What the coming together of law and technology heralds for students and society.
The University of Pennsylvania values diversity and seeks talented students, faculty and staff from diverse backgrounds. The University of Pennsylvania does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, creed, national or ethnic origin, citizenship status, age, disability, veteran status or any other legally protected class status in the administration of its admissions, financial aid, educational or athletic programs, or other University-administered programs or in its employment practices. Questions or complaints regarding this policy should be directed to the Executive Director of the Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity Programs, Sansom Place East, 3600 Chestnut Street, Suite 228, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6106; or (215) 898-6993 (Voice) or (215) 898-7803 (TDD).
Mind Meld
What the coming together of law and technology heralds for students and society.

Stalking the Zika Virus
A particular breed of mosquito inflicts the Zika Virus on a growing portion of the world. Young Park L’90 is working to develop a vaccine to eradicate the disease.

Environmental Steward
Ann Klee brings her own brand of renewable energy to GE.

How Aaron Romano Made Cannabis Law His Cottage Industry
Will the new attorney general kill the buzz? One enterprising lawyer on the front lines of the legalization fight hopes not.
Clearly, this training gives Penn students an edge, which they are applying by contributing valuable knowledge to technology policy debates in the United States and around the world. What’s more, the program is drawing STEM students to Penn Law School (up to 10 percent of the class over the last few years) and making us a model in the field.

Also in this issue, we mark the 40th anniversary of the Gittis Center for Clinical Legal Studies. There is much to celebrate.

Hundreds upon hundreds of students have been the beneficiaries of the clinic since its inception in the mid-1970s. From its modest start, the clinic has become an integral part of the Law School, just as clinical legal education has become, in the words of clinic director Lou Rulli, a “fundamental cornerstone” of law schools across the nation.

Today the Gittis Center boasts nine clinics, which serve as incubators of ideas and extensions of our vaunted public service program. True to their origin, the clinics also continue to serve as valuable training grounds for the nearly 200 students who enroll every year.

I believe experiential learning is the wave of the future in legal education. Penn Law remains ahead of the curve in both its law and technology and thriving clinical programs, as we continually seek new ways to put students in position to learn by doing.

Sincerely,

Theodore Ruger
Dean and Bernard G. Segal Professor of Law
Re: The Art of Law

I am jealous a students’ art exhibition (featured in the Fall 2016 Penn Law Journal) did not occur when I attended. Interestingly, however, a forum for creative lawyers caught up with me through the Bar Association of Erie County (NY), which has sponsored two art exhibitions. I was invited to show in both. I exhibited black and white and color photography, watercolor and acrylic painting, graphic design (including my own logo of a fox carrying the scales of justice in its mouth), interior design, and sculpture. To tell clear stories in my legal documents, I use Stephen King’s principles of writing, from On Writing: A Memoir of the Craft. My affinity for art became the focus of my solo practice: copyright, publishing, defamation, trademark and related business and litigation for artists and entrepreneurs.

Steven S. Fox, L’85

Re: Righteous Indignation

As I was leafing through the Fall 2016 issue of the Penn Law Journal I noticed a picture of a guy who looked a lot like Joe DuBois. Upon closer examination I realized that it was, in fact, Joe. Back in the late ’60s or early ’70s Joe succeeded me as the solicitor for the City of Ocean City. Joe was a summer resident of Ocean City and many years my senior. I never knew him that well but recall on one occasion when I was told that he was one of the trial attorneys at the Nuremberg trials, where the story went he did an outstanding job. After reading your article I regret not having known him much better. You have certainly introduced me to a side of Joe that I had not known before. Unfortunately there are few of us in Ocean City who remember Joe and I will endeavor to share your article with them. Thank you so much for Josiah DuBois “Lost to History.”

Robert F. Garrett, III L’62

Re: Fighting Over Free Speech

The law school and the university should be commended for inviting John Brennan last April to speak on a controversial but timely topic. My own experience at The Fletcher School during the Vietnam period convinced me that rational discourse and civility are possible despite the inflamed emotions that then ravaged other academic institutions. Rational discourse and civility are not only the hallmarks of a great university, they are also the hallmarks of civilization.

Larry Teitelbaum’s article “Fighting Over Free Speech” in the current Penn Law Journal describes the events that forced the organizers to cancel the proceedings. Unfortunately, this article fails to do justice to the enormity of the offense against both the Law School and the University by a deliberate attempt to prohibit free speech in what should have been a scholarly or at least a civil discussion of an important issue of public policy. Your expression of regret is well taken, but I would go farther. The fundamental and unique purpose of the academy is a rational and civil exchange of ideas so that thoughtful men and women can make reasonable decisions. The demonstrators at Mr. Brennan’s talk deliberately ignored this purpose.

Those demonstrators who were members of the Penn community violated a fundamental tenet of that community. They need to be educated in the meaning and application of free speech as well as appropriately disciplined. Those demonstrators who were not members of the Penn community were trespassers and disturbers of the peace who knowingly and deliberately sought to deprive others of their civil right to hear free speech. Unfortunately, they succeeded. They should be dealt with accordingly. Kevin Baine is correct that free speech must defended and protected vigorously. Going forward, what action will the university take in similar situations in the future?

The brightest spot in this lamentable event is the commentary by third year students Greg Foster and Brent Hanson as reported by Mr. Teitelbaum. I would be grateful if you would convey my congratulatory Well Done to both gentlemen.

B. Mitchell Simpson, III L’56

Kudos to Larry Teitelbaum for his marvelous article in the latest issue of the Penn Law Journal. I enjoy reading the Penn Law Journal, but this piece not only got my blood circulating but it stimulated my thought processes (such as I have left in my old age). What can be done to restore to our culture a level of civility to those we disagree with? Free speech doesn’t mean thuggery by speech or conduct. As I read the First Amendment, it negates the power of Congress to make any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. That doesn’t preclude non-congressional limitation of uncivil speech or conduct. Disapproval or sanctions by a university or other non-governmental entity to ban conduct that drowns out an invited speaker’s speech — or even punish the perpetrators of such conduct gets no constitutional protection there as I read the First Amendment.

Thanks for the article. I’ll be interested in other readers’ responses.

Samuel Diamond W’52, L’55
From its birth in 1965 to the present day, the American public has witnessed the slow evolution of Medicare: from its growth and successes to its limitations and faults. Medicare at fifty-one years old is now in the midst of a mid-life crisis.

In 2017, we stand on the edge of major questions about Medicare's future: first, like many Americans, Medicare has not lived within its means. Spending is rising, and, given the growing demographic of aging baby boomers, Medicare Part A's trust fund is projected to be depleted by 2028. Second, Medicare is in the midst of fiscal transformation that has been spurred on by two recent pieces of legislation—the Patient Projection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (ACA) — or “Obamacare” — and the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA). Traditionally a fee-for-service system, Medicare has been moving more rapidly toward private health plans value-based payments. Finally, President Trump has identified the repeal and replacement of “Obamacare” as one of his top priorities. It is unclear what impact this will have on Medicare, either on the spending or policy side, but it does not bode well for an already precarious program.

Although much is uncertain, it is likely that Medicare will continue to look for ways to improve care while reducing costs by focusing less on volume of patients and procedures and more on value. That’s easy to say but has and will continue to prove harder to achieve. Medicare has started to look at non-Medical (and less expensive) interventions that are more social than Medical — think food, transportation, and housing modification. That is a good start and it is likely that we will see an expansion of these experiments over time.

It is also likely that the coming years will bring further privatization of Medicare — for better or worse. The Obama administration has accelerated work that started under President George W. Bush to move more individuals out of fee-for-service and into either a managed care plan or a value-based alternative payment model. The ground work for this reform was laid by the 2003 Medicare Modernization Act and more recently by MACRA.

The Trump Administration will likely continue to encourage providers, payers, and consumers to receive more care from single entities that are responsible for providing or paying for value-based care: Medicare managed care plans (“Medicare Advantage”), bundled service providers, and Accountable Care Organizations (ACOs). These entities are easier for government to oversee than the current tangle of unrelated providers. At their best these systems are accountable, incentivized to pay for efficient and effective care, save money, and possess the flexibility to provide more than the baseline Medicare benefit. At their worst, they impede access to essential care and do nothing to benefit people with Medicare.

Secretary of HHS Dr. Tom Price has been a critic of mandatory Medicare reform measures. Dr. Price, an orthopedic surgeon, might have strong feelings about placing additional burdens on physicians, but on balance he is likely to be supportive of the general direction of Medicare value-based reform.
We might see a slowdown in the pace of reforms, and a focus on different reforms, but not a sharp break with the direction of those reforms.

It is possible, but not likely, that we will see further streamlining of the Medicare benefit itself. The House Republican plan proposes to combine Medicare Parts A and B and to increase the Medicare eligibility age gradually to match the Social Security eligibility age. These are not radical ideas. The former has been suggested by MedPAC, the Bipartisan Policy Center and the Bowles-Simpson Debt Reduction Commission. The latter has been analyzed by, among others, the Congressional Budget Office. It is also possible that we will see efforts to transform Medicare into a voucher program—or so called “premium support.” However, given challenges to the individual marketplace, planned reforms to Medicaid, and the demographic and fiscal challenges noted above, I do not expect these fundamental changes to be imminent. There is simply too much else to do.

These are interesting times overall. However, it would be a mistake to conclude that a Trump Administration will be unpredictable or novel in terms of Medicare reform. It is likely that we will continue to see Medicare become more value-based and more likely to be coordinated by a single responsible (private) party. We will all need to work to keep Medicare accountable and ensure that Medicare enhancements do not harm consumers. As Medicare heads into middle age, it might be getting a bit more frugal and conservative, with a larger middle and a little less on top, but with appropriate oversight it is likely to be fundamentally the same Medicare system. So take a deep breath, Medicare. We all need you to be there for our loved ones and for ourselves. With vigilance, here’s to the next 50 years.

Edo Banach is President and CEO of the National Hospice & Palliative Care Organization. He previously was Partner at Gallagher, Evelius & Jones, LLP, Deputy Director of the Medicare-Medicaid Coordination Office at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and General Counsel of the Medicare Rights Center.

1 However, national health care expenditures—while rising—have recently been below historical averages. See https://www.cms.gov/Research-Statistics-Data-and-Systems/Statistics-Trends-and-Reports/ReportsTrustFunds/Downloads/TR2016.pdf at 3.
2 Id. at p. 7.
4 Supra note 1, at p. 33, 36.
7 The same cannot be said of Medicaid, where the Administration may propose per-capita caps, block grants, or otherwise transform the financing and structure of the Medicaid benefit. The same can also not be said of the private (individual) marketplace, where the administration may propose structural changes to federal and state exchanges.
IN SESSION

Wendell Pritchett Named Provost of the University of Pennsylvania

Wendell Pritchett GR’97, Presidential Professor of Law and Education at Penn Law, has been named provost of the University of Pennsylvania, effective July 1.

In her announcement, Penn President Amy Gutmann described Pritchett as “a celebrated teacher and scholar of urban policy, education, civil rights and race relations, an accomplished leader and administrator, and a passionate advocate for academic excellence and civic engagement.”

Pritchett served as chancellor of Rutgers-Camden in 2009–14 and saved the campus in the wake of a proposal to merge it with another institution. His leadership there saw immense growth and improvement for the institution, including
graduating classes of record sizes, introducing the campus’ first doctoral programs, hiring of dozens of new faculty and initiating critical capital projects, including new health-education and science facilities, a new dormitory and library renovations.

In 2012, he was elected president of the Coalition of Urban and Metropolitan Universities, a national consortium of higher-education institutions.

“I am deeply humbled and honored to be selected as the 30th provost of the University of Pennsylvania,” Pritchett said, “and I am grateful to President Gutmann for her confidence in me. As a lifelong Philadelphian, I cannot remember a time that the University of Pennsylvania was not part of my life.

“I learned to ice skate at the Class of ’23 Rink; I took my SATs at DRL. More importantly, I learned how to be a scholar in Penn’s wonderful History Department and how to be a teacher and an academic with the support of my colleagues at the Law School. Under President Gutmann’s leadership, the University has gone from excellence to eminence in research, teaching and engagement, and I have been proud to play a small part in this transformation.”

Pritchett is an interdisciplinary and award-winning attorney, legal scholar and urban historian whose research examines the development of post-World War II urban policy, in particular urban renewal, housing finance and housing discrimination.


A member of the Pennsylvania Bar since 1991, his practice focused on real estate and housing law, including the representation of non-profit organizations involved in the development of affordable housing.

Pritchett earned his PhD in history from Penn in 1997, his JD from Yale Law School in 1991 and his BA in political science from Brown University in 1986.

After completing his doctorate, he joined the faculty at Baruch College-City University of New York where he taught courses in post-bellum American history, American legal history, nonprofit law and the history of immigration to the United States. He joined the Penn Law faculty in 2002 as an assistant professor of law, was promoted to full professor in 2006 and served as associate dean for academic affairs in 2006–07. He rejoined Penn in 2015 as Presidential Professor of Law and Education upon completing his chancellorship of Rutgers-Camden.

Strong believer in the value of public service and the importance of knowledge-based public policy, Pritchett also served in 2008 as deputy chief of staff and director of policy for then-Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter where he helped oversee the preparation of the city’s Five-Year Plan and budget and managed the operations of the mayor’s office.

As Nutter’s appointee, he was vice chair (2008–10) and chair (2010–11) of the Redevelopment Authority of Philadelphia and also served as the mayor’s appointee to the School Reform Commission in 2011–14. He chaired the board of Community Legal Services of Philadelphia in 2005–08 and was co-chair of the World Class Great Philadelphia Initiative of the Economy League of Greater Philadelphia.
Nina Totenberg
Gives Breezy Account
of Her Life and Times 
Watching the Court

When NPR's Nina Totenberg visited Penn Law last year for the Dean's Speakers Series, she took the audience on a colorful tour of her personal and Supreme Court history, touching along the way on subjects ranging from a Supreme Court vote on transgender bathrooms to Reagan nominee Douglas Ginsburg's disqualification due to pot smoking to her belief that the Supreme Court will not allow TV cameras in the courtroom during her lifetime.

The award-winning legal affairs correspondent for All Things Considered, Morning Edition and Weekend Edition joined NPR in 1975. Totenberg is best known for breaking the Anita Hill story in which Hill accused Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas of sexual harassment when she worked for him. The story set off a firestorm as a riveted nation watched his contentious confirmation hearing.

Recalling the historic episode, Totenberg said the explosive story came about because “the (Senate) judiciary committee didn’t do its job.” She said she held the story for 24 hours to get a response from committee chairman Joe Biden, something she would not do today in a breaking news environment that demands speed.

Being a female reporter was rare back when she began, she said, leading her male colleagues at NPR to not-so-secretly call the alcove she and two other female reporters occupied as “the fallopian jungle.” (The other reporters were Cokie Roberts, political commentator for ABC News and political analyst for NPR, and Linda Wertheimer, senior national correspondent for NPR.)

But Totenberg said she didn’t become a leading reporter because she was a woman, she just happened to be one. “I’m not sure I did anything special to break through a glass ceiling except be pigheaded,” she said to laughter.

“I’M NOT SURE I DID ANYTHING SPECIAL TO BREAK THROUGH A GLASS CEILING EXCEPT BE PIGHEADED.”

NINA TOTENBERG
Legal Affairs Correspondent, 
National Public Radio
“The obvious thing for young women to do was to become somebody’s assistant and help promote that somebody,” Totenberg said. But she had her own agenda: “I wanted to be an observer or, if you want to put it a different way, a high-class gossip.”

Totenberg mused on whether Justice Stephen Breyer is trying to revive the rarely-used “courtesy fifth” vote he employed last August that prevented a Virginia transgender teen from using the boys’ restroom at school. (The “courtesy fifth vote refers to a justice joining four other justices who feel strongly about a particular position.) Totenberg said the Supreme Court will rule on transgender bathrooms sometime in 2017, but predicted that economic forces could well decide the matter before then.

A student asked if she thought Douglas Ginsburg, whom President Reagan had nominated for the Supreme Court, would have been denied a place on the Court today because of the revelation he had smoked marijuana. Totenberg, who also broke that story, hedged but said that since then Supreme Court nominees and presidential candidates have chosen to divulge their use of marijuana rather than have it reported.

She also addressed the perennial question of whether the justices will allow TV cameras into the courtroom. Totenberg thought it unlikely, saying that arcane arguments would not translate well on television. Plus, she said, cameras would increase the profile of justices and put them at greater risk.

Totenberg said academics and lawyers are her main sources for stories. She said she also uses an intern to read the multitude of amicus briefs that pile up on her desk. Given the rise of the Internet, she said she has to decide on and write stories at breakneck speed, so she has become accustomed to reading the opening and last few paragraphs of decisions and dissent to determine their relevance.

She explained, however, that she goes beyond simple reporting of major decisions.

“Most people don’t really know or understand much about the Supreme Court or the issues before the Supreme Court and why they matter to them,” she said. “My job is to make it interesting enough, and I suppose you could say dramatic enough, or at least that they will listen and learn something…” If I do my job well, I make my listeners think.”

Back in January, Gary Clinton got his due as students, staff and faculty watched him cut the ribbon on the Gary Clinton Student Affairs Suite in recognition of his 39-year career at Penn Law, which included more than 20 years as dean of students. To mark the occasion, Clinton and his husband, Don Millinger L’79, committed to a charitable gift that will go to the Clinton/Millinger Scholarship Fund.
One NFL Player's Road to Activism

Philadelphia Eagles safety Malcolm Jenkins took to the podium instead of the field when he visited Penn Law School in February to describe what inspired him to become an activist.

The Journal of Constitutional Law symposium served as the venue for his keynote address on the subject of “Hate Crime vs. Hate Speech: Exploring the First Amendment.”

“Like many I have enjoyed the luxury of ignorance,” Jenkins said. “But with the advancement of technology, I was shaken out of my peaceful bliss to images and videos of black men and women, boys and girls being punched, kicked, slammed to the concrete… I could no longer sit behind my computer and phone tweeting for justice.”

Jenkins, who has 300,000 social media followers, was one of four Eagles players to participate in the national anthem protests that occurred throughout the NFL last season. Those protests began with San Francisco 49ers quarterback Colin Kaepernick, who refused to stand for the national anthem. While Jenkins did not initially agree with Kaepernick’s actions, the response demonstrated to him the impact that professional athletes can have on the national discussion. But he also learned another lesson which became a source of frustration: “When you speak up, you realize how many people aren’t speaking up. It’s like screaming into a silent room.”

Nonetheless, Jenkins said it is important to use his platform to pressure political leaders — an opportunity he took when he met with Speaker of the House Paul Ryan to discuss race relations and other national issues.

Koch Foundation Supports Penn Law Research on Criminal Justice Reform

The Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice at Penn Law School will expand upon its work producing innovative new research that improves American criminal justice policy with the support of up to $2.2 million over four years from the Charles Koch Foundation.

This gift will enable the Center to produce innovative new research that improves criminal justice policy in jurisdictions across the United States.

The Quattrone Center takes an interdisciplinary, data-driven, scientific approach to identifying and analyzing the most crucial problems in the justice system, and proposing solutions that prevent error and improve fairness. Its research and programs are independent and unbiased, engaging all system stakeholders to effect change.

The Charles Koch Foundation supports a variety of academic and nonprofit initiatives that seek to explore the criminal justice system, including research on access to justice for those of limited means, alternatives to incarceration, and the challenges facing formerly incarcerated individuals.

The funding for the Quattrone Center will create a research initiative overseen and administered by the Quattrone Center’s academic director, Paul Heaton, an economist.
who uses quantitative methods to study issues in legal and criminal justice policy.

“Improving the criminal justice system requires the work of scholars from a diverse group of fields, not only law, but also fields such as psychology, sociology, and medicine,” said Heaton. “This new research initiative will allow us to broaden and deepen our study of key areas of criminal justice, while training a new generation of scholars in the field.”

The new initiative will include faculty-led research projects focusing on the causes of crime and effective public policies to address crime. The initiative will also fund visitors to Penn Law to conduct joint research with Penn faculty on crime and criminal justice policy. Visiting scholars will present their own work and collaborate in developing research projects with the Quattrone Center.

The Quattrone Center’s post-graduate fellowship program, which currently supports four fellows, will be expanded, and fellows with primarily legal training will gain exposure to data and empirical analysis, while those with social science training will gain deeper expertise in the legal and institutional features of the criminal justice system.

In addition, the gift will support the Quattrone Center’s effort to bring together prominent thought leaders among the academic, judicial, and practitioner communities for events and symposia to discuss key issues related to criminal justice policy and practice.

Recipients of the 2016 Law Alumni Society Awards included two judges, three public servants, one corporate executive, and a former senior staff member of Penn Law School.

Pictured left to right: Ernie Gonsalves C’72 (Distinguished Service Award), retired vice dean for business affairs, Penn Law; Sharon Dietrich L’85 (Louis H. Pollak Public Service Award), staff attorney, Employment Law Project of Community Legal Services in Philadelphia; The Honorable Stella Tsai L’88 (Howard Lesnick Pro Bono Award), judge, Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas; Penn Law Dean Ted Ruger; The Honorable Michael Baylson W’61, L’64 (James Wilson Award), Senior United States District Judge of the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; Joanna Visser Adjoian C’04, L’10 (Young Alumni Award), co-founder and co-director of The Youth Sentencing & Reentry Project; Ann Klee L’86 (Alumni Award of Merit), GE’s Vice President of Environment, Health & Safety, Vice President, Boston Development & Operations, and President, GE Foundation; and Omar Gonzalez-Pagan LPS’10, L’10 (Young Alumni Award), staff attorney, New York office of Lambda Legal.
Perry World House Takes On a World of Issues

Penn Law Professor Bill Burke-White has acquired a deep well of knowledge about global affairs the hard way: he’s set foot in much of the world and studied the most difficult challenges as a top aide to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. Burke-White, a scholar in the areas of international criminal and international economic law, is drawing on his expertise and experience as the Richard Perry Professor and Inaugural Director of Perry World House.

**What is the mission of Perry World House?**

Our mission is to make Penn a global agenda-setter around some of the world’s most pressing policy concerns. It will serve as a hub for events and activities, as well as a focal point for visits from world leaders. It will also work with and encourage students with an interest in global policy. In addition, it will be a premier research institute, exploring themes such as urbanization, migration and demographics.

**Can you speak about the challenges of migration?**

Sixty percent of the world’s communities are going to be urban areas within two decades. This will create stresses on infrastructure but will also create economic opportunities. There will be challenges for individuals disconnected from their home communities. There are enormous population shifts going on, both within and between countries. What happens when rising sea levels force people to try to relocate due to climate change? What are their legal rights? What are the challenges to countries who are host to a rising refugee population? What happens when countries decide to build walls rather than open their borders?

**What is the single most pressing global challenge?**

In light of Brexit and the U.S. election the real question that we all face and that Perry World House has to take on is, how do we produce a global order in a world moving in a more closed and isolationist direction? How do we preserve a global order that was built by the United States after World War II and has been the bedrock of our security and prosperity for the last 70 years? How do we do that in a way that includes all of the different people in the United States and abroad who are sometimes displaced or hurt by that order?

**Is there an issue that is not on our radar that we will have to address in the near future?**

The challenges of climate change are going to be huge and interdisciplinary and cross borders in entirely new ways. And I think that’s one where we’re aware of it but we’re not really dealing with it yet. And then I think new technologies will uproot everything we think we know about how individuals and states exercise power in the international system. That’s everything from cyberwar to information security and privacy. To me, that’s where the source of conflict and future instability is likely to lie.
David Hoffman Joins Penn Law Faculty

David A. Hoffman, an expert in contracts, law and psychology, and empirical legal studies, and most recently Temple University’s Murray H. Shusterman Professor of Transactional and Business Law, has joined the University of Pennsylvania Law School’s faculty.

In his scholarship, Hoffman uses observational and experimental data to illuminate the relationship between people’s behavior and the law. He has shown how the perceived benefits and risks of political demonstrations are contingent on people’s values and how individuals’ values influence their perceptions of fact in civil rights cases. His work has also explored the dispute resolution system using data from court dockets and investigated the area of moral psychology, with a particular emphasis on contract law.

Hoffman’s scholarship includes the Harvard Law Review article “Whose Eyes are You Going to Believe? Scott v. Harris and the Perils of Cognitive Illiberalism,” co-authored with Dan M. Kahan and Donald Braman, which examines how judges needlessly invest the law with culturally partisan overtones — detracting from the law’s legitimacy — when they fail to examine their own assumptions. His latest article, “From Promise to Form: How Contracting Online Changes Consumers,” is forthcoming in the New York University Law Review. He investigates how millennials’ views of contracting may be infused by their digital experiences.

Before joining the faculty at Temple, Hoffman was a litigation associate at Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP and a law clerk for the late Judge Norma L. Shapiro L’51 of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He earned his JD from Harvard Law School and a BA in archaeology and history from Yale University. He was born and raised in Philadelphia area, where he currently lives with his wife and two young children.

Empiricist David Hoffman explores how values influence perception in civil rights cases.

Spry as Ever, 40-Year-Old Gittis Center Remains Ready to Innovate

As it creeps toward middle age, the Gittis Center for Clinical Legal Studies continues to experiment and expand.

The Gittis Center, which turns 40 this year, sports nine thriving clinics and a robust externship program that reached peak participation levels this year — quite an achievement for a program that moved from location to location in the early days and faced skepticism from old school professors who
thought it would rob resources from the established curriculum. “Our clinics have never stood still,” said Lou Rulli, who became clinic director in 2008. “We are always looking where we should be next.”

To that end, the clinic’s evolution over the past decade points to its ability to adapt the program in keeping with the broader currents of the Law School and society at large. To wit, the Detkin Intellectual Property & Technology Legal Clinic, which came on board in 2013. Taking a page from the Law School, the Detkin Clinic puts an interdisciplinary patina on its work, encouraging collaboration among engineering, business and medical students, who last spring focused on intellectual property and trademark issues related to the naming of pharmaceuticals and counterfeit drugs.

The Clinic has also broadened its scope with the addition over the last decade of the Supreme Court Clinic, in which students work on actual cases; a retooled interdisciplinary Child Advocacy Clinic; and the Transnational Legal Clinic, where students have an opportunity to represent clients and organizations in matters pertaining to immigration and human rights.

Doug Frenkel, the former, long-time director of the Gittis Center, said the experiential core of the clinic serves as an important complement to traditional classroom studies. “A number of students come back telling us, as alumni, that their path was triggered by a clinical experience…That’s a real ripple effect, and what we’re doing here is not unlike tossing a pebble and watching the circles in a pond expand as time goes by.”

One of those beneficiaries was Marsha Chien L’10, LPS’10, who is an assistant attorney general in the civil rights office in Washington State. Chien said her exposure to the Transnational and Legislative clinics influenced her career, leading to her work on the challenge to President Trump’s travel ban.

The Clinic began in the mid-1970s with a lawyering process course taught by Mark Spiegel, Carrie Menkel-Meadow, Norman Stein and Edmund Daley, followed closely by Doug Frenkel, in which students provided legal help to clients in litigation matters. In 1977, the Penn Legal Assistance Office was officially established, which, coinciding with the rise of legal services, was meant to give students a law firm-style environment where they could gain practical experience in the second and third years of

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news & events

OUR CLINICS HAVE NEVER STOOD STILL. WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING WHERE WE SHOULD BE NEXT.”

LOU RULLI
Practice Professor of Law and Clinical Director

law school. Five years later, Penn Law School became one of the first in the nation to start a Small Business Clinic to help start-up businesses with their legal needs. And in 1996, the Center settled into a renovated space and took the name of its benefactor, the late Howard Gittis W’55, L’58, former chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. During the course of the last 40 years, clinical programming has become a staple of legal education.

“There’s a story of growth and explosion in legal experiential education in America,” Rulli said.

“It’s something we’ve taken for granted in medical education, but it’s now very much a fundamental cornerstone of legal education.”

According to the National Law Journal, the average number of available positions in law school clinics rose from 154 in 2010 to 176 in 2013, which marks a 14 percent increase. Penn Law consistently fills 178 clinical seats a year and 70 externship spots.

The American Bar Association recently mandated that all law students earn at least six credit hours of experiential learning. The new rule wasn’t of much consequence to Penn Law students: In 1990, the school became the first in the nation to require students to complete pro bono service. “Seventy hours of public service qualifying as pro bono work has really become the fabric of our law school,” Rulli said.

“It’s natural that it’s also part of our clinics.”

Of 80 law schools surveyed by the Association of American Law Schools, students in 2016 performed more than 2.2 million hours of pro bono work. The National Law Journal estimates that if all 205 law schools had been surveyed, the total probably would have doubled.

Those numbers are significant as clinical experience has become more important than ever: the majority of new Penn Law graduates take their first jobs at corporate law firms and judicial clerkships, and firms’ expectations in the past decade have skyrocketed.

“When the economy collapsed in 2008, law firms experienced this unprecedented modern legal business pressure from clients to lower bills, and, relatedly, more junior lawyers were expected to add value to legal organizations at a much more junior level than before 2008,” said Jennifer Leonard, the director of Penn Law’s Center on Professionalism.

Henceforth, she said, firms have dramatically increased their expectations for experience before nascent attorneys even step foot in the office.

“Fortunately, Penn Law was way ahead of the curve — our Center on Professionalism started a year before the collapse,” Leonard said. “We were well-positioned when this happened to be able to say, ‘Here are these cutting-edge opportunities our students have to learn while in law school, and here’s how they will add value to the services you provide to your firm’s clients.’”

This summer, Aadika Singh L’17 is starting a marathon of three clerkships. She took the legislative clinic in addition to externing with the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the ACLU National Prison Project in Washington, D.C. All of these experiences, she said, have been critical in guiding her law career.

“Penn made it possible for me to explore so many terrific ways to be a civil rights lawyer,” she said. “I’m not sure I’d have had the same opportunities at a school more distant from Washington, D.C. or less supportive of students building their own education.”
Changing Market

Anuj Gupta G'03, L'03 is mixing it up at Philadelphia’s historic Reading Terminal Market. Pressed for space, he’s brought in new food vendors to man 100-year-old carts that have typically been reserved for arts and crafts and the like. One of those vendors is Birdie’s Biscuits, which offers unusual creations such as Strawberry Lemonade and Coffee Break, a concoction of pastry cream, espresso glaze, cocoa nibs and sea salt. Gupta, the former chief of staff to Philadelphia Mayor Michael Nutter, became general manager of the market in 2015. He’s had a foot in the food business for several years as the owner of a restaurant called Jyoti Indian Bistro.

PHOTO: CHARLES SHAN CERRONE
Rebooting Justice: More Technology, Fewer Lawyers, and the Future of the Law
Stephanos Bibas & Benjamin H. Barton
Encounter Books

America is a nation founded on justice and the rule of law. But our laws are too complex, and legal advice too expensive, for poor and even middle-class Americans to get help and vindicate their rights. Criminal defendants facing jail time may receive an appointed lawyer who is juggling hundreds of cases and immediately urges them to plead guilty. Civil litigants are even worse off; usually, they get no help at all navigating the maze of technical procedures and rules. The same is true of those seeking legal advice, like planning a will or negotiating an employment contract.

Rebooting Justice presents a novel response to longstanding problems. The answer is to use technology and procedural innovation to simplify and change the process itself. In the civil and criminal courts where ordinary Americans appear the most, we should streamline complex procedures and assume that parties will not have a lawyer. We need a cheaper, simpler, faster justice system to control costs. We cannot untie the Gordian knot by adding more strands of rope; we need to cut it, to simplify it.

China’s Global Engagement: Cooperation, Competition, and Influence in the 21st Century
Edited by Jacques deLisle & Avery Goldstein
Brookings

China is again undergoing a period of significant transition. Internally, China’s leaders are addressing challenges to the economy and other domestic issues after three decades of dramatic growth and reforms. President Xi Jinping and other leaders also are refashioning foreign policy to better fit what they see as China’s place in the world. This has included a more proactive approach to trade and related international economic affairs, a more vigorous approach to security matters, and a more focused engagement on international cultural and educational affairs.

In this volume, China specialists from around the world explore key issues raised by a changing China’s interaction with a changing world. They chronicle China’s emergence as a more capable actor whose engagement is reshaping international affairs in many dimensions. The results so far are mixed, and the future trajectory remains uncertain.

The image of the “welfare queen” still dominates White America’s perceptions of Black women. It is an image that also continues to shape our government’s policies concerning Black women’s reproductive decisions. Proposed legislation to alleviate poverty focuses on plans to deny benefits to children born to welfare mothers and to require insertion of birth control implants as a condition of receiving aid. Meanwhile a booming fertility industry serves primarily infertile white couples.

Killing the Black Body exposes America’s systemic abuse of Black women’s bodies, from slave masters’ economic stake in bonded women’s fertility to government programs that coerced thousands of poor Black women into being sterilized as late as the 1970s. These abuses, Roberts argues, point not only to the degradation of Black motherhood but to the exclusion of Black women’s reproductive needs from the feminist agenda. Killing the Black Body is a powerful legal argument and a valuable aid for teachers, activists, and policy makers in creating a vision of reproductive freedom that respects each and every American.
From Folk Music to Constitutional Law

Chris O’Brien L’17 has set aside his music career to study law. But several years ago he cut quite a figure on the folk music scene. In 2007, he released his first album, Lighthouse, and appeared on Garrison Keillor’s “A Prairie Home Companion” radio show. Following his appearance, he had one of the best-selling singer/songwriter albums on iTunes, and he’s had more than 20 million hits on the popular music platform, Spotify.

O’Brien credits his stepmom’s enthusiasm for music — she hosted a show on a local college radio station — for his initial interest, and it was at a middle school summer camp that he became enamored with the guitar after watching a counselor play. When he got home, he started asking about learning to play. “My uncle had an old guitar in his closet and one afternoon my mom came home with the guitar in her car,” he said. “I began taking lessons soon after.”

The Amherst, Mass., native plunged into the Boston music scene in 2001 and for more than a decade, wrote songs and played gigs around the country. His second album, released in 2010, was titled Little Red.

In his travels, O’Brien said, he got a good perspective on the United States and the issues that drive people.

Following those discoveries, O’Brien enrolled in a Harvard continuing education program and had a breakthrough while studying political philosophy: “The thing that really controls people’s lives most tangibly is the law.”

He became interested in Constitutional law and how it directly affects people. “About two or three years into the undergraduate program, I said, ‘I’m going to do this — learn the law and try to make a difference.’”

Ultimately, he said he might like to be involved with civil rights and civil liberties issues and perhaps someday run for office or work in government.

While he may not be a household name, a classmate did recognize O’Brien last year. She told him she’d been listening to his music since she was in high school. “That’s how my music career has gone,” he said, laughing. “You’ll find one random person who’s been listening. I still get e-mails from people all over the world asking if I have new music coming out.”

O’Brien said he’s open to making another album someday, but that he’s not particularly interested in traveling the country solo and breaking into the music scene again. “I can always do music; music will always be a part of me,” he said, “but being a lawyer and learning the law is not something you can do in your spare time.”
A Call for a More Integrated Mental Healthcare System
Bob Kreider G'77, L'80 never set out to be the president and CEO of one of the nation’s largest nonprofits in behavioral health research and organizations.

For starters, he was not an expert in the field of behavioral health. He’d always been a numbers guy, with experience in law, investment banking and financial advising.

In the early 1990s, the Villanova, Pa.-based Devereux Advanced Behavioral Health — which provides services to people with emotional, behavioral and cognitive challenges — was struggling to create a sustainable business model. Founded in 1912, the national nonprofit, which now has 15 centers in 13 states, called on Kreider to come in-house to oversee its finances and create a new business model that would secure the organization for the long term.

After presenting a compelling strategy, the board of trustees asked Kreider to come in-house to oversee the implementation of his plan. He agreed, joining the organization in 1994 as senior vice president and chief financial officer.

Ultimately, his financial plan worked so well that, in 1996, he and Devereux won the Alexander Hamilton Award for excellence in corporate finance from the National Association of Corporate Treasurers and Treasury and Risk Management magazine.

When the project was complete, he was at a crossroads. “I could’ve gone back to consulting,” he said. “In some sense, my work was done, but I felt a real attraction to the organization.”

Kreider remained with Devereux and, in 2004, became its sixth president and CEO. More than 10 years later, he sees a looming challenge: how to fix what he considers an unstructured mental health system. This is a big task with big stakes. According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, approximately one in five American adults — 43.8 million — experience mental illness in a given year.

At present, Kreider said, there is an emphasis on acute and/or episodic care for people in serious mental health crisis. However, the system fails those in the middle of the spectrum who carefully try to manage their chronic conditions on a daily basis. This state of affairs took root in the late 1960s, he explained, when the federal government separated — or carved out — mental healthcare from physical healthcare, and deinstitutionalized individuals from long psychiatric hospital stays in favor of accessing community-based mental health services.

Reforming the system, he said, should include the “reintegration of physical and behavioral healthcare, which will ensure whole-person health.” This is important, he explained, because physical illness can go hand in hand with, and is often compounded by, mental and behavioral distress. Such a major undertaking will require a considerable shift in mindset and operations, but Kreider believes it’s possible: “Mental health shouldn’t be seen as a standalone issue.”

During his time at Devereux, Kreider feels the landscape of mental healthcare has changed. Specifically, our collective awareness of behavioral health concerns has increased and the way mental illnesses are diagnosed has improved. For example, he said, a greater number of children are being diagnosed with autism today because clinicians and doctors have a better understanding of the signs associated with autism. (Incidentally, it was a Devereux board member, psychiatrist Leo Kanner, who defined autism in the 1940s.)

Under Kreider’s leadership, Devereux also has rapidly expanded its continuum of care to more accurately reflect the needs of consumers and industry best practices. Today, Devereux assists individuals through community-based programs — such as therapeutic foster care, group homes and in-home and school services — a departure from its former model of delivering treatment more exclusively in residential-based settings.

Ultimately, Kreider said evolving has been the key to Devereux’s enduring success: “If you don’t change, you’re going to be left behind.”

As part of that evolution, Kreider has increased the number of women in leadership roles. When he joined Devereux, just one woman was on the leadership team. For the past eight years, at least half of the senior leadership team has been female. In addition, he helped spearhead the development of a Devereux signature program focusing on one of the most vulnerable populations in the country — young women and girls who have been commercially sexually exploited by being sold for sex or labor. Devereux centers in Florida, Georgia and Texas have incorporated the program, with more in the pipeline over the next few years.

At the helm of Devereux for more than a decade, Kreider said he is consistently inspired by families who receive Devereux’s services and the resilient nature of recipients.

“I have an incredible respect for families who fight to ensure their loved ones are properly supported and able to live full and productive lives,” he said. “It’s uplifting, challenging work, but at the end of the day, we’ve seen so many extraordinary success stories.”
**A Lively Debate on the ‘Cage’ Culture in the United States**

For Alec Karakatsanis, fledgling efforts to reform the criminal justice system fall far short. He seeks nothing less than a restructuring of the mass incarceration model in America.

“Do we have a good public safety reason for putting (someone) in a cage? We’ve become desensitized to locking people up,” said Karakatsanis, founder and executive director of Civil Rights Corps, a nonprofit organization dedicated to challenging injustice in the criminal justice system.

Karakatsanis offered his assessment on inequities in that system as a participant in a lively panel discussion during the Sparer Symposium last January. Much of the discussion centered on the lack of access to counsel for poor people and the role of racism in the incarceration culture. There are an estimated 2.3 million inmates in the United States.

Angela Davis, a professor at the American University Washington College of Law, said black men are six times as likely to end up in prison as white men. But John Malcolm, director of the Edwin Meese III Center for Legal and Judicial Studies at the Heritage Foundation, questioned the reach of that bias.

“I don’t believe that there is massive systemic racism in our criminal justice system which does not mean that there are not pockets of problems, serious problems,” argued Malcolm, who did note that a perception of racism exists and must be addressed.

Countered Davis: “There is a reason there is a perception of racism and it is because it is a reality.”

Davis said prosecutors and judges are not even aware of their implicit biases. “People of color are treated worse than their similarly situated white counterparts at every step of the process,” she said.

Ensuring equal access to counsel, and thus to justice, could increase faith “in the integrity” of the criminal justice system, noted Jo-Ann Wallace, president and CEO of The National Legal Aid and Defender Association. She said fair treatment regardless of color makes it more likely that defendants will comply with court orders and with the law in the future.

John Hollway, associate dean and executive director of Penn Law’s Quattrone Center for the Fair Administration of Justice, struck an optimistic note on reform. “I have high hopes that a bipartisan consensus on some important issues can go through the federal government.”
Current and former deans embrace after the unveiling of Dean Michael A. Fitts’ portrait at the Benefactors Dinner. Scott Mead L’82 (left) commissioned the portrait, which will take its place among the other deans in the administrative corridor outside the offices of current Dean Ted Ruger. Fitts served as dean of Penn Law School for 14 years.

Penn Law Establishes Joint-Degree Program in Nonprofit Leadership

Penn Law School and the School of Social Policy & Practice have created a new joint JD/Master’s degree program in Nonprofit Leadership that aims to give students the tools to drive social change.

Students will leave the program with a deeper understanding of how to manage and grow nonprofits, social enterprises, and international NGOs.

Additionally, the program’s graduates learn how to harness creativity and innovative approaches to address long-term challenges across the social impact sector. These methods allow them to be change-makers in their organizations and to spur progress in their communities and around the world.

“In nonprofit organizations devoted to underserved communities, lawyers need to be effective leaders and stewards of their organizations,” said Arlene Rivera Finkelstein, associate dean for Public Interest Programming and executive director of the Toll Public Interest Center. “Leadership in this context requires a deep understanding of client needs, as well as an appreciation for the challenge of trying to meet great need with limited resources. This new degree program will give Penn Law students important context as they envision new solutions for longstanding societal problems, and will help them contribute to the long-term viability of the nonprofit sector.”

The MS in Nonprofit Leadership is a ten-credit course of study, and students can earn both the MS and JD in three years. Joint-degree students may apply up to four courses from the Law Program towards the MS and up to four approved courses from the MS program towards the JD.

The JD/MS in Nonprofit Leadership is one of four cross-disciplinary programs offered in partnership with the School of Social Policy & Practice. Penn Law students can also pursue a joint JD/Master of Social Work, a JD/Master of Science in Social Policy, or a Certificate in Nonprofit Leadership.
There had long been a gulf between the humanities and science when British scientist and novelist C.P. Snow proposed, in the 1950s, an early and then-controversial cross-disciplinary merger of these branches of knowledge. Today, Penn Law has taken a less controversial but nonetheless consequential approach to **Law and Technology** (and many other offshoots of the law) that brings these areas together. And not a moment too soon with all the concerns and questions swirling around how technology encroaches on privacy, impacts national security, and compromises existing legal regimes overwhelmed by breakneck innovation.
Penn Law Dean Ted Ruger (left) and Penn Engineering Dean Vijay Kumar are on the cusp of the new frontier in law and technology as they work to bridge the two fields and bring together the students and faculties of both schools.
Throughout history, law and technology have been inextricably linked. The printing press, after all, shaped early copyright law; the telephone redefined the contours of the Fourth Amendment.

But today, as the pace of technological change has quickened, transforming lives on an almost daily basis, new and novel legal issues are cropping up like never before. Driverless cars and unmanned aircraft are on the cusp of radically altering the nation’s transportation system, raising fresh questions about security, safety and privacy. Smart medical devices are revolutionizing how disease is diagnosed and monitored. But do they adequately protect patients’ confidential information?

Indeed, the ability to solve many of today’s most pressing problems — from preserving the integrity of elections to reforming the health care system to ensuring the nation’s security — depend on a grounding in both law and technology.

In other words, technology is infusing legal education, and Penn Law is at the forefront.
BUILDING ON ITS LONG TRADITION OF interdisciplinary education, Penn Law has been forging new ties with Penn’s School of Engineering and Applied Science (SEAS), and the result is a rich and growing array of collaborative opportunities for students inside the classroom and out. Joint degree programs are giving law students, even those without a background in science, specialized training in engineering and computer science, while engineering students are getting targeted training in the law. Law students are advising engineering students in an entrepreneurship class simulating the relationship lawyers have with technology start-ups. They’re getting real-world experience assisting the university’s technology transfer office.

Outside the classroom, students are researching new and innovative ways to connect underserved populations to the Internet, work that is being used to inform the technology policy debate in the U.S. and around the world. A growing community of tech and law students is emerging through student groups, symposia, workshops and publications.

The goal: create a new generation of lawyers who are conversant with both the substance of technology as well as the manner in which their technology clients approach and solve problems.

With world-class programs in law and engineering and a willingness on both sides to experiment with a new way of teaching students, Penn’s program has rapidly become a model. “We believe we have unique strengths at Penn,” says Christopher Yoo, the John H. Chestnut Professor of Law, Communication, and Computer & Information Science, and director of the Center for Technology, Innovation and Competition (CTIC), which is at the hub of many of the new initiatives. “We became convinced we could create a new program that no other school could — one that would give us a critical competitive advantage and create a different type of professional that is increasingly coming into demand.”

The Law School recently received a significant gift from Dr. Judith Rodin, former president of the University of Pennsylvania, and her son Alex Niejelow ’07, to create the Niejelow-Rodin Initiative to explore cutting-edge legal and policy issues at the intersection of law, business and technology.

The law and technology programs extend a long-held philosophy at Penn Law that top-flight legal education connects with other disciplines. The best known examples are the flagship Francis J. Carey and Wm. Polk Carey JD/MBA and Certificate in Management programs at the Wharton School. But cross-disciplinary learning is now permeating the law curriculum at every level.
The new joint degree program also has an option for students who studied science as undergraduates. Anna Marion sees the program as a way of using her already considerable hard science chops to address intractable social problems.

Along with her law degree, she is getting a Master of Science in Engineering with an emphasis on scientific computing. She’s learning how to build sophisticated computer models that can be used to tackle issues like recidivism, racial bias and addiction. Last summer she worked for the City of Philadelphia, an opportunity that came up in part because of her law training, but which also gave her a window into the importance of expertise in technology.

“It quickly became apparent that the stuff I was studying in scientific computing ... involves the same set of skills that is becoming relevant in policy making,” Marion says.

The interdisciplinary training is not a one-way street. A new Master in Law program has a curriculum tailored to the needs of future technologists, with input from SEAS faculty. The emphasis is on practical learning —
LOOK AT DRONES... CAN THEY DELIVER MY PIZZA? THAT IS NOT A TECHNICAL QUESTION. THAT IS A LEGAL QUESTION.

Polk Wagner
Professor of Law

the basics of non-disclosure agreements or navigating regulatory agencies — rather than preparing for the bar and the practice of law. Online classes are also being developed including a patent course for non-lawyers.

Experts see a growing demand for such knowledge with the law increasingly defining the limits of how new technologies are deployed.

“Look at drones. We don’t talk about how far they can fly. We talk about the regulatory framework,” observes Polk Wagner, professor of law and a patent expert. “Can they deliver my pizza? That is not a technical question. That is a legal question.”

“We are going to be in a good position at Penn as more and more technologists understand that the law is going to determine much of what the future holds for them,” Wagner says.

Jeff Kessler ENG’16, W’17, GEN’17, GL’17, a Penn Engineering and Wharton School graduate who is finishing the Master in Law this spring, says the program has been the perfect complement to his academic career. After graduation, Kessler is going to work in public transportation, and he figures having a working knowledge of the law will help him succeed in the heavily regulated sector.

“When I discovered the Master in Law program, it was a natural fit,” he says.

Students report they highly value such experiences, and the opportunity for interdisciplinary learning is one of the main reasons they choose Penn. Some 78 percent of students in the Class of 2017 at Penn Law either graduated with a joint degree or earned a certificate from a Penn sister school, and 83 percent took at least one non-law school class.

Aside from the substance, “they love using a different part of their brain and being in a classroom that is structured differently with students pursuing a range of degrees who approach problems from varied perspectives,” says Amanda Aronoff L’95, associate director, cross-disciplinary programs. “Many also appreciate the fact they are in classes with people who could be their future clients.”

The learning differences can be especially stark in the case of engineering and law. Lawyers and technologists famously approach problem solving and the world in general in different ways. Engineers tend to be more idealistic, exploring technology for its own sake, while law students are generally more practical and rule-oriented. Being exposed to the differences, and engaging, is a main impetus behind the new joint degree programs.

“You get people who are somewhat asymmetric who want to work in technology and policy,” says Jonathan Smith, the Olga and Alberico Pompa Professor of Engineering and Applied Science.

He cites the example of “a technologist who diddles around” only to discover that regulation has made his invention commercially impractical or “law guys who would like some things to be possible that we cannot engineer.” Working separately, technologists and lawyers end up “talking past each other,” Smith says, making thoughtful technology policy elusive.

A technology policy class he taught with Yoo starting in 2010 that was open to both engineering and law students showed the potential of working and thinking together. The students had lively debates over digital music piracy and gene therapy. When Yoo later proposed the idea of a joint degree where students would have expertise in both areas, he enlisted Smith’s help in working through their respective bureaucracies.

“It was a labor of love,” Smith recalls. “The argument that we could at Penn create a new generation of scholars who would have feet in both the tech and policy fields was very exciting.”

Smith and Yoo now jointly teach a capstone class where students write a major paper on leading edge issues such as synthetic biology or the use of surveillance cameras in public places — just one of several new law and technology courses that have been added in recent years.

There’s a global research seminar on Internet regulation where students meet with policy makers and practitioners in Washington and Brussels. New electives are being made available to first-year students, such as one where students examine the relationship between new technologies and privacy laws.

“This area of the law — information privacy — has a lot of interdependency with technology, and ends up being addressed from just about every source of law you can imagine, including tort, contract, statutory, and Constitutional,” says Lauren Steinfeld, chief privacy officer for Penn Medicine, who co-teaches the privacy class.
Bringing the Internet to Unplugged Corners of the World
And Other Tales of Penn Law-Led Innovation

The seeming ubiquity of the Internet ignores a stark reality: more than half the world remains offline, meaning billions of people are missing out on the technology’s transformative social, educational and political effects.

What to do?
You form a bold new research venture to catalog innovative if little understood ways that governments, civil society groups and corporations are trying to wire the world. With the support of the United Nations, you look to turn the anecdotes into usable information for public and private investors to help the underserved.

The project is just one example of some of the groundbreaking work being done at Penn Law in the technology and law space.

David Abrams, professor of law, business economics and public policy, has done a data-driven analysis showing that companies that buy and sell patents, derisively known as trolls, may in some cases be actually helping innovation.

Shyamkrishna Balganesh, professor of law, has shed new light on how, decades into the digital revolution, copyright law remains stuck in the past. An area of focus: the role of lay juries in deciding cases, an idea he says makes no sense as copyright protection has been extended to complex and technical works such as software.

Polk Wagner, professor of law, has documented a split at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit with a provocative model that can forecast whether a patent will be upheld as valid depending on which circuit judge hears the case.

“‘We have great scholars doing both theoretical and empirical work,’” says Christopher Yoo, John H. Chestnut Professor of Law, Communication, and Computer & Information Science and the founding director of the Center for Technology, Innovation and Competition (CTIC). “‘The breadth and depth of our faculty—it is pretty hard to match what we bring to the table.’”

Penn Law is doing groundbreaking work with Penn Engineering in the burgeoning area of so-called Cyber Physical Systems under a grant from the National Science Foundation. A concern is that the technology has advanced without due consideration of the legal and social consequences.

For its part, CTIC faculty is studying the security and privacy of CPS, which cover a multitude of wireless, sensor-driven devices such as autonomous vehicles.

Among the researchers is James Park L’14, GEN’16, a graduate of the new law and technology program who as a CTIC fellow is now studying how a federal health privacy law impacts CPS medical devices.

CTIC is also driving a new initiative called “1 World Connected” that—with the help of Penn Law students—has compiled more than 600 case studies showing how barriers to accessing the Internet can be overcome in some of the most remote parts of the world.

Off-grid cell towers are being used in parts of Zimbabwe to generate Internet access—and electric power to refrigerate childhood vaccines.

A joint venture in Kenya is using unlicensed spectrum and TV white space to provide access to rural counties and free service for schools, libraries and health centers.

Rural farmers in Papua New Guinea are now ordering seed and fertilizer online, thanks to a World Bank initiative that has boosted Internet coverage to 90 percent of the country.

“These are success stories that, at a minimum, if we can figure out what makes them successful and disseminate that knowledge, we can reduce the scale of the problem,” Yoo says.
BESIDES BOOK LEARNING, PENN LAW STUDENTS are getting practical experience, including a taste of what it is like to counsel an entrepreneur, simulating the lawyer–client relationship with students at the engineering school in an entrepreneurship class. Students work in teams of five to develop a business plan for a high-tech company. A law student is assigned to each of the teams and helps develop an intellectual property strategy for the business plan. At semester’s end, the students pitch their ideas to a panel of start-up pros. The simulation gives engineering students some insight into how legal counsel can help them, while giving the law students a glimpse of cutting-edge technologies and the scientists and engineers who create them.

“The lawyer–entrepreneur relationship is of critical importance to the success of high-tech ventures,” says Tom Cassel, director of the Engineering Entrepreneurship Program at SEAS, who teaches the class. “This student collaboration between Penn Law and Penn Engineering bridges a gap that really needs to be bridged.”

Stephen DeSalvo, a co-director of Partnership for Entrepreneurial Engineers and Penn Law (PbooPL), which helps organize the law students in the class, has participated in several simulations himself. In one case, where a group had identified an existing patent that presented problems for its business, he suggested ways to design around the patent or obtain a license. In another, he had to break the news that a catchy name a group had chosen was not likely to get much legal protection. They learned a lesson in how the value of a trademark turns on the strength of its association with the source of a product or service.

“They had a great name,” DeSalvo says. “But they did not realize the implications of the name from a trademark perspective.” On his advice, they changed it.

The five-year-old Detkin Intellectual Property and Technology Legal Clinic continues to flourish with law students helping the Penn Center for Innovation commercialize new science and technologies being developed in university labs and classrooms.

“We interface with inventors who decide they want to start a company with Penn technology,” says Cindy Dahl, practice associate professor of law and the clinic’s director. “We evaluate the technology and help Penn figure out the best way to protect, position, or license it.”

For one matter, students looked at markets for a newly discovered nanoparticle that could be used as a sunscreen — or a treatment to protect vital organs during cancer radiation therapy. The students gave feedback on which patent portfolios for the invention had the best chance to be licensed.

For another, the students investigated the best ways to protect a breakthrough kind of MRI technology that allowed technicians to detect subtle changes in patients with degenerative diseases.

Such work, Dahl notes, prepares the students to enter practice. “Students may not get a chance for several years to have the level of client interaction that they get in the clinic,” she says. “They are doing real work here that truly benefits the entrepreneurial and scientific communities at Penn.”

One law and technology student, Amy Mahan L’17, helped untangle a decade-old collaboration into HIV research between Penn and a group of other prominent institutions.

The collaboration had produced important discoveries but credit for the innovations and how they should be protected under the law was muddled. The lack of clarity was a disincentive to potential licensees but untangling the mess was also costly. The Penn Center for Innovation was concerned whether it would get its investment back.

THE LAWYER–ENTREPRENEUR RELATIONSHIP IS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SUCCESS OF HIGH-TECH VENTURES

TOM CASSEL
Director of the Engineering Entrepreneurship Program at SEAS
Enter Mahan, a student at Penn Law with a PhD in neuroscience.

Mahan combed patent files, tracked down researchers, and produced a sophisticated grid that sorted out the IP rights. Her work formed the backbone of a new inter-institutional agreement between Penn and the other institutions to commercialize the technology.

Jennifer Langenberger, director of intellectual property and administration for the Penn Center for Innovation, calls Mahan’s contribution “extremely valuable,” and her understanding of science and law “the Holy Grail” for such a project.

This spring, Lucas Tejwani L’17, GEN’17, the first student to be admitted to the joint degree program, will graduate with his law degree and a Master in Computer and Information Technology. He has found innumerable benefits almost from the moment he entered Penn Law. Just having been admitted to the joint degree program multiplied interest among employers, helping him after his first year land a prize summer job in the legal department at salesforce.com.

The summer of his second year, he found himself working for a law firm that was doing venture financing for a software company whose main product he had used in a computer science class. “Having a deep familiarity with the client’s product allowed me to add value to the deal team as a summer associate in ways I could not have previously imagined,” he recalls. “It was one of those moments where I knew what I was doing was paying off.”

He is finishing a paper looking at the FBI’s attempt to force Apple to write a new program to unlock an encrypted iPhone used in the 2015 mass shooting in San Bernardino, Calif. His focus: Apple’s defense that the order constituted compelled speech in violation of the First Amendment. After graduating in May, he starts work in the corporate group at Davis Polk & Wardwell in Menlo Park, Calif.

All of which is a far cry from his days in college, where he studied classical Latin and political science. Tejwani recalls hearing Yoo speak of the joint degree program at an information session during his first semester.

Tejwani says the forward-looking vision instantly won him over. It reminded him of a quote by hockey great Wayne Gretzky on the importance of success and looking ahead: Go “where the puck is going to be, not where it has been.”

Rick Schmitt has covered legal affairs for The Wall Street Journal and the Los Angeles Times. He is currently a freelance writer living in Maryland.
Inside the complicated mission to thwart an emerging health crisis and develop a new model for vaccines.

By Alexander Gelfand
When disturbing reports involving a previously unassuming virus known as Zika began circulating in 2015, Young Park L’90 and his colleagues at GeneOne Life Science, a biotechnology company headquartered in Seoul, South Korea, had an uneasy premonition. 

“We thought this was going to be bad,” recalls Park, who as CEO of GeneOne had already been involved in efforts to develop vaccines against Ebola and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS).

They were right.

Zika first surfaced in the forests of Uganda in 1947. It is transmitted primarily through the bite of the Aedes aegypti mosquito, the same insect that spreads dengue, chikungunya, and yellow fever. Until recently, however, Zika had only been associated with the mildest of symptoms (fever, rash), with 80 percent of people unaware that they were infected.

But an outbreak in French Polynesia from 2013 to 2014 was accompanied by an unusual spike in Guillain-Barré syndrome, a neurological condition that can lead to paralysis and death. And as the virus surged across South America and the Caribbean in 2015, the story grew darker still, as thousands of babies born to infected women were found to have microcephaly, a devastating birth defect characterized by undersized heads and severe brain damage.

By February 2016, the World Health Organization had declared the link between Zika, microcephaly, and other neurological disorders a Public Health Emergency of International Concern.

Since then, the news has only gotten worse. Zika is currently found in more than 60 countries around the world. Hundreds of cases have appeared in Puerto Rico, and local transmission has popped up in Florida and Texas. The virus is now known to spread via sexual transmission (research suggests it can linger in sperm for months); to target the nervous systems of fetuses and adults alike; and to cause a whole host of birth defects, ranging from eye damage and hearing loss to seizures and cognitive deficits — some of which may take months, if not years, to manifest.

Yet just as the awful ramifications of Zika were taking shape, Park and his team offered a ray of hope. In July 2016, GeneOne and its principal collaborator, the publicly traded company Inovio Pharmaceuticals, initiated the first human trials of a Zika vaccine called GLS-5700. And not just any vaccine, mind you; but a so-called DNA vaccine, engineered in the lab with the latest biotech tools, that could forever change the way human beings defend themselves against viral infection.
ark did not set out to be a visionary biotech entrepreneur.

Born in Korea, he immigrated to the United States with his family at the age of 13, speaking virtually no English. Five years later, he enrolled at Dickinson College; and while he considered a career in engineering, he settled on law — in part because he wanted to help immigrants like his own parents. (He also developed an appreciation for the American public school system, which helped him adapt to a new country and language — a debt he would repay many years later by serving on the school board in Blue Bell, Pa., where he now lives.)

After graduating from Penn Law, Park picked up an MBA from the MIT Sloan School of Management and established a law firm in Philadelphia that specialized in providing litigation and business-law services to small businesses in the Korean-American community. When a friend from MIT named Yong Kim GEN’94, WG’96, GR’98 cofounded a biotech firm with David Weiner, then a professor at the Perelman School of Medicine, Park became an investor.

Kim, who earned a doctorate in biochemical engineering at Penn, and Weiner, who is now director of the Vaccine Center at The Wistar Institute, an independent biomedical research organization, were interested in developing immunotherapies: drugs and other treatments, including vaccines, that use the body’s own immune system to fight disease. When their company merged with Inovio Pharmaceuticals in 2009 and took the latter’s name, Park continued as general counsel of the combined enterprise. In 2005, Park also helped create a related concern, VGX International, which eventually became GeneOne, a company dedicated to developing DNA vaccines in particular.

Today, Park is CEO and chairman of the board of both GeneOne and its Texas-based subsidiary, VGXI, which manufactures an ingredient central to many immunotherapy products — including DNA vaccines. VGXI manufactures circular bits of DNA called plasmids. In nature, these loops of DNA travel from one bacterium to another, spreading useful genes as they go. Scientists, however, discovered that they could also be used in genetic engineering: When a plasmid containing a gene that produces a specific protein is inserted into a plant or animal cell, that gene is incorporated into the cell’s own DNA, instructing the cell’s machinery to assemble the protein. This has made plasmids the basis for gene therapy, which seeks to cure diseases by slipping corrective genes into people whose own DNA is somehow flawed. (One of the many plasmids that VGXI manufactures, for instance, is intended to replace a faulty gene in patients suffering from cystic fibrosis.)

Just as significantly, the ability of plasmids to serve as genetic couriers also gave rise to DNA vaccines.
Traditional vaccines, like the ones that protect against the flu, contain either dead viruses or live ones that have been weakened so as not to pose a threat. When injected into the body, viral components called antigens — typically, proteins that appear on the surface of a virus — provoke an immune response. Antibodies are generated, and when exposed to live viruses in the wild (e.g., during flu season), the immune system is primed and ready to fight off infection.

But producing and refining large quantities of virus is difficult and time-consuming — the viruses used to make flu vaccine, for instance, are incubated in chicken eggs — and the vaccines themselves typically require refrigeration and possess a limited shelf life. In addition, they only provide protection against the particular strain (or strains) of virus they contain, which is why the flu vaccine must be reformulated every year as new strains evolve.

DNA vaccines lack these shortcomings. First developed by Weiner and others in the 1990s, DNA vaccines are not made of viruses at all. Instead, they consist of plasmids that have been artfully designed in the lab to include viral genes; namely, the genes responsible for producing the protein antigens against which our immune systems respond. Inject a person with a DNA vaccine, and the plasmids deliver their genetic payloads directly into the body’s cells, reprogramming them to produce the antigens that confer immunity against the viruses they represent.

DNA vaccines can be produced more quickly than traditional vaccines. Plasmids are grown in bacteria, with multiple copies produced by each bacterial cell. At VGXI’s manufacturing facility north of Houston, the company cultivates plasmid-producing bacteria in industrial-sized vats, and then purifies the DNA using its patented process, enabling GeneOne to turn out large quantities of vaccine in a matter of days. (Park visits the Houston plant regularly, and spends one to two weeks at GeneOne’s Korean headquarters every month.)

DNA vaccines also have a regulatory advantage: they do not contain actual viruses, and because of their safety record, the FDA has not required the vaccines for Ebola, MERS, or Zika to undergo toxicity studies in animals. That alone, says Park, can shave 6 to 12 months off the development process.

When Zika came into public view in 2015, GeneOne and Inovio were already collaborating on DNA vaccines for MERS and Ebola, and company scientists soon began working on one for Zika, as well. In February of 2016, Park was among a group of international vaccine
Working hand-in-hand with academic research partners, DNA sequences that are designed to boost the vaccine’s hijack their protein-producing machinery. It is not one found anywhere in nature. Rather, it was instructions for generating the all-important antigen proteins located on the Zika virus. Yet the sequence plasmids were unable to enter the body’s cells and potency and stability. GeneOne's synthetic plasmids also include protein, GeneOne's synthetic plasmids also include a DNA sequence that codes for one of the outermost proteins located on the Zika virus. Yet the sequence is not one found anywhere in nature. Rather, it was constructed with a computer algorithm, and represents a statistical average of all the sequences associated with the various strains of the virus that are driving the current epidemic. The hope is that such a composite sequence will confer broad immunity against many different forms of the virus — something that appears to have been borne out by early-stage animal studies on mice and monkeys. In addition to containing the genetic instructions for generating the all-important antigen protein, GeneOne's synthetic plasmids also include DNA sequences that are designed to boost the vaccine's potency and stability. None of that would matter, of course, if the bespoke plasmids were unable to enter the body's cells and hijack their protein-producing machinery.

Toward that end, once the vaccine has been injected using an ordinary needle, a mild electric charge is applied to the injection site using proprietary technology developed by Inovio. This process of zapping the injection site is known as electroporation, and research shows that it encourages more plasmids to enter more cells, greatly enhancing protein production. The small trials currently being conducted are classified as Phase 1, which means that they are concerned only with determining the safety of the vaccine and its ability to engender an immune response. None of the participants will actually be exposed to live Zika virus.

While it’s too early to discuss results — trial participants will be followed for 48 months after receiving a series of injections that were scheduled to conclude in December — Pablo Tebas, MD, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania’s Perelman School of Medicine who is supervising the Penn trial, says that he and his colleagues have not yet seen any adverse effects. Only future trials, however, will reveal whether the vaccine provides the same kind of broad immunity against live Zika virus in humans that it did in animals. And that is by no means assured.

“Mice are not humans. Monkeys are not humans,” Tebas cautions.

Though born in haste, the plasmids are marvels of bioengineering. According to Joel Maslow, MD, PhD, MBA, chief medical officer of GeneOne and a former professor of medicine at Penn, they contain a DNA sequence that codes for one of the outermost proteins located on the Zika virus. Yet the sequence is not one found anywhere in nature. Rather, it was constructed with a computer algorithm, and represents a statistical average of all the sequences associated with the various strains of the virus that are driving the current epidemic. The hope is that such a composite sequence will confer broad immunity against many different forms of the virus — something that appears to have been borne out by early-stage animal studies on mice and monkeys. In addition to containing the genetic instructions for generating the all-important antigen protein, GeneOne's synthetic plasmids also include DNA sequences that are designed to boost the vaccine's potency and stability.

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The GLS-5700 vaccine does prove effective against Zika, it could change the way vaccines are produced across the board, providing proof-of-concept for the rapid development of plasmid-based DNA vaccines as a shield against any number of viral illnesses, from familiar ones like the flu to the next disease that may one day emerge from some distant corner of the globe.

It would also mean a significant payoff for GeneOne and its partners. The potential market for a Zika vaccine includes anyone living in a region where the virus is active, along with anyone who wishes to travel there, or whose sexual partner may do so — a market that, as Park says, is rapidly coming to approximate “the entire human race.” Regardless of how things pan out, however, Park is committed to seeing this experiment through to the end. “We’re in the business of saving lives,” he says. “Sometimes, we worry about money later.”

Alexander Gelfand is a freelance journalist based in New York City whose reporting has appeared in publications ranging from The Economist and The New York Times to Wired, Discover, and The Guardian.
Ann R. Klee, L’86, has explored the interplay of human activity and the natural world through two thoroughly different sets of lenses.

What she’s discovered over her three decades as an environmental lawyer in both the public and the private sectors, she says, is that contrary to conventional wisdom, tree-huggers and corporate suits are not destined to be locked forever in mortal combat.

“In my experience, companies today want to do the right thing,” says Klee, GE’s Vice President, Environment, Health & Safety; Vice President, Boston Development & Operations; and President, GE Foundation.

“They want to protect the environment, and they want to be good environmental stewards and good neighbors in the communities where they operate.”

The notion may put Klee at odds with some of her peers in the business world, but she’s okay with that. It squares with the mantra she sums up in eight succinct words: Everybody should have clean air and clean water.

“Issues like clean air and clean water are not Democratic or Republican issues; the environment is not a partisan issue, although there may be disagreements of how to achieve those objectives,” says Klee, who began practicing law in 1986 when attitudes toward the environment were already beginning to shift and the corporate ethos to change.

Rachel Carson’s pioneering book Silent Spring had already awakened a population to the realization that pesticides were a deathly threat to the natural world, while Earth Day activists were sponsoring rallies and demonstrations in cities and suburbs across the country.

“I stumbled into environmental law,” Klee recalls of that era of newly heightened awareness.

“Originally when I graduated from Penn I thought of being a labor lawyer. I didn’t last long with that.”

Instead, she told Bisnow, a commercial real estate industry newsletter in 2007, she ended up becoming an environmental lawyer because she enjoyed her colleagues at Crowell & Moring LLP, where she later became co-chair of the Environmental and Natural Resources Group.

Her clients at the Washington, D.C., firm included transportation, mining and timber trade associations, in addition to individual companies in those industries — as well as in engineering, high tech and waste management.

She’s convinced to this day that rather than being antithetical, environmental protection and economic growth can co-exist — if not bolster each other.

“The growth of power generation from renewable energy sources — and wind in particular — is a compelling example,” Klee says. “Wind turbines are helping reduce greenhouse gas emissions while at the same time providing 2.5 million jobs in the United States.”

Today, working for one of the world’s largest conglomerates allows her to put her philosophy into practice.

Referring to a federal incentive which provides financial support for the development of renewable energy facilities, Klee says, “The Production Tax Credit, which General Electric supported, helped launch the [wind energy] industry, but as the costs decline, coming into parity with traditional fossil fuels, wind power will be ready to stand on its own as a cost-competitive and clean source of energy.”

Clearly, Ann Klee is not intimidated by the idea of taking risks.
This is the woman who switched law firms in 1990 to start up the environmental practice in the Washington office of Preston Gates, abandoning that cushy job as partner five years later to work as environmental counsel to then-junior Senator Dirk Kempthorne.

Suddenly, she had no fancy title, and her paycheck was significantly lower. But Klee, who describes herself a “contrarian by nature,” was lured by a job she thought would engage her intellectually, and the gamble paid off handsomely.

During her time with the senator, who went on to become Secretary of the Interior, Klee labored on legislation to reauthorize the Safe Drinking Water Act, which sets standards for every public water system in the United States.

President Bill Clinton signed the legislation into law in August 1996. Kempthorne, who now serves as president and chief executive officer of the American Council of Life Insurers, recalls that during the Rose Garden ceremony, the president hailed the measure as a victory for bipartisanship.

“Ann’s legal skills, analytical prowess and ability to work with people holding diverse views were vital in this successful effort,” Kempthorne said recently.

In May 2004, President George W. Bush tapped Klee as general counsel for the EPA, where she made her mark putting in 15-hour days and leading a team of 350 attorneys and support staff in Washington and in 10 regional offices nationwide.

It was a heady time, she recalls, helping to drive national policy while at the same time maintaining the legal credibility of the agency she was serving.

“You’ve got to make sure that the cases [your] agency brings and the arguments that it makes are the best,” Klee told Bisnow in 2007. “If you start to lose cases, courts notice and it takes a long time to recover. That’s a very different legal function than in the private world.”

Not long after she settled in at the EPA, a Category 5 hurricane named Katrina churned through the Gulf Coast from Central Florida to Texas, leaving in its wake $108 billion worth of damage and posing unprecedented challenges for the regulatory agency.

Klee remembers in particular dealing with the aftermath of the flood waters ravaging New Orleans, addressing the thorny legal question of whether the city needed a permit under the Clean Water Act to pump the standing water into nearby Lake Pontchartrain.

“‘We were able to craft the legal basis on which, under an emergency situation, they did not need a permit, and that expedited the pumping of the city,’ Klee told the Bisnow interviewer. “After Katrina, there were dozens and dozens of those kinds of questions, which intellectually were very challenging.”

As her crowded curriculum vitae attests, Klee is equally at home in corporate boardrooms as she is in Washington’s corridors of power.

Born in Basel, Switzerland, she grew up in D.C., where a high school Latin teacher sparked her interest in the law. A law school student at night at the time, the teacher used cases he’d studied in class as the basis of student discussions.

“And I always liked arguing!” Klee remembers.

She also embraces what she calls “big, hairy problems,” and they don’t come any bigger or any hairier than the ones she currently finds herself grappling with at GE.

The executive moves through her days and nights seesawing — sometimes hourly — among her tripartite duties at the global conglomerate: overseeing environmental health and safety for the 125-year-old company; heading the GE Foundation, the firm’s philanthropical arm; and managing GE’s ambitious corporate relocation to Boston.

The cornerstone of the move from suburban Fairfield, Conn., to Boston’s Seaport District is a 400,000-square foot building Klee describes as an “open and inviting place, something totally new for us.”

The new GE innovation campus she is leading will include a number of “green” features, including the rescue of historic buildings such as the old NECCO water manufacturing plant; a solar “veil” providing clean, renewable energy; and an elevated design to provide resilience as sea levels rise.

By the time the project is completed in 2018, the buildings will house typical headquarters functions such as human resources, finance, legal and IT, human resources and productivity departments, as well as collaboration space for GE startups and GE customers.

The complex will also feature a bistro, a café, hang-out space and nooks for the public, as well as a career lab for high school students to learn about and experience STEM careers.
“Issues like clean air and clean water are not Democratic or Republican issues; the environment is not a partisan issue, although there may be disagreements of how to achieve those objectives.”

ANN R. KLEE L ’86
GE’s Vice President, Environment, Health & Safety; Vice President, Boston Development & Operations; and President, GE Foundation

Klee, who recently relocated from Fairfield, Conn., to Boston to assume the reins of the project, found housing three blocks away from the site with her husband, attorney John Macleod. She values the opportunity to walk to work, she says—a rare few minutes of peace in a jam-packed work day.

As if those days weren’t busy enough, since last September Klee has been tasked with the responsibility—and yes, the pleasure, she adds—of serving as president of the GE Foundation, a post which among other things involves sifting through hundreds of requests for Foundation grants, from the tiniest to the most expansive.

Last fall, for example, the foundation partnered with Massachusetts General Hospital to host “opiate hackathon,” which brought together engineers, business people, clinicians, students and others looking for fresh ways to address growing addiction not just in the Commonwealth, but also nationwide.

Winners of the hackathon received $1,000 grants from the foundation to pilot ideas for addressing such issues as treatment options and how to deal with the stigma associated with substance-abuse disorders.

On the other end of the spectrum is GE’s philanthropic commitment to Boston, which Klee says was an important aspect of GE’s relocation.

The company announced last April it would contribute $50 million, including $25 million to benefit Boston public school students.

Among other things, the money will help prepare students, especially those in underserved neighborhoods, for STEM careers, exposing them to advanced manufacturing and computer science. In addition, the foundation will direct $15 million to the city’s community health centers, and an additional $10 million to build diversity in the STEM workforce.

“The GE Foundation grants are generally targeted to places where GE has a major presence,” Klee says of the foundation’s outreach. “When we give grants in Africa to improve community health care, for example, we can leverage our business teams to provide things like leadership training, mentoring and skills development.

When she has the opportunity to talk with young professionals in the legal field, her message is always the same: Keep yourself open to taking risks; don’t default to the obvious career choice.

“You have to be willing to take a lateral or even a backwards step,” Klee says. “I would not be here today had I not made a decision back in 1995 to take a backward step in my career—from being a partner in a private firm to holding a low-level job on the Hill.”

She was 34 at the time, and the move felt fraught with peril.

“But I was betting on myself. I wanted the challenge, I wanted to grow. And now, here I am.”

Fredda Sacharow is a former editorial page editor and a freelance writer whose work has appeared in The New York Times, NJBiz, The Jewish Exponent and various publications of Rutgers and Columbia universities.
HOW AARON ROMANO MADE CANNABIS LAW HIS COTTAGE INDUSTRY
Aaron Romano L’98 projects a utopian vision of the legalization of marijuana. To him, cannabis is not a gateway to more dangerous drugs but rather a bridge to a more enlightened and connected society. His position is at odds with new U.S. Attorney General Jeff Sessions, an avowed foe of the normalization of pot.

In a pre-election interview several months ago, Romano, an attorney who has become an expert in marijuana business law, predicted that cannabis would be legal within five years—a plausible notion reinforced when voters in California, Maine, Massachusetts and Nevada approved the recreational use of marijuana on Nov 8. However, on that same night the nation elected Donald Trump president, and Romano’s optimism has since faded.

Sessions has criticized the FBI and the U.S. Department of Justice for failing to enforce federal prohibition, and he now holds the authority to overturn state law and arrest growers, retailers and users. (Newspaper reports indicated that Sessions does not intend to intervene, but a spokesman signaled in February that the Trump administration has a more favorable disposition to medical than to recreational marijuana.)

Said Romano: “I don’t think the federal government can step in and roll back medicinal use. There’s far too much support in the states. I do think they (the Justice Department) have the resources to roll back recreational use in some states.”

That said, the federal government will find it harder, if not impossible, he asserted, to shut down the industry in states which permit individuals to grow their own marijuana. One of those states is Colorado, which joined Washington in 2012 as the first state to legalize recreational marijuana.

Don Mares L’82, who is executive director of the Denver Department of Human Services, said that they simply do not know how the new administration will treat Denver’s highly regulated marijuana market. But Mares does share Romano’s view that it would be difficult to shut down the marijuana industry in Colorado. First, he said, the state does not know the number of nor can identify individual growers, who are not required to register for a license. Second, legalization remains popular,
with roughly 66 percent support in Denver. Third, sales of marijuana generate significant revenue. The Denver Post reported that sales reached approximately $1 billion statewide last year, with cities and towns using that money for everything from scholarships for low-income residents to capital improvements.

Today, medical marijuana is legal in 28 states and recreational pot in eight states. Both medical and recreational marijuana are legal in the District of Columbia. Business is booming. According to the ArcView Group, a marijuana industry consulting firm, legal marijuana sales were $6.7 billion in 2016. And there are projections that the market could grow to nearly $22 billion by 2020.

“It’s a huge economy that exists worldwide... it really is this expression of true market economics,” Romano said. “It’s sort of like a Libertarian paradise.”

You won’t find Romano in a marijuana haven like Colorado. Rather, he works from home in Bloomfield, Conn., site of his eponymous law firm. He lives on a farm, and while he’s helped several people set up marijuana growing businesses, or “grows,” the only thing in his garden is vegetables.

“Caffeine’s a drug, and I don’t do coffee,” Romano said. “I stay away from everything.”

He returned to his native Connecticut in 2003 after abandoning his private practice in St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. He had previously been an assistant attorney general in the Northern Mariana Islands and a public defender in Philadelphia. For several years, he’s been a member of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) and serves as legal counsel for the Connecticut chapter.

“You have to be radical in order to be a member of this organization and declare your opposition to drug prohibition and the desire to legalize marijuana,” Romano said.

“Marijuana can, just like anything else, be overused ... If someone wants to use (it), they shouldn’t be jailed for that.”

Calls related to marijuana law started coming into this office in 2012, when medical cannabis was legalized in Connecticut. The prior year, marijuana had been decriminalized in the state, and Romano had held community events that educated locals about what decriminalization — as opposed to legalization — meant. (Personal use of less than one half ounce of marijuana carries a fine of up to $150.)

While medical marijuana became legal, there wasn’t necessarily a legal way to obtain it in Connecticut. That’s when Romano’s expertise with NORML came in handy for the advent of a new state industry: growing weed. “It’s not like you can go into a regular business firm and get the same kind of advice,” he said.

He’s worked with a range of people involved in the business, from helping farmers set up licensed grows, to working with doctors on the legal parameters of marijuana prescription, to explaining the legality of dispensaries to landlords.

Romano’s expertise isn’t just being sought in Connecticut, but across the country. “The market in Connecticut is somewhat limited because of the way the law is structured,” he said. “Many people consult with me from out of state.”

Romano said he has been lobbying for Connecticut to classify cannabis as an agricultural crop so that farmers can benefit; only four companies are licensed to grow indoors at present. He advocates as well for the licensing of small and minority businesses.
Culturally and legally, we are a long way from *Reefer Madness*, the 1936 cult film that warned of the dangers of marijuana. The War on Drugs began in the Nixon Administration following congressional passage of the Controlled Substances Act in 1970. That legislation created classifications for drugs, placing marijuana, along with heroin, in Schedule I, reserved for drugs with a high potential for abuse and for which there is no accepted medical use.

Although Romano doesn’t indulge in marijuana himself, and thinks that young adults should be shielded from it while their brains are still developing, he is positively euphoric about the transformative potential of cannabis on the country, should it become legal nationwide.

Romano suggested a thought experiment where marijuana is the substance of choice in social settings. Imagine, he said, if Congress did not pass the Dangerous Drug Act in 1934, which criminalized marijuana, and alcohol was illegal instead.

“...I think you’d have a very different world because people’s perceptions would be very different and priorities that we’d set would be very different, too,” Romano said. “I think there’d be more of a focus on values, on art. I think there would be a value on cuisine, on farming. People would be aware and be more connected to one another and the earth.”

That scenario is not about to play out anytime soon. Romano will be satisfied if attorney general Sessions leaves existing state laws in place.
It all started with a push in the small of her back—from her college lab director—toward the man who would become one of America’s most famous scientists. It was 1960, and Nina Segre L’74 drew a breath and introduced herself to James Watson, who would, a few years later, win a Nobel Prize for co-discovering the double helix in DNA.

She asked him for a job. To her surprise, he obliged. During her senior year at Radcliffe College, Segre worked as one of Watson’s lab assistants. Then she followed him across the pond to the other Cambridge for another two years at Cavendish Laboratory, where she also worked in the presence of one of Watson’s co-discoverers, Francis Crick.

“I was totally swept away by all those heady scientific concepts—I was pretty much a science geek, and all that stuff was totally fascinating to me,” she said. Segre worked on analyzing virus proteins and cracking the code of protein translations in DNA.

Watson, she said, had his quirks. “He was not the easiest person in the world to deal with, but he was always very nice to me and we got to be friends,” she said. Her fondest memory is when he inquired about her career goals and offered to help. While she enjoyed the lab, Segre eventually realized her heart wasn’t in graduate school for science.

Many years and a Penn Law degree later, Segre retired as a real estate law partner from Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, LLP in 2004, where she still holds a role as of counsel. She now spends winters in San Francisco with her husband, Frank Furstenberg, the Zellerbach Family Professor of Sociology at Penn, and resides in Philadelphia the rest of the year.
Jay Ochroch L’57 was honored with the Philadelphia Bar Association PNC Achievement Award, which recognizes individuals who have made significant contributions toward improving the administration of justice. He was lauded for his work and leadership with the Consumer Bankruptcy Assistance Project, which provides bankruptcy counseling to the indigent. Ochroch serves as a member of its board of directors and executive committee. He is senior counsel at Fox Rothschild, LLP.
Joseph Beller L’59 was recognized at the Philadelphia Bar Association’s Annual Reception and Awards Ceremony with the Harris Ominsky Award for his decades of work providing expert legal service in the areas of zoning, land use, real estate tax assessment law and municipal law matters. He is an attorney at Offit Kurman.

The Hon. Lawrence Wood L’61, a retired judge who works part-time in private practice, was featured in a September Philadelphia Inquirer story about his involvement to help Somerset State Correctional Institute inmate James Kelly, whom he believes was wrongly convicted of murder in 1996.

Thomas Profy, III L’66 was recognized at the Annual Meeting of the Bucks County Bar Association as a 50-Year Member. He joined Begley, Carlin & Mandio, LLP as an associate in 1966 and has been a partner at the firm since 1971, where he has concentrated on commercial and real estate transactions and municipal and school law.

Norman Pearlstine L’67 was hired by Money.net, a financial news startup competing against Bloomberg L.P., to build a newsfeed for the site based on machine-generated news bulletins and stories. A former Bloomberg executive, Pearlstine is currently the vice chairman of Time Inc. and will remain in that position.

Salvatore DeBunda W’65, L’68 was appointed to the advisory board of DNB First, NA in Downingtown, Pa. He is a partner at Archer & Greiner.

Brian Clemon L’69 joined the board of Duncaster retirement community in Bloomfield, Conn. He lives in West Hartford and is a partner at the law firm of Shipman & Goodwin, representing public and private employers in labor relations, personnel problems and other employment law matters.

Sandra Shapiro L’69 was recognized by Massachusetts Lawyers Weekly at its 2016 Top Women of Law event in October. She is the first female partner at Foley Hoag, LLP, where she is of counsel and a member of the firm’s real estate practice group. She advises clients on real estate financing, leasing and zoning matters, with particular emphasis on development issues. Shapiro was previously president and board member of the Women’s Bar Association of Massachusetts, served on the Supreme Judicial Court’s Board of Bar Overseers and was treasurer, director and executive committee member of Lex Mundi, the world’s leading association of independent law firms. She has also served on the governing boards of civic, charitable and cultural organizations.

Brad Whitman L’69 has published The Way Out: Retracing America’s Steps to Find Our Future. His legal career, especially his service at the U.S. Department of Justice, inspired him to write the book. Whitman argues that reform rests with popular education and civic engagement paired with independent expertise and integrity in order to achieve the Founders’ goal of “censoring our Governors.”

Marcia Devins Greenberger CW’67, L’70 is stepping down as co-president of the National Women’s Law Center in July. She was a founder of the organization and has guided the Center in making significant contributions toward the advancement of women and girls since its formation in 1972.

Steven L. Friedman L’71, a partner at Duane Morris, has been appointed to the Thomas Jefferson University and Jefferson Health Board of Presidential Advisors by Jefferson President and CEO Stephen Klasko. Friedman will serve a three-year term. The 13-member board comprises a number of distinguished leaders across multiple industries and is chaired by former governor of Pennsylvania Edward G. Rendell. Advisory board members offer advice and guidance to Klasko, connect Jefferson’s leaders to philanthropic, business, venture and partnership opportunities, and serve as high-level ambassadors for the institution.

Friedman practices in the area of corporate and commercial litigation. He has handled matters involving trade secrets, antitrust, securities, trademark and patent infringement, including ANDA and Hatch-Waxman, RICO, class action and corporate control and takeover/proxy fights, and breach of contract. Friedman has appeared before federal and state courts throughout the United States.

Friedman has extensive involvement in business and political activities in Israel. He serves as a legal and personal adviser to Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and has served as general counsel to the Likud Party of Israel in the United States.

John Kepner L’71, former vice president at Holy Redeemer Health System and principal at Fenway Management Advisors, was named a board member of Philadelphia Youth Sports Collaborative.

Robert Lamm L’71 received the Lifetime Achievement award at the ninth annual Corporate Secretary Corporate Governance Awards.
The co-chair of Gunster’s securities and corporate governance practice, Lam has devoted his career to governance in prior positions at Pfizer; CA, Inc.; and W.R. Grace & Co.

Richard D. Bank L’72 has authored a memoir titled I Am Terezin, situated in World War II concentration camp Thereisenstadt (known as “Terezin to the locals) in Czechoslovakia. It is written as a narrative in the voice of the concentration camp. Bank is the author of eight books. He teaches publishing law and writing courses at Temple University and Rosemont College.

The Hon. Randy Holland L’72, the longest-serving Supreme Court justice in Delaware history, retired from the bench in March. He joined the court in 1986. During his tenure, Justice Holland wrote more than 700 opinions, published two books on the Delaware Constitution, won several awards and sat on multiple national judicial boards and committees.

Marc Jonas C’69, L’72 was installed as a board member of the Montgomery Bar Association Board of Directors at the organization’s annual meeting in January. The association is a nonprofit for Montgomery County, Pa., attorneys. Jonas was also named the 2017 Lawyer of the Year for Land Use and Zoning Law in Philadelphia by The Best Lawyers in America. He serves as co-chair of the real estate and land-use groups at Eastburn and Gray, PC, where he is also a shareholder.

Charles Cogut L’73 was appointed to The Williams Companies, Inc.'s board of directors in December. He is senior merger and acquisitions counsel at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, LLP, where he has practiced law for more than 40 years.

Stephen Madva L’73 was appointed to the NCAA Committee on Infractions, which is an independent administrative body that decides cases involving NCAA member institutions and their employees. Madva is a retired partner and Chairman Emeritus of Montgomery, McCracken, Walker & Rhoads, LLP.


Robert Owen L’73 was appointed to Bloomberg Law’s Litigation Innovation Board, where he will advise Bloomberg on its forthcoming litigation and analytics solutions. He is currently partner in charge of Sutherland Asbill & Brennan LLP’s New York office and has decades of commercial litigation experience.

Sherrie Raiken Savett CW’70, L’73 was named to the board of trustees of the National Museum of American Jewish History in Philadelphia. She is managing shareholder at the law firm Berger & Montague, PC.

Jonathan Cannon L’74 was named to a three-year term on the board of the Environmental Law Institute, a Washington, D.C., nonprofit think tank that convenes various experts to analyze complex environmental challenges, disseminates recommendations on environmental topics and helps train future environmental law leaders. He is the Blaine T. Phillips Distinguished Professor of Environmental Law and the Hunton & Williams Professor of Law at the University of Virginia School of Law, where he directs the Environmental and Land Use Law Program.

Patricia DeCarlo L’74 was appointed by Philadelphia Mayor Jim Kenney as a member of the board that will oversee the expansion and finances of the city’s new pre-K program. DeCarlo, the former executive director of Norris Square Civic Association, will serve a two-year term.

Geoffrey Duffine L’74 was named chair of the Einstein Medical Center Montgomery Board of Trustees. He is president of Duff Company.

Susan Katz Hoffman L’74, WG’74, an attorney at Littler Mendelson, has been named a Client Service All-Star by BTI Consulting Group. Hoffman concentrates her practice in the areas of employee benefits litigation, plan design and administration, and issues in corporate transactions. She also is a crossword champion. She regularly finishes among the top 50 competitors in the American Crossword Puzzle Tournament.

H. Ronald Klasko L’74, a founding partner of Klasko Immigration Law Partners, LLP, was a discussion leader last October for the American Immigration Lawyers Association’s Annual Meeting session “Advanced Issues in EB-5 Investment Practice.” In November, he participated at the annual conference of American Immigration Lawyers Association’s Central Florida Chapter and also at the AILA Rome District — European, Middle East and Africa Chapter’s Fall Conference in Amsterdam, where he was the discussion leader for “The Wolf of Wall Street: EB-5 Visa.” Topics discussed included likely changes in EB-5 legislation and how to choose and work with a regional center.

Andrew Smulian L’74, chairman and CEO of Akerman LLP for nearly a decade, is passing the baton to another member of the firm in
February 2018. Smulian, the second-longest serving chairman in the firm’s 96-year history, will continue to play a leadership role in many of the firm’s initiatives. Under his leadership, Akerman, a leading transactions and trial law firm, expanded from 12 to 24 offices and reached an all-time high of 650 lawyers. Smulian, who made Akerman a well-ranked firm for diversity and inclusion, oversaw the creation of the firm’s R&D co-venture with clients and advanced ambitious philanthropic and pro bono efforts for abused and neglected children in the family court system.

Nancy Loeb Rackoff CW’73, L’75, PAR’01, PAR’03 joined Eckert Seamans Cherin & Mellott, LLC as a member of its estates and trusts group. The move followed the February merger of the Pittsburgh firm with Tener, Van Kirk, Wolf & Moore, PC, where Rackoff was previously a partner.

Michael Malloy L’76 authored the third of three 2016 supplements to the three-volume treatise Banking Law and Regulation (2d ed.), which Wolters Kluwer Law and Business published in September. The 596-page supplement offers extensive coverage of current developments in U.S. regulation of depository institutions. Malloy, a distinguished professor at the University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law, also had his casebook, Contemporary Payment Systems, published by West Academic. The casebook covers drafts, notes and bank collections, electronic funds transfers, wire transfers, digital letters of credit and the explosive emergence of “crypto-currencies” such as bitcoin. West Academic also published the 8th edition of Contracts in a Nutshell, which Malloy co-authored. The book provides a comprehensive guide to the law of contracts.

James Sandman L’76 joined Albany Law School’s Board of Trustees. He is president of Legal Services Corporation in Washington, D.C., and chairs the D.C. Bar’s Pro Bono Committee and the board of the D.C. Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

Lewis Gantman W’74, L’77 was named chair of the Einstein Healthcare Services Board of Trustees. He is executive vice president of Beverage Distribution Center, Inc.

Marvin Benton L’78 was elected in August co-president of the Harvard Kennedy School Black Alumni Association. In this role, he is responsible for the association’s overall leadership, organization and succession planning with a primary focus on maintaining contact with alumni, the office, administration, faculty and staff. Benton graduated from the Harvard Kennedy School in 1988 with a master’s in public administration and was selected as a Lucius N. Littauer Fellow, which distinguished him as a top student in his class.

Patricia Igoe L’79 was named the head of Robinson+Cole’s Providence, R.I., office. A partner in the firm’s finance group, she focuses on a broad range of commercial lending, real estate and business transactions. She is particularly well known for her legal work in the precious metal, jewelry and electronic industries, where she represents lenders and commercial users of precious metals in connection with the financing of precious metal consignments, precious metal refineries, and jewelry manufacturing. Ms. Igoe’s real estate practice focuses on commercial real estate acquisitions and financing, permitting, development and leasing.

Donald Millinger L’79 has retired after practicing law for 36 years. Most recently he was special counsel to the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation. Since retirement, Millinger has been elected to the boards of directors of ACLU-Philadelphia and ACLU-PA, and he is senior advisor to Philadelphia Contemporary, a new museum that will serve as a multidisciplinary platform for contemporary visual and performance art.

John Sarchio L’79 was named a partner in Dentons’ insurance regulatory practice at the firm’s Miami and New York offices. In his new role, he represents insurance industry clients in regulatory matters before the state insurance departments of Florida and New York.

Anthony Vale GL’79, a partner in Pepper Hamilton’s litigation department, was named to the board of the Lower Merion Conservancy, which seeks to preserve open space and historic architecture and protect the local watershed.

Rhonda Cohen L’80 and her husband David Cohen L’81 received papal honors at the Cathedral Basilica of Saints Peter & Paul for their involvement in organizing 2015’s World Meeting of Families and Pope Francis’ visit to Philadelphia. They were honored as Dame and Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great.

Reginald Jackson L’80 was named in the 2017 Ohio Super Lawyers List for his work in bankruptcy and creditor/debtor rights law. He is a partner at Vorys, Sater, Seymour and Pease, LLP, where he has had significant
Freedman Plies Uncharted Waters in Tribal Law

The Dakota Access pipeline protests at Standing Rock became a big national story, thrusting Native American issues into the spotlight.

But for Seattle-based Bart Freedman L’82, the issues surrounding the standoff were nothing new. Much of his work as a longtime partner at K&L Gates revolves around tribal law.

Freedman began his work in tribal law back in the 1990s as part of K&L Gates’ municipal practice, in which he represented a lot of local governments that had business with tribal governments. He came to concentrate on federal Indian Law, which is a fairly common area of practice in the West, he said.

While the field involves environmental and infrastructure law, Freedman spends most of his time on commercial and transactional law. Freedman said that Native Americans near urban areas have become bigger economic players than they ever used to be, due to the profits generated from gaming operations on their lands.

“They’re investing hundreds of millions in projects,” he said. “In Washington, a tribe developed a major commercial area that has big box stores with all kinds of retail. Other tribes are huge landowners involved with logging.”

The tax benefits that accrue to tribal lands have made them attractive to many businesses, leading to uncharted legal issues stemming from the lack of U.S. legislative guidelines concerning Native Americans. “There’s a lot of uncertainty about which federal laws apply to tribes in areas such as elections, banking and labor laws,” Freedman said.

Tribes can’t have sovereignty without federal recognition. Recognition grants the ability to have land held in trust by the United States, the rights to a reservation, control of regulation of the tribe’s land base, and health, welfare and tax benefits.

Freedman said he believes many more tribes should be recognized. “It’s very hard for people who are struggling to preserve their identity, where they don’t have a reservation, in the middle of a culture that’s been hostile to them.”

He works with the Duwamish, which is the tribe of Seattle’s namesake, Chief Si’ahl. While Freedman is working pro bono to help the tribe become federally recognized, he also spends time on matters involving 19th century treaty agreements still in place between the Native Americans and the U.S. federal government. These kinds of cases, he noted, are becoming more frequent.

For instance, last May the Army Corps of Engineers refused to approve a major coal terminal because the Lummi Tribe, about 100 miles north of Seattle, contended it would violate fishing treaties.

And just last summer, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the State of Washington must repair culverts — spanning more than 1,000 miles of streams — that block salmon’s paths to spawning grounds. The blockage of the salmon, the court found, was also a treaty violation.

That decision, Freedman said, could be indicative of more changes to come. “This is something that is just beginning to play out, but it has some pretty broad implications,” he said, explaining that the ruling could be applied to dams, floodgates, and rivers.
experience in the insolvency field having represented secured creditors, Chapter 11 debtors, trustees, creditors’ committees, equity holders, asset purchasers, vendors and suppliers. Jackson’s practice also includes all aspects of commercial collections and workouts, including loan restructurings, forbearance arrangements, receiverships and foreclosures.

**Peter Solmsen L’80** joined American International Group, Inc. as executive vice president and general counsel in October. He also serves as a member of the company’s executive leadership team. Solmsen was previously general counsel and head of corporate, legal and compliance for Siemens AG and also served as a member of its managing board.

**Fran Griesing L’81**, founder and managing member of Griesing Law, LLC, was selected as a 2016 Executive of the Year by Philly Biz magazine. She was also recently profiled by citybizlist Philadelphia in their CEO Interview series, which highlights leading entrepreneurs in the region.

**Philip A. Miscimarra L’82, WG’82** has been appointed chairman of the National Labor Relations Board by President Trump. Miscimarra was first sworn in as a member of the National Labor Relations Board on August 7, 2013 for a term that expires on December 16, 2017. Previously he was a partner in the Labor and Employment Group of Morgan Lewis & Bockius LLP. Since 1997, Miscimarra has been a senior fellow at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton Business School. Miscimarra worked at Seyfarth Shaw LLP as partner from 1990 to 2005 and associate from 1987 to 1989.

**Andrew Rudolph C’78, L’82** joined Blank Rome, LLP as a partner in its tax, benefits and private client practice group. He was previously a senior member of the employee benefits and executive compensation practice group at Pepper Hamilton, where he had worked for 21 years. For more than 30 years, he has advised large employers on employee benefits, executive compensation and related tax and corporate law issues. He is also a member of the American College of Employee Benefits Counsel.

**Keith Braun L’84** was elected a fellow to the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel. He is a partner of the Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., law firm of Comiter, Singer, Base man & Braun, LLP.

**John Chou L’84** was elected a board member of the Committee of Seventy, a Philadelphia nonpartisan government-watchdog group. He is executive vice president and general counsel of AmerisourceBergen Corporation.

**Harriet Dichter L’84** was appointed by Philadelphia Mayor Jim Kenney as a member of the board that will oversee the expansion and finances of the city’s new pre-K program. Dichter, principal of Harriet Dichter Consulting, will serve a two-year term.

**Ronald Schiller L’84** was elected unanimously by Hangle Aronchick Segal Pudlin & Schiller’s board of directors as the firm’s chair. A business litigator, Schiller has chaired the firm’s insurance practice group since joining in 2009.

**Glenn Blumenfeld W’82, L’85** was elected to the board of trustees of the Madlyn and Leonard Abramson Center for Jewish Life. He is a principal at Tactix Real Estate Advisors in Philadelphia.

**Safra Catz W’83, L’86** served on the executive committee of President Trump’s transition team. The co-CEO of Oracle, Catz participated in a meeting with the President-Elect that included executives from some of Silicon Valley’s biggest companies.

**Sharon Eckstein L’86**, principal of Eckstein Mediation and Conflict Resolution Services, has been elected chair of the Lower Merion (Pa.) Human Relations Commission. She was a featured panelist at the Conflict Resolution Day workshop last year titled “Bias and Stereotyping: the Negative Impact of Our Assumptions,” co-sponsored by the Association for Conflict Resolution-Greater Philadelphia chapter and the Tri-States Human Relations Coalition.


**Gloria Roberts L’86** was appointed to Chesapeake Energy Corporation’s Board of Directors. She serves on the audit committee. Roberts is corporate vice president, operations and service support, at FedEx Corporation.

**Joshua Cohen W’84, L’87** was named a Select Lawyer by Susquehanna Style magazine for the second year in a row. He is a partner at McNees Wallace and Nurick, LLC, where he practices in their corporate and tax group. He practice focuses on mergers and acquisitions, commercial transactions and corporate representation.

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**CLASS NOTES**

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Bill Gabovitch L’87 is now general counsel at Primark US, a European fast-fashion retailer that recently opened six stores in the United States. He was previously vice president and associate general counsel of Staples, Inc.

Patricia Smink Rogowski L’87, a partner at intellectual property law firm Panitch Schwarze Belisario & Nadel, coordinated an International Trademark Association roundtable that focused on tips for managing trademark projects. Rogowski was also named Best Lawyers Patent Litigation Lawyer of the Year for 2017 in the Philadelphia metropolitan area.

Ferrier Stillman L’87 was named for the third consecutive year to the Maryland Super Lawyers list of 2017 Top 50 Women Lawyers in Maryland for her family law practice. She is a partner at Tydings & Rosenberg, LLP and is a co-chair of the firm’s family law practice group.

Richard Hamilton, Jr. GL’88 was promoted to partner at Ulmer & Berne, LLP. He chairs the firm’s white collar practice in Cincinnati and advises clients on matters including antitrust and competition-related issues.

Mary Lee Anne Kiernan L’88 was named the president and CEO of YWCA Greenwich. She most recently served as an elected member on the board of estimate and taxation for the town of Greenwich, Conn., where she was a Democratic Caucus leader and a member of the budget committee. In her new role, she will focus on the nonprofit’s mission to eliminate racism, empower women and girls, and promote peace, justice, freedom and dignity for all.

Jay Lerner L’88 was sworn in as the Inspector General of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in January. He oversees the Office of Inspector General, which conducts investigations of potential fraud and other crimes related to insured financial institutions and closed banks. The office also works to detect and deter waste, fraud, and abuse at the FDIC, while promoting economy and efficiency at the agency. Lerner was most recently chief of staff and senior counsel of the Office of the Inspector General at the Department of Justice.

Laura Sorscher W’85, L’88 joined Cozen O’Connor’s national real estate practice as a member in Philadelphia. She was previously a partner at Baer Crossey McDemus.

Amber Kagan L’89 was promoted to vice president, labor and employment, at GE. She had previously been the group’s global lead counsel.

Mark Caterini L’90 joined Orrick’s New York office as a partner in the firm’s tax practice. He was previously a partner at O’Melveny & Myers. In his new role, he focuses on tax-incented financing of renewable energy projects.

Wifredo Ferrer L’90, who served nearly seven years as U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, stepped down from his post in March. During his tenure, he prosecuted public corruption, healthcare fraud, identity theft, terrorism, sex trafficking, synthetic drugs and violent gangs. He also developed close ties with law enforcement and community groups in South Florida with the aim of preventing crime and promoting education.

Ira Goldklang L’90 was appointed senior vice president of business and legal affairs at Entertainment Studios in Los Angeles. In this position, he is involved in all facets of the company’s business and legal affairs, including: theatrical motion picture co-productions and global distribution, broadcast television syndication, advertising sales, all seven 24-hour cable television networks and the company’s recently-acquired theatrical and digital film distributors Freestyle Releasing and Freestyle Digital Media. Goldklang was previously vice president of legal affairs for Columbia Pictures at Sony Pictures Entertainment.

Katie Ballow Thomson L’90 joined Morrison & Foerster as a partner in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office. In this role, she chairs the firm’s transportation group and counsels on regulatory matters, civil and criminal litigation, internal and governmental investigations, compliance issues and cybersecurity matters. She was previously general counsel of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Allison Bauer L’91 was named director of the Bureau of Substance Abuse Services for the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. In her new role, she serves as the department’s point person for implementation of prevention, intervention, treatment and recovery strategies to combat the ongoing opioid crisis.

Marc Klein L’91 was listed in Texas Super Lawyers 2016 by Thomson Reuters for his work in employment and labor law. The list reflects the top five percent of lawyers in Texas. Klein is a partner at the Dallas office of Thompson & Knight, LLP.

Todd Cox L’92 joined the NAACP Legal Defense Fund as director of policy. In this role, he leads the organization’s strategic policy initiatives, including institutional priorities ranging from policing reform to the restoration of the
Voting Rights Act and ensuring a diverse and staffed federal judiciary. He was most recently the director of criminal justice policy at the Center for American Progress. Cox served as assistant counsel of the Legal Defense Fund from 1997 to 2003.

Nicole Galli C‘89, L‘92 launched Women Owned Law, the first known networking group solely focused on women entrepreneurs in the law. The organization officially became the Women’s Business Law Network in effective trade secret protection. 

Salvatore Rotella, Jr. L‘93 joined Buchanan Ingersoll & Rooney’s healthcare practice as a shareholder in the Philadelphia office. He was previously a partner at Reed Smith, LLP. In his new role, he represents hospitals, ambulatory surgical facilities and behavioral and other healthcare providers in reimbursement disputes with government and commercial payers, managed care contracting negotiations and internal investigations. He also advises providers on regulatory, compliance, and privacy law issues.

Jeffrey Wallack L‘93 joined Post & Schell, PC’s Philadelphia office as a principal in its construction, government contracts and surety law practice group. He was previously a partner at Wisler Pearlstine, LLP’s construction law and litigation practice.

Andrea Goodrich L‘94 joined Lincoln Financial Group as senior vice president and corporate secretary. In this role, she leads a corporate law team responsible for contracts, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property, investment transactions, securities and tax. She previously served in a variety of roles at Johnson Controls (formerly Tyco International), most recently as vice president, corporate secretary and associate general counsel.

David Perla C‘91, L‘94 was named an independent member of Integreon’s board of directors. The company is a global provider of outsourced legal, document, business and research support. Perla is co-founder and managing director of 1991 Group, an advisory, consulting and investment firm specializing in transforming professional services, cross-border and service enabled technology firms.

Herbert Yeh C‘91, L‘94 was promoted to co-head of technology at Citigroup’s New York office. He has been serving on Citigroup’s team for technology, media and telecoms.

Charles “Chuck” Connolly L‘95 and his wife, Jin Park, welcomed a baby boy, Sean Park Connolly, on April 20, 2016.

Ronald Lanning L‘95 was promoted to special counsel at Cadwalader in New York. His practice concentrates on commercial mortgage-backed securitization, and he also has represented clients in structuring and negotiating real estate loan participations, preferred equity investments and mezzanine financing.

David Nasatir L‘95 was appointed to the board of the Pennsylvania Convention Center Authority. He is the chair of the business and finance department at Obermayer Rebmann Maxwell & Hippel, LLP in Philadelphia, where he practices in the areas of corporate real estate and finance.

Jonathan Roberts L‘95 joined the New York law firm of Meister Seelig & Fein as a partner in the litigation department. He focuses on governmental investigations and related regulatory matters, internal investigations and litigation. He was previously senior global legal counsel at Ernst & Young, where he handled litigation and regulatory matters.
Philip Cook L’97 was named the site chief for Nemours DuPont Pediatrics at Pottstown Memorial Medical Center.

Simone Jureidini Dias (also known as Simona Musa) GL’97 was named chair of Baker & McKenzie’s global tax practice. She became the practice’s first female global chair. She had been the firm’s Latin America tax practice regional chairwoman and was also the partner heading the tax practice at its Brazilian affiliate, Trench, Rossi e Wanaarte. She continues to work out of the Sao Paulo office.

Priscilla (“Sally”) Mattison L’97, of counsel to Bernard M. Resnick, Esq., PC, participated in the Entertainment Law panel at Lebanon Valley College’s 26th Annual VALE Media Industries Conference in Annville, Pa. She also gave a guest lecture titled “2016 Update on USA Concert Touring Issues” as part of the course “Navigating Artists through the Entertainment Industry” at the Villanova University Charles Widger School of Law.

Elicia Watts L’97 was appointed deputy director of the General Counsel’s Office of Appeals for the National Labor Relations Board. In her new role, she assists the acting director in the office, which investigates appeals by employers, unions, and individuals who believe their unfair labor practice allegations have been wrongly dismissed by a regional office. She is a 19-year veteran of the NLRB and most recently served in the firm’s government law and policy, corporate, and real estate practices. He was previously a shareholder at Flaster/Greenberg, PC.

Yelena Barychev L’99 was named a vice president of the Association of Audit Committee Members Inc., a nonprofit that assists in developing best practices for corporate audit committees. She is a partner at Blank Rome, LLP in Philadelphia.

Andrea Canepari GL’99 was named to the board of the nonprofit educational institution Studio Incamminati, School for Contemporary Realist Art. In November, he received the Biannual Global Award from Temple University in recognition of his efforts to make Philadelphia a more prominent international city. Canepari is the consul general of Italy in Philadelphia.

Teena-Anh Sankoorikal L’99 joined Levine Lee, LLP as a partner in New York. She was previously a partner at in the litigation department at Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Her practice includes patent, copyright, trade secret, breach of contract, antitrust and other commercial matters.

David Thomas L’99 was promoted to partner at Goldman Sachs in New York.

Peter van der Goes, Jr. C’91, W’91, WG’98, L’99 was promoted to partner at Goldman Sachs in New York.

John Carney III L’00 was hired in January to head a finance and economics section for Breitbart News that will focus on news, commentary and analysis. He most recently worked at The Wall Street Journal as a writer covering Wall Street news and as a co-head editor of digital Markets.

Sasson Marcus L’00 joined Moritt Hock & Hamroff, LLP as counsel in its corporate, securities and financial services practice group in New York City. He was previously at Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, LLP.

Scott White L’00 was named CEO of Mainstreet Health Investments Inc., which is a real estate investment company that specializes in the acquisition of healthcare and senior living properties throughout North America. He previously served as president and chief operating officer of the company, where he was responsible for the day-to-day operations and overall strategy.

Changneng Xuan GL’00 was appointed an assistant chairman at the China Securities Regulatory Commission. He was previously the chief of the Financial Stability Bureau at the People’s Bank of China.

Rachel Ehrlich Albanese C’98, L’01 joined DLA Piper’s restructuring practice as a partner in New York. She represents both debtors and creditors, as well as other parties, in a full range of restructuring matters, including chapter 11 cases, out-of-court workouts and cross-border insolvency proceedings. She was previously senior counsel at Akin Gump.

Edo Banach L’01 was appointed president and CEO of the National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization in February. He was most recently a partner at the Baltimore firm of Gallagher, Evelius & Jones. Previously he was deputy director of the Medicare–Medicaid Coordination Office at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services and general counsel of the Medicare Rights Center.

Isaac Dweck L’01 joined Milbank, Tweed, Hadley & McCloy, LLP as
As conversations about climate change become an increasingly hot topic, many Americans have been expressing enthusiasm for green energy. But as Derek Fromm GL’82 knows all too well a gulf exists between voicing support and acting upon it.

Based in Scottsdale, Ariz., Fromm is the co-owner and chief financial officer of Greenstone Renewables, a clean energy project development company and CEO of Greenstone Capital, which arranges funding for these types of projects.

Fromm’s work in utility-scale solar development involves buying or leasing land, figuring out the environmental and zoning permitting and then entering into long-term power purchase agreements with regulated electric utilities and finding investors to own and operate the system for up to 30 years. He also handles all legal matters.

While many have been passionate about solar energy, Fromm said most citizens he encounters through Greenstone Renewables react with “not in my backyard.”

“A lot of people love green energy, but not right where they live,” he said, adding that residents seem to fear property devaluation if solar panels are near their homes. He likened the situation to cell towers, the unsightly contraptions that were once widely reviled.

“The arguments against cell towers have all but disappeared because people realize it benefits them for good cell coverage,” he said.

Fromm fell into renewable project development after a winding career path which, after Penn Law, included getting his MBA, doing investment banking in London, marrying an American (he’s Dutch) and performing a lot of transactional work in the United States. He worked primarily in regulated industries, particularly in airport services and utilities, and it was through his increasing familiarity with utilities and infrastructure operations that he recognized an opportunity in renewable energy.

While Fromm’s biggest challenge might be disgruntled residents, there’s no denying renewable energy is a growing industry.

State regulations, called the renewables portfolio standard, provide the impetus for renewable energy. For example, California recently increased its portfolio standard so that 50 percent of all kilowatt-hours sold in the state must come from green sources.

And tax breaks are key. “The tax benefits drive the industry in this country,” Fromm said. “IKEA or Apple or Google or Walmart are buying solar or wind projects, not merely because they think it’s so great… but they really love the tax benefits.”

Still, the result of such efforts does bring America closer to being less dependent on fossil fuels, something Fromm said he hopes happens in the future.

He theorizes that engineers should focus on developing low-cost battery storage solutions rather than upgrade much more expensive transmission infrastructure to bring green power from sparsely populated areas to the metropolitan areas where power is needed. Such a solution, he said, could eliminate the problem of households and businesses needing — yet not being able to use — solar energy at peak periods of demand.

“If they can get the storage price low,” he said, “this country can really have a winner.”
a partner in the firm’s real estate practice group. He was previously an associate at Allen & Overy, LLP.

**Stephen Rutenberg L’01** became a shareholder at Polsinelli, PC in New York where he works in the firm’s capital markets and commercial lending practices. He was previously a partner at Kaye Scholer.

**Alexander Bokor L’02** was appointed by Florida Gov. Rick Scott to the Miami-Dade County Court. He had previously served as an assistant county attorney for Miami-Dade County.

**Jared Fast GL’02** was promoted to counsel at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, LLP’s Hong Kong office. Her practice focuses on capital markets matters. She has varied experience advising clients on their public and private offerings of debt and equity securities, as well as on corporate governance and other issues.

**John S. Stapleton, L’02,** was named to the Philadelphia Business Journal’s 2017 “40 Under 40” List and was also honored as a 2017 Distinguished Advocate by the Support Center for Child Advocates. Stapleton is a shareholder with Hangley Aronchick Segal Pudlin & Schiller in Philadelphia.

**Jake Gordon L’03,** CEO of Downtown Vision Inc. in Jacksonville, Fla., was named assistant chair of the Urban Land Institute’s Public/Private Partnership Council. The council’s mission is to develop, refine and disseminate best practices for effective real estate public/private partnerships. ULI is a nonprofit research institute with a focus on the use of land among real estate developers, industry leaders and policy makers.

**Sarah Greenberger L’05** was appointed vice president for conservation at the National Audubon Society. In this role, she oversees Audubon’s national policy team and coordinates its Washington-based strategies. She was previously a counselor and senior advisor to both former and current U.S. secretaries of the Department of the Interior, Ken Salazar and Sally Jewell.
Abigail Hazlett L’05 was promoted to partner in Pepper Hamilton’s health effects litigation practice group in Philadelphia. She focuses her practice on white collar defense, representing companies in a variety of state and federal criminal and civil actions, and regularly advises companies on compliance issues and internal investigations.

Jessica Rickabaugh L’05 was promoted to of counsel in Pepper Hamilton’s health effects litigation practice group in Philadelphia. She concentrates her practice on consumer fraud, pharmaceutical and medical device products liability litigation, as well as regulatory counseling involving prescription medications, medical devices, medical gases and human tissue-based products.

Ejim Achi C’02, L’06 joined Greenberg Traurig’s New York office as a shareholder. A member of the firm’s corporate practice, Achi represents private equity sponsors, public and private strategic buyers and sellers, and venture capital investors in connection with buyouts, mergers, acquisitions, divestitures, joint ventures and other investments. He previously practiced at Hogan Lovells.

Joshua Gelfand L’06 was promoted to special counsel at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson, LLP. He works in the firm’s executive compensation and ERISA department in New York.

Brian Liu L’06 was promoted to partner in the New York office of Hughes Hubbard & Reed, LLP. He is a member of the firm’s equipment finance group and represents financial institutions, aircraft leasing companies, airlines and private equity investors in a broad spectrum of international financing and leasing transactions, with a particular focus on aviation finance.

Katherine Minarik C’98, L’06 received the Top Women Leaders in the Law Award from the Women’s Bar Association of Illinois. She is a partner at Bartlit Beck Herman Palenchar & Scott LLP in Chicago, where she represents multinational companies in high-stakes intellectual property litigation and commercial disputes.

Maura Caffrey Smith C’03, L’06 has been elected counsel at the law offices of Riker Danzig Scherer Hyland & Perrette LLP. She works in the firm’s insurance and reinsurance group, with expertise in insurance coverage, reinsurance litigation, and arbitration matters.

Ioli Tassopoulou GL’06 was elected partner at Reed Smith, LLP’s international office in the United Kingdom. He is a member of the transactional shipping team in the firm’s London-based shipping group.

Brian Walsh L’06 was promoted to partner at Wiley Rein, LLP. He is a member of the Washington, D.C., firm’s government contracts, intellectual property and litigation practices. He represents government contractors and subcontractors, as well as federal and state grant recipients, on matters including contract claims and disputes, bid protests, teaming and subcontracting issues, data rights and intellectual property issues, government investigations and audits, and compliance with ethics and procurement integrity laws.

Nicholas Baker L’07 was promoted to counsel at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, LLP’s New York office. He advises banks, funds and strategic acquirers in restructuring and bankruptcy matters, and he has represented clients in some of the largest Chapter 11 proceedings and out-of-court restructurings.

Karyn Brudnicki L’07, GR’07 and husband, Mark Landis, welcomed their son, Alexander Gavin Brudnicki-Landis, to the world on February 4th during the Super Bowl. An avid Patriots fan, Mark hopes to find time to watch the second half of the game soon.

Wim De Vlieger GL’07 was promoted to counsel in Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, LLP’s London office. A member of the firm’s corporate practice, he counsels clients across Europe on transactions including acquisitions and consortia arrangements, high yield debt financings, IPOs and divestitures.

Mahnu Davar GR’07, L’07 was elected partner in Arnold & Porter’s Washington, D.C., office. He focuses on assisting FDA-regulated entities with complex regulatory and compliance matters.

Paul Lanois GL’07 was listed in the Legal 500’s GC Powerlist, which recognizes corporate counsel driving the legal business forward. He is legal counsel at Credit Suisse AG in Switzerland. Lanois was also included in the inaugural class of the International Association of Privacy Professionals’ Fellow of Information Privacy recipients. He regularly writes articles on technology law and has been frequently invited to speak on privacy and technology in industry-wide events, including a presentation to a commission of the French Parliament called “Transparency in the governance of large companies.”

Katherine Milgram G’07, L’07 was appointed by New York Attorney General Eric Schneiderman as the new chief of the Attorney General’s Investor Protection Bureau, which is a part of the Division of Economic Justice. In this role, she is charged with enforcing the Martin Act, New York State’s securities law and
overseeing the bureau. She joined the attorney general’s office in 2013 and has served as an assistant attorney general and as deputy chief of the Investor Protection Bureau.

Corinne Militello L’07 rejoined Ballard Spahr as counsel in the firm’s Philadelphia office. She was most recently the assistant privacy officer for Penn Medicine and has extensive in-house and private practice experience in intellectual property and data privacy and security matters.

Matthew Olesh L’07 joined Chamberlain Hrdlicka’s Philadelphia office as senior counsel. He was most recently an associate at Fox Rothschild, LLP where he focused on his practice on complex commercial litigation. In his new role, he focuses on business litigation and matters involving antitrust, bankruptcy, class actions, corporate governance, employment, environmental compliance and litigation, insurance, international law and business disputes, real estate and white-collar compliance and defense.

David Reina L’07 was elected partner at Morris, Manning & Martin, LLP’s Washington, D.C., office. A member of the commercial real estate development and finance and hospitality group, he represents owners, investors, managers, developers and equity funds in work for hospitality, gaming, mixed-use and office projects.

Michael Buchman W’06, L’08, WG’08 was named co-chief investment officer for the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation. In this new role, he manages the foundation’s investment team, portfolio and related charitable trusts. He joined the foundation in 2009 and was most recently director of investments.

Bradley Sorrels L’08 was promoted to partner at Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati. A member of the securities and governance litigation group in Wilmington, Del., he focuses on mergers and acquisitions litigation, stockholder class action litigation and complex commercial litigation in the Delaware Court of Chancery, and appellate practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware. He also advises on Delaware corporate law and corporate governance matters.

Karen Chesley L’09 was elected partner in the New York office of international law firm Boies, Schiller & Flexner. She focuses on complex litigation, including contractual disputes, antitrust matters and constitutional law. She practices at both the trial and appellate levels. Previously, she clerked on the U.S. Third Circuit Court of Appeals and for the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Dominic Draye GR’07, L’09 was named solicitor general in Arizona, a role in which he is responsible for overseeing county and state criminal appeals, defending constitutional challenges to state statutes and issuing legal opinions. Draye will also lead the state’s federalism unit, which was created to fight federal overreach and protect Arizona interests. Draye had previously been the deputy solicitor general.

Justin Ehrenwerth L’09 was named president and CEO of GlobalFit, a health and wellness technology company in Philadelphia. He had previously been a managing director, vice president and general counsel with Diversified Search, where he played a key role in expanding its healthcare consulting practice.

C. David Johnson, Jr. L’10 and Angelise Marcigliano L’10 welcomed a son, Fiorenzo Marcigliano Johnson, in Dec. 2015. In September, Johnson was appointed by California Gov. Jerry Brown as the legislative director for the California Department of Toxic Substances Control. Previously he was legislative director in the Office of California State Assembly member Sebastian Ridley-Thomas and deputy legislative counsel in the Office of Legislative Counsel.

Amy Retsinas Romero L’09 was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Rhode Island. She has been assigned to the civil division. Romero was previously a clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third District and was a former staff attorney for Rhode Island Legal Services and Community Legal Aid in Worcester, Mass.

Shane Segarra L’09 joined Holland & Knight’s Miami office as an associate. He focuses his practice on corporate law, including securities, mergers and acquisitions and corporate governance. He was previously at Akerman, LLP.

Linda Shi L’09 was awarded the 2016 Women of Distinction Award by the Philadelphia Business Journal. She serves as general counsel and head of compliance at Red Spark, L.P.

Anthony Frick L’10 was named president and CEO of GlobalFit, a health and wellness technology company in Philadelphia. He had previously been a managing director, vice president and general counsel with Diversified Search, where he played a key role in expanding its healthcare consulting practice.
Sarah Apple L’12 joined Williams-McCarthy LLP as an associate in the firm’s transactional group in Rockford, Ill. She will focus on general corporate matters including mergers and acquisitions, governance and commercial contracts. She was previously a corporate associate with Sidley Austin LLP.

Joseph S. Friedman C’09, L’12 married Emma L. Stanley V’13 in Fogelsville, Pa., on Dec. 10. Friedman is an associate in the finance group at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison LLP in New York and Stanley is a second-year veterinary internal-medicine resident at the Animal Medical Center on the East Side in New York.

Jerome Jordan L’12 joined Liner LLP as an associate in its litigation department, where he focuses on entertainment litigation.

Kelly Kuschel L’14 married Penn Law classmate Elizabeth Ford Kuschel L’14 in Milwaukee on August 7. The newlyweds reside in Philadelphia.

Joseph Ruby L’14 was named an associate attorney in the Kingston, Pa., office of Burns White, L.L.C. In this role, he handles professional liability, medical malpractice defense, general liability and employment law matters.

Christopher Henry L’15 joined Ober Kaler’s finance group as an associate. He represents financial institutions, equipment finance companies and investors in complex corporate transactions, and focuses on leveraged and syndicated financing transactions, including revolving, term loan and debtor-in-possession credit facilities. He was previously an associate in the corporate and debt finance practices at Kirkland & Ellis.

Samuel Fullhart L’16 joined Tonkon Torp, LLP’s litigation department as an associate. He previously worked as a summer associate at the Portland, Ore., firm.

Casey Kraning-Rush L’16 has joined the Wilmington, Del., office of Fish & Richardson as an associate in the Intellectual Property Litigation Group. She was previously a summer associate with the firm, where she focused primarily on patent litigation. She was managing editor of Penn Intellectual Property Group Online at Penn Law and was awarded “Best Advocate” and “Best Appellee Brief” at the Western Regional of the AIPLA Giles Rich Moot Court.

Tyler Neal L’16 and three Wharton graduates developed a mobile drink-ordering app called BeerMe, which allows you to order and pay for drinks by smartphone. The app is now accepted at several Philadelphia bars.
IN MEMORIAM

Penn Law community mourns passing of Matt Parker
Matthew Parker L’00, EdD’15, known for his kindness, intelligence, humor, generosity and leadership as associate dean for Graduate Programs and executive director of Legal Education Programs at Penn Law, died November 6. He was 43.

“Matt was a vital member of the Law School’s administration, a mentor to the students in our graduate programs, and a friend to everyone in the Penn Law community,” said Ted Ruger, dean of Penn Law. “Through his vision and leadership he was instrumental in building programs that contribute to the educational vitality of this institution, programs which will benefit students and faculty alike for generations to come. He will be deeply missed by all who knew him; I consider myself fortunate to have known Matt.”

As head of the Law School’s graduate programs, Parker oversaw the LLM, LLCM, and SJD programs, which bring talented, foreign-trained lawyers to Penn Law for further study. In addition, Parker led the Law School’s newest degree program, the Master in Law, which provides legal education to professionals in fields which intersect with the law, such as health care, finance, and technology. He also oversaw Penn Law’s growing legal education programs, including launching the Law School’s renowned high school program, on-site and off-site programs for lawyers around the world, and online courses and CLE.

Parker, a native of upstate New York, received his undergraduate degree from Cornell University in 1995. He graduated cum laude from Penn Law in 2000 and, following his graduation, clerked for The Honorable Thomas N. O’Neill of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

After working as an associate at law firms in Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia, Parker returned to Penn Law in 2005 to serve as associate director of Graduate and International programs. In 2008, he was named assistant dean for Graduate Programs. In addition to his work at the Law School, he also earned his Ed.D. in Higher Education Administration from the University of Pennsylvania’s Graduate School of Education in 2015.

“Matt began his career at Penn Law as a student and in the end taught us all so much about engagement and living a life of great meaning,” said Jo-Ann Verrier, vice dean for Administrative Services at the Law School. “Matt was a man of dedication: dedicated to his family, to the students he brought to Penn Law from around the world, to his colleagues here and throughout campus. Indeed, he was deeply dedicated to Penn Law, and we honor him and his family with our continued engagement in his meaningful work.”

News of his death brought a flood of appreciation and remembrances from LLM students and former classmates. “It is really hard to express the many ways in which Matt affected my career and my life,” wrote Jad Kazan GL’12, WEV ’12, L’14. “Matt gave me great advice as I was taking my first steps in my journey in the U.S. and my new legal career. I will always be indebted to this great gentleman. May his soul rest in peace.”

“Matt’s smiling face was the first thing I saw when I entered the courtyard on my introduction to the LLM back in ’09 and that memory will not fade,” wrote AlejandoBillinghurst GL’10. “He provided an ear when needed and helped me through difficult times during my stay. He will be missed... (He) has left shoes very hard to fill and his legacy will live with all the students he touched.”

In an e-mail, former classmate Duane Holloway L’00, said: “While I have not spoken with Matt since we graduated from the Law School in 2000, I have always felt, and still feel, a great connection with him. His joie de vivre and sense of inclusion of all was unmistakable. Always warm and friendly regardless of the situation. He was a scholar to the end and shared his love of learning with the thousands of students who walked the halls of 3400 Chestnut during his tenure.”

Matt is survived by his wife and two children.

Penn Law has established the Matthew S. Parker LLM Student Fund in his honor, to provide emergency support for LLM students who experience difficulty while studying at Penn Law. Checks to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, noting the Matthew S. Parker fund, are also welcomed to The University of Pennsylvania Law School, 3501 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104. In addition, alumni and others are invited to contribute to a fund for his wife and two young children: gofundme.com/mattparker2016.
and was active in many charitable organizations.

Mr. Brislin is survived by his wife of 61 years, Bernice; sons Thomas and William; grandsons Brent and Bryan; and several relatives.

Leonard Barkan L’53 died Sept. 22. He was 90. Mr. Barkan most recently served as special counsel at Diamatrix, Inc., in Fairless Hills, Pa., and before that, as special counsel at Strick Corporation.

He is survived by the love of his life, Edie Spitzer; his brother, Harry; and nephews Ira and Frank Barkan.

Norman Heisman L’57, who had a long legal and executive career at Scott Paper Company, died Aug. 2. He was 87.

Mr. Heisman was born in Philadelphia and attended Central High School and Temple University. He served as an artillery spotter in the U.S. Army during the Korean War and was honorably discharged.

After graduating from Penn Law, he began his legal career in Washington, D.C., in the antitrust division at the U.S. Attorney’s Office. Then he started his 30-year career at Scott Paper Company, where, for more than a decade, he served as general counsel and executive vice president. He also served on the company’s board of directors.

Mr. Heisman was an avid sports fan, particularly the Eagles and Flyers, and he regularly attended his children and grandchildren’s sports games. He and his wife, Nancy, enjoyed traveling in Florida, Arizona, Hawaii, St. Croix, Europe, New Zealand and Australia.

He is preceded in death by Nancy, whom he was married to for 60 years. Mr. Heisman is survived by children Beryl, Jon, and James, and seven grandchildren.

Gerald Broker L’59, PAR’91, a longtime partner at Blank Rome, died Nov. 15. He was 82.

A West Philadelphia native, Mr. Broker graduated from West Philadelphia High School in 1952 and four years later from Temple University.

Because of his academic achievements at Penn Law, he earned a year-long scholarship to the London School of Economics in 1961. That same year, he joined Blank Rome, and in 1966 was elected partner. He worked there, where he had a reputation as a deal-maker and as a hard-hitting negotiator, until 1988. He was said to be most proud of representing the trustees of the Penn Central Transportation Co. in 1970 after the company went bankrupt.

After his time at Blank Rome, Mr. Broker joined a private equity firm, Coregroup, Inc., which was one of the firm’s clients. In 1991, he started at the Rubin Organization as vice chairman and general counsel. When it was acquired six years later, Mr. Broker continued working with private clients.

Although he reduced his workload in the past 10 years, he never retired.

Mr. Broker was a founding trustee of the Solomon and Sylvia Bronstein Foundation. Formed in 1985, it made gifts to Jewish organizations to aid children, education and social justice efforts.

He enjoyed sailing, playing tennis and traveling.

Mr. Broker is survived by a son, Joshua; a daughter, Rachel Kaplan c’91; three grandchildren; and a sister.

Emma Forry Mullen L’46, who defied stereotypes by becoming a lawyer when few women did, died June 21, 2016. She was 93.

Mrs. Mullen grew up in Reading, Pa., and was remembered for having a strong sense of self and keen intellect from an early age. After graduating from Penn Law, she married David Mullen in 1951, and they lived and raised their family in Reading until retiring in 1983 to Englewood, Fla. Penn Law records show Mrs. Mullen was an attorney at Forry & Forry Law Offices.

After her husband died in 1987, Mrs. Mullen continued to be an active member of her church, played bridge with friends and enjoyed social events at the Boca Royale Club.

She had a zest for life, as evidenced when she bought a Corvette for her eightieth birthday and loved driving it around town with the top down. She was also remembered for being kind, generous, loving and for her smile and value of individuality.

Mrs. Mullen is preceded in death by her husband, David, and survived by sons David and John.

Thomas Brislin L’49, a World War II veteran and former banking executive, died Jan. 4. He was 94.

Mr. Brislin was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and graduated from Meyers High School and Bucknell University.

He served in the U.S. Navy Pacific fleet as a Lieutenant J.G. during World War II. After the war, he attended Penn Law.

Many years later, Mr. Brislin retired as vice president and trust officer at PNC Bank in Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the Luzerne County Bar Association and was active in many charitable organizations.

Mr. Brislin is survived by his wife of 61 years, Bernice; sons Thomas and William; grandsons Brent and Bryan; and several relatives.
James Strazzella L’64

Served as chief counsel to the Kent State Task Force, part of President Nixon’s Commission on Campus Unrest, following the killing of four student demonstrators by National Guardsmen

Harry “Joe” Reagan, III W’62, L’65, a distinguished labor lawyer at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, died Nov. 28. He was 76.

Mr. Reagan was an Omaha, Neb., native who owned his Plains identity; his family noted he was a straight-shooter who was likely to arrive at a formal event wearing cowboy boots, a corduroy sports jacket and blue denim shirt.

After graduating from Wharton and Penn Law, Mr. Reagan joined Morgan Lewis in 1965, became a partner within five years and remained at the firm for more than three decades. He worked to develop the firm’s labor and employment practice, which he led for 15 years. Mr. Reagan advised clients on collective bargaining, arbitrations, National Labor Relations Board cases and multi-employer benefit fund administration.

He was described as a tough negotiator, a role model and mentor to many lawyers. He was also the head coach of the Philadelphia Rugby Team and helped found the U.S. Rugby Club.

Mr. Reagan loved the outdoors and enjoyed horseback riding, skiing, biking, hiking, walking his dogs and fly-fishing. When he retired in 1998, he moved to a ranch in Telluride, Colo., and he was a proponent of preserving open space in the state.

Mr. Reagan is survived by his wife, Marvene Rogers Reagan NU’75, GNU’89; daughters Leigh, Kathleen and Mairen; and two grandchildren.

James Strazzella L’64

Served as chief counsel to the Kent State Task Force, part of President Nixon’s Commission on Campus Unrest, following the killing of four student demonstrators by National Guardsmen

He was born in Hanover, Pa., and graduated from Delone Catholic High School and Villanova University. After his time at Penn Law, Mr. Strazzella clerked for Justice Samuel Roberts of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He was an assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia from 1965 to 1969 and became the deputy chief of the appellate division. In 1968, he served as the designate of the U.S. Attorney to the Committee on the Administration of Justice under Emergency Conditions.

In 1969, he returned to Penn Law as a faculty member and served as the school’s vice dean through 1973. During that time, in 1970, he served as chief counsel to the Kent State Task Force following the killing of four student demonstrators by National Guardsmen. The task force, part of President Nixon’s Commission on Campus Unrest, found that the use of deadly force had been unjustified.

Mr. Strazzella joined Temple Law in 1973, where he remained a fixture of the school’s faculty until his final days. He taught basic and advanced courses in substantive criminal law, criminal procedure and appellate procedure. He was a proponent of the Socratic method, and while that often inspires fear in students, The Honorable L. Anthony Gibson L’64, PAR’88 said students had little to worry about in Professor Strazzella’s classroom.

“Jim was the kind of person you’d want teaching you,” said Judge Gibson, who has been a dear friend of Professor Strazzella’s since they lived in the same dormitory at Penn Law. “The unique thing about Jim Strazzella is he created an environment for his students that made it comfortable to take a chance, to stick your neck out, and I think that’s a critical part of learning.”
Professor Strazzella, who was the James G. Schmidt Professor of Law at Temple, won the Lindback Award for Distinguished Teaching in 1983 and the George P. Williams Award for Outstanding Professor in 2010.

Judge Gibson fondly remembered Professor Strazzella’s penchant for sending personal notes to people after seeing them earlier that day. His family noted that he loved garage sales and collecting eclectic items that he enjoyed giving to students he advised. He was known as a kindly adviser at Temple Law, and Judge Gibson said he had a gift for making everyone he met feel valued. His Catholic faith, Judge Gibson said, was also an important part of his life.

In 1987, he was named to a statewide task force for improving law enforcement’s response to violence against children, elders and spouses. The task force’s findings resulted in changes in legislation, policy, training, data collection and public awareness of domestic violence. Professor Strazzella was particularly proud of his work chairing the Pennsylvania Supreme Court criminal rules committee under five chief justices, wherein he led the effort to unify and modernize Pennsylvania’s criminal procedures.

He also served as head of the state bar association and the federal bar association’s criminal law groups. He chaired the Federal District Court magistrate judges’ appointment committee and the mayor’s public safety transition task force, and he was a member of the American Law Institute.

Mr. Strazzella loved Philadelphia, its history—and its diners—and was also a civic activist. He chaired the board of the Smith Memorial Playground in North Philadelphia and helped raise $10 million to revitalize it. For that work, he won the Ida Newman Magic of Play Award in 2013. He also received the 2015 Founder’s Award from the Fireman’s Hall Museum, where he was a board member for more than 35 years.

Mr. Strazzella is survived by children Jill, Steven, Michael and Tracy; nine grandchildren; a brother; and his former wife, Judy.

Harry Boreth W’60, L’66, who built a career in labor law and served as class president at Penn Law, died Jan. 10. He was 78.

He was born in Philadelphia. After graduating from Wharton, he served in the U.S. Army for three years.

Following his graduation from Penn Law, Mr. Boreth clerked for a judge in Philadelphia, joined a law firm and worked 16 years for Levitz Furniture. In 1973, Levitz moved its headquarters to Miami, prompting Mr. Boreth to move to Plantation, Fla.

He started his own firm in 1985, called Glasser and Boreth, and practiced law until 2012. He specialized in labor and employment.

Mr. Boreth was active in several community organizations in Broward County. He served as president of the Broward Chapter ACLU, as secretary and general counsel for the Broward County Democratic Party and as adjunct general for the American Legion, Post 180. Mr. Boreth was an adjunct professor for Nova Southeastern University as well as a founding member of Temple Kol Ami Emanu-El, a Reform Jewish congregation.

Mr. Boreth is survived by his wife of 50 years, Phyllis; children Pamela and Edward; and grandchildren Maddy, Ally and Brendan.

Owen Smith L’66, a decorated Vietnam veteran, longtime corporate lawyer and sailing enthusiast, died Feb. 5. He was 75.

Mr. Smith graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1959, where he was class poet, and graduated from Princeton University in 1963. He earned his JD at Penn Law and also studied at Hague Academy of International Law. In addition, he received an LLM from the University of Missouri Law School in 1970, a PIL degree...
Mr. Smith was a U.S. Army Captain in the 23rd Medical Battalion in Vietnam, for which he received two Bronze Stars, combat and expert field medical badges and several other decorations. He continued his military service at home as a captain in the Army Reserve, judge advocate for the New York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars and as a member of the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, District 7.

Mr. Smith had a lengthy career at Philip Morris International, where he helped establish the company’s office in Lausanne, Switzerland, where he was the chief legal officer and director of Philip Morris Europe, Middle East and Africa. Later, he and his family returned stateside to New Canaan, Conn., where he would live for 30 years before moving to Florida. After returning to the United States, Mr. Smith continued to work for Philip Morris, and he eventually became the company’s general counsel until his retirement about a decade ago.

He was also an avid sailor. He established the New Canaan Yacht Club, and as a member of the American Yacht Club, did frostbite racing during the winter. Mr. Smith was also a member of the Cruising Club of America, the New York Yacht Club, and was a past commodore of the Edgartown Yacht Club. He cruised the Virgin Islands, Grenadines and Hebrides, completed a transatlantic voyage to Kinsale, Ireland, and, among other adventures, competed in six Newport to Bermuda Races.

Mr. Smith was also a member of the Bermuda Race Role of Honor Selection Committee, the Chappaquiddick Beach Club, Cloister Inn at Princeton, La Confrérie des Chevaliers du Tastevin, Edgartown Reading Room, Martha’s Vineyard Rod & Gun Club, The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and the University Club of New York.

He was active in his own community as well. Mr. Smith sang in the choir at the First Presbyterian Church of New Canaan, served as commissioner of the House League at the New Canaan Winter Club where his children played hockey, and was a member of the Field Club and Country Club of New Canaan.

He was remembered for his great love of family, devotion to duty, strong personal drive and intelligence.

Mr. Smith is survived by his wife of 50 years, Christine; children Andrew Smith L’02, Philip Smith L’04, and Sarah Betz; two brothers and seven grandchildren. Murray Greenberg C’65, L’68, PAR’93, PAR’96, who had a 33-year career in the Miami-Dade County attorney’s office, died Dec. 31. He was 73.

During the 2000 presidential election recount and the Bush v. Gore lawsuit, Mr. Greenberg was first assistant county attorney, representing the canvassing board through what ultimately led to the U.S. Supreme Court’s ruling that decided the election.

He eventually became Miami-Dade’s county attorney, and in addition to the presidential recount also represented the county in cases including the division of commission districts, and in a disagreement with the federal government concerning the Voting Rights Act and the distribution of English-only election brochures.

He was considered the top expert on the county’s charter, which he helped shape.

Shortly after becoming the county attorney, Mr. Greenberg hired Wifredo Ferrer L’90 to work for him. Ferrer went on to become the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

Ferrer told The Miami Herald that Mr. Greenberg was a “legal giant” in the community and that Ferrer considered him “my friend, my confidante and my mentor.”

Mr. Greenberg was proud to mentor young lawyers in his office over the decades, his family said, as well during his years as an adjunct professor at the law schools of Florida International University, St. Thomas University and the University of Miami. He was a committed Penn Law alumnus as well, having served on the Law Alumni Society Board of Managers and as a member of his reunion committee.

He was remembered for his integrity, honesty, love of family, public interest advocacy, wit, wisdom and a penchant for telling it like it is.

Mr. Greenberg is survived by his wife of 48 years, Phyllis, and sons Benjamin and Gerald, who both became lawyers as well. Also surviving are six grandchildren, brother Joel, and several in-laws, nieces and nephews.

Bancroft “Nick” Littlefield, Jr. L’68, who served as an aide to the late U.S. Sen. Edward Kennedy for many years, died Feb. 4. He was 74.

He recently published a book about his time with Sen. Kennedy, called Lion of the Senate. But Supreme Judicial Court Chief Justice Ralph Gants, who taught with Mr. Littlefield at Harvard Law School, said he was a giant in his own right. “Nick was a lion among lawyers: a thoughtful prosecutor, a balanced craftsman of public policy and a respected private attorney,” he told the Boston Herald.

Born in Providence, R.I., Mr. Littlefield graduated from Milton Academy and then Harvard College in 1964. He worked for a year as an actor on Broadway in New York, having appeared in “My Fair Lady” summer stock productions and a revival of “Kismet” at Lincoln Center.
Bancroft “Nick” Littlefield, Jr. L’68,

A longtime aide to U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy, he helped mold several healthcare bills, including the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Family and Medical Leave Act

He earned an LL.B at Penn Law in 1968 and continued studies at the London School of Economics. In 1969, he joined the firm of Hughes, Hubbard and Reed in New York. From 1972 to 1976, he served as an assistant U.S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York, where he prosecuted corruption, organized crime and drug dealers.

Then Mr. Littlefield returned to Boston and taught at Harvard Law School. He was the chief counsel to the Massachusetts Special Anti-Corruption Commission, known as the Ward Commission, from 1978 to 1980. During that time, he married his wife, Jenny, who had three children from her previous marriage to former congressman and civil rights activist Allard Lowenstein. Six months after their wedding, Mr. Lowenstein was killed by a mentally ill gunman in New York. In spite of his high-profile anti-corruption work, Mr. Littlefield “took superlative care of this very wounded family,” his wife told The Boston Globe. “There was never a moment when we didn’t all feel that he was always there for us.”

In 1982, he began working for the firm Foley Hoag and Eliot. Seven years later, he went to Washington to work for Sen. Kennedy for the next decade as his staff director of the U.S. Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee. Mr. Littlefield helped mold several healthcare bills Kennedy sponsored or supported, including the Americans with Disabilities Act and the Family and Medical Leave Act.

In 1998, he again returned to Boston and led the government strategies group at Foley Hoag until he retired in 2013. He took up painting and enjoyed tennis and running. In 2015, Simon & Schuster published his book about Kennedy that he co-authored with David Nexon. In the introduction, Doris Kearns Goodwin wrote, “Historians, students and general readers alike will read and revel in this splendid book for generations to come.”

Mr. Littlefield’s family remembered him for his kindness, generosity, optimism and determination. He is survived by his wife, Jenny; children Frank, Tom and Kate Lowenstein; two sisters and six grandchildren.

Buford Tatum L’71 died Feb. 13, 2016. He was 73.

He did consulting work out of his home in Yeadon, Pa., from 1997 to 2011.

Mr. Tatum is survived by his wife, Constance, and daughters Kwame and Nneka.

Dennis Guise L’72, who spent his career serving the military and state government, died Oct. 24. He was 69.

Mr. Guise grew up in Gettysburg, Pa., and graduated from Gettysburg High School in 1965. He served as a seasonal park ranger at the Gettysburg National Military while he attended Gettysburg College, where he graduated in 1969.

After graduating from Penn Law, Mr. Guise clerked for Judge John McPhail in the Adams County Court and then served as an Air Force judge advocate in active and reserve components for the next 30 years. He attained the rank of colonel and, on the retired list of the Pennsylvania National Guard, was promoted to brigadier general. Military honors include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal and the Pennsylvania Distinguished Service Medal.

In 1978, Mr. Guise began his service as chief counsel to the Pennsylvania Fish Commission and the Department of Military Affairs. He became deputy executive director of the Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission in 1996, in addition to his role as chief counsel.

In 2004, the governor appointed him as chief counsel for the Department of Military and Veterans Affairs. In that role, Mr. Guise oversaw a variety of legal services that addressed issues including...
Andrew Marble L’05, a former Philadelphia lawyer and most recently an electronics quality assurance specialist in Massachusetts, died Nov. 12 after a two-year battle with melanoma. He was 36.

Mr. Marble was born in Worcester, Mass., and graduated from Millbury High School in 1998, where he was a salutatorian and played varsity basketball, football and baseball. He graduated from Ithaca College in 2002 with a bachelor’s degree in sports management before attending Penn Law.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey bar and worked as an attorney at Dilworth Paxson, LLP and later at Pepper Hamilton, LLP. He moved back to Massachusetts in 2012 and married his wife, Paola, in 2014. He worked as a quality assurance specialist at TM Electronics, Inc., in Boylston, Mass., until retiring in August 2016 because of his illness.

Mr. Marble particularly enjoyed spending time with his wife, traveling and visiting friends. He always had an affinity for the weather and, as a child, was an avid Weather Channel fan. A knowledgeable sports historian, he loved watching college football, playing golf in the Clearview Monday Night league and playing basketball in the Whittinsville Community Center Men’s League.

His family remembered him as a loving, caring, thoughtful husband, son and brother with many friends.

He is survived by his wife, Paola; parents Alan and Kathleen; brothers, Charles; and his in-laws.

Christina Effertz L’13, who had a budding legal career in Nashville and was a nationally ranked Ultimate Frisbee player, died Jan. 31. She was 27.

“It is a great sadness to lose an alum with such promise,” said Dean Ted Ruger in a statement.

Ms. Effertz earned a bachelor’s degree in sociology and political science magna cum laude from the University of Denver. She was a Dean’s Fellow at Penn Law, and during her time as a law student, she interned with the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Northern District of California, the Federal Community Defender’s Office in Philadelphia and the Philadelphia District Attorney’s Office.

Her pro bono supervisor at the time, Philadelphia attorney Michael LiPuma C’90, L’94, who guided Ms. Effertz for a couple of years with the Homeless Advocacy Project, praised her character and work ethic.

“She was just always really sympathetic to everyone; very selfless in how she would listen to clients,” he said. LiPuma noted she worked tirelessly and without complaint, particularly when she repeatedly volunteered to wait up to seven hours in line to retrieve clients’ birth certificates.

“It was incredible,” LiPuma said. “That’s who she was—a lovely spirit and a very kind, caring person.”

In 2014, Ms. Effertz joined Cumberland Trust in Nashville as fiduciary counsel and new account officer.

She was also an avid Ultimate Frisbee athlete, known as “Flex,” and was respected for her defensive play and speed on the field. She played in the women’s collegiate division for University of Pennsylvania Venus Ultimate Frisbee team and for club division teams in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Atlanta throughout her college, law school and professional careers.

Ms. Effertz is survived by her mother, Michelle Effertz; her father, Kenneth Ward; and siblings Tim, Jesse, Kasey and Ambrea.
The Juvenile Law Center brought its effort to end the practice of juvenile solitary confinement to Penn Law last fall in the form of a replica-sized cell situated right in the middle of the Biddle Law Library. Although it has been banned on the federal level, a majority of states still permit the isolation of juveniles, which opponents argue inflicts physical, emotional and social harm on children.

Photo: Charles Shan Cerrone

Solitary is torture.

Black lives matter.

This doesn’t solve anything.

My attitude will change from something different this.

What good could come of this?

Is chivalry dead?!

All I want to say is that they don’t really care about us. - King of Pop

How many people have been in this cell?

END SOLITARY

Not a life for a child.

Not a life for anyone.

This is inhumane.

Where’s my chance at life?
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