeting everyone from police officers to village mediators to see how things work,” noted Kristin McCall (JD ’15). This introductory look led to a project on the prison system’s potential manslaughter cases—cases where the charge of murder ought to have been manslaughter, resulting in a shorter sentence. Through this they hoped to alleviate the overburdened caseload that has led to overcrowded prisons and, for hundreds of prisoners, long waits to enter pleas and have cases processed. The Northwestern team met with Malawian criminal justice officials and gathered data about prisoners, some of whom have been waiting for years to enter formal pleas. Law students interviewed 50 prisoners and then provided legal analysis for the team on the ground handling the caseload.

For several students the Malawian justice system provided a study of congruities and contrasts with their experiences working in the Cook County court system. As they traveled to prisons and observed the common challenges of overcrowding and lack of resources, they also witnessed unique problems, including a reliance on memory instead of written reporting of case intake. “It was important for me to realize that criminal justice issues are not limited to Chicago or the United States. They’re problems that everyone struggles with, and they’re similar in many ways,” noted O’Rourke.

Since their week on the ground, the six students have continued working with the legal team they met in Malawi to help keep the trial and sentencing process moving forward. A seventh student, Abimbola Oladokun (JD ’15), spent the month of February there as part of the Intensive Human Rights Clinic, working with the PASI and providing additional resources as needed to her Northwestern Law colleagues back in Chicago. One of her three projects was to collect and analyze data about PASI, helping to show where the program was effective and where it could improve in preparing paralegals to aid prisoners. She also continued the Northwestern team’s work on sentence confirmation to determine if courts had exceeded their legal authority in sentencing, and winnowed the 50 cases down to the 15 most pressing to bring to the Department of...
Our meeting with the traditional authorities was truly impressive. I had to take a timeout in my mind at one point just to appreciate where I was and what I was doing. I was halfway around the world in a small African country in the home of a traditional authority listening to him and his chiefs explain their roles in the community. It was fascinating. The traditional authorities are the local government. They are the mayors, the city council members, and the district attorneys. I wanted to know how the criminal justice system actually worked in Malawi on a day-to-day basis, and this was it.

—Liam O’Rourke (JD ’15)

Adam rounded up about two dozen accused murderers for a brief Q & A so we could better understand how disorganized this system is. We learned, through a show of hands, that almost every prisoner who has an attorney paid a substantial up-front fee and has not seen his attorney since. Almost no prisoner understood the status of his case or how to go about learning about law or procedure. Several had actually been granted bail but could not raise the $40 or $50 they needed to get out, and so they remained in jail. One prisoner had been in jail since 2008 and has not yet had his trial … so I am observing an awkward reality in which guard, prisoner, and paralegal all agree that there is injustice being done, but none has any idea how to redress it. I am happy to contribute to fixing the problem, in whatever small way I can.”

—Kevin Connor (JD ’15)

As part of their trip, students kept journals to record their observations about Malawi and their criminal justice work there. Here are two excerpts:

“Our meeting with the traditional authorities was truly impressive. I had to take a timeout in my mind at one point just to appreciate where I was and what I was doing. I was halfway around the world in a small African country in the home of a traditional authority listening to him and his chiefs explain their roles in the community. It was fascinating. The traditional authorities are the local government. They are the mayors, the city council members, and the district attorneys. I wanted to know how the criminal justice system actually worked in Malawi on a day-to-day basis, and this was it.”

—Liam O’Rourke (JD ’15)

Northwestern Law students—including [top] Charlie Holt (LLM IHR ’15), at center, and [bottom], Kristin McCall (JD ’15), at right—pair with Youth Watch Society paralegals to interview remand prisoners in Malawi’s Mzuzu Prison.
Motion to Lead: The Campaign for Northwestern Law

Motion to Lead: The Campaign for Northwestern Law is a $150 million fundraising effort that will further our efforts to fuel innovation and foster creative solutions to the myriad challenges of the ever-evolving legal environment. With bold ambition, an unwavering commitment to excellence, and our culture of innovation, we will raise our sights and lead change—in legal education, in our profession, and in our world.

Northwestern Law provides a legal education that is rigorous, interdisciplinary, and practical. Our aim is not only to train future leaders of the profession but also to educate a new type of lawyer—one whose capacity to advocate, strategize, and lead will further the objectives of both clients and employers. We are deeply engaged in the process of rethinking, reinventing, and reconfiguring our program, and we have developed a comprehensive strategy identifying the critical areas that will direct future innovations:

- We will invest in our learning infrastructure with a particular focus on technology, classrooms, study space, program integration, and other factors that facilitate learning in a collaborative, interdisciplinary environment.
- We will develop initiatives around the insight that legal education in the 21st century must educate professionals who can understand, navigate, and negotiate the interface of law, business, and technology.
- We will support student well-being by developing and deploying resources to alleviate our students’ financial burden, which discourages students with limited resources from coming here for law school, inhibits their efforts to derive maximum value from their education, and circumscribes their choices as they begin their careers.
- We will leverage our great existing programs and develop new projects that advance social justice at the local, national, and international level. We will encourage pro bono efforts by our students; support students who aspire to work as lawyers in the public interest; and nurture an environment in which students, faculty, staff, and alumni work on behalf of the disadvantaged in the service of the highest ideals of the profession and civil society.
- We will engage our alumni in the life and work of the Law School both in Chicago and around the world. Through increased collaboration, we can advance the success of Northwestern Law and its graduates—wherever in the world they reside, and whatever professional paths they pursue.

To accomplish these ambitious objectives, we need your partnership. Participation at every level matters; gifts of all sizes are important.

Alumni contributions make student scholarships possible—a tradition of investing in the advocates of tomorrow.
“In the future it will not be enough for a law school to just be excellent. It must be exceptional, and different in a way that makes a difference.”

—DEAN DANIEL B. RODRIGUEZ

To accomplish these ambitious objectives we need your partnership. Participation at every level matters; gifts of all sizes are important. Since the beginning of the Motion to Lead campaign [as of April 30, 2015—ed.], 6,575 people have given nearly $10 million to the Law School Fund. The fund makes it possible for us to attract exemplary students, recruit and retain the best faculty, provide numerous and creative opportunities for students to connect classroom to practice through clinical education, and nimbly respond to opportunities as they arise.

The Motion to Lead campaign will further our efforts to fuel innovation and foster creative solutions to the challenges of the ever-evolving legal environment.

“In the future it will not be enough for a law school to just be excellent,” said Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez. “It must be exceptional, and different in a way that makes a difference.”

With your help and support, we will demonstrate that it is truly Northwestern Law’s time to lead.

For additional information, please contact MaryPat Mauro at (312) 503-2688 or marypat.mauro@law.northwestern.edu

The Motion to Lead Case Statement can be found online at www.law.northwestern.edu/campaign
Courtney and Chris Combe support Access to Health Program

As campaign co-chairs for We Will. The Campaign for Northwestern University, Courtney and Chris Combe are very familiar with the many ways philanthropy is working to help Northwestern students and faculty solve society’s most critical challenges.

In their official capacity, the Combes joined the Law School community to celebrate the launch of Motion to Lead: The Campaign for Northwestern Law. They were struck by the Law School’s commitment to social justice initiatives, in the United States as well as around the world. They decided to make a gift that would enable the Law School to expand programming in an area they are deeply committed to: international public service and justice.

Chris Combe is chairman of Combe Incorporated, a White Plains, N.Y.-based private, family-held company that manufactures and markets health and personal care products. He earned a BA in economics from Northwestern in 1970. He has been a member of the University’s Board of Trustees since 1997 and of the Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences Board of Visitors since 1981.

Courtney Combe has been a member of the Women’s Board of Northwestern since 1987. A number of other members of the Combe family are also Northwestern graduates, including Ivan D. Combe, Chris Combe’s father and the founder of Combe Incorporated, who earned his undergraduate degree from Northwestern and studied at the Law School before pursuing his business career.

The gift provides programmatic support for the Access to Health project, an initiative in which students and faculty from the Law School, the Feinberg School of Medicine, and the Kellogg School of Management work as a team to conduct needs assessments and implement sustainable, capacity-building interventions with communities around the world. This year, Access to Health students worked on a number of projects in communities around the world, including, notably, public health projects in Douentza, Mali (see related story on page 26).

The gift also establishes two new fellowships, one for a Northwestern Law graduate to pursue international field work and one that will bring a clinical fellow to the Access to Health program.

The Michael and Mary Schuette Global Fellowship in Health and Human Rights will make it possible for Northwestern Law graduates to provide in-country support and advocacy for individuals and communities on issues related to health and human rights and development.

“This is a tremendous opportunity for young attorneys interested in pursuing careers in health and human rights law,” said Juliet Sorensen, clinical associate professor of law with the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Center for International Human Rights, who oversees the Access to Health Project. “There just aren’t that many postgraduate fellowships that support international public...
The Soshnick Colloquium on Law and Economics

Andrew Z. and Brenda K. Soshnick made a gift of $500,000 to Northwestern University School of Law in support of the advanced study of law and economics and the interrelationships between those disciplines.

The gift establishes the Soshnick Colloquium on Law and Economics, an advanced seminar that will bring together visiting scholars, resident faculty, and Law School students for discussion of leading research in the fields of law and economics. Colloquia are highly collaborative classes designed to help students understand the complex interactions they will face in a practice setting.

Drew Soshnick (JD ’88) graduated cum laude and Order of the Coif from Northwestern Law. He also earned a BA and an MA from Northwestern.

“Having three degrees from Northwestern, I feel a great deal of allegiance to the University,” Soshnick said. “Northwestern provided me with a world-class education and provided our family with opportunities that most people can only dream of. It is a privilege to be able to pay it forward.”

Soshnick is a partner in the Indianapolis office of Faegre Baker Daniels LLP, where his practice focuses on family law, with a particular focus on sophisticated financial issues such as valuing and dividing complex marital assets, assessing executive compensation, tax analysis and planning, tracing of assets, and drafting premarital agreements. He is past chair of both the Indiana State Bar Association Family and Juvenile Law Section and the Indianapolis Bar Association Family Law Section and a fellow of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. He also serves as a member of the Family Law Independent Certification Organization Board for Indiana lawyers.

Soshnick said he has always been interested in economics—it was one of his undergraduate majors—and thinks economics is an essential part of a “holistic legal education” for lawyers in all areas of practice. He believes Northwestern Law excels at blending the disciplines of law and economics and preparing law students to be practitioners. He was also impressed with the caliber of previous speakers in the series.

“It all fit: what we wanted to do, my personal interests, the Law School’s needs, and a top-flight opportunity to make a meaningful gift,” he said. “Brenda and I are delighted to be able to perpetuate the colloquium so that generations of students can benefit from the wonderful opportunities.”

The series will create opportunities to address not just finance and business but also the breadth of the economic analysis of the law, on topics ranging from corporate law, torts and contracts, trusts and estates, criminal law, family law, domestic partner abuse, and takings.
The Seigle Family Chair of Law

Gifts totaling $3 million to Northwestern University from Harry J. Seigle (JD ’71) will establish an endowed fund to support faculty excellence and create a new named professorship, the Seigle Family Chair of Law.

“Harry’s generous support,” said Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez, “will help in our key goal of recruiting and retaining world-class faculty—those teacher-scholars who enrich our academic program and bring luster to our great law school. I am proud to call Harry my friend, and his friendship to our law school, manifest in this and in other ways, is very meaningful indeed.”

Harry Seigle grew up in Elgin, Illinois, a town located on the Fox River about 40 miles northwest of Chicago. His father owned the Elgin Lumber Company, and he and his brothers worked there as teenagers, but he didn’t consider going into the family business until later—after he earned an AB in 1968 from Washington University in St. Louis, after he earned a JD in 1971 from Northwestern Law, after he practiced law for three years at Chapman and Cutler in Chicago.

In 1974, his father considered selling the lumber yard and asked his advice. Seigle saw immediately that the family business was very well situated. “I recognized that there would be significant population growth in communities outside Chicago, and that demand for building materials would be high in Lake, Kane, Will, and DuPage counties,” he said.

So he left the law firm, moved back to his hometown, and went into the building supply and carpentry business. He also married Susan Gilbert Seigle, and together they raised three sons—one of whom, Max, is a 2005 graduate of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University.

Over the next three decades, as chairman and president of Seigle’s, he led the company to become Chicagoland’s largest building products supplier to homebuilders, remodelers, and contractors. “I felt empowered to grow the business by virtue of my Law School training,” Seigle said. “My legal education protected us from unnecessary risks and helped steer a prudent, careful path to develop the business without being reckless. Conversely, it informed us of risks worth taking.”

In 2006, Seigle moved to Chicago and launched the Elgin Company, a family office devoted to real estate acquisition and management, private investing, and philanthropy. A noted civic leader, Seigle is president of the Chicago American Jewish Committee. He currently serves on the board of trustees for the Steppenwolf Theatre Company and on the board of Washington University in St. Louis. He is also the president of the Seigle Family Foundation, established to promote education and human welfare.
Investing in the Center on Negotiation and Mediation

A gift of $865,000 from the M. R. Bauer Foundation to the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Center on Negotiation and Mediation will expand teaching and research capacity by establishing the Harris H. Agnew Visiting Professorship of Dispute Resolution and the M. R. Bauer Foundation Clinical Fellowship in Dispute Resolution, in addition to providing continuing support for the Mediation Process and Advocacy Workshop. The Bauer Foundation, a private foundation, has invested in Northwestern Law for more than 25 years.

“This gift demonstrates the Bauer Foundation’s remarkable commitment to clinical legal education, and to the well-rounded lawyers this type of intensive, hands-on training creates,” said Northwestern Law dean Daniel B. Rodriguez. “We are deeply grateful for this commitment.”

“Training in negotiation and mediation is a cornerstone of a comprehensive legal education,” said Bauer Foundation executive director Kent Lawrence (JD ’69). “The Center on Negotiation and Mediation not only helps students become better lawyers, it serves the community as well. The Bauer Foundation is committed to reform and improvement of the justice systems, and that starts with lawyers, and that in turn has its roots in their training and orientation.”

As a student, Lawrence served on the editorial board of the Northwestern University Law Review. He earned his JD cum laude and was inducted into the Order of the Coif. Now a partner at Lawrence, Kamin, Saunders & Uhlenhop, Lawrence has a mediation and arbitration practice dealing with general commercial and business disputes, especially involving securities and commodities. He is a certified mediator for several Illinois circuit courts and serves in advisory capacities for numerous institutions, including the National Futures Association and the Chicago chapter of the Association for Conflict Resolution.

His relationship with Northwestern Law dates back several generations. Other Law School graduates in his family include his father, A. Charles Lawrence, a member of the class of 1931.

As an adjunct professor from 1982 to 1993, Lawrence also taught the Law School’s first arbitration and dispute resolution course. He met Lynn P. Cohn (JD ’87), now the Center on Negotiation and Mediation’s director, in 1986 when she was a student in his commercial arbitration seminar. Over the years, his ongoing professional commitment to mediation and arbitration has resulted in a remarkable partnership with the Law School and Cohn.

The gift will allow the Center on Negotiation and Mediation to develop expertise in new areas and give students more live client experience. As Cohn explained, “We will have the chance to expand our teaching in both mediation advocacy and restorative justice, an area that is increasingly important in community-based conflict. This gift will give the center a depth and breadth that sets it apart from other programs in the country.”

The new visiting professorship is named for Harris H. Agnew, a long-serving chief judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit in Rockford, Illinois, and one of the founders of Resolution Systems Institute. The first Agnew Visiting Professor is Leonard Riskin, a leading scholar in negotiation, mediation, and dispute resolution.

The first M. R. Bauer Foundation clinical fellow will join the team in the fall of 2015, allowing the center to increase the number of students who can participate in its clinical offerings. The gift also continues the Bauer Foundation’s longstanding support for the Mediation Process and Advocacy Workshop, which provides professional mediation training for students through a semester-long course, with an option to pursue additional training and mediation certification.
Delving into the particularities of Brazilian copyright law with record labels in Rio de Janeiro, having breakfast with the consul general in a historic residence in Casablanca, meeting the worldwide leader of the Orthodox Christian community in Istanbul – these are just a few of the reasons why hundreds of students over the years have signed up for International Team Project (ITP) courses. A semester-long class that melds academics with cultural exchange, ITP has built a substantial history of expanding the student experience far beyond the classroom.

Sixteen years ago Northwestern University School of Law conceived this unique comparative law program to expose students to global legal structures through a group project based on intensive, in-country research. Driven by student interest and organization, ITP continues to send students and faculty across the globe, providing comprehensive and meaningful perspectives on a variety of legal, political, and social issues.

The program has covered 37 countries over five continents, with an average of 150 students participating each year in the one-semester course. This year students traveled on ITP trips to Morocco, Turkey, and Brazil.

“ITP represents one of the strongest course offerings at the Law School, with its combination of travel, legal research, and coordinated teamwork,” said ITP faculty director Maureen Stratton (JD ’84). “We want as many students as possible to take advantage of this opportunity.”

Projects have included examining the environmental court system of Chile, measuring the effects of the military junta during the Dirty War in Argentina, and assessing gender equality in Morocco. Students have found the experience of fieldwork—identifying and interviewing sources on the ground—to be invaluable. “It forces you out of your comfort zone as you simultaneously meet people and try to get the information you need, while also empathizing over what can at times be difficult circumstances,” noted alumna Suzanne Alton (JD ’14).

Much of ITP’s uniqueness stems from student involvement and leadership in organizing the trips. While the faculty members selected this year’s destinations based on a combination of their expertise, student interest, and the legal climate, the students were responsible for developing the curriculum for the courses and organizing the trips. For each trip, four students
One of my goals in crafting this training is to get students to understand how concepts like time and body language are culturally derived and may create significant cultural barriers if they’re misinterpreted,” said Bartlett. "I want them to step back and consider whether they have enough information before drawing a conclusion. These are skills that will serve them well not only on their trips but also in their careers as attorneys and advocates for their clients."

The group research project is a vital piece of ITP because it helps students find a focus within countries and topic areas that are teeming with possibilities. It also requires students to develop field research skills, using a variety of resources—from online social networks to alumni—to find interview subjects and arrange meetings. While the number of interviews can vary, they consistently form the basis for the trips, allowing students to explore cities and neighborhoods through their sources.

At the end of the semester, students present their field research to fellow classmates and submit a 50 page co-written paper. A number of final ITP papers have been recognized with awards, including a 2014 project on the South African economy, which won Northwestern Law’s Charles Cheney Hyde Prize for the best paper related to public international law.

Professor Cindy Wilson (JD ‘86), who led an ITP trip to Chile in 2013, believes ITP prepares Law School students for the global nature of their legal profession. “ITP provides a deeper understanding of global systems than is possible in the classroom alone, which is an invaluable asset for our graduates. Regardless of what jobs they take, there will be a global nature to the work, and this experience really prepares them for it.”

“ITP provides a deeper understanding of global systems than is possible in the classroom alone, which is an invaluable asset for our graduates. Regardless of what jobs they take, there will be a global nature to the work, and this experience really prepares them for it.”

—PROFESSOR CINDY WILSON JD ’86

Professor Chris Martin describes the ideal ITP trip as one that combines cultural attractions with a distinct legal climate. With its location at the crossroads of Europe and Asia, the conservative government of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, and the country’s proximity to Syria, Martin believed Turkey would be an ideal place for students to develop legal, political, and social perspective.

Eunice Buhler (JD ’15) had an academic interest in Turkey and its diverse religious communities for years prior to entering law school, so she jumped at the opportunity to meet and interview government officials and religious leaders. She spoke with a diverse array of sources, from His All-Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew I of Constantinople, New Rome to the former vice chair of the US Commission on International Religious Freedom. “Not only did I have incredible access to people and resources while in Turkey, but meeting people there and hearing them talk about the religious climate really put me in their shoes. I have a deeper understanding of their perspectives and more empathy toward them.”

The faculty member with the most extensive ITP experience is probably Professor Samuel Tenenbaum, whose visit to Morocco this year was his 11th.
field research experience is extremely important. Many students develop organizations focused on supporting women, they hadn’t actually come together to she was “so honest about it, from the lack of startup capital to more culturalally engrained factors that keep women from the entrepreneurial space.”

Lauren Howard (JD ’15) and her research group concentrated on Morocco’s cultural and legal barriers to female entrepreneurship. They found that while commercial codes don’t mandate discrimination, numerous social factors are at play, something that became apparent once they landed in Morocco and began interviews. “We learned that while there were pockets of organizations focused on supporting women, they hadn’t actually come together to build an environment conducive to female entrepreneurs.” Howard cited an interview with the director of Morocco’s Association of Female Entrepreneurs as especially helpful in illuminating the challenges women face, because she was “so honest about it, from the lack of startup capital to more culturally engrained factors that keep women from the entrepreneurial space.”

Brazil was an obvious choice for Professor Karl Lutz, given his interest in BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and his prior experience leading trips to India and South Africa. Lutz believes ITP offers students a real diversity in perspective as they engage with differing viewpoints during the interview process for their research projects: “The field research experience is extremely important. Many students develop viewpoints based upon traditional research techniques, only to find these viewpoints challenged, and often changed, by what they discover is happening on the ground.”

With 15 Brazilian students currently enrolled at the Law School, curriculum lead Bruce Ratain (JD ’16) knew he would be able to assemble a rich and varied syllabus, exposing the class to a range of perspectives and topics. “One of the great facets of ITP is that we get to collectively build the curriculum we want,” said Ratain, “which gives everyone more ownership over the learning experience.” Brazilian students assisted the group by sharing information ranging from local interview contacts to the best barbecue, allowing the visitors to get off the beaten path.

Tackling Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Brasilia in a week, the group covered a lot of ground both geographically and in terms of research. Class projects spanned media and copyright law, anticorruption laws, and affirmative action in higher education. Interviews were interspersed with hiking trips to the top of Corcovado and an excursion to check out the surf culture at Copacabana.

The intensity of an eight-day cultural immersion was not lost on the students as they moved between sightseeing, conducting interviews, finding new research leads, and taking in the experience of being abroad. Ratain noted that while groups did a great deal of research prior to the trip, nothing could match the experience of talking to citizens in person: “So much of how law operates is culturally driven, and we wouldn’t have learned that unless we started talking to people.” David Boyles (JD ’16), who went to Morocco, found it “profound to be so culturally interactive. Our project required spending hours talking to everyday people and drawing them out because the subject was so sensitive. I learned a lot from those interactions.”

Final presentations gave students an opportunity to learn where research and interviews had ultimately taken their fellow classmates’ projects. Alexandra Caritis (JD ’15), who worked on affirmative action in Brazilian higher education, anticipated a constitutional analysis between US and Brazilian policies but found herself engrossed in a more anthropological approach. “Talking to university students in Brasilia was the most helpful and exciting part of the whole experience,” said Caritis. “Their attitude toward affirmative action and race really shaped our thinking and our final conclusions.”

Perhaps one reason ITP most resonates with students is its capacity for bringing people together across Law School programs into an intensive experience. Close-knit relationships are often born from hours spent in flights, airports, and hotels, navigating a new language and cultural customs. Ratain described this as one of the program’s most incredible and unexpected benefits: “Even though we had been in class together, being on the trip helped us forge one community. ITP is undoubtedly one of the most powerful community-building tools in the Law School.”

As ITP continues to evolve and grow, its initial goal remains constant: to transform the Law School experience into a truly global education. Andrew Yerbey (JD ’15), who went to Turkey, summed up the experience and its lasting effect by quoting English writer G. K. Chesterton: “The whole object of travel is not to set foot on foreign land; it is at last to set foot on one’s own country as a foreign land.”
Uttara Dukkipati (JD-MBA ’15) and Ariel Moser, an MPH student at the Feinberg School of Medicine, partnered with station 107.6 FM (Radio Daande: The Voice of Douentza) in Douentza, Mali.
Access to Health students collaborate with community leaders in Mali to create meaningful, sustainable health initiatives.

By Steve Hendershot
But if you’re looking for a rock ’n roll attitude from the latest hit record in Douentza, you won’t find it. Check out these lyrics from a current song in regular rotation:

Parents, listen well to this message, it will serve you well
“No” to [female genital mutilation] is a decision from the highest authorities of Mali

Health Works proposed the order to the government and the government agreed
A non-circumcised girl is a complete girl who carries herself in a perfect state of health

The song was written and performed by Troupe de Haire, a popular local band, but commissioned by a team from the Northwestern Access to Health Project—a multidisciplinary group of Northwestern graduate students and faculty who work with nongovernmental organizations in the developing world to promote improved health outcomes.

The project unites students from Northwestern University’s School of Law, Kellogg School of Management, and Feinberg School of Medicine. Through their collaboration, the University “has the opportunity to simultaneously educate its students as global citizens, while also engaging meaningfully in specific global community health projects that result in sustainable, capacity-building interventions,” said Juliet Sorensen, clinical associate professor of law with the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Center for International Human Rights, who oversees the Access to Health Project.

For the last four years, Sorensen has taught Health and Human Rights, a course open to students from all three schools. The class is primarily doctrinal, examining “what it means for there to be a right to health, along with how is it upheld, enforced, or disregarded around the world,” Sorensen explained. But the class is best known for its secondary emphasis on specific projects, such as the one in Douentza. Other projects have focused on Ethiopia, the Dominican Republic, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see sidebar).

To tackle the projects, the class divides into multidisciplinary teams that research the cultural, legal, political, and economic climate of each region, as well as the health issues the teams plan to address. Each team has between five and ten members. Taking the class doesn’t mean you have to travel to the region you’re studying, but the opportunity is available, and many students have taken advantage of it.

For law students, the projects present a unique chance to work alongside colleagues from other fields and to confront challenging problems in international contexts. “This is concrete, real-world problem solving,” said Anna Mathai (JD ’16), whose project focused on reopening a shuttered Sudanese health clinic.

Mathai relishes the program’s multidisciplinary approach because of the way it encourages students to recognize and play off the different strengths, perspectives, and expertise.
they bring from the different disciplines. Fellow student Katie Fischer (JD ’15) agreed: “When we all came together, you could feel the team get stronger.”

Sorensen describes that part as fun to watch: “After a year or two of training and experience in a graduate-level program, students [from each school] start to think and speak in a certain way. When they first form their interdisciplinary groups, they eyeball each other like each person is speaking a different language. By the end of the class they recognize that as a group the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. That’s exciting for me as an educator.”

A veteran practitioner as well as an educator, Sorensen has plenty of experience with international public-interest projects. After earning her undergraduate degree from Princeton University in 1995, she spent two years in Morocco as a US Peace Corps volunteer working on maternal and child health issues. In 2003 she became an assistant US attorney in Chicago, where her work included training lawyers and judges in Colombia and Benin on behalf of the Department of Justice’s Office of Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training. Sorenson held that post until 2010, when she

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Juliet Sorensen and her students meet with UN peacekeepers in 2014. On the spring 2015 trip, students measured the success of the programs implemented in 2014 and planned next steps.

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Access to Health Receives Grant for Research and Outreach in Africa

The Access to Health Project at Northwestern University School of Law was recently awarded a development grant to support the creation of new practicum sites in Africa. The grant is part of a larger package of US Department of Education Title VI funding awarded to Northwestern’s Program of African Studies and its consortium partner, the Center for African Studies at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Access to Health was established to leverage interdisciplinary university research and clinical expertise in an effort to create sustainable health interventions for communities in the developing world. Faculty and students first work in partnership with community leaders to conduct a multidisciplinary health-needs assessment. Based on the results of that study, both the team and the community then identify and implement a capacity-building intervention.

One of Access to Health’s founders is Juliet Sorensen, clinical associate professor of law in the Center for International Human Rights. In her Health and Human Rights class—for which she received this year’s Excellence in... (Continued on page 31)
joined the Law School faculty and founded the Access to Health Project.

In planning the Health and Human Rights course for the 2013–14 school year, Sorensen realized that Mali offered a number of interesting possibilities. As a Peace Corps volunteer in rural Morocco, she had worked with the New York–based Near East Foundation, known for long-term sustainable development work and permanent, local in-country staff. NEF has worked in Mali for more than 30 years, and the organization’s president suggested Douentza as an optimal site for health and human rights work.

Sorensen also felt compelled by Mali’s struggle to eradicate female genital mutilation (FGM).

“This is a brutal practice that has no medical value,” said Sorensen. “It carries the potential to cause severe harm or even death, and is astoundingly common: 89 percent of Malian women have been cut.”

In 2012 the local government of Douentza was overthrown not once but twice, first by nomadic Touareg rebels and later by Islamic jihadists. The jihadists arrived in the fall and imposed Sharia law, a strict Islamic religious code. Douentza is a predominantly Muslim village, but the implementation of Sharia law created culture shock that was made all the more shocking by the violence of the reprisals: the armed occupiers, who took up residence at the local hotel and school, beat locals who failed to comply with the new regulations. Radio Daande, the station at 107.6 FM, was allowed to broadcast only after the station manager agreed to read the Koran aloud for four hours a day.

By the time French warplanes liberated Douentza by bombing the hotel and school in early 2013, the town had

“This is concrete, real-world problem solving.”

—ANNA MATHAI JD ’16
been under occupation for a year, and many residents had fled. Yet Sorensen’s students were committed to making the town a focal point for their efforts. In the spring of 2014, a team went to Douentza to meet with residents and local leaders to determine how they could help.

That trip yielded two specific projects. The first was musical: the team commissioned an album of songs espousing health-related messages to be played on Radio Daande—the topics include malaria, HIV, and breastfeeding, in addition to FGM. Troupe de Haire signed on, and a Malian doctor agreed to review the songs’ medical accuracy. Mali has a high rate of illiteracy, along with a well-established oral tradition, which is one reason for the popularity of radio; the Northwestern team’s decision to pursue musical messaging was in keeping with generations of Malian tradition.

The second project took an entrepreneurial approach to the problem of FGM. The Northwestern team learned that most FGM practitioners—called “cutters”—would change careers if presented with a reasonable alternative. Douentza is sufficiently remote that the team, after conferring with local leaders, concluded that the cutters were unlikely to be quickly replaced, so they worked with the NEF to create opportunities for cutters to pursue different livelihoods.

The purpose of the 2015 visit was to measure the programs’ success and plan the next steps. When the team returned in March, not only had the album been written and recorded, but it had also been released and was receiving regular airplay on Radio Daande. The team next wanted to understand to what extent the album was changing perceptions.

Teaching Award from the Master of Public Health Program—Northwestern law, business, medical, and public health students work in interdisciplinary groups on various aspects of the needs assessment. In previous years teams have worked on projects in Ethiopia and the Dominican Republic; this year a team has been working in Douentza, Mali.

“Mali is emerging from a traumatic period of militant occupation,” said Sorensen. “Order has largely been restored, but there is a real need for infrastructure projects in the areas of health, education, microenterprise, and agriculture. This grant makes it possible for us to expand our collaboration with our colleagues at the University of Bamako in Mali and to further develop specific, meaningful, and sustainable public health and human rights interventions for that country.”

Access to Health—an initiative of the Center for International Human Rights at Northwestern Law and the Center for Global Health at the Feinberg School of Medicine—will use the grant to involve Northwestern students in establishing a new community-based health program in Douentza. The Access to Health grant is for $30,000 over four years. This is the first time Northwestern Law has received a Title VI grant.

The grant package supports collaborative activities between Northwestern and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign that enhance African studies on both campuses and provide new opportunities for students and faculty—including annual joint symposia, new course and concentration offerings, and strengthened instruction in African languages. The total amount awarded to the consortium for the first year of the four-year grant is $518,000, with a total funding commitment expected to reach more than $2 million through 2018.

Conflict-Ridden, Resource Rich

Access to Health students worked with healthcare providers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to propose hydrocarbon legislation that better governs expanding extraction industries.

Chicago physician Amy Lehman founded the Lake Tanganyika Floating Health Clinic in 2008 to deliver healthcare by boat to people living near the world’s second-largest freshwater lake. Located primarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and Tanzania, Lake Tanganyika contains approximately 18 percent of the world’s fresh water—a vital natural resource.

Her work in the region led to her concerns about the increasing international interest in mining and energy exploration and production in the Lake Tanganyika basin. It’s not that Lehman opposes this type of development; if handled

(Continued on page 33)
“This approach is both scalable and sustainable because it doesn’t require ongoing financial support. Once the women learn how to run their new businesses and are connected with access to capital through microfinance services, they are on their way to economic self-sufficiency.”

—PROFESSOR JULIET SORENSEN

Sorensen believes that addressing the economic component of the practice, in addition to community education and outreach, will help communities work toward eradication. She is encouraged by the early results.

“When we were in Douentza, one of the women told us point blank: ‘You have asked us to put down our knives, and we have,’” said Katie Yonover (JD ’16). “They were able to do that because they had a viable economic alternative.”

“This approach is both scalable and sustainable because it doesn’t require ongoing financial support,” Sorensen added. “Once the women learn how to run their new businesses and are connected with access to capital through microfinance services, they are on their way to economic self-sufficiency.”

Without a constant Northwestern presence in Mali, Sorensen relies heavily on the work of the NEF as well as local champions. She considers projects according to “a combination of need and opportunity. Opportunity for us usually means a dedicated local partner. We believe that we can bring a lot to the table, but we can’t have our own boots on the ground 24/7, so we need a partner if we want to achieve a long-term, sustainable impact.”

Sorensen describes Douentza’s local champions as world-class and crucial to success there. These include Laya...
wisely, the extraction of natural resources can transform countries in many positive ways. Her concern was that the process wouldn’t be handled wisely.

Specifically, she worried that the DRC’s proposed hydrocarbon legislation was dangerously vague, given the potential sums of money involved as well as the Congolese government’s reputation for corruption.

Lehman turned to Juliet Sorensen, who assembled a 2014–15 Access to Health Project team of students from Northwestern’s School of Law, Kellogg School of Management, and Feinberg School of Medicine to examine the full scope of the economic, environmental, and health aspects of the proposed legislation as well as to make recommendations for improvements consistent with transparency, accountability, and sustainability standards.

The students agreed with Lehman’s assessment. “We were shocked at how little the draft bill covers,” said Jane Song (JD ’15). “There’s a troublesome lack of descriptions, and very broad, generic powers are given to the minister in charge, who has total control of who can drill and where.”

The team conferred with Lehman and opted to present a fairly broad final product of its own: a best practices–focused document that Lehman could share with local stakeholders to highlight the differences between the thin draft circulating in the DRC and the more robust laws used to regulate extraction industries in Ghana, Cameroon, Botswana, and other African countries. Proposed changes include beefed-up sections on environmental impact assessments, the bidding process for contractors, and revenue management issues.

The challenge is to provide as many health and environmental protections as possible without endangering badly needed investment and revenue—a balance Lehman stressed. “You have to thread the needle, because imposing the very strictest or harshest regulations is not in the country’s best interest,” said Scott Shelton (JD ’15). The team aimed for recommendations that managed “a balancing act between suggestions that give the bill sufficient protections so that nothing terrible will happen, but aren’t so burdensome they would shut down investment, because this could be a major economic driver for the country.”

Going forward, Lehman will work with village leaders, elders, and community members in the Lake Tanganyika basin, as well as the national and provincial government, to get more robust legislation passed.

“lt’s rare, as a law student, to get a chance to contribute substantively to a country’s environmental legislation,” said Shelton. “lt’s not an inconsequential thing, protecting these resources.”

Sorensen says involvement of local Douentza community members is critical to sustaining the successes of Access to Health’s programs.
Teaching Tech

How can law professors better engage their students while also preparing them for their careers? For Alyson Carrel, meaningful incorporation of technology into the classroom accomplishes both.

Carrel, clinical assistant professor of law and assistant director of the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Center on Negotiation and Mediation, has earned widespread recognition for using technology in legal education—and two new grants will allow her to continue her inventive work.

Carrel quickly realized when she started teaching that “there are all of these new initiatives stemming from technology that are changing legal services. Unless students are well versed in what technology can do, they’re not prepared for the changing landscape, which really motivated me.”

Carrel contacted Kara Young, digital services and emerging technologies librarian at the Law School’s Pritzker Legal Research Center, and the two have been working together ever since to match technologies with specific needs and objectives.

“You always want to start with the learning outcomes,” said Young. “What do we actually want students to learn? Then you apply the technology on top of that and select ones that work.”

PIONEERING USES OF “WEARABLE TECH”

Carrel and Young’s most recent grant, through Northwestern’s Faculty Distance Learning Workgroup, will fund the use of wearable cameras in the law school’s Negotiation Workshop course.

Videotaping mock negotiations is a typical part of the curriculum. Students review the videos and receive feedback from their instructors and peers. The wearable cameras will allow students to review their interactions from a second-party perspective, rather than the third-party perspective of a stationary camera or laptop at the side.
“The wearable cameras will provide exactly what we need in dispute resolution,” said Carrel. “They will give better insights into your body language and how you’re communicating face-to-face.”

Carrel and Young piloted different camera options in the spring and will expand the program in the fall. “This is a true emerging-tech field,” said Young, noting that they could find only a few examples of wearable tech in education and none in legal education. Carrel adds, “We don’t know of anybody who’s doing this yet.”

**IMPROVING DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

Carrel began incorporating technology into the classroom to engage her students and prepare them for their careers, but she was surprised to find that it also offered ways to improve the practice of dispute resolution. “I think that historically, dispute resolution has been antitechnology because we’re all about face-to-face communication. In mediation, we always talk about how the best practice is to have the parties at the table.”

Thinking about how technology can improve dispute resolution, Carrel has begun exploring the use of crowdsourcing to capture settlement data from private mediations. She recently presented on this idea at the American Bar Association’s Section of Dispute Resolution annual conference. She was also recently awarded an Access to Justice (A2J) Author Course Project grant from IIT Chicago-Kent College of Law and the Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction, which will both help her students master material and create a valuable mediation resource.

A2J Author is a software tool for creating user-friendly web interfaces that help self-represented litigants prepare for a variety of civil procedures. In the past it has been used for tasks like changing a name or determining eligibility for disability benefits, but Carrel believes it can be useful in preparing individuals for mediation.

“This fall, students are going to be creating an A2J Author–guided interview that walks the user, a self-represented litigant, through questions to think about in preparation for a mediation,” she explains. “I hope this will ultimately lead to higher resolution rates and better outcomes for people who have to represent themselves in these types of proceedings. I think it’s a unique way of using this technology—which others have been using in more traditional legal services—in dispute resolution.”

**BECOMING “TECH FLUENT”**

Carrel and Young stress that incorporating technology into legal education doesn’t always require significant resources; some of Carrel’s and her students’ favorite technologies are free or inexpensive programs. She regularly uses Poll Everywhere, an app allowing students to answer questions during presentations and see their answers in real time. When students watch videos or live streams of mediations, she uses the student response platform GoSoapBox to keep them engaged.

“I’ve always struggled with maintaining their attention without interrupting the flow of the demonstration or the video so they can really see the whole picture. GoSoapBox allows them—in real time—to comment, ask questions, have a conversation. It’s like they’re GChatting in class, but it’s focused on the actual event in front of them.”

Carrel says the feedback she gets most often is how valuable it was to learn Prezi, Slidebean, emaze, and other new presentation software (her students are not allowed to use PowerPoint) and how students who learned digital tools in her class are continuing to incorporate them into their work in other classes and endeavors.

For Carrel and Young, the ability and willingness to embrace new tools is more important than learning any individual program or technology; they consider this “tech fluency” critical to success after graduation. “It’s not about mastering Poll Everywhere or mastering Prezi,” said Carrel, “it’s that you become comfortable learning whatever new tool is presented to you.”
CIHR Honors Justice Shireen Avis Fisher

Justice Shireen Avis Fisher of the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone received the Center for International Human Rights’ second annual Global Jurist Award last October. Fisher was involved in the conviction and sentencing of former Liberian President Charles Taylor and in the adjudication of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia.

An American jurist, Fisher joined the Special Court for Sierra Leone in 2009 and was its president from 2012 to 2013. She played a key role in the appeals chamber’s 2013 judgment convicting Liberian president Taylor for aiding and abetting crimes committed by rebels during Sierra Leone’s civil wars. He was sentenced to 50 years.

From 2005 to 2008 Fisher had been an international judge of the War Crimes Chamber, Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina, where she adjudicated cases involving sexual slavery and other crimes. The cases included the first conviction for genocide at Srebrenica. Fisher also developed the courtroom rules for victim and witness protections.

“Justice Fisher worked courageously under conditions, particularly in Sarajevo and Freetown, that entailed the kind of risk sometimes encountered by jurists who examine atrocity crimes in countries still emerging from hate-filled and bloody conflicts,” said CIHR director David Scheffer, Mayer Brown/Robert A. Helman Professor of Law at Northwestern.

When Fisher was at Northwestern Law to receive the award, she delivered a lunchtime talk about the Special Court for Sierra Leone’s landmark achievements. Many firsts in international global jurisdiction came from the court since it was set up in 2002 to address crimes against civilians and UN peacekeepers during the decade-long civil war. It was the first international tribunal to sit in the country in which the crimes took place; to deal with national amnesty for international crimes; to indict a sitting head of state (Taylor); to deal with recruitment and use of child soldiers; to treat sexual violence as a form of terrorism; and to address acts against UN peacekeepers. Fisher described these milestones as important markers of progress in the at-times overwhelming battle to prosecute perpetrators of atrocity crimes.

Fisher “presided over the court with authority and sensitivity,” CIHR Professor Juliet Sorensen said. “She was intent on respecting Charles Taylor’s right to due process and ensuring the correct outcome under the law.”

Fisher began her legal career as a public defender in Vermont, focusing on juvenile justice cases, and went on to found her own litigation firm. Appointed a Superior Court judge in Vermont in 1986, she was the second woman to join the Vermont judiciary.

“The Global Jurist of the Year Award is designed to honor a sitting judge in an international or national court who in the face of adversity has demonstrated courage in upholding and defending fundamental human rights or the principles of international criminal justice. Jurists from all nations and tribunals are eligible for consideration. Last year, Dikgang Moseneke, deputy chief justice of the South African Constitutional Court, was the first recipient of the award.”

—PROFESSOR DAVID SCHEFFER
Director Emeritus Thomas Morsch Keynotes 10th Annual Entrepreneurship Law Conference

This year’s Entrepreneurship Law Center Conference brought together a mix of law students, financiers, entrepreneurs, and legal professionals on March 7 for a day of education and networking.

Now in its 10th year, the ELC Conference has a history of fusing heady innovation with practical know-how for hundreds of attendees, drawing connections between different disciplines and engaging the Law School community and beyond. This year’s keynote speaker was director emeritus Thomas Morsch (JD ’55), whose talk focused on the evolving nature of client-attorney working relationships.

An expert in entrepreneurship, Morsch joined Northwestern Law as a clinical professor in 1998, directing the ELC (then named the Small Business Opportunity Center). Previously he was a partner at Sidley & Austin, leading the commercial litigation department while serving on numerous civic and community organization boards, including the Public Interest Law Initiative with the Chicago Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law and the Chicago Bar Foundation. Morsch’s passion for public interest work has made him a civic leader who has influenced numerous organizations across the city.

Among the diverse array of companies represented at the conference were technology-focused startups such as Briteseed, Narrative Science, and CloudSpotter Technologies, an ECL client; venture capital firms, including Rise Capital, Pritzker Group Venture Capital, and Jump Capital; and law firms, including Goldberg Kohn, Schiff Hardin, Kirkland & Ellis, and Sidley Austin.

The day’s panels provided an overview of key startup topics, including how to secure funding, the legal nuts and bolts of starting a business, and the role of intellectual property in protecting a brand. A drop-in legal clinic gave attendees an opportunity to meet with lawyers to discuss more specific issues.

This year the ELC conference honored Alexandra Ramanathan (JD-MBA ’06) and Nazar Yasin (JD-MBA ’06) with the inaugural ELC Alumni Impact Award. The award was conceived to recognize alumni for significant impact on the center and its student group. Ramanathan and Yasin produced the first-ever ELC Conference in 2005, creating a vibrant Law School tradition and legacy.

Ramanathan is a partner at Bain & Company, specializing in industrial goods and services as well as mergers and acquisitions. She has worked across a variety of industries, from real estate to agriculture and machinery. Yasin is a managing partner at Rise Capital, a global investment firm on the cutting edge of numerous technology startups that backs Internet-enabled businesses in emerging markets. He is the founder of MarcoPolo Learning, a mobile children’s media platform, and previously co-led Goldman Sachs’s Internet investment banking activities in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa.

Esther Barron, Harry B. Reese Teaching Professor of Law and director of the ELC, described the center as ultimately “serving its mission of training students who want to practice transactional law or found start-up companies, and drawing a diverse array of Chicago-area business clients seeking legal counsel.”
Evidence Conference Brings Together Reformers from around the World

Despite thousands of miles, different languages, and distinct cultures, China and Tanzania share a common bond: Northwestern Law professor Ronald Allen has been a significant force in shaping evidence law in both countries. Last November, scholars from around the world came to Northwestern Law School for “The Foundations of the Law of Evidence and Their Implications for Developing Countries,” a two-day conference examining the challenges of law reform in third world countries with a particular focus on reform movements concerning the law of evidence in Tanzania and China.

Over 12 years ago, Allen was approached by Chinese legal scholars who were essentially building the country’s legal knowledge from scratch after the Cultural Revolution wiped out the previous legal system completely. Allen makes multiple trips to China every year and has hosted over 40 scholars at Northwestern Law, teaching Chinese academics the field of evidence. In 2014, he received the China Friendship Award, the highest award the People’s Republic of China gives to honor non-Chinese nationals. (See sidebar.)

Four years ago, Allen was approached by Dr. Edward Hoseah, a senior government official and leader of Tanzania’s Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau, to assist with evaluating and reforming the Tanzanian evidence code, which had remained largely unchanged since its creation as a British colonial statue based on evidence rules adopted by India in 1872. Allen involved his students in the project and ended up developing an entirely new set of rules of evidence for the country. They presented their proposal to Tanzania’s highest court in the spring of 2014, and the justices unanimously recommended Tanzania’s parliament adopt the rules.

Allen created the conference as an opportunity to bring these two projects together, where officials from the two countries could learn from each other and benefit from the expertise of outside scholars.

“These two projects were like parallel roads, never intersecting. It seemed to me, and to others I talked to, that it might be fruitful for all concerned to make them intersect,” Allen said. “So the conference was the intersection of these two projects, with the critical actors from both China and Tanzania present, presenting papers and also able to interact. We had a stellar collection of scholars from across the world—from every continent except Antarctica—here to comment and critique and assist with these projects.”

“The conference provided fascinating insight into how evidence is treated both conceptually and legislatively in a diverse...
array of jurisdictions around the world,” said Sara Andrews (JD ’04), senior international pro bono counsel for DLA Piper.

Allen was struck by both the differences and similarities between the two countries and their approaches and understanding of evidence law.

“How eclectic the perspectives can be on a particular field, how diverse and different they can be, was interesting because it was presented in a very distilled fashion,” he said. “But at the same time, people share pretty much the same aspirations to a certain conception of the rule of law.”

Allen noted that the experiences of scholars in both countries have been very different. While the Chinese had to learn everything from scratch, the Tanzanians may have had the more challenging road.

“There’s a reform movement and you can see their desire to really make a substantial contribution to the well-being of their country, but unlike the Chinese, the Tanzanians have to rethink everything. They have to unlearn what they thought they knew, and in some ways the Tanzanians have the more difficult project.”

Already the conference has helped take the projects to the next level, helping the countries achieve real reform and offering unparalleled opportunities for Northwestern Law students. After attending, Judge Aloysius Mujulizi, who chairs the Tanzania Law Reform Commission, scheduled a conference to assess the proposal. Allen and his students traveled to Tanzania for the conference in May, where students were assigned to small breakout groups of Tanzania’s high-ranking attorneys, judges, and lawmakers to explain the proposals.

At the conclusion of the conference, Mujulizi announced he would be preparing the proposal for presentation to Tanzania’s parliament.

“These two projects are indicative of the international work and global reach that the Law School is having,” said Allen. “The Law School is participating in the global community in a very effective way. Students are meeting with the highest members of each of the branches of government, and the chief justice is now one of the most ardent supporters of this project. The students are meeting with these people, not just shaking their hands, but having to explain to them why these proposals are being made, which means you have to understand Tanzanian law, you have to understand your own law, you have to understand what you’re recommending.”

Allen Wins China’s Friendship Award

In September 2014, Ronald Allen, John Henry Wigmore Professor of Law, received the People’s Republic of China’s Friendship Award, the highest honor given to non-Chinese nationals.

Allen was recognized for his contributions over more than a decade in helping Chinese legal scholars learn the field of evidence and how best to reform their own system.

Allen currently serves as chair of the Foreign Board of Advisors of the Evidence Law and Forensic Sciences Institute at China University of Political Science and Law in Beijing. He is also the sole non-Chinese adviser to the National Research Project on the Law of Evidence, an initiative conducted at the behest of the Supreme People’s Court as part of the effort to reform the country’s evidentiary rules.

The award was presented by Chinese Vice Premier Ma Kai. While in Beijing, Allen also met with members of the People’s Supreme Court and was invited by the president to attend a state dinner celebrating the 65th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China.

Allen was named a Yangtze River Scholar, the highest academic honor given by the Chinese government, in 2007. He was the fourth American to receive this award and the first law professor, domestic or foreign, to be so honored.
Patents, Piracy, and Predictions

McCormick and Northwestern Law professors collaborate on legal analytics software to predict future patent disputes

BY AMANDA MORRIS

This article originally appeared in the fall 2014 issue of Northwestern Engineering, the magazine of the McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science.

Samuel Morse revolutionized global communication in 1838 when he patented the telegraph. Within a decade, more than 20,000 miles of telegraph wire spanned the continental United States. By 1866 a transatlantic line stretched all the way to Europe, introducing the world to near-instant messaging.

“You might think Morse would have relaxed and basked in the glow of his success. Not so. He constantly watched over his shoulder for “patent pirates” and spent countless hours and a small fortune defending his patents in court.

“I have been so constantly under the necessity of watching the movements of the most unprincipled set of pirates I have ever known,” Morse said in an 1848 letter to a friend, “that all my time has been occupied in defense....”

Telecommunications may have advanced exponentially in the intervening 166 years, but little has changed in the shady world of patent infringement. Inventors today spend millions on insurance to protect their intellectual property. A 2011 American Intellectual Property Law Association survey revealed that patent-related legal costs can range from $650,000 on the low end to a jaw-dropping $5 million.

“Lawyers make predictions all the time. Will this be a good case? Will we win? Making the correct prediction is a central challenge for the legal practice. If we can make an analytic framework for prediction, then we can see the outcome before going through the costs of litigation.”

—PROFESSOR JOHN O. MCGINNIS

PEERING INTO THE FUTURE AT NORTHWESTERN

What if inventors could see into the future and know whether or not their patents would be infringed? How much money could they save? How much more time would they have to innovate?

The answers may come sooner rather than later, thanks to the collaborative efforts of McCormick School of Engineering professor Diego Klabjan and Northwestern Law professor John O. McGinnis. Together with PhD student Papis Wongchaisuwat, they are developing a new model that not only identifies patents with a high probability of being litigated, but can also predict how many years into the future the dispute will occur.

“If you know a patent is more likely to be litigated, then you’ll pay closer attention to possible infringements,” said Klabjan, professor of industrial engineering and management sciences and director of McCormick’s Master of Science in Analytics program. “A patent that is not likely to be litigated might be put aside. It really boils down to how you allocate your resources, like your budget for infringement detection.”

AN IDEA COMES TO LIFE

Two years ago, McGinnis, professor of law, approached Klabjan for advice about developing a new legal analytics course. McGinnis has long been interested in data analytics and the growing role of machine intelligence in the legal profession. After several conversations, a research collaboration was sparked.

“Lawyers make predictions all the time,” McGinnis said. “Will this be a good case? Will we win? Making the correct prediction is a central challenge for the legal practice. If we can make an analytic framework for prediction, then we can see the outcome before going through the costs of litigation.”

The team started by examining publicly available data from the US Patent and Trademark Office. Then they retrieved litigation documents from Lex Machina,
a company that tracks patent cases. They matched the data, focusing on the claims section of past patents and associated legal disputes. Klabjan and Wongchaisuwat used text analytics to pore over 10,000 patents to discover patterns and trends in those patents that were disputed and those that were not. They then extracted keywords and phrases that could indicate future litigation.

“We used historical patents to create our prediction model,” Klabjan said. “Then we compared our predictions to what really happened. The actual prediction is for the future, but you don’t know what will happen in the future, so you compare it against recent history.”

After establishing an algorithm that makes an accurate prediction, Klabjan built software that automatically analyzes patent documents. So far, the model is able to correctly predict 64 percent of litigated patents. After filing for a patent, inventors can run the software to discover when it might be litigated.

“Our software might say it’s likely to be litigated in three years,” Klabjan said. “So for the first two years, they know they are fine. They don’t have to do much. When they enter year three, they know they need to start monitoring for potential infringements.”

REFINING THE MODEL
To further improve their prediction model, Klabjan and his team have started incorporating financial data from the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). They are specifically reviewing revenue and profits from companies that own patents. According to Klabjan, large companies, such as Microsoft or Apple, are more likely to experience infringement cases because the amount of money involved is significant. SEC filings don’t follow a standard format, so integrating financial information has been slower. The team had to write special, tailored codes to parse and analyze each format.

Klabjan and McGinnis plan to continue collaborating on other legal analytics projects. Right now, the field is ripe for exploration. Few researchers work within legal analytics because of difficulty accessing legal documents. Klabjan formed an academic partnership with Lex Machina and gained access to the company’s materials. Otherwise, it could have cost tens of thousands of dollars.

“You can draw patterns from one document, but you cannot claim that the same patterns will occur in other documents,” Klabjan said. “For that you need a large volume of documents, which is hard to obtain.”

“We can use machine intelligence to forecast outcomes of patent litigation,” McGinnis said. “This is the future of law.”
Professor Tuerkheimer Elected to the American Law Institute

Deborah Tuerkheimer has been elected to the American Law Institute, an esteemed group of judges, lawyers, and legal scholars dedicated to the development of the law.

Tuerkheimer is among 26 new members elected this year. She joins more than 10 Northwestern Law faculty already involved with the institute, including Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez, who currently serves on the ALI Council, the organization’s governing body.

Tuerkheimer’s scholarly work spans criminal law, evidence, and feminist legal theory, examining social issues where these disciplines converge. Her most recent book, Flawed Convictions: “Shaken Baby Syndrome” and the Inertia of Injustice (Oxford University Press, 2013) surveys the scientific, cultural, and legal history of shaken baby syndrome and highlights fundamental inadequacies in the criminal justice system’s response to science-dependent prosecution. Last September, The Family Defense Center in Chicago, a nonprofit organization whose mission is to advocate justice for families in the child welfare system, honored her with the Family Defense Scholar Award for her work in this area.

Tuerkheimer also coauthored, with Kim Yuracko, Cynthia Bowman, and Laura Rosenbury, the casebook Feminist Jurisprudence: Cases and Materials (West-Thomson Reuters, 2011), which applies feminist theory to pressing contemporary issues including violence, reproduction, and employment.

After earning her JD from Yale Law School, Tuerkheimer clerked for Alaska Supreme Court Justice Jay Rabinowitz and served for five years as an assistant district attorney in the New York County District Attorney’s Office, where she specialized in domestic violence prosecution. Tuerkheimer teaches Criminal Law, Feminist Jurisprudence, and Evidence at Northwestern Law.

The American Law Institute, founded in 1923, is the leading independent organization in the United States producing scholarly work to clarify, modernize, and improve the law. ALI, through a rigorous internal peer review process, works on projects with topics that range from employment law to foreign relations law.

Professor Koppelman Wins Walder Award for Research Excellence

Andrew Koppelman, John Paul Stevens Professor of Law and professor of political science, has been named the 14th recipient of the Martin E. and Gertrude G. Walder Award for Research Excellence.

This award, established in 2002 by Joseph A. Walder, MD, and given annually by the provost, recognizes excellence in research at Northwestern University.

Koppelman’s scholarship focuses on issues at the intersection of law and political philosophy. His latest books are The Tough Luck Constitution and the Assault on Health Care Reform (Oxford University Press, 2013) and Defending American Religious Neutrality (Harvard University Press, 2013).

Koppelman is a sought-after expert on issues of constitutional theory, free speech, freedom of religion, gay rights, and political philosophy. He has written for the New York Times, Salon, USA Today, Commonweal, the Balkinization blog, and dozens of other outlets. He recently coauthored an amicus brief in Obergefell v. Hodges, the same-sex marriage case recently decided by the Supreme Court.
Koppelman received his bachelor’s degree from the University of Chicago and his JD and PhD in political science from Yale University. He joined the Northwestern Law faculty in 1997 after clerk ing for the Connecticut Supreme Court and teaching at Princeton University.

Joseph Walder, who established the Walder Prize, earned a doctorate and medical degrees from Northwestern. Northwestern historian T. H. Breen received the first Walder Award in 2002.

Professor Silver Receives Novak Druce Centre Honorary Fellowship

Carole Silver, professor of global law and practice, was recently selected for an International Research Fellowship with the Novak Druce Center for Professional Firms. The two-year honorary appointment recognizes Silver’s contributions to scholarship on professional service firms.

Silver examines globalization and its effects on both the structure and work of law firms, legal education, and the profession as a whole. Her courses at Northwestern Law include Globalization and the Legal Profession and Business Associations.

Silver was a professor of law at Indiana University Maurer School of Law, where she was also the director of the Law School Survey of Student Engagement. She’s a graduate of the Indiana University School of Law and clerked for the Honorable Jesse E. Eschbach of the Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.


The Novak Druce Center, housed at Oxford University’s Sad Business School, conducts research into the internal and external dynamics of professional service firms, the nature of professional work, and the evolution of professional institutions.
Federalist Society Honors Professor Kleinfeld with Paul M. Bator Award

The Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies honored Northwestern Law associate professor Joshua Kleinfeld with its 2015 Paul M. Bator Award at the society’s annual National Student Symposium on February 21. The award recognizes an academic under 40 for “excellence in legal scholarship, commitment to teaching, concern for students, and significant public impact.”

A member of the Northwestern Law faculty since 2011, Kleinfeld writes and teaches about criminal law and procedure, international and comparative law, and moral, political, and legal philosophy. Much of his scholarship brings an international and philosophical perspective to bear on issues of criminal justice.


A devoted educator, Kleinfeld regularly teaches the first-year course in criminal law and has served as a mentor for many students. He was selected as a 2014 fellow of Northwestern’s Searle Center for Advancing Learning and Teaching.

Northwestern Law students Brendan Jordan (JD ’16) and Shams Hirji (JD ’17) describe Kleinfeld’s teaching style as innovative, with an infectious passion that students immediately come to share. Hirji goes on to note, “He listens intently to each of us and expects every one of us to make meaningful contributions in class.”

A graduate of Yale University, where he earned his BA and JD, Kleinfeld is a PhD candidate in philosophy with Axel Honneth and Rainer Forst at the Goethe University of Frankfurt. He clerked for Judge J. Harvie Wilkinson of the US Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, Judge Janice Rogers Brown of the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit, and Aharon Barak, who at the time of the clerkship (summer 2003) was chief justice of the Supreme Court of Israel. As an associate at Debevoise & Plimpton in Germany, Kleinfeld worked on issues in international criminal law.

A member of the Federalist Society as a law student, Kleinfeld received its Olin-Searle-Smith Fellowship in support of his graduate work in Germany and has maintained a relationship with the organization throughout his professional career. “An award is defined by its recipients. The past recipients of this award represent some of the leading figures in the law today. And so this award is not only a great honor, but also a daunting one,” noted Kleinfeld in his remarks at the awards ceremony. “I take it as a challenge to me to live up to the standard set by those past recipients.”

Founded in 1982, the Federalist Society for Law and Public Policy Studies is a group of conservatives and libertarians interested in the current state of the legal order. Its Paul M. Bator Award was established in 1989 in memory of the renowned scholar of constitutional law and federal jurisdiction. Previous recipients include Northwestern Law professors Eugene Kontorovich (2012) and John McGinnis (1997).

Faculty Retirements

With a combined total of 124 years of service, three esteemed members of our faculty retired this year. Professors Anthony D’Amato, John Elson, and Stephen B. Presser all leave behind legacies that reflect their rich and distinguished academic careers at the Law School.

In his opening remarks at an April reception honoring the three professors, Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez noted that perhaps the achievement that stands above all their numerous successes is that they “taught generations of law students who have gone on to great things.”

One of the longest-serving members of faculty, D’Amato joined Northwestern Law in 1968 after three years as a professor of political science at Wellesley College. The Judd and Mary Morris Leighton Professor of Law pursued academic interests in ethics and human rights. His courses included Analyzing Human Rights, International Law, Jurisprudence, and Principles of Justice. His first
book, *The Concept of Custom in International Law*, was published in 1971 and is one of the most cited works in the field.

D’Amato’s passion for theater and music also benefitted the Law School. At faculty law review dinners, he played the piano and led the faculty to its most “professional and engaging performances,” commented David S. Ruder, William W. Gurlay Memorial Professor of Law Emeritus and former Law School dean. This passion also led to D’Amato’s involvement as a producer of the musical *Grease* in its original run in the 1970s in Chicago and ultimate run on Broadway.

John Elson, professor of law and director of the Civil Litigation Center, joined Northwestern Law as a visiting assistant professor in 1975 and became one of the first tenured clinical faculty hired in the Bluhm Legal Clinic. Elson taught skills-related courses, engaged in a wide variety of law reform efforts including three cases he argued before the US Supreme Court, and developed clinic projects to protect the rights of disabled students, prisoners, and divorce clients. Through his scholarship, work in the ABA accreditation process, and consultations with other law schools, Elson has sought to make legal education more responsive to students’ practice needs. A fierce advocate for both clients and students, Elson received a number of Dean’s Teaching Awards as a result of student evaluations.

At the reception honoring retiring faculty members, Thomas F. Geraghty (JD ’70), Class of 1967 James B. Haddad Professor of Law and director of the Bluhm Legal Clinic, spoke about the enormous influence of Elson on the Law School. “John’s service to his colleagues, to his students, and to the community was marked by courage, skill, dedication, and the ability to engage the academy about the challenges facing clinical education.”

For the next three years Elson will continue to teach in the clinic during the fall semester.

Stephen B. Presser, Raoul Berger Professor of Legal History, joined Northwestern Law in 1977, following appointments at Rutgers State University School of Law and the University of Virginia School of Law. Presser’s diverse research interests led to cross appointments in Northwestern’s Kellogg School of Management’s Department of Strategy and Weinberg College of Arts and Sciences’ Department of History.

Presser taught courses in American jurisprudence, American legal history, and corporations. He received seven Dean’s Teaching Awards and was a three-time recipient of the Childres Award, an honor given to a faculty member selected by the student body as the most outstanding teacher that year. Presser has also been chosen multiple times by graduating law students to deliver the Last Lecture.

Professor Robert William Bennett, who initially recruited Presser when their terms as visiting professors overlapped at the University of Virginia School of Law, spoke of Presser’s prodigious talent.

“Stephen is both a formidable scholar in legal history and a storied teacher. He captures the students’ attention in a way that can only make the rest of us envious,” said Bennett, Nathaniel L. Nathanson Professor of Law.

A leading American legal historian and expert on shareholder liability for corporate debts, Presser is frequently an invited witness on issues of constitutional law before committees of the US Senate and House of Representatives. He will continue to teach part-time at the Law School for at least the next three years.
In 2009, when Keating and Caroline Crown were looking for a home in Chicago, their agent, Jeff Lowe, showed them an interesting building that happened to sit next to an unused elevated railroad line. Hundred-year-old retaining walls and crumbling viaducts supported a neglected, overgrown corridor of land that extended nearly three miles.

“I told him he was crazy, there was no way we wanted to live next to a train line,” Crown said with a laugh. “But he told me not to worry about it—the tracks were going to become a park.”

To someone other than Keating Crown, that might have sounded crazy. Or impossible. But he and Caroline had just returned to Chicago from New York City, where they saw firsthand how the High Line—one of the most famous “rails-to-trails” projects in the world—had transformed the west side of Manhattan Island.

Crown understood what was possible. And he decided that he was going to help make it happen.

RAILS TO TRAILS

According to the Trust for Public Land, a national nonprofit organization that works with local communities to build parks and promote land conservation efforts, there are more than 100,000 miles of unused rail line across the United States. In urban areas particularly, these lines present a unique opportunity for the creation of parks and green spaces that connect neighborhoods in interesting ways and can serve as alternative transportation corridors for pedestrians and cyclists.

New York City’s High Line was built on an elevated New York Central Railroad spur that once serviced the factories and warehouses on the lower west side of Manhattan. Unused as a rail line for decades, it was slated for demolition in the 1990s, until a handful of neighborhood residents began to advocate for its repurposing as a public space. By the fall of 2014, when the third and final phase of the High Line opened to the public, the park had an
estimated 5 million visitors annually. It is widely praised for both its utility and its beauty.

Residents in Chicago’s Bucktown, Humboldt Park, Logan Square, and Wicker Park neighborhoods had the same idea: convert the unused train tracks known as the Bloomingdale Line into an elevated linear park that would give children living nearby a place to learn and play, the neighbors a place to walk their dogs and stroll on sunny days, and bicycle commuters an alternative to traffic-congested streets.

“The train line was obsolete,” Crown said. “It was no longer being used for its original purpose; it wasn’t being used at all. Why not repurpose it into a park, an asset for the city?”

Converting the Bloomingdale Line into a recreational trail was an attractive idea with widespread popular and political support. More than 80,000 people live within a 10-minute walk of the line—a number that includes 20,000 children. The neighborhoods it crosses do not meet city or national minimums for open public space. It was a key piece of the 2003 Logan Square Open Space Plan, which Mayor Richard M. Daley intended as a blueprint for expanding and enhancing parks and public spaces on Chicago’s northwest side. Residents formed Friends of the Bloomingdale Trail and began building a coalition of stakeholders to move the project forward. Mayor Rahm Emanuel embraced the project during his 2011 campaign, and his commitment has never wavered.

But conversions of this type are complicated. Early on, advocates reached out to the Trust for Public Land for help.

“Friends of the Trail approached us about nine and a half years ago, in part because of the work we did on Haas Park in Logan Square,” said Beth White, director of the Chicago region for the Trust for Public Land.

There were legal, regulatory, and ownership issues that had to be resolved. The land was privately held, but the complicated network of laws governing rail line rights-of-way meant that the land transfer had to be carefully structured.

Because the line was unused, it was something of a public nuisance. The owners didn’t police the property—and there were things going on up there, not all of them above board—but law enforcement had limited jurisdiction because the land was privately held. White and her colleagues at the Trust for Public Land worked with city managers and the company that owned the land to broker the deal.

“We went through a very long process to get the rail line legally abandoned so the land could be repurposed. It’s a federal process, and a complicated one, and the owners didn’t want to undertake that process unless they could be sure the trail project was going to move forward,” White explained.

In the end, the company sold the land to the people of Chicago for one dollar.

The pieces were falling into place, but many things still needed to happen in order for the project to move forward. One of the most important of those was the funding.

PUBLIC-PRIVATE VENTURES

With an estimated budget of $95 million, the money to build the 606 comes from multiple sources.

The Chicago Park District and the Chicago Department of Transportation have made significant investments. Federal public infrastructure funds are also part of the mix. For example, the hundred-year-old viaducts that supported the Bloomingdale Line...
are important through-ways in some of Chicago’s most densely populated neighborhoods, and they were in need of repair. The Chicago Department of Transportation sought and received a $40 million federal grant to restore the 38 viaducts along the line.

“Something had to happen—those viaducts needed to be fixed, replaced, or torn down,” Crown said. “But why use that money just to fix a bunch of crumbling viaducts for an unused rail line, when you could leverage it to do so much more?”

As a member of the 606 Leadership Council, Crown has worked to do just that—leverage existing commitments and resources into broader support for the project. As fundraising co-chair, he is responsible for securing philanthropic support from the private and corporate sectors.

His pitch to potential corporate partners is straightforward: this project will make Chicago a better city in which to live and work, and that is good for your business.

“The future of Chicago is rooted in the investments we make today,” said Stephen W. Baird (MBA ’85), president and CEO of Baird & Warner, a residential real estate services company in Chicago. Baird serves on the Trust for Public Land’s National Board of Directors and as chair of its Chicago Advisory Board.

“The 606 is a chance for civic-minded people and the corporate community to partner with government and create opportunities for all of us that didn’t exist before.”

“Keat has a real gift for leading big, complicated projects and a genuine commitment to building a better Chicago,” Baird continued. “He brings people together and finds ways for them to connect to the project and to each other. The results of his efforts speak for themselves.”

Corporations including Boeing, CNA, and Exelon have made substantial contributions to the project.

“Approximately 40 percent of the project’s total funds will come from private sources,” said White. “Thanks to Keat’s leadership we are more than half way to achieving that goal.”

**ADAPTIVE REUSE FOR A BETTER CHICAGO**

After 10 years in the financial sector in New York City, Crown returned to Chicago to enter the JD-MBA program at Northwestern Law. Now, as a principal at the Chicago-based real estate development firm Sterling Bay, he focuses on adaptive reuse conversions.

“Chicago has had so much success in recent years attracting companies from around the country, around the world,” Crown said. “These companies need offices in which to work, and they want to be in the city. One of our recent projects converted a cold storage building—nobody would operate a 10-story cold storage today, that building was totally obsolete—and later this year Google will have its Chicago office there. Repurposing that building put it back into use and maintained the historic character of the neighborhood.”

Sterling Bay primarily focuses on Chicago’s Fulton Market, where the company has several high-profile projects and has been credited with significant contributions to the neighborhood’s economic redevelopment.

“Keat has the big vision, and he knows how to put the pieces together,” said White. “That is a rare combination of gifts. And his commitment to our community is nothing short of remarkable.”
Civic engagement has always been important to the Crown family. “I learned a long time ago, from my grandparents, that it’s important to give back in many different ways,” he said. “As Chicagoans, we have a duty to think about the future for kids growing up in the city.”

His civic commitments also include serving on the board of directors for the National September 11 Memorial, a cause important to him because he is a survivor of the 2001 attack on the World Trade Center.

“I was one of the lucky ones on that day,” Crown said. “An event like that teaches you to do what you can, while you can.”

**FUTURE PLANS**

With the elevated Bloomingdale Trail as its centerpiece, the 606 joins an extraordinary legacy of great parks in Chicago. Phase One of the project—the Bloomingdale Trail and four of the connected ground-level parks—opened on June 6. Additional parks, a mile and a half of nature trails, educational programming, and art installations will follow in subsequent phases.

Jean Linsner, the Exelon Fellow at the Trust for Public Land, is working with local schools and other Chicago nonprofit organizations to leverage the 606 as an outdoor classroom.

“There are tremendous opportunities for learning,” Linsner said. “For example, we’re working with the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum on plant biology and ecology programs to engage students in nearby schools in the exploration of the ecology of their neighborhoods.”

The centerpiece of the landscape architecture is *Environmental Sentinel*, a work by Chicago artist Frances Whitehead in which serviceberry trees will be planted along the length of the Bloomingdale Trail. The idea is that temperature differences east to west will create a rolling bloom spread along its length. “The landscaping is as much a science project as it is an art installation,” Linsner said. “It’s one way to study the ecology of neighborhoods.”

“The trail itself is a lesson in reading the built environment and in Chicago’s industrial past,” she continued. “It’s a place students can experience these things directly, and it animates teaching in new and interesting ways.”

Plans are also in the works to extend the 606 further east, to connect it with the North Branch of the Chicago River.

“It’s taken us 10 years to get to this point, but we’re really just at the beginning,” Crown said. “The 20,000 kids who have a safe new place to play and learn, the 1,400 trees planted this year, the neighbors and visitors who will be able to experience and explore the city in new ways—they will write the history of the 606 and the Bloomingdale Trail as part of Chicago.”

—Kirston Fortune
Anjan Chatterji: From Tax Law to Nanocells

After completing an MBA and JD, Anjan Chatterji (LLM ’07) enrolled in Northwestern Law’s LLM Tax program, hoping to find a career path that would allow him to better integrate his quantitative and legal interests. Less than a decade later, he is now a senior executive of EnGeneIC Limited, a company developing cutting-edge cancer treatment technology via a nanocell platform.

Chatterji didn’t take a straight route to his current position as the EVP of Corporate Development.

“What the professors tell you in IL—that you’ll never end up exactly where you thought you were going to—is actually quite true. It’s important, therefore, to use all the varying resources of the University to make sure you explore all potential careers and, in my case, gaps in law and corporate firms that you can find and capitalize on a niche. Northwestern is one of the best-equipped schools to provide that experience,” he observed.

After finishing the LLM, Chatterji became an associate at a firm in Boston where he focused on tax law, but luckily, he was placed randomly on a case involving a pharmaceutical company.

“I fell in love with the pharma side more than the tax side,” Chatterji said, “so I went from the tax side into quantitative-based strategy and legal consulting for pharma—there was just a huge gap in the way lawyers were conducting settlements in brands versus generics and making pipeline drug decisions, so I capitalized on it.”

He eventually moved to Deloitte Consulting’s New York office, where he developed a first-of-its-kind law and economics consulting practice for pharma companies, examining the macro- and micro-implications of patent law, drug approval regulations in relation to his clients’ stock value, and the industry overall—what he called “the economic invisible hand and intended consequences of regulations.”

“With so many changing regulations in healthcare, ranging from the patent submission and drug approval, I could sit and focus, read about all the various cases and companies, and do the research that was required for this growing and emerging industry, mainly because of the discipline learned and education in law school.”

He eventually found himself working so much with companies’ outside counsel, helping them develop litigation and economic settlement strategies pursuant to healthcare legislation, that he moved his practice from Deloitte to Foley and Lardner LLP, allowing for seamlessness integration between the consulting and legal sciences.

There he began to work with his current company, EnGeneIC, Ltd., an emerging biopharmaceutical company developing a nanocell platform for delivering targeted cancer cyto-immunotherapies.

“I was amazed at their technology and how it could so easily change the world if even just one of their many drug candidates were approved, especially at $100 in costs to develop a single dose […] I have been fortunate to witness really sick people go from the brink of death to living a normal life in less than 16 weekly doses,” said Chatterji.

“That is $1,600 worth of treatment to give back the gift of life—managed care will have a field day with this!”

“EnGeneIC basically dwindled down my large, growing practice, which included top companies, to one, and it made no other sense but to help start up its US offices and focus on raising capital to finance the US clinical trials in corporate development,” Chatterji said. “The reason to join was very simple: This is a breakthrough therapy—it will change the world and how we think about cancer.”

EnGeneIC is delivering “the world’s first nanocells, as opposed to nanoparticles,
with targeted delivery of chemotherapeutic molecules or RNA to cancer microenvironments, which can elicit immune-potentiation responses and can lead to full eradication of cancer in salvage patients,” Chatterji explained.

The delivery avoids “drowning your body in the drug in hopes to getting the cancer,” Chatterji said. “The nanocell is too big to go into the liver and other large organs, so you don’t have side effects.”

Johns Hopkins and other major hospitals have taken notice, and so has Wall Street. EnGeneIC is coming off a successful Series B round that Chatterji spearheaded, in which close to $20 million was raised and oversubscribed almost immediately, as he now works to cap off that amount with $20 million more and has begun working with equity capital market investment bankers.

Reflecting on his current career, Chatterji said, “This is certainly miles away from tax, but all of it comes back into play. Being able to study and learn new things, save lives, and get paid money to do so makes me the luckiest person in the world.

“I think it shows you how a background in law allows you to become very focused when you need to be; and easily identify with the need to apply a generalist perspective. That’s been my career: taking niches in one industry or one component of an industry and then applying them more broadly, and I think that’s something lawyers can do very well in any industry and makes you virtually indispensable.”

Carl P. Evans III: Engineering a Career in the Law

Like many mechanically minded people, Carl P. Evans III (JD-MBA ’11) got his first taste of trying to figure out how something works by taking apart a toy. “When I was a kid,” he recalled, “my mom bought me a toy robot that I thought was the coolest thing in the world. I promptly took it apart and couldn’t put it back together. It’s surprising how something as simple as that got me started.”

Evans currently works at the intersection of law, technology, and business in his position as an associate in Sidley Austin’s technology and intellectual property transactions practice. His career path shows the opportunities that come with a multidisciplinary background.

Evans graduated from the Wentworth Institute of Technology in Boston with a BS in electromechanical engineering. He first entered the robotics field as an engineer at Foster-Miller (now QinetiQ North America), where he worked on remote-controlled military bomb disposal robots. After this initial foray Evans knew he wanted to work on more sophisticated autonomous robotics systems, so he entered a master’s program at the University of Florida.

A love of technology fueled Evans’s initial choices, but it was an unexpected conversation in graduate school that broadened his career outlook and ultimately led to his pursuing a JD-MBA. Evans was a research assistant immersed in computer vision and autonomous navigation research when his graduate adviser started talking to him about patent litigation cases on which the adviser served as an expert witness. “The thought of a lawsuit that involved robotics was really interesting to me and got me thinking about law school,” Evans said.

That interest persisted during his four years in an engineering and management role specializing in military driverless vehicle technology at a Pittsburgh startup. Still interested in law but knowing he also wanted more formal management training, Evans found a perfect fit in the combined Northwestern Law and Kellogg School of Management JD-MBA program.

In his first year at Northwestern Law, Evans found himself drawn to intellectual property law and its many immediate applications. During his time at Kellogg “intellectual property frequently came up in my business school classes,” said Evans, “and I was able to contribute legal analysis to the conversation because of my background.”

Evans’s time at the Law School was also marked by his involvement in the Entrepreneurship Law Center, which he described as “one of the top transactional clinics in the country” and the highlight of his legal education. Regular work with clinic clients on intellectual property exposed him to the rigors and rewards of the profession and made him “feel like a lawyer.” Courses like Patent Law and Patent Prosecution cemented his passion for intellectual property work.

Reflecting on his career journey through startups, big firms, and growing companies, Evans said he realized what aspects of each job he loved and looked for a role that would incorporate them all. At Sidley Austin, Evans works with a wide range of technology clients, from Silicon Valley startups to large Fortune 500 companies. “Whatever I do,” he said, “I’m constantly learning and being challenged in new ways, which keeps the job interesting.”
Benjamin Hernandez: An Entrepreneurial Engineer

Northwestern’s JD-MBA program had been on Benjamin Hernandez’s radar since the summer before his senior year of high school. He probably didn’t imagine then, however, that he would create a promising energy technology company even before completing the program.

Hernandez (JD-MBA ’13) is the CEO of NuMat Technologies, a company he started while pursuing his degree. Through the use of a novel material, NuMat creates systems that store gases without requiring compression, potentially creating significant “change in the economics of gas storage and separation.”

“A universal property of gases is that they like to stick to surfaces,” Hernandez explained. “So, if you look at the air molecules in a room, you have a higher concentration on the table, on your clothes, on the walls, than in the empty space. We leverage this truth to create materials that have vast surface areas that gases can stick to.”

NuMat’s innovative material is “spongelike—if you zoom in on it at the atomic level, it has lots of little rooms and walls. In fact, we’ve designed a material that has the highest internal surface area of any known material in the world. To give you a sense of scale, if you were to take one gram of the material, unfold all the walls and rooms, and lay it flat, it’d cover about one and a half football fields of surface area. Our proposition was quite simple: If you can use these materials to soak up gases at very low pressure, you can obviate the need to highly compress gases, which is a major cost driver in many industrial processes.”

Even before the JD-MBA program provided Hernandez with the skills and opportunities to get NuMat off the ground, Northwestern figured in his future. As a high school student he received a full scholarship to spend a month participating in the LEAD Program at Kellogg and first became interested in the JD-MBA track.

“I remember a presentation by a JD-MBA student about his path to the joint degree program, and why he thought it provided a really compelling set of capabilities to have as a businessperson,” Hernandez said.

Hernandez attended Northwestern’s McCormick School of Engineering and Applied Science for his undergraduate education (BS ’06) and followed many of his classmates into the world of strategy consulting. He always intended to pursue a JD-MBA, but his experience working on a portfolio operations team for a private equity firm really allowed him to understand how valuable the dual-degree program would be. He was part of a small group with board-level control of more than 40 companies.

“Even though I had a seed planted about the JD-MBA program, I didn’t really understand what the program would mean for me,” he said. “Through [private equity experience] I got a clear appreciation of how essentially the law informs strategic business decisions, financial decisions, and people decisions.”

Early on in the program, Hernandez realized he wasn’t interested in returning to consulting or private equity and started making a list of entrepreneurial ideas, dedicating a few weeks to developing each of them. But he decided his ideas “were really horrible ideas. So, then I thought, ‘You know, maybe I need to talk to people who are smarter than I am and have better ideas than I do.’”

Hernandez began reaching out to his former professors from McCormick and was introduced to Chris Wilmer, a graduate student in biological and chemical engineering, and Omar Farha, a research associate professor of chemistry. “They were working on some really compelling technology,” he said. “What they were doing was essentially using high-throughput algorithms to computationally design nano-materials for specific gas storage and separation applications.”

Hernandez and his team entered and won a series of business plan competitions, bringing in over $1 million of capital in about three months while Hernandez was still in school.

“What I ended up doing was tailoring my educational path and workload to integrate the day-to-day realities of being a startup founder. It’s one of the great things about Northwestern that I could do so,” he said. For example, he focused his senior research project on university licensing agreements while he was negotiating his own with Northwestern. “I wouldn’t have had that opportunity if I only did the MBA and not the JD-MBA.”
NuMat recently completed its second round of raising capital and closed its first contract, with the US Army. Hernandez said the focus for the next 18 months will be on getting the product to customers.

Throughout all of these phases, he found his legal education helped. “We’re in a high-technology, high-risk sector, and part of the great outcome of a solid legal education is you can effectively identify risks, prioritize those risks, and systematically take action to remove risk. That’s exactly what a startup does.”

In addition to minimizing risk, the communication skills he gained in law school have been essential. “Being able to raise capital, being able to recruit a team, being able to enter into agreements or sell something to a customer—all of that is predicated on one’s ability to be a concise and effective communicator. I think one of the greatest gifts that Northwestern Law strengthened is being able to distill significant complexity and noise down to the most salient points.”

Esther J. King: A Leader for Economic Opportunity in Illinois

Engaging the left brain and the right brain has been a part of Esther J. King’s ethos since she was a college student. With stints as an entrepreneur and an associate at a big law firm, King (JD-LLM Tax ’13) has embraced a career that has taken her from startups to government.

Currently the director of entrepreneurship, innovation, and technology at the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity, King applies law, business, and technology to her daily work. She said her opportunities and relationships at the Law School, particularly the Entrepreneurship Law Center and the LLM Tax program, shaped her ability to perform in her current role. “Every day is informed by my legal education,” she said. “I’m a better decision maker and risk evaluator because I know how to spot problems.”

A graduate of Oral Roberts University with a degree in public relations and advertising, King started her career as an entrepreneur, opening the creative consulting agency King & Associates with her brother in Dallas. Providing an array of creative services including idea generation and media campaign consulting, they secured several clients, including various Fortune 500 companies.

Wanting to challenge herself intellectually and fulfill academic interests after three years with the agency, King decided to go to law school. From helping to organize the Entrepreneurship Law Conference to completing an LLM degree in Tax in addition to her JD during her three years at Northwestern Law, King constantly looked for ways to expand her knowledge base and grow as a thinker. She called the LLM Tax program “the most intellectually gratifying experience of my whole life.”

After graduating King spent a year and a half honing her business knowledge at Kirkland & Ellis’s commercial real estate practice. The large firm provided a plethora of opportunities, including learning the intricacies of managing private funds, a process King grew to love.

While at Kirkland working on a project for incoming Illinois Governor Bruce Rauner’s transition team, King was approached about a job prospect with the Illinois Department of Commerce. She felt it was the kind of role that only comes around once in a lifetime. In the position King officially represents Illinois to the business community. Her portfolio of work includes courting companies, liaising with other state government departments, and supporting the state’s nascent entrepreneurial technology landscape.

King splits her duties between day-to-day responsibilities and planning for the future. “The next three to five years are going to be transformational for the Illinois economy,” she said, “and it’s incredibly exciting to be a part of that.”
Dean Daniel B. Rodriguez honored five alumni and a foundation for their accomplishments and contributions to the Law School at the second annual Northwestern Law Alumni Awards Luncheon. This year’s ceremony included the presentation of the inaugural Dean’s Legacy Award to the Honorable John Paul Stevens (JD ’47).

Held at the University Club on September 27 as part of All Alumni Weekend, the ceremony brought together more than 120 alumni, faculty, administrators, families, and friends to honor alumni for their career accomplishments, dedication, and service to the Law School.

The Honorable John Paul Stevens (JD ’47) received Northwestern Law’s inaugural Dean’s Legacy Award. A retired associate justice of the US Supreme Court, Stevens spent 40 years on the federal bench and is the third-longest-serving justice in Supreme Court history. Since retiring from the court in 2010, Stevens has published several books and visited the Law School, most recently in 2011, when he gave the convocation address and participated in a symposium on his legacy.

The 2014 Alumni Award Recipients

DEAN’S LEGACY AWARD

Honorable John Paul Stevens
INTRODUCED BY KATE SHAW (JD ’06)

The Honorable John Paul Stevens (JD ’47) received Northwestern Law’s inaugural Dean’s Legacy Award. A retired associate justice of the US Supreme Court, Stevens spent 40 years on the federal bench and is the third-longest-serving justice in Supreme Court history. Since retiring from the court in 2010, Stevens has published several books and visited the Law School, most recently in 2011, when he gave the convocation address and participated in a symposium on his legacy.
DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AWARD
Carter Phillips
INTRODUCED BY NEWTON N. MINOW (JD ’50)
AND HOWARD J. TRIENENS (JD ’49)

Carter Phillips (JD ’77) received the Distinguished Alumni Award, given to a graduate for extraordinary contributions to the legal field and the school. Phillips is a partner and chair of the executive committee at Sidley Austin LLC. The 78 cases he has argued before the US Supreme Court rank as the highest total of any lawyer currently in private practice. Phillips clerked for Chief Justice Warren E. Burger on the Supreme Court as well as for Judge Robert Sprecher on the 7th US Circuit Court of Appeals. In 2013 he was named to the National Law Journal’s list of “The 100 Most Influential Lawyers in America.” Phillips delivered the Law School’s May 2014 convocation address.

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AWARD
Paul A. Meister
INTRODUCED BY MICHAEL SACKS (JD-MBA ’88)

Paul Meister (JD ’87), vice chair and operations committee chair of Grosvenor Capital Management, was awarded the Volunteer Service Award for his continued commitment to the Law School, where he is an adjunct professor. A member of the Law Board since 2000 and its chair for three years (through spring 2014), Meister currently serves on the board’s executive committee. Before joining Grosvenor, Meister was an associate with the law firm Barack, Ferrazzano, Kirschbaum & Perlman.

DAWN CLARK NETSCH PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD
Tina Tchen
INTRODUCED BY CHICAGO MAYOR RAHM EMANUEL

Tina Tchen (JD ’84) received the Dawn Clark Netsch Public Service Award. Tchen has served as an assistant to President Barack Obama and chief of staff to the First Lady since 2011. After graduating from the Law School, Tchen spent 25 years at the law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, the last 13 as a partner. In addition to her role in the Obama administration, Tchen also currently serves as the executive director of the White House Council on Women and Girls.

EMERGING LEADER AWARD
Todd Lawrence Belcore
INTRODUCED BY CINDY WILSON (JD ’86)

Todd Belcore (JD ’10) received the Emerging Leader Award, presented in recognition of career achievements by a graduate from the last 10 years. Since receiving his Northwestern degree, Belcore has served as a staff attorney for the Sargent Shriver National Center on Poverty Law, where he focuses on ensuring that individuals with criminal records can find employment. In 2011 Belcore was named a White House Champion of Change.

DEAN’S PARTNERSHIP AWARD
Kenneth F. and Harle G. Montgomery Foundation
INTRODUCED BY TERRI L. MASCHERIN (JD ’84)

Foundation vice president Walter Bell (JD ’71) and executive director Cynthia Kobel accepted the Dean’s Partnership Award on behalf of the Kenneth F. and Harle G. Montgomery Foundation, which was recognized for its continued support and investment in the Law School. A major advocate of the school’s clinical programs, the foundation has supported Northwestern Law for nearly 15 years, providing grants for the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s work on juvenile justice and wrongful convictions as well as establishing the clinic’s Montgomery Foundation Clinical Fellowship and most recently its Montgomery Foundation Environmental Law Fellowship. Established in 1993, the organization funds educational projects worldwide.
Meet Darnell Hines Jr., Director of Alumni Relations and Engagement

Northwestern University School of Law is pleased to welcome Darnell Hines Jr. as the new director of alumni relations and engagement. Darnell joins Northwestern Law from the University of Alberta, where he was the director of stewardship. In the question-and-answer exchange below, Darnell discusses his background and upcoming plans for the Northwestern Law alumni community.

What brought you to Northwestern Law?
The rich tradition of excellence and culture of Northwestern Law were very influential in my decision to accept this position. I have worked my entire career in the alumni relations and development profession because of my formative student experience. I wouldn’t have been able to attend the Ohio State University without generous and dedicated alumni who decided to establish scholarships. As the director of alumni relations and engagement, it is my goal to establish and facilitate opportunities for our alumni to have a greater involvement in the lives of our current students, with each other, and the Law School community at large.

What are some goals for alumni relations as you take the helm?
We want to continue to foster a sense of community among our alumni through programming, expanding the alumni club presence both domestically and internationally, creating engagement and volunteer opportunities that are targeted and specific to all segments of our alumni, and making a renewed effort to engage our current students in a way that nurtures key relationships with alumni.

What do you see as some of the biggest challenges facing alumni relations?
One of our consistent challenges has always been human and financial resources. Dean Rodriguez has invested in the department in an unprecedented way because he understands how important alumni engagement is to the success of the Law School. Given this investment, we will be able to engage a greater number of our alumni in a more personal way than was previously possible.

What have you observed about the culture of Northwestern Law and its alumni base?
Northwestern Law is very special. Our students, who are among the best and the brightest in the world, embrace our culture of collaboration, and our alumni give back and are engaged in ways that are inspiring.

What kinds of relationships do you hope to build with alumni?
I hope to create the kind of close-knit relationships where alumni can reach me via phone and email, and when they are in town, I would love for them to stop by the Law School to say hello, and when I am in the city where they reside, I would like to stop by and update them about the Law School. I want to know how their careers are going and how we can be more helpful to them over time. I hope that my outreach will inspire our alumni to do the same.

What do you like most about interacting with alumni?
I love learning about alumni; why they chose Northwestern Law, what their experience was like as students, who their favorite professors were, and other things of that nature. Through them, I learn more about the history of this great law school than I ever could otherwise.

What are some of your hobbies or favorite activities?
I moved to Chicago with my fiancé and our two great danes, Bexley and Sophie. We love biking, working out, hiking, and walking our dogs!

You are new to Chicago—is there anything you really want to see or do?
I’d love to take an architecture tour, and attend as many of the festivals and concerts for which Chicago is known.

What is your message for this year’s graduating class?
Northwestern Law has 150 years of history and a commitment to excellence. There is no doubt you are smart, talented, and will succeed at doing whatever you want. Commit to doing good, give back to your community, mentor a current law student, volunteer to interview prospective law students, introduce them to your professional network, and continue to be engaged with us. Whatever it is that you need after graduation, please know that the Northwestern Law community, alumni, and staff are here to help.
Class Notes

1950s
John F. Grady (JD ’54) retired from the United States District Court.
Lowell B. Komie (JD ’54) has written two new published books, Investi-dura and Balcon.

1960s
David A. Savner (JD ’68) was appointed co-chair of Engility.
Michael A. Pope (JD ’69) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015” for his work in mass tort litigation and class action defense.

1970s
Michael J. Canter (JD ’72) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015.”
James Peirce Tuthill (JD ’72) was featured in the article “The Supreme Court and the Death of Free TV” in Corporate Counsel magazine.
G. Ross Bridgman (JD ’73) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015” and in Super Lawyers magazine’s “2015 Ohio Rising Stars” for his work in litigation.
Nina G. Stillman (JD ’73) was appointed a partner at Scharf Banks Marmor LLC in the firm’s occupational safety and health administration practices.
Almeta E. Cooper (JD ’75) was appointed senior vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary at the Morehouse School of Medicine.
Daniel Swartzman (JD ’75) received the 2014 Health & Medicine Policy Research Group Award for his work in health.
Donald A. Washburn (JD ’77) was elected chair of the board of directors of Amedisys.
Robert C. Knuepfer (JD ’78) was inaugurated as the honorary consul general of the Republic of Hungary.

1980s
Michael W. Bien (JD ’80) was honored at the Guardian of Democracy Dinner in San Francisco on September 14.
Ann C. Hodges (JD ’81) was a 2014 recipient of the Elizabeth Hurlock Beckman Award for inspiring a former student to make a difference in his or her community.
Craig Henry Lubben (JD ’81) was appointed chair-elect of the Calvin College board of trustees.
Lynne Francine Siegel (JD ’81) was elected vice chair of California Casualty Indemnity Exchange.
Joseph P. Kubarek (JD ’82) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015” in

Mark Lasser (JD ’96), senior justice adviser for the International Narcotics and Law (INL) Enforcement Justice Section at the US Embassy in Skopje, Macedonia, organized a study trip to Northwestern Law for professors from three Macedonian law schools so they could observe trial advocacy and clinical legal education programs. The program was funded by the Bureau of INL, within the US State Department.

From left: Lasser; Filip Janiceski, local legal specialist for INL Justice, US Embassy; Besa Arifi, lecturer at the Faculty of Law, South East European University; Gordan Kalajdziev, Justinian Primus Law Faculty, Skopje, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University; Tom Geraghty (JD ’69); Gordana Buzharovska, Justinian Primus Law Faculty, Skopje, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University; Olga Koshevaliska, Goce Delchev Law Faculty, University of Shtip; and Boban Misoski, assistant professor, Justinian Primus Law Faculty, Ss. Cyril and Methodius University, Skopje.
What do you remember about your time at Northwestern Law? Maybe it’s the colorful stained glass of Levy Mayer Hall, or the meaningful work you did in the clinic, or the camaraderie you built with fellow classmates. Whatever it is that you recall most, you can help ensure that those special places, programs, and traditions endure at Northwestern Law.

Thanks to an anonymous donor, Northwestern Law has the chance to secure an amazing $100,000 donation if 250 alumni renew their past support or make a first-time donation to the law school by August 31. Your gift today will bring your alma mater one step closer to securing this extraordinary challenge gift. We hope that you look back fondly on your days at Northwestern Law. By participating with a donation today, you’ll help guarantee that future generations of students can do the same. www.giving.northwestern.edu/nu/law

Marie Oh Huber Named eBay General Counsel

Marie Oh Huber (JD ’86) was named eBay general counsel in April, as eBay prepares to split eBay and PayPal into independent publicly traded companies.

Huber previously was senior vice president, general counsel, and secretary at Agilent Technologies, which designs laboratory equipment in life sciences, medical diagnostics, and applied chemical markets. Prior to Agilent, she worked in mergers and acquisitions at Hewlett Packard.

Huber was named one of the top 50 most powerful women in technology by the National Diversity Council in 2014, and one of the 2015 Women of Achievement by the Women’s Legal Defense and Education Fund. She was also recently named a “New York State Super Lawyer” in the area of business.

Emily Koenig Neuberger (JD ’82) received the 2014 Crain’s Detroit Business General and In-House Counsel Award in the $100 million–$1 billion category.

Graham C. Grady (JD ’83) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015” for his work in trusts and estates.

Jeanne Bishop (JD ’84) has written the book Change of Heart: Justice, Mercy, and Making Peace with My Sister’s Killer.

Nancy R. Gamburd (JD ’84) joined Northwestern Law as an adjunct professor. She teaches patent preparation and prosecution in the MSL program.

Glen E. Grunwald (JD ’84) joined McMaster University as its athletic director.

Jan Stern Reed (JD ’84) was appointed senior vice president, general counsel, and corporate secretary at Walgreens Boots Alliance, a subsidiary of Walgreen Co. Stern Reed will continue serving as Walgreen Co. general counsel.

Carol A. Needham (JD ’85) was named the Emanuel Myers Professor of Law at a March 19 investiture ceremony at St. Louis University School of Law, where she has been a faculty member since 1992.

Susan E. Wheatley (JD ’86) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015” for her work in land use and zoning law and in Cincy magazine’s “2015 Leading Lawyers” for her work in trust, business, and general law.

Thomas V. Skinner (JD ’87) was appointed general counsel at Louisiana State University.

Bart Massant (LLM ’88) has written a legal thriller, Lisa Lisa, which is available in Belgian bookstores (the English translation is available as an e-book).

Timothy R. McFadden (JD ’88) was listed in “Best Lawyers in America 2015” for his work in corporate law and mergers and acquisitions law.

Michael J. Sacks (JD-MBA ’88) was honored with the Equality Illinois Business Leadership Award for his role in “spearheading business support in the fight for marriage equality.”

James F. Stern (JD ’88) was appointed to the National Association of Manufacturers board of directors.

Michael R. Pace (JD ’89) was named to the National Law Journal’s inaugural list of “50 Governance, Risk & Compliance Trailblazers & Pioneers.”

Martha M. Ertman (JD ’90) has written the book Love’s Promises: How Formal and Informal Contracts Shape All Kinds of Families (Beacon Press).

LaDale K. George (JD ’90) joined Perkins Coie’s Chicago office as a partner in its healthcare industry group.

Jonathan Scott Jennings (JD ’90) joined the Northwestern Law faculty as an adjunct professor. He teaches a class on trademarks and unfair competition.

1990s

Marie Oh Huber (JD ’86) was named eBay general counsel in April, as eBay prepares to split eBay and PayPal into independent publicly traded companies.

Huber previously was senior vice president, general counsel, and secretary at Agilent Technologies, which designs laboratory equipment in life sciences, medical diagnostics, and applied chemical markets. Prior to Agilent, she worked in mergers and acquisitions at Hewlett Packard.

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Jonathan Scott Jennings (JD ’90) joined the Northwestern Law faculty as an adjunct professor. He teaches a class on trademarks and unfair competition.
BLSA 3L and Alumni Legacy Banquet: Celebrating Greatness

The Law School community gathered on April 16 to celebrate alumni, graduating students, and the next generation of lawyers at the Black Law Students Association’s (BLSA) annual banquet.

Elana Nightingale Dawson to Clerk for Justice Kennedy

Elana Nightingale Dawson (JD ’11) will serve as a law clerk for Associate Justice Anthony Kennedy of the United States Supreme Court for the 2015 term. Nightingale Dawson describes the clerkship as "a privilege and an honor."

A member of the Law School’s inaugural class of accelerated JD students, Nightingale Dawson most recently completed a one-year Bristow Fellowship at the Office of the Solicitor General of the United States, which provided a background on Supreme Court practice. Previously she clerked for Judge Raymond Kethledge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit and Judge Gary Feinerman of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Her first experience in judicial chambers came during an externship with Magistrate Judge Sidney I. Schenker—also a Northwestern Law adjunct professor—of the Northern District of Illinois.

Nightingale Dawson cites the wide and varied scope of the accelerated JD program in tandem with its small-group setting as instrumental in developing her professional interests. As a student she distinguished herself with participation in the Senior Research Program and the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Supreme Court Clinic, which gives students an intensive opportunity to engage with cases on the Supreme Court docket by researching and writing cogent briefs and presenting their cases in moot courts. "Elana was very passionate about the work," noted Professor Sarah O’Rourke Schrup, director of the Northwestern Law Appellate Advocacy Center. "In every case she dug deeply into the heart of the case. I never felt like it was a job or class for her."

At the Supreme Court, Nightingale Dawson will serve alongside alumnus Sopan Joshi (JD ’13), who will clerk for Associate Justice Antonin Scalia in the 2015 term; he previously clerked for Judge Richard Posner of the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and currently clerks for Judge Feinerman. They are the most recent of nine Northwestern Law graduates holding a Supreme Court clerkship in the last decade, and Nightingale Dawson is the first in eight years to clerk for Justice Kennedy.
Andres Lankenau Honored for Work with Youth

Entrepreneur and social activist Andres Lankenau (LLM ’12) was recently honored with the State Youth Prize for Disabilities and Social Integration for his work with two youth-focused organizations in his hometown of Monterrey, Mexico. Lankenau founded and directs the nonprofit organizations Asentir (Assent) and Guerreros en la Vida y en la Cancha (Warriors in Life and on the Field).

“I’ve had so many more opportunities than others in my country, and so I knew I had to give back,” Lankenau said. “Receiving this award is a great honor, and it gives me the energy to continue working to improve the lives of others.”

Asentir provides wheelchairs and walkers for children with disabilities whose families cannot afford the devices. Its under-20 age group benefits greatly from wheelchair use. It has given away more than 250 wheelchairs.

Guerreros en la Vida y en la Cancha (Guerreros for short) is a football league centering around school and family and community relationships as well as sports. Guerreros recruits youth from neighborhoods susceptible to violence and drugs. It serves nearly 70 children, and there are plans to expand into more neighborhoods and other sports.

Lankenau is a partner in GrupoElefante, a Mexican holding company with 5,000 employees that plans to expand into Central and Latin America. His interest in youth-driven work stems from his time as an adviser in the Mexican Senate more than a decade ago, when his awareness of the difficult social conditions arising out of poverty grew. He came to Northwestern Law determined not only to learn more about the law but also to gain a global perspective. He distinguished himself as a board member of the Entrepreneurship Law Center and won the Student Bar Association’s student leadership award. After graduation, he worked at Baker & McKenzie in Monterrey for two years before returning to GrupoElefante. He also recently completed an MBA at Cornell University.
Amy Dow (JD ’04) was named a shareholder at Epstein Becker Green.

Nicholas A. Kacprowski (JD ’04) joined Alston Hunt Floyd & Ing, where he is of counsel.

Krista DeCastro (JD ’05) was appointed senior counsel at North American Title Co.

Joseph Harper (JD ’05) was listed as a “2015 Ohio Super Lawyer” in Super Lawyers magazine for his work in healthcare.

Alan A. Kelly (JD ’05) and his wife, Julie, welcomed their fourth child.

Joseph Rothenberg (JD ’05) received the Cornerstone Award. Joseph Harper (JD ’05) was listed as a “2014 ‘On the Rise’ Attorney” by the Fulton County Daily Report.

Lawyers Julie, welcomed their fourth child. Alexander Rein (JD ’06) was featured in the Eater blog for the frozen-drink food-truck business he started in New York City.

Ryan Ferch (JD ’07) and his wife, Cindy, welcomed a daughter, Reagan.

Erin Gladney (JD ’07) was named a partner at Mayer Brown in New York and welcomed a new family addition.

Thomas Hankinson (JD ’07) was elected a partner at Keating Muething & Klekamp.

Sonya Jindal (LLM Tax ’07) was named a “Top 100 Trial Lawyer” by the National Trial Lawyers.

Daniel Soldato (JD ’07) was elected a partner at Wyatt, Tarrant & Combs LLP.

Eric Mcilmore (JD ’08) joined Neal, Gerber & Eisenberg LLP as an associate in the firm’s taxation practice group.

Rachel Weissberg (JD ’08) was selected as one of five recipients of the Crain’s Chicago Business’s “40 Under 40” for 2014.

Minar Kim (JD ’12) was appointed an associate at Moore & Van Allen PLLC in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Jeremy C. Wilson (JD-MBA ’12) was named an associate at Keating Muething & Klekamp.

Paola Cesarmar (LLM ’10) was named to Legal 500’s list of Top 100 Corporate Counsels of Latin America.

Sarika Gupta (LLM Tax ’10) married Nilay Patadia on September 6, 2014.

Keating Crown (JD-MBA ’11) was listed as one of Crain’s Chicago Business’s “40 Under 40” for 2014.

Minar Kim (JD ’12) was appointed an associate at Moore & Van Allen PLLC in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Jeremy C. Wilson (JD-MBA ’12) was appointed an associate at Keating Muething & Klekamp.

Northwestern Law’s Student Funded Public Interest Fellowship Program honored six alumni for their outstanding contributions to public service at the 12th annual Public Service Benefit Dinner on April 2. From left: David T. Harris (JD ’07), Meghan Carter (JD ’10), Margaret Wakelin (JD ’08), Myles D. Berman (JD ’83), Stuart J. Chanen (JD ’85), and Randi Ilyse Roth (JD ’84).

Nicholas Brenckman (JD ’14) joined Stinson Leonard Street LLP as an associate in the firm’s Minneapolis office.

Bradley Engelsma (JD ’14) joined Faegre Baker Daniels LLP as an associate.

This list reflects information received by the Office of Alumni Relations and Development as of February 28, 2015.

In Memoriam

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

1930s
Elvin Hale Hewins (JD ’38)

1940s
Marshall H. Ader (JD ’41)
Charles C. McCarthy (JD ’48)

1950s
Jerome K. Cubbage (JD ’51)
Governor Daniel Walker (JD ’50)
Virgil D. White Jr. (JD ’51)
Marshall E. Winokur (JD ’52)
Arthur A. Neu (JD ’58)
Jay Oliff (JD ’58)

1960s
Roger F. Lewis (JD ’60)
John D. Norcross (JD ’61)
J. Michael Schueette (JD ’62)
Peter M. Sfikas (JD ’62)
Daniel F. Webb Jr. (JD ’62)
J. Philip Kirk Jr. (JD ’63)
James L. Hunt (JD ’67)

1970s
Thomas B. Kirkpatrick Jr. (LLM ’70)
Wendy Booth Tuthill (JD ’77)

1980s
John Terrell Byam (JD ’82)

1990s
Samuel S. Cohen (JD ’98)

2000s
Jeremy Adler (JD ’13)
Adult Interrogation Tactics in Schools Turn Principals into Police Officers

BY ALEXA VAN BRUNT

This article was originally published in the The Guardian on March 19.

Adult interrogation methods do not belong in the classroom, so why are school administrators throughout the United States being trained to use them on their students in order to extract confessions?

John E. Reid & Associates is the largest interrogation trainer in the world and teaches such methods to hundreds of school administrators each year. Last month, members of the Illinois Principals Association, for instance, could register for a "professional development" event on "Investigative Interviewing and Active Persuasion." The School Administrators Association of New York State recently offered a workshop for administrators on this same topic, titled "Are you Sure They Are Telling the Truth?"

These administrators are learning the "Reid Technique," which relies on "maximization" and "minimization" tactics in order to induce suspects to confess. Minimization focuses on reducing a suspect's feelings of guilt, while maximization is designed to heighten suspect anxiety using confrontation.

Both techniques are legal, and both are incredibly coercive.

Controlled studies of Reid interrogation have documented that while such techniques may increase the likelihood that a guilty person will confess, they also increase the likelihood that an innocent person will as well. New research released in February found that the Reid technique causes witnesses to falsely implicate others.

Reid & Associates itself advises caution when using the technique on children, especially in schools. In addition to concerns about the efficacy of principal-administered interrogations are those involving basic fairness: school administrators are not required to issue Miranda warnings to children they interrogate on their own (without law enforcement present), so children are not advised of their rights to an attorney or to remain silent.

There is already a well-recognized trend of law enforcement coercing confessions from the young and vulnerable—siphoning them into the criminal justice system. One example is the Englewood Four in Chicago. Teenage boys were coerced into falsely confessing to a murder on the south side of the city, and spent more than 15 years in prison as a result. Terrill Swift, one of the four, is my client in a civil suit against his police interrogators. There are many recent, less-trumpeted cases where the coercion of youth seems less an outlier than a general police tactic.

Juvenile coerced confessions share certain hallmarks: use of intimidation, threats, promises of leniency, and outright lies, so that the youth feel their only way out is by confessing. Adult interrogators take advantage of the fact that children are less mature and more susceptible to pressure and lack the experience to make decisions in their best interest. Youth in the criminal justice system are more likely to have diagnosable psychological disorders, and they often fall victim to the "status differential"—youth feel compelled to answer police questions because of the officers’ elevated position of power. All of this is why the young are much more likely than adults to give false confessions.

Subjecting children to coercive interrogations by school officials serves no other purpose than to escalate the flow of our nation’s youth into the school-to-prison pipeline, a phenomenon by which violations of school rules become criminalized and children—particularly poor, LGBTQ, black and Hispanic children—are funneled out of schools and into jails and prisons. Not only does the pipeline lead to higher rates of incarceration, but it also results in economic insecurity.

Rather than training principals to interrogate, schools should focus on non-punitive approaches like in-school behavior modification, mentorship, and diversion tactics. That is the more ethical and community-centered approach.

Alexa Van Brunt is clinical assistant professor of law with the Bluhm Legal Clinic’s Roderick and Solange MacArthur Justice Center.
Alumni Weekend and Reunion 2015

Family Picnic • Continuing Education Panels • Dean’s Remarks • Alumni Awards Luncheon • Class Parties • Reconnect with Family and Friends

A special Reunion Grand Celebration will be held for this year’s reunion classes:


law.alumni.northwestern.edu/reunion