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Best Schools for Pr

The public service field runs the gamut from government jobs to public interest, with public defenders and judicial clerks thrown in. We take a look at the numbers to identify the law schools that are excelling at preparing and placing their grads in each of the five areas in public service.

BY REBECCA LAUSEN

Adly Carley always knew she wanted to serve in government after law school. After all, before attending Faulkner University's Thomas Good Jones School of Law in Montgomery, Ala., she was an aide to Bob Riley, then state governor.

"Not a day goes by that I don't dream of something I learned at Faulkner," said the 2010 graduate, who now works for the Alabama Public Service Commission.

"Faulkner was a perfect fit for me because they helped me in an all-inclusive sort of sense who live and work near the school." About 20 percent of law school graduates enter public service, including non-governmental and government jobs. But within the broad category of public service, JDs can follow many avenues. Some work as judges, others as law enforcement officers or public defenders, while others pursue legal services to low-income residents or serve with community organizations that fight for changes in government policy.

If students are interested in jobs like those, they need to have a passion for public service and a demonstrated commitment," said Elmer Nelson, director of career services at Florida Coastal Law School in Jacksonville.

Students and others agree that public service is needed for a profession whose work can be challenging, and the financial benefits lower than in private practice.

Federal loan forgiveness programs like the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program and school sponsored programs have made it easier to work in public service.

"Interest in public service has always been high among our students," said Jesse Steel, assistant director of public service at University of Oregon School of Law. "But now, it's even more advantageous because they may be able to afford it."

The National Jurist also ranks on public service salary, average debt payments, estimated rates, cost of living adjustments by region and loan repayment options. It found that recent law school graduates who enter public service say a percent more disposable income than they did ten years ago, despite higher student loan debt and a weakened job market.

To identify the best law schools in public service, The National Jurist looked at job placement data, school curricula and standards of living, which accounts for debt, salaries and loan repayment options. The

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179 law schools ranked by Standard of Living

Which school offers the best standard of living for public service graduates? We rank the nation's top 179 law schools by public service salary, average debt payments, estimated rates, cost of living adjustments by region and loan repayment options. It found that recent law school graduates who enter public service say a percent more disposable income than they did ten years ago, despite higher student loan debt and a weakened job market.
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HOW WE IDENTIFIED THE BEST SCHOOLS

We gathered data on every ABA law school in the U.S. from a number of sources, listed below. We then used a calculation to determine the top 20 schools in each category, with the exception of clerkships. Clerkships are based on percent of graduates employed as clerks only.

For the other three — the honor roll is based on three categories: percent of graduates employed in each field (40 or 55%), curriculum (45 or 30%) and Standard of living (15%). The curriculum calculation is higher for prosecutors and public defenders, and lower for government and public interest.

For prosecutors and public defenders, we used the percent of graduates employed in government and public interest.

Curriculum measures whether the school offers a concentration or certificate in a related field (43%); whether it has a center (14%); whether it offers a clinic in a similar subject area (29%) and whether it offers externships (14%). We gathered curriculum data from an internal survey completed by law schools in the summer and fall of this year.

Standard of Living calculates median public salary minus state and local taxes and debt payments, and then modifies that number by a regional cost of living adjustment.

We relied on U.S. News & World Report for data on indebtedness, salary information and placement by job type. We used debt repayment information from Jeffrey Hanson Education Services, using the lowest annual plan for new graduates. We used Federal and State tax data from the Tax Foundation and cost of living data from the Council for Community and Economic Research. For both state taxes and cost of living, we used data from U.S. News on where graduates were employed.

LRAP is based on school and state loan repayment programs. A school received the highest rating — a 5 — if it was probable that the graduate's entire debt would be covered. It received a 0 if there was little likelihood of receiving any loan repayment. We relied on Equal Justice Works and the ABA for data on school and state loan repayment plans. However, Equal Justice Works data was incomplete and so we gathered additional data from law school websites.

Government

Although the most visible government attorneys are prosecutors, a far larger number of recent graduates land legal jobs in government that do not involve criminal justice. Some 6.6 percent of law students go into government — including local, state and federal jobs — with a median initial salary of $55,450.

Among these government attorneys is Krystal Brumfield, a 2007 graduate of the Southern University Law Center in Baton Rouge, La. She now serves as tax and procurement counsel for the U.S. Senate Committee on Small Business in Washington, D.C. At the U.S. Senate, she works on legislation involving taxes and contracts.

"I never thought I would work in taxes until I took an estate planning class..."
Our **ESTATE PLANNING** L.L.M., taught by the nation's leading experts, is the only full-time Master of Laws graduate program in the country.

Our **INTERNATIONAL LAW** L.L.M. programs include world-leading scholars in international arbitration, human rights, business and Latin America.

Our **OCEAN AND COASTAL LAW** L.L.M. is one of two programs in the U.S., ideally situated in Miami, a center of maritime law.

Our **REAL PROPERTY** L.L.M. offers the only distance-learning option leading to an L.L.M. & is one of only four such programs in the U.S.

Our **TAX** L.L.M. program is currently ranked 5th in the country, according to U.S. News & World Report.
at Southern and the professor told me, "Krystal, you're going to be a great tax attorney," Brumfield said.

Like many government attorneys, Brumfield benefited in part from studying law in a state capital.

"We do fairly well in placing graduates in state government agencies," said Vice Chancellor Russell Jones of the Southern University. "We also develop externships in the attorney general's office, the district attorney's offices, the courts and even in environmental areas, like the wildlife and fish department."

There are 46 law schools located near state capitals in 34 of the 50 states. Ten of our top 15 law schools for government are either located in a state capital or in Washington, D.C., including Southern University and Faulkner University.

"Being in Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, is definitely a factor in our success in arranging unique internship opportunities in government," said Allen Howell, director of career services at Faulkner University's law school. "Students only have to drive a few miles down the street to work as an intern instead of doing it during the summer and traveling hundreds of miles to stay where internships are."

For Brad Moloney, his urge to argue cases in a courtroom after graduation led to his job as a county prosecutor in Golden, Colo. Moloney, a graduate of the University of Denver Sturm College of Law, is part of the 3.5 percent of graduates who become prosecutors.

Moloney thought he would practice business law until he took Trial Practice with David Schott, director of the school's Advocacy Program, which is well known for training students for courtroom success. "I really fell in love with being in the courtroom," Moloney said. "I wanted to live in the courtroom. I didn't just want to do it once in a while as I would have done starting out in a law firm."

Moloney was hired as a deputy district attorney in October 2008 after passing the bar and working as a judicial clerk for one year. After some promotions, he now handles felonies, including murders, sexual assaults and serious thefts.

"Students interested in being prosecutors should look for experiential learning opportunities," said Lindsey Webb, director of public interest and legal externships at University of Denver. "At Denver you can do trials and work in the courtroom. You can be certified by the state to prosecute misdemeanors while supervised by a licensed attorney. You should take the criminal defense clinic as well, so that you can be well-rounded in your skills."

The median annual salary for prosecutors is $50,000, but federal prosecutors earn more than state or local attorneys. A small percentage of law school graduates — 1.3 percent — become public defenders, representing criminal defendants who can't afford an attorney. But the public defense role in the criminal justice system as a whole has grown enormously. The median salary for public defenders is $42,000, probably among the lowest for government attorneys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prosecutors &amp; Public Defenders</th>
<th>% Employed in public service</th>
<th>Median Public Salary</th>
<th>Standard of Living</th>
<th>LRAPS</th>
<th>Certificate or Concentration</th>
<th>Center</th>
<th>Clinic</th>
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Some schools offer criminal justice programs with a more intense focus, like the University of Florida Fredric G. Levin College of Law in Gainesville, which has a Criminal Justice Center for students interested in prosecution or defense.

One prosecutor who graduated from the University of Florida is Heather Jones, who originally had thought she wanted to be in business law. But after getting her J.D. in 1999, she took a job with the state attorney's office in Alachua County, Fla., where she supervises nine lawyers handling domestic violence, drunken driving and misdemeanor cases.

"I love what I do — working at a very fast pace, being in the courtroom and interacting with judges and lawyers," she said. "If I had gone into civil litigation, I don't think I could do what I've done. One lawyer told me and I think it's true: 'This is one of the few jobs where you can go to work every single day and just do the right thing.'"

Although focusing on a career early can be important, she advised law students not to be too rigid about goals.

"If you have an internship and find that you don't like what you're doing, then you need to accept that and change your path," Jones said.

One law school that trains many public defenders is Golden Gate University School of Law in San Francisco.

"In my very first job as a public defender I worked with students from Golden Gate and other universities," said Leeor Neta, assistant director for public interest at Golden Gate University. "But the Golden Gate students blew me away with how well-prepared they were to do research and write."

Neta has a "phone book" full of graduates who became public defenders and can refer students to job openings. At Golden Gate, students can serve as externs for credit in the fall semester of their second year. Many take positions with the San Francisco Public Defender's Office.

Also well recognized for graduating future public defenders is the University of Oregon. Jane Steckbeck, associate director of public service at the school in Eugene, said students could get experience starting in their first year with a non-credit public defense research project.

Yale Law School, Stanford Law School and Harvard Law School top the list when it comes to placement in federal clerkships. With only a few exceptions, the list is similar to the top law schools in the country.

Only about 3.3 percent of law graduates manage to land these jobs that pay a median salary of $58,000 a year, not nearly as much as salaries at top tier law firms. But those who clerk for federal judges generally find these prestigious posts open doors in their future careers.

Our list of the best schools is based on percent of graduates who land these coveted positions. But other schools, such
as New York University School of Law, Columbia Law School, Northwestern University Law School and Georgetown Law place more graduates than many on the list, even though their percent of graduates is lower.

According to Robert Barton, judicial clerkship manager at Duke University School of Law, the law school prepares students for possible clerkships from day one.

"We start with first-year students and talk about clerkships from the first time we meet with them in the fall," he said.

Top grades in law school are vital, but even those with top credentials find fierce competition.

"The current state of the economy has made it much tougher for students to get clerkships now as people out of school for even a year or two are trying to get them," Barton said.

"Second- and third-year associates at large law firms, who may have lost their jobs in the recession, are even applying now."

More top schools are also encouraging students to look at clerkships, according to Kathryn Webb, associate dean at the University of Washington School of Law, who handled federal clerkships at her school for several years.

"We've had good success with landing these clerkships because we work closely with students," she said. "We do a lot of outreach. We arrange panels of alumni who have clerked to talk to students: they're attorneys who went on to law firm jobs and government positions. When you start thinking about clerking early on, it turns out better."

Erika Lopes-McLeman, a 2011 graduate of Seton Hall Law, is serving in a clerkship this year with Stuart Rabner, chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court.

The application process was almost as complex as applying to law school itself since most students apply to at least a few judges.

"But the school really streamlined the application process — giving us lists of judges with clerkships available, lists of deadlines and what to include in the application," Lopes-McLeman said.

That helped Seton Hall Law land at
the top of our list of the best schools for state and local clerkships, which is selected based on percent of graduates that land such positions.

Applicants must supply references, transcripts, recommendations from professors and employers, resumes and a writing sample. Interested judges interview candidates as well.

Lopes-McLeman encourages law students to focus on grades and talk to alumni and professors who have clerked to find out more about the jobs.

"You also have to develop a really strong writing sample," she said.

State and local clerkships are easier to get than federal clerkships, but generally pay less. About 4.5 percent of law school graduates land a state clerkship with a median annual salary of $45,000, and 0.9 percent serve in local clerkships with a median salary of $42,000.

Claudette St. Romain, associate dean for academic affairs at Seton Hall, said that her school "values clerkships tremendously because employers value clerkships."

A New Jersey Law Journal article recently said that half of new hires in New Jersey law firms have been clerks. In New Jersey, there are 400 state and local clerkships available every year because all of them turn over annually. In some states, clerks serve two years.

Another top school for state clerkships is the University of Idaho College of Law, where 25 to 30 percent of each class ends up clerking, said Anne-Marie Fulfer, director of career development.

"We really try to get students energized about the possibilities," Fulfer said. "They can have a wonderful behind-the-scenes role in court and work on critical thinking and analytical skills. They can be working for a judge who asks them, 'What does the law say about this issue?' and 'What do you see as the outcome?' Of course the judges have the ultimate say in these matters, but they are great mentors."

Although most Idaho J.D.s serve in-state clerkships, the school offers advice on other states, and some graduates end up clerking in Washington, Oregon and Montana.

From twenty to 25 percent of graduates at the University of Baltimore School of Law have clerkships after graduation, said Christian Blom, career advisor at the school, partly because of the many opportunities in Maryland.

"People are not doing clerkships for the
money, but because they have good resume value," he said. "A clerkship positions them for a greater range of opportunities."

"The agencies are like law firms themselves and provide very sophisticated legal services," said Jocelyn Donahue, a career counselor in government and public interest at Florida Coastal School of Law in Jacksonville.

Larger legal aid organizations can have 100 or more attorneys on staff. They provide services involving such issues as: foreclosure, family law, employment, mental health, immigration, fair housing and disability benefits. They are funded by donations and grants from foundations and government but are not part of the government.

"Attorneys who make a commitment to go into legal aid are passionate about what they do; this is an area very appealing to the millennial generation," said Ellen Sefton, director of career services at Florida Coastal. "Many of our students who go into this field say, ‘Wow, this is what I imagined that being a lawyer would be like.’

Florida Coastal is one of 15 schools that we recognize for public service, based on percent of students who take jobs in this area, curricula and standard of living, which measures debt, salary, cost of living adjustments and loan repayment options.

In general, 2.4 percent of J.D. graduates in the United States work in community organizations and policy/advocacy groups after graduation and earn a median salary of about $43,000. These groups can receive government grants but are not run by the government.

Many schools see this area of law as a significant part of their calling, including the University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law. UDC requires a strong commitment to community organizations — as well as legal aid services — from all of its students. Every student must spend a total of 700 hours in at least two of the school’s eight clinics, each granting them seven credits.

"This is a one-of-a-kind law school dedicated to training students in public interest, public service and public policy," said Dean Shelley Broderick. "Our students come from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds. They’re very committed to practicing law to represent people from the neighborhoods."

In addition, every first-year student who spends 400 hours during the summer in a public interest, public service or policy job receives a $4,000 fellowship.

"We’ve had as many as 60 students working for public defenders, the ACLU and similar groups," Broderick said.

About 35 percent of graduates from this school in Washington, D.C., enter public interest or government jobs, and about two-thirds stay in D.C. after graduation.
2012 GUIDE TO STUDY ABROAD

A Cultural Education

Study abroad programs offer law students the opportunity to immerse themselves in different cultures, learn about international and comparative law and get credit at the same time. BY TIERNEY PLUMB

THE AMERICAS

AFRICA

MIDDLE EAST

ASIA & AUSTRALIA

BRITISH ISLES

EUROPE
You want to rack up passport stamps while getting credit for law school? Great. Just beware: Studying abroad takes a special kind of student. Those who aren't independent, brave or intrepid need not apply, says Theresa Kaiser, director of study abroad and international exchange at American University Washington College of Law, which has one of the most robust study abroad programs out of the 200 U.S. law schools. Nearly 40 percent of the Washington, D.C., law school's students surveyed last year completed some of their education abroad.

The application requires a statement of purpose, and most schools don't just let anyone through — especially if they've never been out of the country. "Otherwise, it's a huge culture shock," Kaiser said. "They are not only living in another country, but the way they teach law is different than the way we do."

This year there will be an estimated 243 summer study abroad programs for law students operating in 65 countries. They cover the globe, from Chile to China, Israel to England. And students who study abroad can expect to get a realistic and thorough understanding of why a legal system is the way it is and why it works.

"You can teach in the U.S. about the laws of Mexico, but if you are in a classroom full of students from the U.S. and go home by passing Sunglass Hut and Starbucks, you aren't going to get the full experience," Kaiser said. "A lot of American students have had pretty sheltered lives, and it's important to realize what else is out there."

One American student in a study program in Chile — a country that's recently been plagued by student and teacher protests, demanding educational reform — is the epitome of what it means to be flexible when studying abroad. "She's been in midst of these riots and strikes," Kaiser said, explaining that the effort to coordinate students and faculty so they can attend class has been a challenge. "It's an experience you can't duplicate anywhere — being in the middle of an upheaval."

But most law students don't have to worry about being the next Ilan Grapel, the Emory Law student who was arrested and detained for four months while working this past summer in Egypt.

Law school summer study abroad programs are organized, safe and focused on education. Plus, in today's world, having an understanding of international law or the legal processes in another country can be invaluable. Any overseas experience you have on your resume could give you the boost you need in today's job market.

The National Jurist has pulled together the annual guide to study abroad programs, with details on programs, including deadlines and dates. Programs are divided into 10 geographic regions, with London and China set apart as their own regions due to the large number of offerings.

Most programs teach similar material, such as comparative law between the United States and the host country. Some focus on specialty topics, such as criminal or constitutional law. Most experts suggest that students should choose a geographic region first and then the subject matter. But make sure the courses match your interest and career objectives.

Cost is also a big factor. Tuition can range from less than $2,000 to more than $9,000, with students earning between two and six credits. Students should pay close attention to whether tuition includes room and board, special trips or course materials.

Many students find that tuition costs are the same in the U.S. as for study abroad programs. And students can live on the same budget if they stay in student housing at foreign schools. Airfare can be costly, so you may want to do a lot of sightseeing and other travel as part of the trip. Less touristy destinations can be better values, particularly if you are not paying in Euros. For example, it is expensive to get to Korea, but once there it is very affordable. Also, the website MyTab.co allows students to seek out donations from friend and family that can only be applied to their travel abroad.
2012 Malta Summer Law Study Abroad Program
Valletta, Malta

Session One  June 1-29
Comparative Refugee and Asylum Law (2 credits)
Professor Scott Rempell
South Texas College of Law / Houston

Genes, Genomics and International Human Rights (2 credits)
Professor Robert Bohrer
California Western School of Law

International Criminal Law and Procedure (2 credits)
Associate Dean Catherine Burnett
South Texas College of Law / Houston

Comparative Juvenile Justice (2 credits)
Professor Ruth Hargrove
California Western School of Law

Session Two  July 2-13
The United States Supreme Court in Historical Perspective (1 credit)
Chief Justice John G. Roberts, Jr.,
United States Supreme Court
and Professor Richard Lazarus,
Harvard Law School

Refugee and Asylum Law Internship (2 credits)
Professor Elizabeth Dennis
South Texas College of Law / Houston

Global Issues in Contract Law (2 credits)
Professor Jean Fleming Powers
South Texas College of Law / Houston

Comparative and International Copyright Law (2 credits)
Professor Niels Schaumann
William Mitchell College of Law

2012 Prague Summer Law Study Abroad Program
Prague, Czech Republic

Session One  June 1-29
Legal Profession in a Global and Comparative Context
(2 credits)
Professor Katerina Lewinbuk
South Texas College of Law / Houston

Cross-Cultural Negotiation and Dispute Resolution
(2 credits)
Professor Eileen Scallen
William Mitchell College of Law

Comparative Monetary Systems for Financing
Government (2 credits)
Professor Kevin Yamamoto
South Texas College of Law / Houston

International Environmental Law (2 credits)
Professor Stan Cox
New England Law | Boston

Session Two  July 1-7
Comparative Constitutional Law (2 credits)
Professor Rocky Rhodes
South Texas College of Law / Houston

Comparative Criminal Law: Post Conviction (2 credits)
Professor Roberta Thyfault
California Western School of Law

Application Deadline: March 19, 2012
For more information go to: www.stcl.edu/study-abroad - e-mail: wmorrow@stcl.edu
Africa & Middle East

There are seven programs in Africa and 12 in the Middle East.

Africa's countries preach a mix of civil law and common law, both in the south, and Islamic law in the north. Widener Law's Kenya program allows students the best opportunity to see wildlife. Seton Hall Law's program in Tanzania offers a visit to Kruger National Park where you can see elephants, buffalo and black rhinoceros. Also, you can take a trek up the 19,000-foot-tall Mount Kilimanjaro. Head even further south to one of three programs in Cape Town, South Africa and climb (or take a revolving cable car) to the top of Table Mountain.

Fordham Law's Ghana program allows students to learn in the West African center of international business and enterprise. And Seton Hall's program in Cairo, Egypt, allows students to learn about Islamic law.

There are six programs in Israel, where you can learn about the Arab-Israeli conflict and other topics. Israel's trade and investment classes pick apart the country's economic and legal issues, with topics covering intellectual property, copyright law and the impact of trade agreements. Take off on weekends to areas like the Dead Sea, Jerusalem's Old City, The World Bank, Jordan Valley and Masada National Park.

Turkey, modeled after Swiss civil law of 1907, aims to westernize its society — both politically and culturally. Three programs offer the opportunity to study about business and international law. Students on Santa Clara Law's program can then extern in Istanbul, Kuwait or Dubai. Seton Hall offers a program in Jordan, where you can learn about Islamic banking and finance.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Course Focus</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Application Contact</th>
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<tr>
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<td>April 8</td>
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<td>April 15</td>
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<td>April 2</td>
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<td>March 27</td>
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<td>March 1</td>
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<td>March 15</td>
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</table>

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Summer Program in Chile and Argentina

JUNE 3 - JULY 2, 2012

Come study in two countries that present important perspectives regarding human rights issues, efforts towards legal reform, and steps toward reconciliation. Visit historical sites, governmental and legal institutions, meet officials from human rights organizations and participate in cultural activities.

Our partner institutions: Universidad Vina del Mar and Universidad Palermo
Host cities are Valparaiso, Chile and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

valpo.edu/law/
registrar/studyabroad/chile
There are 32 summer programs offered in the Americas, with six in Canada, seven in Mexico, five in Central America, three in the Caribbean and 11 in South America. South America's law system is one of the most unified in the world, with countries abiding by civil law systems. All countries recently signed up to the Union of South American Nations agreement, which shoots to establish a system of supra-national law along the lines of the European Union. Take a look at the approaches to human rights in Chile and Argentina, which recently emerged from periods of human rights abuse. Both continue to grapple with the need to protect human rights while addressing significant social issues. Also, three of the five pro-United States programs in Costa Rica focus on international human rights. Brazil, home to two programs, is a prime place to study south of the border. Its cultural capital is Rio de Janeiro, best known for its beaches, carnivals, football and music. Georgia State University College of Law and Tulane University Law School teamed up to offer a pro-
For 20 years, Southwestern has offered popular summer law programs around the world. Pick your destination... Make the most of your summer!

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA • MAY 27 - JUNE 29, 2012
www.swlaw.edu/argentinasummer
Offered in collaboration with the Schools of Law of the Universidad de Buenos Aires and the Universidad del Salvador. Latin American and international law courses. Judicial externships available to Spanish speaking students. Contact Anne L. Wilson at (213) 738-5707 or argentina@swlaw.edu.

GUANAJUATO, MEXICO • JUNE 3 - JULY 1, 2012
mexicanlawclasses.unm.edu
Offered by the consortium of law schools of the Universidad de Guanajuato, University of New Mexico, Southwestern Law School and Texas Tech University. Classes in international and comparative law. Externships available to Spanish speaking students. Contact Robyn Cote at (505) 277-6843 or rcoite@unm.edu.

LONDON, ENGLAND • JUNE 17 - JULY 20, 2012
Entertainment & Media Law
www.swlaw.edu/londonent
Presented by Southwestern's Donald E. Biederman Entertainment and Media Law Institute. The only summer abroad law program devoted exclusively to international entertainment and media law. Contact Tamara D. Moore at (213) 738-6602 or institute@swlaw.edu.

LONDON, ENGLAND • JUNE 17 - JULY 6, 2012
Information Technology Law
www.swlaw.edu/summeritlaw
The first summer program of its kind. This groundbreaking program covers cutting-edge international information technology issues. Contact Anne L. Wilson at (213) 738-5707 or summeritlaw@swlaw.edu.

VANCOUVER, CANADA • MAY 27 - JUNE 27, 2012
www.swlaw.edu/vancouversummer
Offered in collaboration with the University of British Columbia Faculty of Law and the International Centre for Criminal Law Reform and Criminal Justice Policy. Comprehensive international and comparative law curriculum including externships. Contact Anne L. Wilson at (213) 738-5707 or studyabroad@swlaw.edu.

www.swlaw.edu/academics/international/summer
## Americas continued

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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
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<td>March 30</td>
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<td>Bogotá</td>
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<td>Ciudad Colón</td>
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<td>Environ. and Human Rights</td>
<td>July 30 - Aug. 14; July 30 - Aug. 21</td>
<td>April 8</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Heredia/San Jose</td>
<td>DePaul University College of Law</td>
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<td>University of Florida Levin</td>
<td>Comp. Environ. Land Use Law</td>
<td>June 10 - July 11</td>
<td>March 23</td>
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<td>Curacao</td>
<td>Willemstad</td>
<td>Hofstra University</td>
<td>Intl. and Comparative Law</td>
<td>Dec. 16 - Jan. 7</td>
<td>Nov. 4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Cayman</td>
<td>George Town</td>
<td>Stetson University College of Law</td>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>Dec. 26 - Jan. 7</td>
<td>Nov. 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala</td>
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<td>University of the Pacific</td>
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<td>International Law</td>
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<td>March 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Puebla</td>
<td>University of San Francisco</td>
<td>Human rights and IP</td>
<td>May 27 - June 17</td>
<td>April 16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Americas continued from page 42**

Program in the 10 million-person city, taking advantage of learning opportunities about its exploding economy and rising status as one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world. Take a class in Sustainable Development and Environmental Law.

If you're looking to stay closer to the U.S., consider one of the seven programs in Mexico. American University Washington College of Law's program is held at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México in Mexico City, located at the center of Mexican academic life. It studies how law contributes to the development of the country and society. Other programs are held in Guadalajara, Cuernavaca, Guanajuato and even in Tijuana, just across the border from San Diego. There are also three programs in the Caribbean, which focus on international law.

Finally, Canada offers seven options — in all of the country's major cities — from French-speaking Quebec to Vancouver on the west coast.
DePaul University College of Law offers study abroad programs in some of the world’s most captivating cities. Our unique immersion experiences focus on international legal issues ranging from financial transactions to protecting human rights, while providing students an opportunity to enjoy the history and culture of another country.

Beijing, China
International Transactions in the Asia-Pacific Region
May 21 – June 15, 2012

Sorrento, Italy
Comparative Constitutional Law, Transnational Litigation and International Dispute Resolution
June 4 – June 27, 2012

Madrid, Spain
European Human Rights, Business & Commercial Law
June 28 – July 20, 2012

Prague, Czech Republic and Vienna, Austria
Global Employment Law & Business Transactions
July 23 – August 16, 2012

Heredia, Costa Rica
Human Rights Law in the Americas
July 30 – August 21, 2012

Buenos Aires, Argentina
Legal Dimensions of Doing Business in Latin America
December 28, 2011 - January 8, 2012

Sorrento, Italy, pending ABA approval.
All other programs are ABA-approved.
Please visit our website for additional program details.

law.depaul.edu/studyabroad
There are 32 programs across Asia — from Australia to Japan — with more than half in China.

Five of the programs are in Australia, which is far more expensive than mainland Asia. Sydney, recently named the favorite spot by Condé Nast Traveler, isn’t a tough sell with its Harbour Bridge, the sails of the Opera House and Bondi Beach. Opt for a full semester abroad down under in Melbourne with the Thomas M. Cooley Law School during the country’s warm season. The program also takes you to New Zealand. Teaching styles between U.S. and Australian professors are strikingly similar, which can be attributed, in part, to its shared common law practice.

Head into mainland Asia and find the oldest and most internationalized university in Korea, Yonsei University, offered through American University. Founded in 1950, the school aims to cultivate lawyers equipped with a strong sense of social justice. Or study business law or criminal law at one of the other three programs in Seoul. Spend a summer at one of two programs in Tokyo, Japan — one of the world’s economic and financial centers where students can study issues in international trade and intellectual property law. Michigan State also offers a program in Kyoto, Japan’s ancient capital and home to numerous temples and historical sites. Further to the south, Santa Clara offers a program in Singapore, with the opportunity to do an externship in Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam or India. Touro College of Law offers a program in Vietnam, and one in India where you can visit the Taj Mahal and study in the foothills of the Himalayas.

China

The number of programs in China has exploded in recent years, with 17 being offered this coming summer.

If it’s informative classes on international business and intellectual property law, culture and cuisine you’re after, China’s your country. Just be wary of the culture shock you can expect to face — especially when it comes to technology.

“I’ve never been in a communist country before, and I’d never seen a disclaimer on the bottom of Google searches, filtering out results. You can’t access YouTube or Facebook,” said Pamela Westfall, who went to Stetson University’s summer abroad program in China’s third-biggest city of Tianjin. “You don’t really appreciate it here in America because our access to information is unlimited, whereas in China it’s completely restricted.”

The mixture of civil law and socialist law in China, contrasted with the perspective from a U.S. law system, gets minds thinking. Despite the two countries hav-
ing wildly different government and law systems, they can still conduct international business between one another on a regular basis.

During free time on the weekends, stop by the Forbidden City Beijing, the best preserved imperial palace in China and the largest ancient palatial structure in the world, or take a hike along the Great Wall, which spans across nine cities in northern China.

Cultural cuisine, like the Beijing duck dinner experience, lets diners experience the famous way they cook the foul in China. Family-style dinners reflect how locals view their culture as a collective society, sitting around a lazy susan stocked with the local delicacies.

### Asia & Australia

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<tr>
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<th>City</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Course Focus</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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**Penn State Law**

**2012 Summer Programs**

For more information and online registration, visit law.psu.edu

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**MONTRÉAL**

May 14 - June 15

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**FLORENCE**

June 24 - July 21

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**THE HONORABLE SAMUEL A. ALITO JR.**

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States

**Distinguished Guest Jurist**

**FLORENCE — July 11-19**

Photo: Steve Petteway, Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States
## Asia & Australia continued

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Foreign Study Abroad Programs

Berlin Germany
June 4 -
June 27, 2012

Seoul, Korea
June 5 -
June 29, 2012

Merida, Mexico
December 2012- January 2013

Mississippi College School of Law offers three study abroad programs that bring international law alive. For more information, contact Susan Copeland at scopelan@mc.edu or 601.925.7188.

www.law.mc.edu

MC Law is accredited by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools and a charter member of the International Association of Law Schools.
British Isles
There are 40 programs in the British Isles, with 18 in London alone.

The Valparaiso University Cambridge Center welcomes summer students with programs taught by distinguished alumni and guest lecturers from the host community. Past faculty have included United States Supreme Court Justices Antonin Scalia, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Clarence Thomas and Chief Justice William Rehnquist. It is one of four programs at the second-oldest university in the English-speaking world.

The oldest university, however, is Oxford, founded in 1096. There are six programs offered in Ireland, including Fordham and Duquesne University School of Law programs that are both in Dublin and Belfast, Northern Ireland. There are two programs in Scotland, Baltimore's Aberdeen program and American University's Dundee program that focuses on international business law and natural resources.

London
London has always been the most popular destination for law students. That's no surprise. It is a top place to see international law and financial law in action, between the presence of Parliament and Lloyd's of London, the world's leading insurance market. Its position as the publishing and media capital of Europe also makes it a great place to study comparative and international aspects of intellectual property law.

This summer it has an added draw — the 2012 Summer Olympics. While the logistics of working around the July 27 to Aug. 12 games has led some schools to cancel their program, there are still 18 moving forward. And some are taking advantage of the opportunity.

For example, some lucky students in the Stetson University program will get tickets to the Olympics for basketball, soccer and volleyball events. Its semester fall program, with 15 to 20 students, will start a couple of days later than originally scheduled, on Aug. 14, to give students the chance to attend the games before diving into academics.

The University of Miami School of Law will let students reside in London during the entire games and will pair that with a course called The Olympic Games and The Law, that will include a ticket to an Olympic game and a weekend excursion to Stratford, Oxford, Bath and Stonehenge.

"We expect this summer to be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for our students," said Michael Scott, professor and director of Southwestern Law School's London summer program in international information technology. "We have done several things that will (we hope) ensure that this year's program will not be negatively impacted by the Olympics."

The program will end two weeks sooner than before, putting its last day three weeks before the beginning of the Olympics. Scott hopes students will take advantage of the smorgasbord of pre-Olympics events, like concerts, art exhibits and athletic competitions.

Southern University Law Center in Baton Rouge, La., secured 50 rooms for its six-week program in London from June 25 to Aug. 3.

"The good news is we have some of the very few rooms in London available at a reasonable price," said Maurice Franks, professor of law, who attributes the deal to Southern University's new partnership with the University College London.

Franks encourages students to buy event tickets for the Olympics now, some of which cost as little as 20 pounds, or about $30.
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Contact Prof. Philip Hamilton:

phamilton@nesl.edu

Jeffrey P. Minear, Counselor to the Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, will teach in this summer's program.
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Northern Europe
Northern Europe is flush with programs, with 11 in The Netherlands, nine in Germany, five in Switzerland, five in Austria, four in Belgium and six in the Scandinavian countries. Some of the programs take students to multiple locations.

Relish in Amsterdam’s rich assortment of recreational activities and proximity to The Hague, home to more than 150 international organizations. Students can visit the International Criminal Court and the International Court of Justice.

While pricey, consider a ski trip in the Swiss Alps. During June and July, there’s snow and daylight is almost around the clock. There are 10 programs that are held, at least in part, in Switzerland.

Germany’s programs include a strong focus on intellectual property and European Union law. There are five programs in Austria, with four others that visit both Austria and countries in East Europe.

The University of Helsinki, founded in 1640, is the oldest and largest university in Finland. Established as a more traditional educational institution, the pace of study is usually left up to the individual and there is an emphasis on the student’s own initiative and individual work. Finland has a long and deeply rooted Nordic legal tradition, and a great awareness of the importance of a just and effective international legal order.

The Faculty of Law in Oslo is the oldest and largest educational and research institution within the field of law in Norway. In addition to the traditional fields of study within law, researchers also explore varied aspects of law, such as environmental law, e-commerce, human rights law and maritime law.

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**BEIJING**  •  5.26–6.23  •  LUC.edu/law/china

**ROME**  •  6.23–7.21  •  LUC.edu/law/rome

Optional field study in Strasbourg, France  •  7.22–7.31
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<td>Mississippi College School of Law</td>
<td>European Union Law and Global Issues in Corporate Law</td>
<td>June 4 - June 27</td>
<td>April 1</td>
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<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Touro College</td>
<td>Humanity &amp; Law</td>
<td>May 29 - June 30</td>
<td>March 27</td>
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<td>Fall: March 1; March 25; Feb. 13 (Internship)</td>
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</table>

**Study Abroad**

**London**

**Certificate Program in Global Arbitration Law and Practice: National and Transborder Perspectives**

- **June 24 - July 27, 2012**
- **Application deadline April 16, 2012**
- **6 law school credits**

A joint venture with Professor Thomas E. Carboneau (Orlando Distinguished Professor of Law, Penn State Dickinson School of Law), in cooperation with The School of International Arbitration, Queen Mary, University of London

**Study Abroad Budapest**

**Mediation and Other Methods to Foster Democratic Dialogue**

- **June 4 - 15, 2012**
- **Application deadline April 16, 2012**
- **3 law school credits**

A joint venture with Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in cooperation with Central European University
### Northern Europe continued

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<td>Water Law course</td>
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<td>Norwegian judicial and social systems</td>
<td>May 20 - June 22</td>
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<td>International IP and Business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
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<td>Intl. IL, Human Rights, Labor, and Dispute Settlement</td>
<td>June 19 - July 6</td>
<td>April 16</td>
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### Summer Abroad with Whittier Law School

**Barcelona, Spain**  
*Sexual Orientation Law*  
Offered in collaboration with UCLA School of Law's Williams Institute  
July 2 - 31, 2012

**Nanjing, China**  
*International Business Law*  
Children's Rights Law  
July 8 - 28, 2012

**Tel Aviv, Israel**  
*International and Comparative Law*  
July 1 - 26, 2012

**Mexico City, Mexico**  
*International and Comparative Law*  
June 10 - 29, 2012

**Santander, Spain**  
*International and Comparative Law with Family Law Focus*  
May 25 - June 22, 2012

**Toulouse, France**  
*Entertainment Law*  
Intellectual Property Law  
June 29 - July 27, 2012

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**All programs are ABA accredited.**

For more information please contact:  
Associate Dean Calvin D. Peeler  
cpeeler@law.whittier.edu  
(714) 444-4141 ext. 111

[www.law.whittier.edu/studyabroad](http://www.law.whittier.edu/studyabroad)
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<td>Zagreb, Zadar</td>
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<td>July 15 - Aug. 11</td>
<td>April 15</td>
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<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<td>Intl. and Comparative Law</td>
<td>June 1 - June 29; July 1 - July 7</td>
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<td>July 8 - July 29</td>
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<td>Global Employment Law &amp; Bus. Transactions</td>
<td>July 23 - Aug. 16</td>
<td>May 1</td>
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<td>European Public Law</td>
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<td>June 4 - June 27</td>
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<td>Rule of Law; EU/US Comparative Law</td>
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<td>April 1, 2012</td>
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<td>June 30 - July 28</td>
<td>March 15</td>
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Eastern Europe

The region, with its stark language and cultural differences, shares one historical bond: All stood behind the Iron Curtain before its collapse. Russia’s legal, economic, social and cultural foundations are undergoing a historic transition, and it’s a unique time to study the ongoing reform of its legal institutions and law through Continental European Law influences.

**Moscow State University**, the oldest university in Russia, offers such classes as Comparative Russian and European Constitutional Law, which covers the fundamentals of the constitutional systems of Russia and Europe, while Comparative Judicial Systems studies the organization, structure and jurisdiction of the court systems in the U.S., Russia and other European countries, accentuated by tours to the courts and the Duma.

Take a trip to Prague, the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic, to check out the Dancing Building, Prague Castle or the statue of Charles Bridge that connects Prague’s Old Town and New Town. Peruse one of Warsaw’s many palaces or The Chopin Monument in Lazienki Park that celebrates the birthplace of the famous Polish composer.
Southern Europe

Southern Europe offers more programs than any other part of the world, with 51. Italy leads the way with 18 programs. France follows with 14, then Spain with 12. There are also programs in Portugal, Greece and Malta.

The walkable and creative town of Florence provides the perfect backdrop for studying the country's Roman law influences, with courses relating to the creative arts, such as art law, dealing with both fine art and artifacts and intellectual property.

The University of Perugia, one of the oldest universities in Europe, is considered one of the most prestigious law programs in Italy and attracts students from around the world (recently, Perugia was most famous for the site of the Amanda Knox murder trial).

The Greek isles of Rhodes and Spetses boast courses influenced by its German and French law roots, covering admiralty and maritime law, comparative law, the Law of European Communities, international sale of goods, negotiation and mediation of international business transactions. During down time, take a tour of Acropolis and the Parthenon or Syntagma Square's Parliament Building in Athens, which is considered one of the safest capital cities in the world. Hop on a ferry across the Mediterranean Ocean and arrive in Italy's Brindisi, at the heel of the boot. Bounce around Venice, Rome and Venice via train and snap away at the one-of-a-kind museums and historical structures.

Barcelona is Spain's commercial capital, a center of international law practice on the Mediterranean. One taste of the country's tapas, wines, nightlife and seashore — all of which can be reached by high-speed rail — and it's no wonder that Spanish students aren't obsessed with their schoolwork like many Americans are, as they'd rather embrace a work/life balance and value family time. They also have a superior appreciation for the arts, culture and are more liberal in general.

France typically requires a fluency in French and has more of a rigid teaching practice. Most of the American study abroad programs are taught in English and focus on international and comparative law. Must-see bets in Paris include the Lourve, Notre Dame Cathedral and the Champs-Elysees. Catch a glimpse of many other sights with a trip down the Seine River.

## Southern Europe

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<th>Course Focus</th>
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<td>June 22 - Aug. 13</td>
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Fontana del Moro, Piazza Navona, Rome, Italy
ALL COURSES ARE 3 CREDITS—STUDENTS MUST ENROLL IN BOTH SESSIONS FOR A TOTAL OF 6 CREDITS

session 1

JUNE 21 – JULY 16, 2012
GREECE & ITALY
Including 4-Day Aegean Cruise
ATHENS/AEGEAN CRUISE/OLYMPIA/DELPHI/CORFU/SORRENTO/POMPEI/Siena/SAN GIMIGNANO/FLORENCE/VENICE

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Professor MICHAEL H. GRAHAM
University of Miami School of Law

or

JUNE 24 – JULY 16, 2012
LONDON SUMMER PROGRAM
INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS

Professor VIRGINIA MANTOUVALOU
University College London

GLOBAL LAWYERING

Professor JOHN A. FLOOD
University of Westminster, England

session 2

JULY 23 – AUGUST 13, 2012
LONDON "OLYMPIC" PROGRAM

THE OLYMPIC GAMES AND THE LAW

Professor JILL PILGRIM
Precise Advisory Group, New York

INTERNATIONAL SALES LAW

Professor ROBERT E. ROSEN
University of Miami School of Law

FOR MORE INFO: law.miami.edu/summerabroadprograms
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<td>France</td>
<td>Chamonix</td>
<td>Seton Hall University School of Law</td>
<td>International Human Rights</td>
<td>Dec. - Jan.</td>
<td>Oct. 15</td>
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For more information, visit studyabroad.law.msu.edu.
Goodbyes to those we lost in 2011

Staff Reports

Published Sunday, January 1, 2012 Updated: Monday, January 2, 2012 - 11:03pm
Every year, we say goodbye to people who have made our community or culture better, challenged us or touched our hearts. There is no way to mention them all, but here are a few of the people we lost this year who meant a great deal to the Athens area:

**FELTON JENKINS JR., 68**

A retired lawyer, Felton Jenkins was a dedicated member of the University System of Georgia Board of Regents. Colleagues recalled how thorough he was in his duties – reading every word of the massive amounts of information sent to the regents and visiting every one of the system’s 35 campuses.

He earned undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Georgia in 1963 and 1965, before going on to a long career with the King & Spalding firm and retiring in Madison. He also worked with various nonprofits, including the Georgia Justice Project, an organization that helps people turn their lives around after they have served prison sentences.

Jenkins died Jan. 1 after a battle with brain cancer.

**JOHN ELVIN TAYLOR, 83**

John Elvin Taylor served on the Clarke County school board, the Athens City Council and the consolidated Athens-Clarke, helping to set the example and break ground for future black leaders in Athens.
Taylor served in the Army during World War II. He later worked in the insurance business in Athens and gave job opportunities to many young black men.

Beyond his political service, Taylor was a member of the Rotary Club, a troop leader with the Boy Scouts and was active in the NAACP.

Taylor died Jan. 1 of an extended illness.

GARRIE VEREEN, 49

Longtime Widespread Panic equipment manager Donald Garrie Vereen died on Feb. 16.

Vereen had been with the band since 1991, and had recently returned to work after recovering from a brain hemorrhage. That type of brain injury can lead to depression, and Vereen, who lost his son in an accident in 2009, took his own life.

Well-respected and liked in the music industry, Vereen was recalled for his dedication to his craft and to his friends.

TYLER MOON, 14

In his short time, Tyler Fortson Moon excelled in and out of the classroom.
He was captain of the Madison County Middle School football team, volunteered with an organization for special-needs students and held a spot on the school’s honor roll.

The entire Madison County community grieved when a lawn mower he was riding overturned on Spratlin Mill Road on April 8, killing the popular teen.

SHERRIE FORD, 64

A brilliant businesswoman though her academic degrees were in English, Sherrie L. Ford and a business partner bought a failing factory in Athens and turned it Power Partners, one of the largest female-owned companies in the country.

Ford also co-owned Change Partners, a management consulting and training company specializing in the manufacturing industry, and held majority ownership of Gap Partners, a Rabun Gap customized metal design and fabrication company. She started the Center for Continuous Improvement in 1991 at Athens Tech.

Ford succumbed in April to stomach cancer.

EVAN ESCOE AND SAMUEL HART

The 10-year-old best friends were killed in a tragic crash on U.S. Highway 441 on June 3.

Although they lived in different parts of Madison County and went
to different schools, the boys loved to play outdoors together and were looking forward to middle school, when they would be in the same classes.

HAMILTON MCWHORTER, 98

Hamilton McWhorter Jr., who served as secretary of the state Senate from 1967 to 1992, and whose family donated the Shaking Rock Park land to Lexington, died Oct. 18 at the Lenbrook Retirement Community in Atlanta. He was 98.

LARRY MUNSON, 89

Legendary voice of the Georgia Bulldogs, Larry Munson died Nov. 20.

Munson's long broadcasting career included stints at the University of Wyoming, Vanderbilt and with the Atlanta Braves. He also hosted a weekly fishing show for 23 years in Nashville, Tenn., and a winter fishing tournament off Highway 11 in Mansfield.

But he is best known for his play-by-play announcing of Georgia football games, which started in 1966 and continued for more than four decades.
Lawyer Snapshot: Amanda Eaton Ferrelle

From staff

Age: 33

Family: I'm married to fellow attorney Rice Ferrelle and we have our hands full with son Connor (2 years) and daughter Kennedy (6 months).

Pets: Mack the Chocolate Lab (2 1/2 years)

Education: University of Georgia School of Law — and, yes, the Bedell Firm still hired me.

Admitted to the Bar: 2004

Employed by: The Bedell Firm

Field of practice: Commercial litigation.


Community involvement: Big Brothers Big Sisters. I have been matched with my Little Sister, Diamond Williams (age 15), for the past seven years.

How did you get involved?
I simply called Big Brothers Big Sisters and they welcomed me as a volunteer.

What have you learned/achieved through the experience?
I am continually inspired by Diamond and have witnessed many times over the past seven years how much someone with limited means can achieve through hard work, belief in themselves and the support of family and friends. Diamond has made the honor roll with all As and Bs every year I have known her — even in her advanced placement classes at Faxon High School. She was recently selected as one of only 40 students in Northeast Florida to participate in the "People to People" student ambassador program. As part of this program, Diamond will travel to several countries in Europe for three weeks (she has never been on an airplane before!) and will meet with government officials, student groups and other community leaders. The student ambassadors will learn about the government, educational systems and cultures of these countries. Needless to say, it will be an amazing experience for Diamond and the other students.

How can someone else get involved?
The cost of participating in the People to People program will be quite difficult for Diamond's parents, who also have four younger daughters, to afford. If you would like to help Diamond have this experience, Big Brothers Big Sisters will be accepting charitable donations made on Diamond's behalf. You can pay by cash or check made payable to Big Brother Big Sisters of Northeast Florida and make sure to note that any payment is for Diamond Williams. Your charitable donations can be mailed to Big Brothers Big Sisters of Northeast Florida, 3100 University Blvd. S., Suite 120, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Thank you very much for supporting Diamond!

What was the last book you read or are reading?
The majority of the books I read now are children's books. Our favorite right now is "Llama Llama Red Pajama."
Former U.S. Rep. Jenkins dies at 78

From Staff and Wire Reports

Former U.S. Rep. Ed Jenkins, a Democrat who represented north Georgia in Congress from 1977 to 1993, died Sunday after a long illness. He was 78.

His daughter, Janice Jenkins, said early Monday that the former congressman died at Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta.

Jenkins was elected to Congress in 1976, the same year that another Georgian, Jimmy Carter, was elected president. He served on the House Budget and Ways and Means committees.

"Mr. Jenkins was a great person who did a great job as our congressman. He was very well liked," said Whitfield County Democratic Party Chairwoman Judy Dirks. "He was very well respected in this area."

Jenkins graduated from Young Harris College and the University of Georgia School of Law.

He served in the Coast Guard, as U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, as an attorney in private practice and as an aide to his predecessor Phil Landrum before being elected to Congress. The Almanac of American Politics described him in 1990 as "one of the smartest operators on Capitol Hill." The publication praised his dispassionate questioning of Oliver North during the Iran-Contra hearings and cited his efforts to protect the textile industry.

"He was unique and one of a kind," his daughter said.

Margaret Ball, Whitfield County representative to the state Democratic Party Committee, recalls a visit Jenkins made to Dalton when he was serving in Congress.

"He gave me a Cabbage Patch doll, which I treasure," she said. "I really admired him. He was a true Democrat. He represented everyone. He was very fair, very strong."

After retiring from Congress, Jenkins remained active in church and civic affairs and served on the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. He would have turned 79 on Wednesday.

"I dealt with him when I was at (Dalton State College), and he was a very strong and effective supporter of education. That was one of the things I really appreciated about him," said Tobias Dirks, a retired educator at DSC.
and husband of Judy.

In addition to his daughter Janice, Jenkins is survived by his wife, Jo; a daughter, Amy; brothers, sisters and two grandchildren.

Visitation will be Friday at Cagle Funeral Home in Jasper from 4 to 8 p.m. Funeral services will be held Saturday at 11 a.m. at the First Baptist Church of Jasper. He will lie in state at Antioch Baptist Church of Blairsville from 1 to 3 p.m. on Sunday and will be interred with military honors in the Antioch Church Cemetery at 3 p.m.

Jenkins, a Democrat who served on the Hill from 1977 to 1993, died at Piedmont Hospital in Atlanta, the AP said.

During his time in Congress, Jenkins served on the Ways and Means, Budget and Ethics committees, as well as the Iran-Contra Investigations Committee. As the AP notes, the longtime congressman was well-known for his questioning of Oliver North in the Iran-Contra hearings.

After retiring from Congress, Jenkins worked as a partner in the consulting firm Winburn & Jenkins in Washington.

"He was unique," his daughter Janice Jenkins told the AP. "He'll be missed by a lot of people. ... He always believed in second chances. He helped a lot of people."

Jenkins graduated from Young Harris College, attended Emory University and graduated from the University of Georgia Law School, as his bio on the the John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Leadership's website notes.

The Georgian left behind his wife Jo, daughters Janice and Amy, and two grandsons.
Revisiting Professional Development for a Changing Profession

Topic No. 1 for training and career advisers attending a recent conference in Washington, D.C., was how current and future generations of lawyers can best respond to the dramatic changes that have been hitting the legal industry. Their message: Learn fast, work smart, think bottom line.

Ari Kaplan
01-03-2012

The legal industry at a watershed moment.

The profession lost 3,100 jobs between November 2010 and November 2011, according to a report released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Meanwhile, The American Lawyer's ninth annual survey of law firm leaders found that Am Law 200 firms continue to experience ongoing billing pressures, performance challenges and economic uncertainty. More than 81 percent of survey respondents said they're seeing an increase in client requests for discounts, and 92 percent said they had experimented with flat fees in 2011.

To address these issues and related concerns, a record number of training and career advisers -- 354 attendees, compared to 288 in 2010 -- recently converged on Washington, D.C., for the 10th anniversary of the Professional Development Institute, where they discussed the dramatic changes in the legal industry and how current and future generations of lawyers can best respond to those changes.

Given that law firms are increasingly experiencing internal and external pressure to provide more efficient service, creative staffing and a fresh look at training structures, innovation was a recurring theme at the two-day event.

"It is an exciting time in the professional development world because many of the old rules don't work anymore and you have the opportunity to be creative," said Kathleen Brady of Kanarek & Brady during her presentation with Gail Parker of Interactive Communication.

Conference participants also repeatedly emphasized the need to justify initiatives with clear bottom-line benefits. "Understanding the client's business has been a direct consequence of the downturn," said David Cruickshank, a partner with Edge International and former director of professional development at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison. He predicted that more firms would implement legal project management protocols, increase their partner development programs, and focus on merit compensation in place of lockstep promotions.

"The pressures on a general counsel are enormous, particularly these days, as he or she struggles to optimize legal services and minimize total legal spending," said Gregory Riggs, a former Delta Air Lines general counsel who now serves as the associate dean for student services and community engagement at Emory University School of Law in Atlanta.

"Associates must grow fast in order to carry their weight and provide value," said Riggs -- a point echoed by The American Lawyer law firm leader survey, with more than half the respondents noting that clients had refused to pay...
for work done by first- and second-year attorneys.

In response to client demands and economic pressures, law firms are taking notice and adjusting their systems. "We are very focused on trying to maximize experiential learning," Gary Karl, the professional training partner at New York's Harter Secrest & Emery, said at the Professional Development Institute gathering. "This is where you have to put your attention to be effective."

Specific ideas that attendees discussed for enhancing professional growth included leveraging pro bono assignments to build key skills, implementing more robust mentoring programs, and using personality tests to enhance individual performance.

The industry's increased interest in effectiveness extends to senior practitioners as well, with conference attendees giving vibrant presentations on upward reviews, talent management and other development strategies. In the face of reports that underperforming partners are among large law firms' biggest disappointments, participants at the December event emphasized the need for firms to combine skills enhancement with practical business development strategies for the sake of their partners as well as their associates.

The goal of relating training to profitability and efficiency is also increasingly hitting home for law schools -- a trend reflected in the larger numbers of law school representatives who registered for this year's Professional Development Institute conference, a 16 percent increase from 2010 and a 150 percent increase from 2009. "Any school presence at all is new and speaks to the rapid change of things at law schools," said James Leipold, executive director of the National Association for Law Placement, which co-sponsored the conference with All-ABA.

Michael Ende, Hofstra University School of Law's assistant dean for career services, emphasized the need for law schools and employers to "work together to better prepare students for the challenges of legal practice."

Beth Shackleford, the director of student professional development at the University of Georgia School of Law, closed the conference with a discussion on how schools can provide dynamic soft skills training and enhance network opportunities for students. Initiatives adopted by schools include doing role-play exercises to help students prepare for events; sponsoring students' attendance at bar association functions; and facilitating conversations with prospective employers and practitioners in specific disciplines.

Ed Jenkins, former Democratic congressman from Georgia, dies at 78

By Emily Langer, Published: January 3

Former U.S. representative Ed Jenkins, a Georgia Democrat who championed the Southern textile industry as a member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, died Jan. 1 at a hospital in Atlanta. He was 78.

His daughter Janice Jenkins Anderson confirmed the death but declined to disclose the cause.

Jenkins represented northern Georgia in the U.S. House from 1977 to 1993. A former assistant U.S. attorney, he developed a low-key, amiable style that earned him respect on Capitol Hill. He often was a bridge between Southern Democrats and their colleagues in the North.

In 1987, during the congressional hearings over the Iran-contra scandal, Rep. Jenkins was placed on a special investigative committee despite his lack of a committee chairmanship or special expertise on the subject. His selection for the panel was regarded as a show of his colleagues’ respect for him.

The Almanac of American Politics once described Jenkins as “one of the smartest political operators on Capitol Hill” and “a man who must be consulted on many legislative issues.”

Part of Jenkins’s influence derived from his friendship with Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), who chaired the Ways and Means Committee.

As a member of that panel, Rep. Jenkins made the textile industry of northern Georgia his chief concern. Like the mills of New England decades earlier, Southern factories were facing withering competition from cheaper labor — this time from abroad.

Jenkins set out to protect his region’s industry from foreign competition. He once warned that a failure to curb imports would make the United States a “weak nation.”

Jenkins showed a maverick streak in 1989, when he opposed Rostenkowski in a debate about capital gains taxes, the taxes paid on the sale of stocks and other assets. Rep. Jenkins went around Rostenkowski to rally support for a bill that would have lowered capital gains taxes. (It later died in the Senate.)

During the Iran-contra hearings, Rep. Jenkins sparred with Marine Corps Lt. Col. Oliver L. North, a National Security Council staff member, who was accused of organizing an exchange in which proceeds from arms sold to Iran were diverted to the contras fighting the Marxist Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

“What concerns me from your testimony,” Rep. Jenkins said to North, “is that not a single official elected by the people of the United States of America had any knowledge about the use” of a secret fund to conduct covert operations.


Edgar Lanier Jenkins was born Jan. 4, 1933, in Young Harris, Ga. He graduated in 1951 from Young Harris College, where one of his classmates was Zell Miller, a future Georgia governor and U.S. senator.

Jenkins served in the Coast Guard before receiving a law degree from the University of Georgia in 1959.

After his service in the House, he formed a D.C.-based tax-and-trade consulting firm. He later worked on his family farm. His chief legislative accomplishments, he said, included successful efforts to preserve wilderness lands and the forests of the North Georgia mountains.

Survivors include his wife of 51 years, Jo Thomasson Jenkins of Jasper, Ga., two children, Janice Jenkins Anderson of Roswell, Ga., and Amy Jenkins Dotson of Jasper; two brothers; three sisters; and two grandchildren.
EOA To Hold 40th Martin L. King, Jr. Celebration

Economic Opportunity Authority for Savannah Chatham County will hold its 40th observance of Dr. Martin L. King Jr.'s birthday on Wednesday, January 11, 2012 noon at the Jewish Educational Alliance, 5111 Abercorn Street, Savannah, GA.

Honorees for 2012 will be retired physician Dr. Wesley J. Ball and Judge Charles Mikell. Dr. Wesley J. Ball epitomizes the concept of the good physician, devoted to the alleviation of human suffering and committed to the healing arts and sciences. He earned the baccalaureate degree from Morehouse College and the M.S. degree from Atlanta University. He studied medicine at Meharry Medical College, from which he received the M.D. degree. His rotating internship at Trumhull Memorial Hospital in Warren, Ohio, was followed by a general surgery residency at the Horner G. Phillips Hospital in St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1964, Dr. Ball came to Savannah, where he has practiced surgery for thirty-three years. He has been on the active medical staffs of Candler, St. Joseph's Hospital, and Memorial Medical Center.

In 1992, he was awarded the Association's Gold Medal for Distinguished Service.

Dr. Ball is currently chairman of the board of directors of the EOA.

Judge Charles Mikell is a native Savannahian. He is an honors graduate of the University of Georgia Law School, where he was a senior editor of the law review and a member of the order of the coif. After law school, he was a trial lawyer in Chatham County before being appointed a state court judge by Governor Joe Frank Harris in 1985. He served as President of the Council of State Court Judges from 1989 to 1990. He was
Elected a Superior Court Judge in 1992.

In our community, Judge Mikell served as Chairman of the King-Tisdell Cottage Foundation, a museum of African-American history and culture, from 1986-1994. Prior to that, in 1982, he had been recruited by Mr. W. W. Law to do the pro bono work to incorporate the Foundation. He was a member of the Board from 1982 to 1998. The program is open to the public. Prior to 1972 there was no continuous local community activity in honor of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. With the exception of Atlanta, Georgia, there were few cities around the United States that paused to honor the slain civil rights leader and his contribution to human rights.

In January, 1972, at 1112 Whitaker Street, the Midtown branch of the local Economic Opportunity Authority began the first celebration among community agencies to keep Dr. Martin Luther King's Memory alive. Two black and two white ministers, along with EOA staff and guests met for an hour in a layman's service that gave rise to one of the country's largest commemorations. On January 13, 1985, the EOA became the first agency to sponsor an ecumenical service. The program was held at the Temple Mickve Israel, 20 East Gordon Street, Savannah, Georgia, Rabbi Saul J. Rubin, Pastor.
Lathrop & Gage Promotes Nine to Partner Status

January 4, 2012

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Jan. 4, 2012) – Lathrop & Gage LLP announced it has elected nine attorneys to partner status: Aaron Bradford, Matthew Corbin, Marshall Honeyman, Matthew Jacober, Travis McCallon, Jack Merritts, Justin Poplin, Bridget Romero, and Charlene Wright.

Aaron Bradford (Business Litigation - Denver): Bradford concentrates his practice in business litigation with experience as lead counsel in trials involving intellectual property, medical defense and complex torts. He has been selected a Colorado Super Lawyer “Rising Star” in litigation since 2009 and was the Denver Bar Association’s 2008 Young Lawyer of the Year. Bradford is currently the chair of the Colorado Pledge to Diversity, co-chair for the Denver Children’s Hospital’s “WHEELS OF JUSTICE,” on the board of directors for the Colorado Campaign for Inclusive Excellence, and a member of the steering committee for the Dean’s Diversity Counsel. He is a graduate of the University of Denver Sturm College of Law.

Matthew Corbin (Business Litigation - Overland Park): Corbin concentrates his practice in business litigation, representing clients in disputes such as breach of contract matters, loan enforcement actions, construction matters, insurance disputes, regulatory matters, business torts and professional liability matters. He is a member of the Earl E. O’Connor American Inn of Court. Corbin is a graduate of the University of Kansas School of Law.

Marshall Honeyman (Intellectual Property - Overland Park): Honeyman practices intellectual property law with an emphasis on advising clients with respect to patent matters. Prior to joining the firm, he worked in the United States Patent and Trademark Office, as both a patent examiner and an associate solicitor. He previously has been selected as a Missouri & Kansas Super Lawyer, was the recipient of the U.S. Patent and Trademark “On the Spot” award, and the U.S. Patent and Trademark Special Achievement Award. Honeyman is a graduate of Washburn University School of Law.

Matthew Jacober (Business Litigation - St. Louis): Jacober focuses his practice on business litigation and has experience in leasing transactions, criminal and civil defense, qui tam defense, enforcement of non-competition covenants, litigation on behalf of homeowners alleging builder or developer fraud and representation of property owners in condemnation proceedings. He previously worked for the Criminal Justice Panel and was a special assistant attorney general for the State of Illinois. Jacober is a graduate of the John Marshall Law School.
Travis McCallon (Intellectual Property – Kansas City): McCallon concentrates his practice on intellectual property matters, primarily assisting clients in patent, trademark, copyright and trade secret litigation, as well as assisting with Internet domain-name dispute via administrative dispute resolution proceedings. He was selected as a “Rising Star” for Missouri & Kansas by Super Lawyers magazine. McCallon is a graduate of the University of Tulsa College of Law.

Jack Merritts (Corporate – Denver): Merritts focuses his practice in corporate and real estate law. He has represented exploration and operating companies in the acquisition, permitting, development and operation of coal, uranium, hardrock mineral and oil and gas projects; individuals, developers and mineral exploration and development companies in acquisition of easements and rights-of-way; and plaintiffs and defendants in complex litigation in federal and state courts in areas including boundary disputes, zoning issues, securities fraud and professional liability. Merritts is a graduate of Harvard Law School.

Justin Poplin (Intellectual Property – Overland Park): Poplin’s practice focuses on transactional and litigated intellectual property matters, primarily assisting clients with patent issues. He is a registered patent attorney and has aided clients with obtaining, enforcing, avoiding infringement, and licensing patents in a wide range of technologies. He also has experience in managing intellectual property portfolios, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets, licensing and confidentiality issues. Poplin is a graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law.

Bridget Romero (Labor & Employment – Kansas City): Romero concentrates her practice in labor and employment law, representing employers in responding to and handling charges of employment discrimination. She has experience litigating age, sex, race, national origin, disability and retaliation claims. Romero also counsels business clients regarding employment agreements, drug testing policies and unemployment claims. She was selected as a “Rising Star” for Missouri & Kansas by Super Lawyers magazine. Romero is a graduate of the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law.

Charlene Wright (Environmental – Kansas City): Wright’s practice focuses on environmental law, specifically energy and pipeline regulatory matters and litigation arising from the construction and operation of natural gas, crude oil, refined products and gas liquid pipelines and the transportation and storage of hazardous materials in North America. She represents clients in compliance, enforcement and permitting matters, as well as defending energy clients in litigation resulting from rupture, leak, fire and explosion in state and federal courts. Wright is a graduate of the University of Missouri-Kansas City School of Law.

About Lathrop & Gage LLP:
A full-service law firm, Lathrop & Gage LLP has more than 320 attorneys in 11 offices nationwide – from Los Angeles to New York. In 2011, Chambers USA ranked Lathrop & Gage’s corporate, environmental, intellectual property, labor and employment, litigation, real estate and transportation teams among the best in their regions. For more information, visit www.lathropgage.com.
Two candidates announce intent to run for Columbia County chief magistrate

By Valerie Rowell

Two local attorneys announced they plan to run for chief magistrate of Columbia County.

Chief Magistrate Bobby Christine announced Friday that he won’t seek re-election because of a possible activation and overseas deployment this year with the Army National Guard.

Associate Magistrate Jason Troiano announced Wednesday that he intends to run for the seat.

“I look forward to serving the people of Columbia County and continuing a tradition, running a strong Magistrate Court,” Troiano said.

Troiano, who was appointed as associate magistrate by Christine in May 2009, also served as an assistant district attorney in the Augusta Judicial Circuit for eight years. The Columbia County native has run a private legal practice since July 2006.

Jason Hasty, of Evans, announced Monday his intention to run for the seat. He resigned as an assistant public defender in December and filed his intent to run for the seat with the Georgia Secretary of State’s office.

“I feel my experience as an attorney, as assistant public defender, and my faith in God will help me make fair and impartial decisions from the bench and represent our community and the courts with the highest morals and integrity our citizens expect,” Hasty said in an e-mail.

Since graduation from Duke University and University of Georgia School of Law, Hasty has served in the Office of Indigent Defense in the Augusta, Cobb and Blue Ridge judicial circuits.

Qualifying for the election will be May 23-25, Columbia County Board of Elections Director Deborah Marshall said.
Thursday, January 05, 2012

Federal judge nominees for N. Ga. district turned back

Senate returns pair to Obama; local senators have objected to one

By R. Robin McDonald, Staff Reporter

The U.S. Senate has sent back to the White House the troubled nominations of a federal public defender and a federal magistrate judge for posts on the federal judicial bench in Atlanta.

The return of the nominations of criminal defense lawyer V. Natasha Perdew Silas and U.S. Magistrate Judge Linda T. Walker does not by itself end their chances to join the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Georgia.

But the Dec. 17 move by the Senate is another suggestion the pair face uphill battles for the lifetime judicial appointments.

George "Buddy" Darden, a former congressman who chaired a committee that in 2009 recommended a slate of potential court nominees—Silas, but not Walker, among them—to Georgia's Democratic congressional delegation, said Wednesday, "The White House either requested or initiated the return. That's my understanding."

Both of Georgia's senators, he said, "had gone on record as being opposed to Natasha Perdew Silas. And the White House regarded them as a pair. And so, when one was not accepted, then they both were withdrawn. ... The next move is up to the White House."

Neither Silas nor Walker could be reached to discuss their nominations.

Christopher Kang, a senior counsel to President Barack Obama who is responsible for federal judicial nominations in the Office of White House Counsel, couldn't be reached for comment.

Lauren Culbertson, a spokeswoman for U.S. Sen. Johnny Isakson, said Isakson wasn't consulted about the decision to return the nominations of Silas and Walker to the White House.

"The decision to return a nomination to the White House is typically made by the two [Senate] leaders [U.S. Sen. Harry Reid, D-Nev., and U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell, R-Ky.] ... and by the chairman of the committee that has jurisdiction [U.S. Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-Vt.]," she said.

Bronwyn LanceChester, a spokeswoman for U.S. Sen. Saxby Chambliss, declined to comment.

Ronald L. Carlson, a law professor at the University of Georgia and a member of the senators' ad-hoc advisory committee, said the White House must now decide if it wants to nominate new candidates or resubmit Walker's and Silas' names.

"We're watching and waiting," he said. "We will be receptive to trying to assist and help with
information once we hear how it's going to come down from the White House."

The president nominated Walker and Silas on Jan. 26, 2011, for two open judicial posts.

In addition to the recommendation from Darden's committee, Silas garnered support from former U.S. attorneys Kent Alexander, Joe D. Whitley, Richard S. Deane and Larry Thompson, who also served as a U.S. deputy attorney general during the George W. Bush administration.

Walker's name was on a short list of three potential nominees that Chambliss and Isakson recommended to the White House in 2010. The other two candidates recommended by the senators were Troutman Sanders partner Mark H. Cohen and Cartersville attorney S. Lester Tate III, who was president last year of the State Bar of Georgia.

After the White House nominated the pair, Isakson and Chambliss both returned blue slips—the Senate's traditional indication that a nominee has received the approval of his or her home state senator—on Walker to the U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee last July, according to a committee spokeswoman, Erica Chabot.

But neither senator returned a blue slip for Silas or sent letters to the committee explaining why they were withholding their support, Chabot told the Daily Report last month. Neither senator would comment to the Daily Report about their opposition to Silas.

Atlanta attorney Emmet J. Bondurant, who wrote a letter to the Judiciary Committee on behalf of Silas, told the Daily Report last month that he understood that "these two nominations were essentially paired," with Walker as the Republican choice and Silas the Democrats' choice.

Chabot also said last month that the Judiciary Committee's understanding was that the White House considered the Walker and Silas nominations as a package deal.

The apparent impasse was further complicated by a tepid rating of Silas by the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary. A "substantial majority" of the ABA's 15-member panel rated her as "qualified," while a minority rated her as "not qualified." Some of Silas' supporters cried political foul, claiming she had received a lower ranking than Walker because she was a public defender, and the ABA committee had grown more politically conservative.

A "substantial majority" of the committee rated Walker as "well qualified" while a minority rated her as "qualified," according to the ABA committee.

There are three possible ratings—"well qualified," "qualified" and "not qualified."

Chabot said Senate rules dictate that pending presidential nominations are returned to the president at the end of a congressional session unless the Senate unanimously consents to allow the nominations to remain in place. At the end of every two-year Congress, nominations that have not been confirmed by the full Senate also are returned, without exception, to the president, she said.

Last year, the Senate returned the judicial nominations of Amy M. Totenberg and Steve Jones to the White House at the end of the 111th Congress, after the Senate failed to vote on their confirmation. But the president renominated them last January, and both were subsequently confirmed.

Walker and Silas were among a dozen nominees—eight of them for federal district and appellate
judgeships—whose names sent back to the White House when the U.S. Senate adjourned last month.
PRESS RELEASE
Duane Morris Names Woody Jameson to Head Firmwide Intellectual Property Practice

January 5, 2012

ATLANTA and PHILADELPHIA, January 5, 2012—Duane Morris LLP has appointed Louis Norwood "Woody" Jameson, the managing partner of the firm's Atlanta office and a well-known IP litigator, to lead the firm's nationally ranked Intellectual Property Practice Group. As of January 1, 2012, Jameson succeeded Lewis Gould, Jr., who assumed the chairmanship of the group in 1999 and led it through more than a decade of significant expansion.

Duane Morris has 140 intellectual property lawyers, patent agents and support staff working across all intellectual property disciplines and technologies. Industry publications, including Intellectual Property Today, IP Law & Business and IP Law360, have consistently ranked Duane Morris among the leading law firms in the United States handling IP work.

"During the past 12 years, under Lew Gould's leadership, our IP practice has emerged as a national powerhouse, and one of the top practices in the country," said Duane Morris Chairman and Chief Executive Officer John Soroko. "Woody Jameson was a natural choice to lead the group. He has proven himself a talented and savvy litigator and a strong leader of our Atlanta office."

"It is a profound honor to lead such an accomplished group of lawyers," Jameson said. "I'm confident that we can build upon our record of client satisfaction and growth."

Soroko noted that two of the firm's three largest practices are now led outside of the firm's Philadelphia headquarters; partner George Nemphos of the Baltimore office was named chair of the Corporate Practice Group in 2010.

"Woody's appointment is yet another step in reinforcing Duane Morris' national character," Soroko said.

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Jameson is a 1988 magna cum laude graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law and a 1984 graduate of the University of North Carolina. Chambers USA: America's Leading Lawyers for Business included Jameson in its listing of leading IP lawyers in Georgia in 2009, 2010 and 2011.

About Duane Morris LLP
Duane Morris LLP, a full-service law firm with more than 700 attorneys in offices across the United States and around the world, offers innovative solutions to the legal and business challenges presented by today's evolving global markets.
Georgia museum receives major collection
Couple donates 100 works by African-Americans

By Howard Pousner
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

5:00 a.m. Thursday, January 5, 2012

Part-time Atlantans Larry and Brenda Thompson, who have amassed one of the country's major private collections of African-American art, are donating 100 works to the Georgia Museum of Art, with the promise of more in the future, and they also will fund a new curatorial position at the Athens museum.

A large touring exhibit drawn from the Thompsons' collection helped open the museum's $20 million, 30,000-square-foot expansion last year. And museum board Chairman Carl Mullis called the couple's contributions, being announced today exclusively in The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, "transformative" for the official state art museum of Georgia.

"It is truly an amazing gift to the museum, to the University of Georgia and to all the people of Georgia," said Mullis, an Atlanta attorney. Included in the donation are pieces by Hale Woodruff, Beauford Delaney, Henry Ossawa Tanner, Wadsworth Jarrell and Radcliffe Bailey.

Larry Thompson, a former U.S. deputy attorney general based in Atlanta and retired general counsel and secretary for PepsiCo, was repeatedly asked "Why Georgia?" during a recent collectors' tour of their home in Greenwich, Conn., the couple's main base since 2005. His response to his bewildered questioners: "We lived in Georgia for 30 years, and so much of who I am is Georgia."

Beyond wanting to give something back to the state where his law career prospered and where he and his wife, a retired Atlanta Public Schools clinical school psychologist, raised two sons (now both attorneys), Thompson said he had "an instant meeting of the minds" when UGA President Michael Adams introduced him to William Eiland, director of the museum.

"I talked to Bill a little about my background, being from a small town [Hannibal] in Missouri, and how important I think it is being able to expand cultural opportunities for kids in small towns all around the state of Georgia," Thompson told the AJC from Connecticut. "We had a very similar vision, and he took it beyond what even I envisioned."

It was Eiland's idea that the couple endow the full-time curatorial position, the Larry D. and Brenda A. Thompson Curator of the African Diaspora. The yet-to-be appointed academic professional will oversee all the museum's African-American and African art holdings, develop special exhibits and educational offerings, conduct research and publish.

The Thompsons said they were both moved by a comment an African-American high school student made after viewing the nationally touring exhibit from their collection, "Tradition Redefined," which includes abstracts, landscapes, figurative pieces, still lifes, works with a European influence, self-taught art and more, with many pieces by Atlanta-based artists.

"They always told me that I could be whatever I wanted to be, that I could be an artist," the student wrote in the feedback book at the University of Maryland's David C. Driskell Center. "But no one ever told me I could create the kind of art I wanted to create."

The collection represented "freedom" to the student, Brenda Thompson said. "We hope other students — black, white
Georgia museum receives major collection | accessAtlanta

or whatever — will see the work and get that same feeling, that you can't just typecast African-American art," she
said.

Brenda Thompson grew up the daughter of a tailor and nurse who only had two works of art hanging in their Salisbury,
N.C., home: a landscape and a depiction of the Last Supper. Larry Thompson's parents, a railroad switchman and a
cook, didn't have money for art, either. But he was nurtured in collecting by a professor during his undergraduate
studies at Missouri's Culver-Stockton College. After the Thompsons married in 1970, he wanted to be surrounded by
art, even checking out paintings from a library.

Today, their collection exceeds 600 works, many purchased directly from artists, many well-known but some
undeservedly obscure, they believe.

"This is something we've grown with for the last 30 or 40 years," said Larry Thompson, who began teaching

"This is something we've grown with for the last 30 or 40 years," said Larry Thompson, who began teaching
corporate and business law at UGA last fall. "It's a lot, and it's a responsibility. ... People have entrusted us with
works, and so it's best to place as many as we can in the next 20 years or so."

Find this article at:

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Georgia Museum of Art announces receipt of collection of American art by African American artists

Henry O. Tanner (American, 1859-1937), Still Life with Apples, 18905. Oil on canvas, 19 1/2 x 25 1/2 inches.

ATHENS, GA.- The Georgia Museum of Art at the University of Georgia announces Larry D. and Brenda A. Thompson's donation of a prominent collection of works by African American artists. The couple will also fund an endowment to support a new curatorial position at the museum known as the Larry D. and Brenda A. Thompson Curator of the African Diaspora.

Larry Thompson announced the donation and endowment support at a panel discussion held at GMOA in conjunction with the exhibition "Tradition Redefined: The Larry and Brenda Thompson Collection of African American Art" on March 24, 2011, part of the 50th-anniversary celebration of the desegregation of the University of Georgia.

The agreement between the museum, UGA and the Thompsons was recently finalized and secured an initial donation of paintings, prints and sculpture by African American artists. The gift complements and enriches the original donation of 100 American paintings by Alfred Heber Holbrook, who founded the Georgia Museum of Art with his gift in 1945. The Thompsons’ gift initially includes 37 works, many of which appeared in the exhibition "Tradition Redefined," which was on display at the museum from January 30 to March 28, 2011.

"Tradition Redefined" featured 72 works by 67 black artists typically not recognized in the traditional narratives of African American art. The exhibition was organized by the David C. Driskell Center for the Study of the Visual Arts and Culture of African Americans and the African Diaspora at the University of Maryland, College Park. Larry and Brenda Thompson collect the work of both celebrated artists and artists considered emerging, regional or lesser known.
Georgia Museum of Art announces receipt of collection of American art by African Americans. The Thompsons' desire to give more works to the museum in the coming years.

The new Larry D. and Brenda A. Thompson Curator of the African Diaspora will be a full-time academic professional who will oversee the museum's collection of paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings and archives by African and African American artists, will conduct research and publish the results, and will develop special exhibitions, lectures and symposia and other educational events for university and general audiences. The curator will actively seek acquisitions for the permanent collection and will be available as adjunct faculty at the Lamar Dodd School of Art, working with faculty from other areas, such as UGA's African American Cultural Center, to expand multidisciplinary programming at the university. The curator will work with the staff of the museum to enhance public knowledge of art by African Americans within the contexts of American history, of African history and of social, practical and creative expression.

Both Larry and Brenda Thompson have significant ties to UGA and the museum. Larry joined the law school at UGA this fall as the John A. Sibley Professor in Corporate and Business Law. Having served as former deputy attorney general for the United States and former senior vice president of government affairs, general counsel and secretary for PepsiCo., he will be teaching in the areas of corporate law and white-collar crime. Thompson has been a visiting professor and guest speaker at the university several times since 2001. Previously, he was a partner in the Atlanta office of King & Spalding and served as the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, where he directed the Southern Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force and was a member of the Attorney General's Economic Crime Council.

Thompson has received a variety of accolades for his work over the years, including the Edmund Jennings Randolph Award for outstanding contributions to the accomplishment of the Department of Justice's mission and the Federal Bar Association's Outstanding Litigator Award. He has also served as a Senior Fellow with the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., and was recently elected to the Washington Post Company's Board of Directors. Thompson earned his bachelor's degree from Culver-Stockton College, his master's from Michigan State University and his law degree from the University of Michigan.

Brenda Thompson has long been a patron and leader in the arts. She currently serves on the Board of Trustees for the Barnes Foundation and the Board of the Clark Atlanta University Art Galleries. She joined the Georgia Museum of Art's Board of Advisors in fall 2011. She received her PhD in clinical psychology from Saint Louis University in 1980 and was an assistant professor at Morehouse College in the department of psychology before focusing on child and adolescent mental health, first as a clinical psychologist and then as a school psychologist.

Some traditional art by African Americans relates directly to West African cultures. This connection is more pronounced in Georgia and neighboring coastal states than in any other place in North America, and the sensibilities of modern African American artists are, likewise, tied to and underpinned by cultural patterns that emerged from Africa. Modernism in Western art has an important African ingredient. By combining these two disciplines, the Georgia Museum of Art will create a specialized field with innovative teaching and research possibilities and one that will be of special relevance to the university and the state. The combined area also will enhance the current curatorial interests of American art, European art and decorative arts, particularly the decorative arts of Georgia and the South, which are the primary focus of the museum's Henry D. Green Center for the Study of the Decorative Arts.

**Today's News**

January 6, 2012

- Woman damages painting worth more than $30M at Denver's new Clyfford Still Museum
- Christie's January sale "The Art of France" celebrates 18th century French paintings
- Pablo Picasso painting at Notre-Dame to highlight Bonhams Impressionist & Modern Art auction
- Rare and rediscovered paintings lead Christie's Old Master paintings and drawings sales
- Time cloak created: How an art thief can walk into a museum and steal a painting
- New Hampshire dealer selling 1878 Alexander Graham Bell note with phone sketch
- Photoreporter Eve Arnold, first woman admitted into Magnum agency, dies at 90
- Georgia Museum of Art announces receipt of collection of American art by African American artists
- PBS announces new reality competition show from the producers of Antiques Roadshow
- Creative Spirit: Outstanding examples of the Art of David C. Driskell at DC Moore Gallery
- Bertola's to auction the Richard T. Claus Collection of nautical toys and boats in May

**Most Popular Last Seven Days**

1. British artists David Hockney and Damien Hirst feud over use of assistants
2. Two archaeological sites surveyed on Mount Ararat
3. Comprehensive tour of Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater: Virtual tour now available for the iPad
4. Jonathan Paul Ive, the designer behind Apple's products, knighted in the United Kingdom
5. On Gustav Klimt's 150th birthday, Vienna's Belvedere marks 2012 as the Klimt Year
7. Sylvia Plath: Her Drawings and Dadaist Volumes at The Mayor Gallery
8. Beloved pop artist James Rizzi, author of unusual projects worldwide, dies at 61
9. John Edward Buchanan Jr., Director of Fine Arts Museums of San Francisco, dies at 68
10. Apple 'threatens legal action' over Steve Jobs action doll
Georgia Museum of Art announces receipt of collection of American a...


"The Greatest Grid: The Master Plan of Manhattan, 1811-2011" celebrates bicentennial of audacious plan

Peter Liversidge's new exhibition "Where We Begin" at the Sean Kelly Gallery in New York

2012 Drawing Prize of the Daniel & Florence Guerlain Contemporary Art Foundation

Titian's Diana and Actaeon goes on tour

Klemens Gasser & Tanja Grunert present Zefrey Throwell Ocularpation: Wall Street

Forum Gallery presents Out of Sight, Imaginary Landscapes by Tula Telfair

Furor after New Jersey hometown removes Landon plaque

Bonnie and Clyde guns to be auctioned in Missouri
Three local attorneys have now announced plans to run for chief magistrate of Columbia County. Chief Magistrate Bobby Christine announced last month that he won’t seek re-election because of a possible activation and overseas deployment this year with the U.S. Army National Guard.

Christopher Hudson announced Thursday that he intends to seek the seat in next year’s election.

“As a lifelong Columbia County resident, I understand the importance of this position to the citizens of Columbia County,” Hudson wrote in a press release. “I feel I am particularly qualified for this position, having managed a diverse legal practice in the areas of insurance, real estate, construction, probate, criminal, and contract law.”

Hudson is a graduate of the University of Georgia and Mercer University Walter F. George School of Law.

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Duane Morris Names Woody Jameson to Head Firmwide Intellectual Property Practice

PR Newswire

ATLANTA and PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 2012

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(Video - http://photos.prnewswire.com/prtv/20120109/DC31243)

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-0- Jan29/2012 14:56 GMT
Manjeet Chinnan, a professor emeritus with the food science and technology department and the biological and agricultural engineering department on the Griffin Campus, was inducted as a Fellow of the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers during its international meeting in Louisville, Ky., in August.

Chinnan was selected based on his distinguished food engineering accomplishments as an educator and researcher in developing and applying techniques for optimizing food processes and food products. To be selected as a Fellow, an individual must demonstrate unusual professional distinction, have outstanding qualifications and experience in the field of agricultural engineering and at least 20 years of membership in ASABE.

Kelley Hester, head coach of the women's golf team, has been named the 2012 recipient of the Gladys Palmer Meritorious Service Award, the most prestigious honor given by the National Golf Coaches Association. Hester was recognized at the NGCA Hall of Fame Luncheon on Dec. 6 at Planet Hollywood Resort in Las Vegas.

The Gladys Palmer Meritorious Service Award is given in recognition of outstanding service above and beyond the call of duty.

Paul M. Kurtz, associate dean for academic and student affairs and Hosch Professor in the School of Law, received the Athens Justice Project's Milner S. Ball Social Justice Award on Oct. 13.

Kurtz was honored for his outstanding and continued support of the Athens Justice Project, a nonprofit organization dedicated to breaking the cycle of crime and poverty, as well as for his tireless work on behalf of indigent criminal defense in Georgia, reform of family law nationally and for countless community organizations and causes.

Originally called the Athens Justice Project Social Justice Award, the award was renamed for the late Caldwell Chair in Constitutional Law and taught law and religion, race and law, constitutional and jurisprudence at UGA, after he passed away in January 2006.
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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA LAW SCHOOL
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Hudson, Stutzman join Columbus law firm

Two attorneys, Edward Hudson and Nick Stutzman, have joined the Columbus law firm Hatcher, Stubbs, Land, Hollis & Rothschild, a move effective Jan. 1.

Both of the incoming lawyers handle residential and commercial real-estate clients. They were previously with the law firm Hudson, Nicolson & Ray.

Hudson, a graduate of Auburn University and the University of Georgia School of Law, has practiced in Columbus since 1985.

He is a member of the State Bars in Georgia and Alabama.

He serves on several community boards, including the Muscogee County Library Foundation, and is co-chair of the Mayor's Commission on Passenger Rail.

Stutzman, a graduate of Columbus State University and the Stetson University College of Law, has practiced locally since 2003 and is also licensed in Georgia and Alabama.

He serves on the Columbus Mortgage Bankers Association board.

Hatcher, Stubbs, founded in 1872, has 18 attorneys on staff, the company said, working in the areas of "litigation and alternative dispute resolution, estate planning and administration, business and tax planning, corporate representation and transactions, labor and employment law, and real estate."

-- Tony Adams

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http://www.ledgerenquirer.com
Thursday, January 12, 2012

Okla. Sharia ban is 'likely unconstitutional'

10th Circuit upholds injunction preventing 2010 state constitutional ballot measure from taking effect

By Amanda Bronstad, National Law Journal

A federal appeals court on Tuesday upheld a preliminary injunction barring enforcement of an Oklahoma ballot initiative that banned the practice of Sharia law, the religious law of Islam.

A trial judge granted the injunction in a constitutional challenge brought two days after the state's voters approved the initiative on Nov. 2, 2010. Muneer Awad, a U.S. citizen and executive director of the Oklahoma chapter of the Council on American-Islamic Relations, argued that the amendment violated his rights under the establishment and free-exercise clauses of the First Amendment.

Specifically, Awad complained that enforcement of State Question 755 would result in his being stigmatized for his faith; would inhibit his ability to practice Islam; and would limit his access to Oklahoma courts, particularly regarding enforcement of his last will and testament.

The 10th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed that Awad faced imminent injury sufficient to uphold the preliminary injunction and that the state failed to show that it would be harmed if the initiative were not enforced.

"Appellants argue that the balance weighs in their favor because Oklahoma voters have a strong interest in having their politically expressed will enacted, a will manifested by a large margin at the polls," Judge Scott Matheson wrote. "But when the law that voters wish to enact is likely unconstitutional, their interests do not outweigh Mr. Awad's in having his constitutional rights protected."

Oklahoma Attorney General E. Scott Pruitt, who argued that Oklahoma had a "compelling interest" in deciding what law is applied in Oklahoma courts, issued a statement soon following the ruling suggesting that the state would not seek a rehearing.

"With the decision by the U.S. 10th Circuit Court of Appeals to uphold a temporary stay of State Question 755, the case will return to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma to determine its constitutionality," he said. "My office will continue to defend the state in this matter and proceed with the merits of the case."

The appeal court did not address the merits of Awad's constitutional challenge. But his attorney, Micheal Salem of Salem Law Offices in Norman, Okla., was optimistic. "We think it's a significant victory, even though it involves a preliminary injunction," he said. "The court in part foreshadowed the belief or thought about the final result—what we might expect when the case comes back down for the hearing on the merits."
Also representing Awad, a Michigan native and graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, were his employer and the American Civil Liberties Union Foundation, both in Washington.

The injunction took effect before the initiative could be certified to amend the Oklahoma Constitution. According to the 10th Circuit, the initiative, supported by more than 70 percent of voters, "forbids courts from considering or using international law. It forbids courts from considering or using Sharia Law."

It continues: "Sharia Law is Islamic law. It is based on two principal sources, the Koran and the teachings of Mohammad."

Matheson wrote that Awad's asserted injuries in enforcing such an amendment were "personal and concrete."

"Mr. Awad is facing the consequence of a statewide election approving a constitutional measure that would disfavor his religion relative to others," he wrote. "The Oklahoma amendment conveys more than a message; it would impose a constitutional command."

He concluded that the state attorney general's office, representing the Oklahoma State Election Board, which certifies election results, failed to demonstrate governmental interest sufficient to justify lifting the preliminary injunction on the amendment.

"Appellants do not identify any actual problem the challenged amendment seeks to solve," he wrote (italics in the original). "Indeed, they admitted at the preliminary injunction hearing that they did not know of even a single instance where an Oklahoma court had applied Sharia law or used the legal precepts of other nations or cultures, let alone that such applications or uses had resulted in concrete problems in Oklahoma ... Given the lack of evidence of any concrete problem, any harm Appellants seek to remedy with the proposed amendment is speculative at best and cannot support a compelling interest."

The court addressed only the establishment clause allegations but found that those claims survived a heightened scrutiny standard set forth in a 1982 U.S. Supreme Court case called Larson v. Valente. The justices ruled in that case that a section of Minnesota's charitable solicitations law exempting certain religious organizations, but not all, from reporting and registration requirements was unconstitutional.

"The only religious law mentioned in the amendment is Sharia law," Matheson wrote. "Appellants argue there is no discrimination because the amendment bans all religious laws from Oklahoma courts and Sharia law is named only as an example. But that argument conflicts with the amendment's plain language, which mentions Sharia law in two places."
Regina Quick To Challenge Rep. Doug McKillip in Republican Primary

The Athens attorney wants to unite the community, she says.

By Rebecca McCarthy

Athens attorney Regina Quick is tossing her hat—in her case, her briefcase—into the race for the Georgia House, challenging Republican incumbent Doug McKillip in District 115.

She decided to run, she said, because “I finally concluded that we need a representative who can unite Athens instead of divide it.”

A native of Cullman, Alabama, Quick came to Athens in 1984 to attend law school at the University of Georgia. After graduating in 1987, she began practicing law in Athens.

She is primarily a family law practitioner. Quick serves on the executive committee of the state family law section.

She couldn't name her campaign manager, she said, because she's still talking to people in Jackson and Barrow counties, but she hopes to have that position filled by Sunday. Athens CPA Angela Meltzer will serve as campaign treasurer.
Holland & Knight phases out tracking hours for lobbying
In a Q&A with the Daily Report, local chief Robert Highsmith says results, not hours, are the way to measure lawyers’ lobbying work
By Meredith Hobbs, Staff Reporter

Just in time for the beginning of the legislative session, Holland & Knight stopped tracking hours for lobbying clients on Jan. 1.

These clients typically are billed a fixed retainer every month instead of by the hour, but Holland & Knight still required lawyers and lobbyists working on their matters to record their time.

The change was not undertaken lightly. The firm spent two years testing it before allowing its people working on lobbying matters to stop recording hours.

Other local law firms with government relations practices say they do not require their lawyers and lobbyists to record time on government relations matters. Troutman Sanders' lobbying arm, Troutman Sanders Strategies, has not recorded billable hours since its inception a decade ago, said its chairman, Pete Robinson. Rusty K. Paul, who co-chairs Arnall Golden Gregory's government affairs practice, also said he doesn't track his hours.

In Washington, Holland & Knight is casting this as a way to be more competitive with lobbying shops in recruiting talent, since lobbyists generally do not track hours.

But Holland & Knight's local managing partner, Robert S. Highsmith Jr., who also leads the firm's Georgia government relations practice, said the local practice is made up of lawyer-lobbyists, not full-time lobbyists as is more common in Washington. About six of the office's 30 lawyers handle some government relations work in addition to legal matters, he said, and there is one full-time lobbyist.

Highsmith's local clients include the Atlanta Development Authority, MARTA, AT&T, WellCare, Kaplan Higher Education, Coventry First and Express Scripts.

The Daily Report spoke to Highsmith to find out what the change will mean in Atlanta. The interview has been edited for brevity and clarity.

Why is Holland & Knight doing this?

In Washington, a primary focus was to be able to recruit talent regardless of people's comfort recording time. Lawyers don't like it but they are used to it. It gives non-lawyers the hives. Here, that is less of an issue.

What we're acknowledging is that a lot of times, the billable hour is not capturing the value of the work. You can spend a week and accomplish absolutely nothing for a client—but in a litigation or corporate
practice you've at least created some paper—or you can influence government decision-making in a way that is extremely valuable for the client and in a way that the time does not capture the value.

How does this change anything, since lobbying clients were already paying retainers, not by the hour?

Starting Jan. 1, only where the client has insisted on an hourly billing arrangement do I record time to the file. Before I had to enter my time into timekeeping software, even in matters where the fee was not computed on that basis.

The existing system was not helping with time management. It was a burden. If I spend the day at the Capitol, I may work on matters for 10 clients. It's silly to try and carve the time up later. I'm bouncing from thing to thing as exigencies demand.

Don't clients want to know how much time you are spending on them every month?

I don't have a single client in the lobbying area who cares how much time I spend on anything. They care about the value and results. Most lobbying clients want a monthly accounting of what has been done on their behalf but they are OK with a narrative form—who I met with and what issues I worked on. They don't care that Robert Highsmith spent 0.6 hours wandering down to the Capitol.

That can go both ways. I've got clients who pay a very nice retainer because the statutory regime is the way they want it and they don't want it to change. They are perfectly happy to retain us to make sure the climate remains favorable for their business. If no time is expended, they don't care. In some years, we expend inordinate time—and they don't care about that either.

If a client wants hourly billing, however, they will not get any argument from us.

So why was Holland & Knight tracking time in the first place?

Because it is what we know how to measure as lawyers. We are measuring what we know how to measure.

Will this lead to anarchy, at least in the government relations practice, since you don't know how much time people are spending on matters?

That has not been our experience so far. We have guidelines for the expected fee income for each class of professionals—associates, nonequity partners and partners. If the fee income is not reaching those goals, I've got to look and see if I'm doing things as efficiently as I can or if I can take on more things. If not, then have I mispriced things?

Now, one of the things I should say is this puts a very heavy onus on the fee-setting lawyer to get it right. Even if we are not recording time, ultimately all we have are the 24 hours in our day. If we end up mispricing a matter or, Lord help us, several matters, we end up with suboptimal fee income.

How much are monthly retainers for lobbying work?

Without speaking specifically about Holland & Knight clients, in this space monthly fees, based on a wide variety of factors, can range from $5,000 a month up to $20,000 for an all-in engagement.

How will lawyers get compensation credit for their work on lobbying matters, since the firm isn't
tracking hours?

We very much do not have a formula-based compensation system. The relationship partner allocates credit to each professional who works on a matter, in consultation with all of them. If we get the result for the client and we also get the fee right, then it will take care of itself on the back end.

Do you bill hours for your non-lobbying clients?

Typically I want to do regulatory and litigation work on a fixed-fee basis as well. I have very few hourly clients, and most of those are for litigation. I will readily concede that litigation is one of the most difficult types of matter to set a fixed fee for because litigation is so unpredictable. I do it where I can—most of my hourly matters are litigation.

Why do you like fixed fees?

What I find is the difficult conversations can happen now and not when the client gets an outsize, unexpected bill. I can say "This will cost X," and the risk is on me if I spend more time than I've budgeted for. That's the way I like it.

The other piece of this is that we're able to provide clients with budget certainty on the front end. I had a client with a regulatory issue that would affect whether this client was in business or not. I said, "Let's agree what this is worth to you—and never have another conversation about the fee."

Does the firm plan to drop billable hours in other practices? Is this the beginning of the end of the billable hour for Holland & Knight?

It is certainly my hope that we will extend into tracking value instead of time expended for other matters. This gives us a base of experience from which to expand this concept into other practices. Particularly in practices where clients need advice, I do not want to disincent them from picking up the phone.
Warfare changed, but laws did not

Troops must learn how the rules of war apply to modern combat.

January 15, 2012 | Carol J. Williams

The court-martial of Marine Staff Sgt. Frank Wuterich at Camp Pendleton for his role in two dozen civilian deaths in the Iraqi village of Haditha has highlighted a legal peril for modern military personnel: determining who is the enemy.

Troops these days fight in tense, foreign enclaves where terrorists wear no uniforms and take cover among women and children. They are on a mission to engage the enemy but are expected to hold their fire against civilians, a sacred tenet of international law.

"I don't think the rules are likely to change, but one would hope this incident highlights to military leaders that they need to do a better job of rules-of-engagement training," said David Glazier, a career Navy surface warfare officer now teaching national security and international law at Loyola Law School.

Wuterich, charged with manslaughter, assault and dereliction of duty, is said by military prosecutors to have blasted at the Haditha civilians in an uncontrolled rage after a fellow Marine was killed by a roadside bomb in 2005. Defense attorneys contend that the senior Marine on the scene, who was 25 at the time, was following orders by higher-ups to "clear" the houses where insurgents were suspected of taking cover.

A key problem, Glazier said, is that many preparing for deployment get scant training about their responsibilities under international law. A PowerPoint lecture and a "pocket card" synopsizing the Geneva Conventions is often the extent of their instruction, he said.

"I don't think the rules are likely to change, but one would hope this incident highlights to military leaders that they need to do a better job of rules-of-engagement training," said David Glazier, a career Navy surface warfare officer now teaching national security and international law at Loyola Law School.

Military and international law experts say the case against Wuterich has shown that some troops have little understanding of the laws of war and nagging mistrust of local townfolk on dusty streets and courtyards that quickly ignite into battlefields.

Although the venues of armed combat have changed dramatically since the world wars, the international covenants governing warfare have not. And, legal analysts say, there is little support for changing them and little need to do so.

Commanders, however, need to do a better job of translating the rules for modern circumstances, experts say. Haditha is not Normandy. It's small-squad fighting in tight quarters with sudden surprises demanding quick reactions.

"I don't think the rules are likely to change, but one would hope this incident highlights to military leaders that they need to do a better job of rules-of-engagement training," said David Glazier, a career Navy surface warfare officer now teaching national security and international law at Loyola Law School.

Relying on junior military personnel to make high-stakes decisions in remote foreign clashes can have grave consequences for U.S. foreign policy, said Capt. Glenn Sulmasy, a judge advocate and national security law professor at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in New Haven, Conn. He pointed to the international outrage stirred by the images of U.S. soldiers abusing prisoners at Iraq's Abu Ghraib prison.

Holding inexperienced enlisted personnel accountable for deadly errors may seem like making scapegoats of those at the lower end of the command chain, he said, but it is essential to maintain discipline and ensure that those given illegal orders know they can't escape responsibility by simply saying they were told to shoot.

That defense of command responsibility failed 40 years ago when Army 2nd Lt. William Calley invoked it at his court-martial for leading his men in the 1968 massacre of civilians in the Vietnamese village of My Lai. Calley claimed that superiors ordered him to "kill the enemy," which he interpreted to mean everyone in the village.

"I don't see a legal change that's going to fix this problem," Allen S. Weiner, a professor of international law at Stanford, said of the difficulty of distinguishing innocent civilians from similarly clad insurgents like Al Qaeda militants fighting on ideological or religious grounds rather than on behalf of a nation.

"If you want to say let's make it easier for soldiers to kill civilians, that's inconceivable. The whole point of the law of war is to protect civilians," said Weiner, a former State Department official who represented the United States in litigation at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice.

Amos Guiora, former commander of the Israeli Defense Forces' law school now teaching international and counterterrorism law at the University of Utah, says...
adherence to the law of war's foundational value of protecting civilians succeeds or fails on the unit commander's commitment.

"If you've got a commander who is a wink-and-nod sort of fellow, who says that bad things are gonna happen in war, then bad things are gonna happen in that unit," said Guiora. "Rules of engagement are fine; they're something somebody wrote and distributed and lectured on. But rules of engagement aren't going to be consistently and religiously adhered to unless the commander clearly articulates unequivocally that the rules will be followed."

It's to the U.S. forces' own benefit to strictly abide by the laws of war, say the legal experts, because of perceptions that they don't expose troops to retaliation.

"In the post-9/11 context, the U.S. armed forces are under constant need to demonstrate professionalism and push back against allegations that they are not adhering to the law of war," said Diane Marie Amann, a professor of international law and human rights at the University of Georgia.

carol.williams@latimes.com
NEW YORK, 13 January (Office of Legal Affairs) — Sri Asih Roza Nova of Indonesia has started the second phase of the Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe Memorial Fellowship on the Law of the Sea, at the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, Office of Legal Affairs.

She started the second, practical phase of the Fellowship programme and her research paper on 13 January and will complete it on 9 March. During the first phase, she spent four months at the Centre for International Law of the National University of Singapore, where she conducted research on illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing under the supervision of Professor Robert Beckman.

Ms. Roza Nova is the twenty-fourth recipient of the Fellowship, which is intended primarily to advance the proficiency and capability of Government officials, research fellows or academics from developing countries who are involved in the law of the sea or ocean affairs. It has gained wide acclaim for its academic contribution to the overall understanding and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

The award was made by Patricia O’Brien, Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and United Nations Legal Counsel, on the basis of a recommendation by a high-level advisory panel. This year’s panel comprised the following: Jorge Argüello, Permanent Representative of Argentina; Isabelle Picco, Permanent Representative of Monaco (Chairperson); Mohammed Loulichki, Permanent Representative of Morocco; Wilfred I. Emvula, Permanent Representative of Namibia; Sanja Štiglic, Permanent Representative of Slovenia; Juan Pablo de Laiglesia, Permanent Representative of Spain; and Palitha T.B. Kohona, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka.

Prized for the academic opportunity and practical experience it provides to participants, the Fellowship involves a course of study at a participating institution and a period of practical training at the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea in the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs.

The Fellowship was established in 1981 in memory of Hamilton Shirley Amerasinghe, first President of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which began its work in 1973, adopted the Convention in April 1982, opening it for signature in December the same year. The Convention now has 162 parties, including the European Union, and is generally regarded as “the constitution of the oceans”, regulating international legal norms for all matters relating to the governance, uses and protection of the oceans and seas.

Part of the capacity-building programme of the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, the Fellowship is also part of the overall Office of Legal Affairs programme of teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law. Despite its clear benefits and widespread recognition and appreciation, however, only one Fellowship could be awarded in a year due to lack of funds.

In its resolution 66/231, the General Assembly called again this year on Member States and interested organizations, foundations and individuals to continue to make voluntary contributions towards the financing of the Fellowship so as to ensure that it is awarded annually. In the past year, the Governments of Argentina, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Ireland, Finland, Monaco and Slovenia have made financial contributions to the Fellowship fund. Also in the past, individual States have made special contributions to finance the award of special Fellowships at designated universities or institutions.

Previous Fellows have come from nearly all regions of the world, including Argentina, Barbados, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Indonesia, Iran, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Samoa, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and countries of the former Yugoslavia. They have devoted their study and training period to various topics, such as maritime delimitation; methods for determining the outer limits of the continental shelf; maritime transport of hazardous materials; marine scientific research; the marine environment; crimes at sea; settlement of disputes; and the legal regime of genetic resources in areas of the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Seventeen world-renowned universities and institutes participating in the Fellowship programme all waive their usual tuition fees to allow the Fellows to carry out their research/study at the institution or university of their choice. Participating institutions are the Centre for Oceans Law and Policy, University of Virginia, United States; Schulich School of Law, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada; Faculty of Law, University of Oxford, United Kingdom; Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva, Switzerland; Institute of International Studies, University of Chile, Santiago; Institute of Maritime Law, University of
Southampton, United Kingdom; Marine Policy Center, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Massachusetts, United States; Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, Heidelberg, Germany; Netherlands Institute for the Law of the Sea, University of Utrecht; Research Centre for International Law, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; Rhodes Academy of Ocean Law and Policy, Greece; School of Law, University of Georgia, United States; School of Law, University of Miami, United States; School of Law, University of Washington, United States; William S. Richardson School of Law, University of Hawaii, United States; Gerard J. Mangone Center for Marine Policy, University of Delaware, United States; and the Centre for International Law, National University of Singapore.

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For information media • not an official record
Attorneys Richard G. Douglass and Christopher S. Moore Elected as Partners at Novack and Macey LLP, Chicago-based Business Litigation Firm

Richard G. Douglass, a graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law and a native of Wheaton, Illinois; and Christopher S. Moore, a graduate of the University of Illinois School of Law and a native of Washington, D.C., have been promoted to Partner at Novack and Macey LLP, a business litigation boutique.

Chicago, Illinois (PRWEB) January 16, 2012

Richard G. Douglass and Christopher S. Moore have been elected to partner at Novack and Macey LLP. The Chicago-based firm devotes its practice to sophisticated business and commercial litigation in Illinois and throughout the United States.

Richard G. Douglass

Douglass joined Novack and Macey in 2004. Since then, he has represented a variety of clients in disputes in state and federal courts in Illinois and throughout the nation.

Douglass devotes about half of his practice to the litigation and trial of energy disputes on behalf of electricity and natural gas wholesalers and retailers, oil and gas partnerships, energy commodity and derivatives traders and Independent System Operators.

Douglass grew up in Wheaton, Illinois, near Chicago. He now lives with his wife, Jennifer, and their daughter, Kaitlynn, in Evanston, Illinois. He graduated from the University of Pittsburgh (B.A. 1998), Magna Cum Laude; and from the University of Georgia School of Law (J.D. 2002), Magna Cum Laude, where he was a member of the Order of the Coif, and Articles Editor of the University of Georgia Law Review.

Douglass is a member of the American Bar Association Sections of Litigation and Energy. He also is a member of the Advisory Board and Technology Committee of The Institute for Energy Law. Douglass's bar admissions include: Illinois, Georgia, the United States Tax Court, the United States District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois and the Northern and Middle Districts of Georgia and the United States Courts of Appeals for the Seventh and Eleventh Circuits.

Christopher S. Moore

Moore joined Novack and Macey in 2004. Since then, he has concentrated his practice in complex commercial litigation, including contract disputes, business torts, partnership disputes, employment disputes, and compensation and restrictive covenant litigation. Moore has represented numerous companies and individuals in courts throughout the country. Before joining Novack and Macey, Moore served as an Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Illinois, where he taught torts and products liability.

Moore grew up in Washington, D.C. He currently resides with his wife, Carol, and son, Henry, in Chicago. He received his undergraduate education at University of Chicago (B.A. 1993). He graduated from the University of Illinois College of Law (J.D. 1998), Summa Cum Laude, and was a member of the Order of the Coif. He also served as Editor-in-Chief of the University of Illinois Law Review.

Moore's bar admissions include Illinois, the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. He is a regular contributor to the continuing legal education texts of the Illinois Institute of Continuing Legal Education.

For more information, contact Douglass or Moore at (312) 419-6900 or info(at)novackmacey(dot)com.

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Contact Information
Sex education guidelines generate discussion

By ERIN FRANCE - erin.france@onlineathens.com

Groups concerned with students' health and safety have suggested a new batch of guidelines for teaching classroom sexual education.

Teachers can't be forced to teach to these new guidelines, because each school district decides what it will or won't teach, said Fazal Khan, M.D., J.D., an assistant professor at the University of Georgia School of Law.

"The important thing to note is (these guidelines) are nonbinding," Khan said.

Organizations such as Advocates for Youth, the American Association of Health Education, the American School Health Association and the National Education Association-Health Information Network joined together to come up with the guidelines.

According to sex ed documents released last week, supporters
suggest students learn about contraceptives, sexually transmitted diseases and bullying through grade-specific information.

According to the suggested guidelines, second-graders should use the correct anatomical names for body parts, Khan said. The guidelines also recommend that fifth-graders learn the symptoms of STDs, eighth-graders learn about safe sex and 12th-graders learn about emergency contraceptives.

"So, as you can imagine, some of these aspects would be controversial," Khan said.

The United States has a very high rate of teen pregnancy and STD infection for an industrialized nation, and the coalition seems to offer a jumping off point to locally discuss what students should learn at what age, Khan said.

"Education really is up to officials, local school districts and states," he said. "There's very little uniformity in the curriculum at a national level."

Athens leaders inspected Clarke County School District's sexual education policies several years ago, when the community came together to prevent poverty through OneAthens, said Mark Tavernier, the director of Clarke County's Office of Teaching and Learning.

One task force focused solely on bringing down Clarke County's high rate of teen pregnancy, including reviewing and expanding the district's sexual education classes, Tavernier said.

Although sexual education can be controversial, having a defined policy gives parents specific information so that they can decide whether to opt out their students from the sex ed class each year, he said.

"We've got a pretty comprehensive program," Tavernier said.
In recognition of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, Bartow History Museum is hosting Georgia Supreme Court Justice Robert Benham as Wednesday's lunch-and-learn lecturer.

Benham, a Cartersville native, graduated from Summer Hill High School in 1963, Tuskegee University in 1967, and University of Georgia's Lumpkin School of Law in 1970.

Throughout the course of his career, he has worked with the Atlanta Legal Aid Society, held a private practice and served as special assistant Attorney General. In 1989, Gov. Joe Frank Harris appointed Benham to the Supreme Court of Georgia and he was elected to a full term in 1990. He served as chief justice from 1995 to 2001 and continues to serve as a justice.

Set for noon to 1 p.m., Benham will discuss African-American history in Bartow County during the museum's Lunch and Learn, which is free for members and the cost of regular admission for non-members—$5.50 for adults.

Guests may bring their own lunches beginning at 11:45 a.m. and the program starts at noon.

For more information, call 770-382-3818, ext. 6288 or visit www.bartowhistorymuseum.org.
Law schools get poor marks for employment transparency

Tue, 01/17/2012 - 4:14pm -- Jack

A new study shows that most law schools are falling short when it comes to full disclosure of employment data. In fact, 28 percent of law schools do not report 2010 employment information on their websites in any form, and an additional 28 percent report data in a way that is misleading.

The study by Law School Transparency, a consumer-oriented non-profit that is run by recent law school graduates, analyzes employment data on all ABA-accredited law school websites.

"Law schools have been slow to react to calls for disclosure, with some schools conjuring ways to repackage employment data to maintain their images," the study states.

The organization visited 197 law school websites and determined whether it had data on 18 different categories — from salary info to full-time legal employment rate.

Michigan State University currently reports the most data — 15 of the 18 possible categories. It is followed by University of Houston and Thomas Jefferson School of Law, which was sued this past summer for misleading employment data, which both report on 13 categories. The median school only reports data in three of the 18 categories.

"I would like to see schools publishing more employment data on their website so that their incoming students are informed, rather than hoping their perception is right," said Kyle McEntee, the executive director of the organization and a graduate of Vanderbilt University. "We see the lack of employment transparency as "consumer disoriented behavior.""

McEntee said that recent problems with employment data, LSAT data and other issues have combined to form a pattern that he calls "consumer disoriented behavior." He said there has been some positive news about law schools releasing more data. But overall, most schools have been slow to change even though they have the data and could easily report it.

He said his organization has broadened its focus as it has come to better understand that the problems facing legal education are deeper. Law School Transparency hopes to address several issues beyond employment data, including the cost of legal education.

"These findings raise a red flag as to whether schools are capable of making needed changes to the current, unsustainable law school model without being compelled to through government oversight or external forces," the study states.
Law schools get poor marks for employment transparency

McEntee said he is hopeful that the U.S. Congress will hold hearings on law school transparency. He has been lobbying for such hearings with the Senate Commerce Committee, which has a subcommittee on consumer protection. He said Law School Transparency is currently looking for funding and accepts donations on its website.

The study concluded the following:

- Only 26 percent of law schools indicate how many graduates worked in legal jobs.
- 60 percent of schools do not offer sufficient data to deduce the employment status of every graduate.
- 66 percent of schools do not provide any information about the kind of employers their graduates worked for.
- 51 percent fail to report how many graduates responded to their survey.
- 49 percent of schools provide salary information, but 78 percent of those schools provide the information in ways that mislead the reader.

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2010 NALP Report: Yes = Yes, No = No, Known = Known
A new Korea

Agence France-Presse, a news agency based out of France, quoted Han S. Park, University Professor of International Affairs and director of UGA's Center for Global Issues, in an article about North Korea's Kim Jong-Un, son of former leader Kim Jong Il.

"I think there will be more interest on the part of Washington and Seoul to work with the new North Korea," said Park, who recently spoke to senior officials in Washington, D.C., who voiced support for Track Two efforts.

"They were all encouraged by what we accomplished in [the Georgia Peace-Building Seminar] and, to my request the United States issue visas to North Koreans in the future, they were more positively inclined."

Bottled up

A Bloomberg Business Week article detailing information about the bacteria that killed a Missouri infant in December and infected at least 120 infants worldwide since 1958 quoted Mary Alice Smith, an associate professor in the College of Public Health.

"It does seem to be the very young infants that are most susceptible to it," said Smith, who has studied the bacterial infection and received research funding from Mead Johnson.

Future insurance

The national underwriter website propertycasualty360 quoted Rob Hoyt, head of the risk management and insurance program, in an article about the future of the insurance industry.

"As a representative of the academic community, we see the challenges the industry faces in attracting young talent. We have to grab their attention and tell them something that motivates them to take the next step and look into insurance," said Hoyt. "This initial research is already pointing us in the right direction."

Putting the pin back in

A Minneapolis Star-Tribune article about the pros and cons of flash-bang grenades used by law enforcement officers in the U.S. quoted Donald E. Wilkes Jr., a professor in the School of Law, who has studied the issue.

"It's nonlethal only in the sense that it's not intended to inflict death," Wilkes said. "Police . . . using bombs as a search and seizure technique is completely inappropriate."
Ertharin Cousin of USA to Lead World Food Programme

Print this page

ROME, Italy, January 17, 2012 (ENS) - The world's largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger today welcomed the appointment of Ertharin Cousin of the United States as its incoming executive director.

Cousin will lead the UN's World Food Programme announced Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Jose Graziano da Silva, the director-general of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization.

Cousin, who has more than 25 years of national and international corporate, nonprofit and government leadership experience, is currently the U.S. Ambassador to the UN agencies that have food and agriculture mandates and are based in Rome. These include the 10,000 employee World Food Programme, WFP.

Jim Harvey, president of WFP's Executive Board, said, "We have known and appreciated her as a colleague in Rome and we now look forward to working with her in her new role."

Cousin will replace Josette Sheeran, also a U.S. national, whose five-year term as World Food Programme's executive director expires in April. Sheeran will take a position as vice-chairman and member of the Managing Board of the World Economic Forum.

"Leading WFP is a great honor and a critical link to the world's most vulnerable," said Sheeran. "I offer every support to Ertharin Cousin and wish her the greatest success at this critical time for the world's most vulnerable nations and people."

In 2011, the WFP reached close to 90 million people with food assistance in more than 70 countries.

U.S. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton said of Cousin, "She has been central to designing and implementing our country's food security policies. I am confident that she will continue to be a powerful voice in the global fight against hunger and lend her energy, optimism and experience to the World Food Programme."

Voluntarily funded, the WFP goes into action in emergencies, getting food to survivors of floods, storms and drought, saving the lives of victims of war, civil conflict and natural disasters. After emergencies have passed, WFP distributes food to help communities rebuild their shattered lives.

Cousin was nominated as Ambassador by President Barack Obama on June 19, 2009 and sworn in on August 17, 2009.

Immediately prior to this appointment, she was president of The Pork Street Group, a national public affairs firm located in Chicago, Illinois.

Cousin previously served as executive vice president and chief operating officer of the largest U.S. domestic hunger organization, Feeding America, then known as America's Second Harvest.

She lead the organization’s response to Hurricane Katrina, an effort which resulted in the distribution of more than 62 million pounds of food to survivors across the Gulf Coast region.

Cousin is experienced also in the retail food sector. She served as senior vice president of chain grocery Albertsons Foods and she also served as president and chair of the company's corporate foundation, managing the organization's philanthropic activities.

Cousin worked for the Clinton administration for four years, including as deputy chief of staff for the Democratic National Committee and White House liaison at the State Department. In 1997 she received a White House appointment to the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development.

Cousin is a native of Chicago and a graduate of the University of Illinois at Chicago and the University of Georgia School of Law.

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States News Service
January 17, 2012 Tuesday

LENIGHT: 451 words

HEAHEADLINE: SECRETARY-GENERAL, FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION CHIEF APPOINT
ERTHARIN COUSIN OF UNITED STATES TO HEAD WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

BYLINE: States News Service

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

The following information was released by the United Nations:

United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Director-General Jos Graziano da Silva announced today their appointment of Ertharin Cousin (United States) as Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), at the Under-Secretary-General level, in succession to Josette Sheeran. The Executive Board of WFP has confirmed its concurrence with the appointment.

The Secretary-General and Director-General express their deep appreciation to Ms. Sheeran for her leadership of WFP during her five-year tenure, noting that she has been an outstanding advocate for the United Nations and a champion of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

Currently the United States Representative to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture, Ms. Cousin is closely involved in the global fight to end hunger and malnutrition, and to ensure the advancement of the Millennium Development Goals, particularly those dealing with food security and environmental sustainability.

She has more than 25 years of national and international corporate, non-profit, and Government leadership experience, including as President of the Polk Street Group, a national public affairs firm located in Illinois. In that capacity, she led several projects related to strategic partnership development, external communications and philanthropy. She also served as Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer of Feeding America, the largest domestic hunger organization in the United States. Among her key achievements was leading the organization's response to Hurricane Katrina.

Ms. Cousin has significant background in the retail food sector, including as Senior Vice-President of Albertsons Foods and Vice-President for Government and Community Affairs for Jewel Food Stores. While working for Albertsons, she also served as President and Chair of the company's corporate foundation, managing the organization's philanthropic activities.

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Early in her career, Ms. Cousin worked in the Office of the Illinois Attorney General, served as Deputy Director of Chicago's Board of Ethics and practised law as a trial attorney.

A Chicago native and graduate of the University of Illinois as well as the University of Georgia's School of Law, she has a life-long commitment to food and agricultural issues rooted in a personal history.
UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 17 -- The United Nations issued the following press release:

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Wednesday, Jan. 18, 2012

Writer: Cindy Herndon Rice, 706/542-5172, cindyh@uga.edu

UGA School of Law to host energy security conference

Athens, Ga. - The University of Georgia School of Law's Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law will host a daylong conference on international energy security on Feb. 3 in the Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall on North Campus. Beginning at 8:30 a.m., the event is free and open to the public.

Titled "Striking the Right Balance: Energy Security in International Law," the conference will address international energy governance issues, regulatory law in the renewable energy sector, nuclear safety law and nuclear waste legal regimes post Fukushima.

Discussing these topics will be a mix of policymakers, academics and practitioners representing U.S. and foreign perspectives. Commissioner William C. Ostendorff of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission will deliver the keynote address.

"Energy security is a complex, multi-faceted and pressing legal issue that encompasses a range of economic and security interests," third-year law student and conference organizer Halley E. Espy said. "Through the conference dialogue, the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law hopes to achieve a better sense of what the right balance is in managing the competing concerns that fall under the umbrella of energy security and how to best move forward for effective international cooperation on energy issues."

To register for lunch, see http://law.uga.edu/gjicl-conference and complete the online form by Jan. 31. This event is co-sponsored by the school's Dean Rusk Center for International Law and Policy.

##
The University of Georgia

February 16, 2012
Contact: Hillary Brown, 706/542-4662, hadrew@uga.edu

GMOA to Hold 'An Evening with the Blues' in Celebration of Black History Month

Athens, Ga. – The Friends of the Georgia Museum of Art, the membership program of the museum at the University of Georgia, will present "An Evening with the Blues" Feb. 16. Celebrating Black History Month and honoring Larry and Brenda Thompson, the dinner event will begin with cocktails at 6 p.m. A gallery talk on Jay Robinson's painting "Billie Holiday Singing the Blues" will be conducted by Paul Musafer, the museum's chief curator and curator of American art, at 6:15 p.m. Dinner, catered by the National and served at 7 p.m., will include a performance by local singer-songwriter Kyshona Armstrong in the M. Smith Griffith Grand Hall. The event is $40 per person.

Each year, GMOA honors an African-American leader in Athens and northeast Georgia who has given back to the African-American community and supported the arts. This year, Larry and Brenda Thompson will be recognized.

Larry and Brenda Thompson are in the process of donating 100 works by African-American artists to the museum. The works include 72 objects featured in the exhibition "Tradition Redefined: The Larry and Brenda Thompson Collection of African American Art" and 28 additional works from their collection. The couple is also funding an endowment to support a new curatorial position at the museum.

Larry Thompson joined the University's law school this fall as the John A. Sibley Professor in Corporate and Business Law. Previously, he served as deputy attorney general for the U.S. and was a senior vice president of government affairs and general counsel and secretary for PepsiCo. Brenda Thompson currently serves on the board of trustees for the Barnes Foundation and the board of the Clark Atlanta University Art Galleries. She was an assistant professor at Morehouse College in the department of psychology before focusing on child and adolescent mental health, first as a clinical psychologist and then as a school psychologist.

"An Evening with the Blues" is sponsored by the Athens chapter of The Links, Inc. in memory of Lillian Lynch, Todd Emily, Julie and Ira Roth, the UGA Alumni Association, the UGA Office for Institutional Diversity and Ashford Manor Bed and Breakfast and Event Facility.

To reserve a space at the dinner event, call 706/542-4830 by Feb. 9.

Museum Information

Partial support for the exhibits and programs at the Georgia Museum of Art is provided by the Georgia Council for the Arts through appropriations of the Georgia General Assembly. The council is a partner agency of the National Endowment for the Arts. Individuals, foundations and corporations provide additional museum support through their gifts to the University of Georgia Foundation. The Georgia Museum of Art is located at 90 Carlton Street in the Performing and Visual Arts Complex on the East Campus of the University of Georgia. For more information, including hours, see news.uga.edu/releases or call 706/542-4660.

200 Museum Street, Suite 250 North • Athens, Georgia 30602-7193 • 706/542-4663 • Fax 706/542-3939
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http://news.uga.edu/releases/print/GMOA-to-hold-blues-evening-in-c...
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LOAD-DATE: January 20, 2012

********** Print Completed **********
Schulten Ward picks up 5 lawyers as it diversifies
By Meredith Hobbs, Staff Reporter

Schulten Ward & Turner, which was hit hard by the recession due to its heavy real estate presence, has managed to adapt to the market and has hired five lawyers since the fall, including partners in tax and bankruptcy.

Kevin L. Ward, who runs the firm's litigation practice, said having tax and bankruptcy expertise in-house is helpful for work representing lenders on nonperforming loans, which the firm started doing after the recession reconfigured its practice in 2008.

Bankruptcy lawyer Martha A. Miller, who will work with Ward, is joining at the end of the month as a partner. She has been a solo practitioner for the past 12 years.

Tax lawyer William M. Joseph joined as a partner in November from Burr & Forman, supporting the firm's transactional work as well as litigation and bankruptcy work for nonperforming loans.

Two senior associates, Corey N. Cutter and Brandon C. Hardy, joined from Taylor English Duma in December and November, respectively. Cutter is working with Ward, and Hardy is supporting Wm. Scott Schulten's real estate practice.

Earlier in the fall, the firm hired a first-year associate, Leslie A. Brooking, who received a law degree in 2011 from Emory University Law School. Brooking is working on employment and insurance disputes as well as personal injury matters.

The new additions give the firm 22 lawyers. Ward said Schulten Ward was cautious in making the hires: "We worked a lot of 16-hour days before doing this."

Ward said the firm used to represent a lot of commercial developers and small to medium-size businesses in real estate matters, but that changed in 2008. "A lot of developers stopped developing," he said.

Soon after, the firm landed work from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. resolving nonperforming loans from failed banks. "We handled a couple of hundred files for them," said Ward. Some were distressed loans, he said, and some were "people who were lost and didn't know how to pay."

From the FDIC work, the firm branched into representing lenders who'd purchased distressed loan pools from the FDIC, servicing companies handling loans in receivership and others who'd contracted with the FDIC.

Ward estimated that 90 percent of these loans were for developers, investment groups guaranteeing developments and wealthy individuals, such as "a guy who needs a ranch with an airport."

The borrowing entity is usually a limited liability company with a single asset, he said, and the work has been mostly in Georgia and Florida.

Miller said she started associating with Schulten Ward a couple of years ago on cases for large lenders in which the borrower entity ended up in bankruptcy court. She said that as part of a package of loans, a lender might buy the debt for a troubled condominium project, which files for Chapter 11. That means the lender has a vested interest in the outcome.

"Martha can represent our lender clients a lot more aggressively in the bankruptcy courts," said Ward. He added that he doesn't want to refer out the bankruptcy work because it creates "too many cooks in the kitchen."

"With her in-house, I can be in control of the decision-making across our bankruptcy matters," he said, which he thinks is
better for the client.

Miller said she has focused on trustee work since joining the panel of bankruptcy trustees for the Northern District of Georgia in 1992. The firm’s litigation expertise will be useful for some of her other bankruptcy clients, she said.

Chasing down a debtor's assets means cross-examinations and discovery, Ward explained.

While most of Schulten Ward’s litigation work is now for lenders, said Ward, the firm has “maintained good relationships” with developers and investors.

He said the firm has had to decline some lenders' cases because of past relationships with developers. “We've had good strong relationships with developers for more than 20 years. If we have that kind of relationship, we're not going to sue them.”

"I would never anticipate stopping representing developers. It's a joy to do that. They're creative and entrepreneurial," he added.

Joseph is working on matters with both Ward and Schulten. His tax expertise was needed in resolving complex loans, said Ward, and he is also working with Schulten on tax credits for conservation easements, low-income housing and other real estate matters.

Joseph said he's been a transactional tax attorney for his 27 years practicing law but has branched into loan workouts for developers. "A borrower does not want to be in a situation where they are losing their property and have a big tax bill," he said.

Ward said Schulten has been "surprisingly busy." The recession prompted Schulten to refocus his commercial real estate practice on multi-family housing and other rental property developments, as well as conservation easements, which Ward called "an opportunity to monetize inactive properties."

"There are a lot of opportunities for people who have liquidity or who've demonstrated the skills and ability to develop in this market," Ward said.

"It's one of the reasons our firm has survived," he added. "A lot of firms with our client base are gone."

Schulten Ward's other name partner, David L. Turner, has been handling professional liability work for the FDIC, investigating the actions of officers and directors in failed banks. Ward said Turner also represents a number of car dealers and handles personal injury and medical malpractice cases.

Labor and employment firm Fisher & Phillips has opened offices in Boston and Memphis, for a total of 27 flags on the map nationwide. "We go where our clients want us, and both Memphis and Boston are important markets to our clients," said the firm's chairman, Roger K. Quillen, in a statement.

In Boston the firm recruited Joseph W. Ambash, has served as chief negotiator in collective bargaining agreements in the public and private sectors, from Greenberg Traurig. Ambash represented New Process Steel in a 2010 U.S. Supreme Court case ruling that the National Labor Relations Board cannot function without three members. He also represented Brown University in an NLRB case that held that graduate students aren't employees under the National Labor Relations Act.

Jeff Weintraub, who will lead Fisher & Phillips' Memphis office, joined from Weintraub Law, which was formed in 1959.

Intellectual property firm Fish & Richardson has promoted two litigators, Noah C. Graubart and Jack P. Smith III, to partner in Atlanta. The firm made 20 new partners in total.

Gaddis & Lanier has promoted Floyd Dickens III from of counsel to partner. Dickens manages the firm's community
association collections and bankruptcy practices.

Kenneth B. Hodges III has been named to the State Bar of Georgia's Fair Market Practices Committee, which protects consumers from misleading legal marketing.

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GOP primary challenger says McKillip's party switch was insincere

By BLAKE AUED - blake.aued@onlinaten.com
Published Wednesday, January 18, 2012 Updated: Thursday, January 19, 2012 - 12:47am

An Athens lawyer says state Rep. Doug McKillip's 2010 party switch may have been insincere, so she is running against him in the July Republican primary.

Many Republicans are not convinced that McKillip, the former No. 2 Democratic leader in the House, truly had a change of heart, Regina Quick said.

"I can't speak for Doug," she said. "Doug can speak for himself. I think the jury is still out about whether this party switch was sincere."

Quick said she will question McKillip's past support for liberal policies during the campaign.

"There's a whole body of legislative issues Doug voted for that I disagree with, that most Republicans disagree with," she said.

McKillip said he is focused on the legislative session, not campaigning. He declined to respond to her comments.

"I'm not going to be distracted by what I've done in the past or what other people are saying about me," he said. "I have a job to do in Atlanta creating economic development opportunities."

Quick said that McKillip has been politically divisive. Even his handling of Athens-Clarke Commission redistricting, which she agreed with him on, was divisive, she said. McKillip and Quick, who served on a local redistricting committee, both pushed to get rid of the commission's two superdistricts, arguing that they dilute minority voting strength. Local officials in both parties have accused McKillip of meddling.

"In the final analysis, I thought we needed a representative who could unite Athens and not be divisive," Quick said.

Quick sought an open Five Points seat as a Republican in 2006 but lost to McKillip, then a Democrat. Barring a longshot court challenge, the district will be far different this year. Republican lawmakers redrew the left-leaning district in August to include parts of conservative Oconee, Jackson and Barrow counties, giving the district a GOP majority.

"It's a completely different race," Quick said.

Her Republican credentials include her 2006 campaign and serving as treasurer of the county party and a delegate to four state party conventions and the 2008 national convention.

A graduate of Auburn University and the University of Georgia School of Law, Quick practices mostly family law, but has also represented numerous clients in property tax appeals and other lawsuits against the Athens-Clarke government.

Democrats have also said they intend to mount a strong challenge against McKillip, who they regard as a turncoat, or whoever wins the GOP primary, but they haven't found a candidate yet.
GOP primary challenger says McKillip's party switch was insincere

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Judicial ethics reform on horizon
Committee of lawyers and judges is examining issues surrounding election campaigns, social media and recusals
By R. Robin McDonald, Daily Report

A committee of lawyers and judges chaired by a Georgia Supreme Court justice has begun meeting to revise the state's judicial code of ethics, in a review that could include how the state's 2,000 judges should manage their election campaigns, answer recusal questions and use social media such as Facebook.

Justice Hugh P. Thompson told the Daily Report that his committee "will very carefully check the organization and composition of the code itself," as well as review "procedures of enforcement" for judges who might stray from its ethical mandates.

Thompson said the committee's review of the seven judicial ethics canons, which were first established in Georgia in 1972, follows the publication of a model code of judicial ethics by the American Bar Association four years ago and subsequent actions by 24 states to adopt some or all of the ABA model.

"We want to be sure we are not missing the boat on anything," Thompson said. "We are looking at all things. ... We want to have the very best canons of judicial conduct we possibly can."

Thompson's committee also is discussing revisions to the operating rules of the Judicial Qualifications Commission, the state's judicial disciplinary agency. JQC Chairman John D. Allen last week said commissioners are weighing changes that would end the agency's current practice by which JQC members can both investigate complaints about judges and, if a trial on charges is held, act as prosecutors, judges and jurors.

Allen, the chief Superior Court judge in Columbus, said the parallel examinations of the state's seven judicial canons and the JQC rules "reflect evolving notions of fair play like free speech in campaigns" and adhere "to general national principles of ethics and rights."

Every state, he explained, "has a right to establish its own ethical boundaries. ... We'd certainly like them to be at least adhering to general national principles of ethics and rights."

Thompson's committee, which held its first meeting last week, includes the nine members of the JQC and JQC Director Jeffrey R. Davis; Cobb County State Court Judge David P. Darden, president-elect of the Council of State Court Judges; Carroll County Probate Judge Betty B. Cason, Chatham County Chief Magistrate Judge Mary Kathryn Moss, president of the state Council of Magistrate Court Judges; and Richard D. Reaves, executive director of the Institute for Continuing Judicial Education at the University of Georgia.
Reaves said Georgia has undertaken the review of its judicial ethics code at the behest of the national conference of state Supreme Court justices, which has asked every state to evaluate its current code of judicial conduct in light of the ABA's model code.

"By the end of 2012, more than half the states will have done something in response to the ABA model," he said.

Georgia made minor revisions to its judicial canons in 2004, but Thompson said the last time it was reviewed in depth was in 1994 and that no "wholesale changes" have been made to the code since 1972.

Thompson noted that appellate decisions since 1994 dealing with the political nature of judicial offices—particularly in Georgia, where judges are usually elected—have also been incorporated into either the state's ethics code or its uniform court rules, he said.

In September 2011, the state Supreme Court decided to make several modifications to the state's judicial code governing when a political campaign contribution should prompt a judge to recuse from a case in order to preserve the appearance of fairness.

Those changes were prompted in part by a 2009 U.S. Supreme Court ruling involving a West Virginia state Supreme Court justice who had refused to recuse from a case involving A.T. Massey Coal Co. after Massey's president contributed $3 million to the justice's campaign.

But they were also likely spurred by a 2006 state Supreme Court race in which attorney J. Michael Wiggins launched an ultimately unsuccessful challenge of Justice Carol W. Hunstein, during which the candidates and an independent committee backing Wiggins spent a combined $3.2 million on the race.

The high court's changes do not set specific campaign contribution limits that would force a judge to recuse from a case where a political donation would place the judge's impartiality in question. But they do suggest that aggregate campaign contributions or support, the timing of a contribution, its impact, a contributor's prior political support and the nature of a pending case at issue should be taken into consideration as possible grounds for recusal.

"Judicial canons are always evolving," said JQC Director Davis, "evolving with new technology, with case law, all sorts of things." The State Bar of Georgia, he said, "is always looking at its professional code of responsibility as it relates to lawyers, to the changing nature of the practice and to modern technology such as the advent of Facebook and other social media that were not necessarily contemplated by the rules."

The ABA model code is helpful, he said, in that it includes far more commentary than Georgia's canons, which "really fills in a lot of gaps for judges." Georgia's canons "read more like the Ten Commandments," he added, with prohibitions that don't take into account new situations.

The ABA model code, Davis said, "addresses important changes that have happened in society," including whether a judge should recuse in a case involving a domestic partner that "should be akin to a relationship with a spouse in terms of recusal. Our rules don't contemplate that."

Marietta attorney Robert D. Ingram, a former State Bar president and the JQC's vice chairman, said that social media and how judges should or should not engage will be one of the issues that the committee will examine.
"Can a judge and should a judge get on Facebook and be communicating with people who sometimes may be people with cases pending in front of him?" Ingram said. He noted that the JQC has had to counsel and occasionally discipline judges for chatting on Facebook with people who have had cases pending before them.

"That's ex parte communication," he said. "But it's one of the things nobody has thought through. We don't have rules to address it. Nobody has considered a lot of the ways to communicate. Even some judges, in fairness to them, don't appreciate it at times."

"Judges just need to be aware of that," he added. "I think they need to limit the things they say and do on social media networks."

But other judges also have pointed out that Facebook, Twitter and other social media are necessary tools that allow them to communicate with the public and campaign for office, Ingram said.

"We've had some of the judges we've talked to about potential problems with Facebook and social media point out that they're elected officials," he said, and that they need to interact with the public, "or we're going to have somebody challenge us who's going to have more connections and beat us in the elections."

Cartersville attorney S. Lester Tate III, who was the State Bar president last year and is also a JQC member, said that any Georgia code changes based on the ABA model need to keep in mind that the ABA "is very anti-judicial elections," preferring political appointments, "and some of their recommendations reflect that," he said. "A lot of [the ABA model] rules try to restrict judges more in activities they can be involved in because the ABA, in their ideal world, want appointed people."

But, he continued, "We have judicial elections in Georgia, and I think we are going to have judicial elections for the foreseeable future. We actually have done very well with our judicial elections. They are non-partisan races. People, for the most part, who run and win are people who have bipartisan support."

And, he observed, "We've had people to run for office who tried to politicize it and make the judicial branch one where cases [are] decided on public might instead of right. For most part, those efforts have mostly fallen flat."
Price Benowitz LLP Opens Personal Injury Office in Fairfax, Virginia

The Virginia Personal Injury Practice Group at Price Benowitz LLP opens a new office in Northern Virginia to offer added convenience for its clients.

Fairfax, Virginia (PRWEB) January 21, 2012

The law firm of Price Benowitz LLP is expanding its legal services in Fairfax County, Virginia by offering personal injury representation through its Fairfax office. The new office is led by Virginia personal injury lawyer Thomas Soldan, who provides quality legal counsel to those involved in accident litigation.

Located at 4015 Chain Bridge Road Suite 37-A in Fairfax, the new office is less than a quarter mile from the Fairfax County General District Court and provides the clients of Price Benowitz LLP with a convenient meeting place to consult with their Virginia accident attorney.

A graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, Fairfax accident attorney Thomas Soldan is an experienced civil litigator. He recently began his term as the president of the Fauquier Bar Association, an organization comprised of hundreds of legal professionals representing a county with a population of more than 70,000 individuals. Attorney Seth Price, founding partner of Price Benowitz LLP, says of Mr. Soldan, “Our firm is honored to be represented in Fairfax County, Virginia, by such an esteemed and well-qualified Virginia personal injury lawyer as Thomas Soldan. As President of the Fauquier Bar Association, Mr. Soldan exhibits the experience and professionalism necessary to successfully handle even complex personal injury litigation in Virginia.” In addition to serving as the 2012 president of the Fauquier Bar, Thomas Soldan is a member of the Virginia Bar Association and is an Insurance Regulation vice-chair with the American Bar Association.

From the Fairfax office, attorney Thomas Soldan serves clients throughout Virginia, including Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax, Fauquier County, Loudoun County, Prince William County, Spotsylvania County, and Stafford County. Mr. Soldan represents clients who have been injured as a result of another’s negligence. Cases handled by the Fairfax office of Price Benowitz LLP include:

- Medical Malpractice
- Car Accidents
- Slip and Fall Accidents
- Personal Injury Accidents

If a person has been injured in an accident or through an act of professional negligence, he or she has the right to pursue financial compensation for resulting injuries or damages. With the launch of its personal injury practice in Fairfax, Virginia, the law group of Price Benowitz LLP broadens its commitment to injured victims by providing convenient access to quality legal representation.

About Price Benowitz LLP: Headquartered in Washington, D.C., the law offices of Price Benowitz LLP offer both criminal defense and personal injury litigation across D.C., Maryland, and Virginia. For more information about attorney Thomas Soldan or the Fairfax, Virginia location, please call the office at (703) 496-5095 or visit the Virginia Personal Injury Lawyer website at http://www.virginia-personalinjurylawyer.com.

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Price Benowitz LLP
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Attorney general argues for limits on death penalty appeals

Justice delayed, Peggy and Ed Schaeffer would tell you, is a car in a cemetery, tears falling and a grave nearby with a casket inside it but no real sense of finality.

It's a death sentence unserved for almost 20 years because of maneuvering and appeals "that make it seem like a game with a rubber ball that just keeps bouncing from area to area, with the ball ending nowhere," Peggy Schaeffer told a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing Thursday in Pierre.

The game needs to end sooner rather than later, the Schaeffers told lawmakers. Charles Rhines admitted to killing their son, Donnivan, on March 8, 1992, in a Rapid City doughnut shop robbery. Now he is manipulating the appeals process to escape his punishment, they insist.

Apparently, state Attorney General Marty Jackley agrees.

South Dakota's top prosecutor has introduced Senate Bill 42, an attempt to curb what he calls frivolous and repetitive delays at the back end of the state's criminal justice system. Patterned after similar federal law, Jackley's bill puts a cap on how often indigent defendants can argue that their court-appointed lawyers are ineffective, and the time frame in which they can make that claim.

It is legislation, defense lawyers and law professors counter, that is an assault on individual constitutional rights.

Jackley's bill passed 5-1 out of the Judiciary Committee after it was amended to give defendants two years after their direct appeal to the state Supreme Court to argue ineffective counsel and make other claims. Jackley first had wanted the statute of limitation at one year, as it is at the federal level. The proposal also was amended to allow claims to be made after two years if new evidence arises or if changes to constitutional law would affect the conviction and sentence.

It now goes to the full state Senate.

One shot to prove ineffective counsel
At issue are post-conviction proceedings called "habeas corpus" — Latin for "to present the body." After a trial, conviction, sentencing and direct appeal to the state Supreme Court, defendants have the right through habeas corpus to argue before a judge that they were wrongly incarcerated because of ineffective or incompetent legal counsel and other claims.

Jackley said defendants should have one shot during habeas proceedings to claim that their trial or appellate lawyers were ineffective, and shouldn't be allowed to claim their habeas lawyers are incompetent as well. He also wants habeas claims made in a more timely fashion.

"Reasonable defense lawyers say this makes sense," the attorney general said. "Claiming three lawyers are being ineffective. ... your trial counsel, your appellate counsel and your habeas lawyer ... the question then becomes, 'Are there that many bad lawyers in South Dakota?'

"The ultimate question in my mind is, 'Do we have a problem in South Dakota where we have three lawyers that are all ineffective?' Is that a reoccurring incident, or are we just chasing ghosts, delaying and stalling proceedings?"

**Two-year period satisfies defense lawyers**

While defense lawyers seem amenable to improvements, they’re not lining up yet behind this proposal, said Lindsey Riter-Rapp, a Pierre lawyer and lobbyist for the state Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

Riter-Rapp said her group could accept a two-year period for habeas corpus action, which is the same amount of time defendants have to come in after they have been convicted and ask for a modification of their sentence.

Defense lawyers also were glad to see protections added to the proposal to allow for a habeas action to come after the two-year period if new evidence arises, or if a Supreme Court ruling changes a law affecting a defendant’s case.

But Riter-Rapp and others are particularly troubled by Jackley’s insistence on limiting defendants to one habeas action questioning the effectiveness of their trial or appellate lawyers. They're also bothered by language that gives judges discretion in deciding whether to appoint counsel for a post-conviction claim.

Donald E. Wilkes Jr., a professor at the
University of Georgia School of Law for 40 years and author of five books on post-conviction remedies, said more than 30 states have enacted similar time restraints since the federal law was enacted in 1996. But few states are removing a statutory right to counsel in post-conviction proceedings as Jackley is seeking.

"This is very unwise public policy," he said. "People who are in prison are from lower socioeconomic classes. They don't have good educations. Many have mental problems. They're in no position to file or litigate post-conviction proceedings by themselves, and I don't think judges want them to."

Jackley argued that giving judges discretion to appoint counsel would help eliminate frivolous claims. But Wilkes said most states already have statutes or judicial decisions that allow for the dismissal of frivolous actions.

"All of the people who practice post-conviction litigation agree that indigents in prison need to have an appointed attorney to handle post-conviction proceedings," he said. "The only segment that opposes it are the police and the prosecutors."

Sioux Falls lawyer Steve Miller testified at Thursday's hearing that it's common for lawyers just out of law school to take court appointments on habeas cases while trying to establish a practice. To the extent that inexperience causes them to miss protections in the Constitution at trial or on appeal, a defendant should be able to

question that habeas lawyer's effectiveness, Miller said.

"I see all the time young lawyers being assigned habeas corpus cases, and then the judge calls me saying, 'Steve, can you fix this?' " said Miller, who characterized his practice as mainly appeals and habeas work. "If a habeas lawyer is incompetent, and if in fact the Constitution is violated, I believe the defendant ought to have a paper opportunity to claim that. If you pass this legislation, it is a frontal assault on that."

Jackley countered again that ineffectiveness at so many levels speaks to a shortcoming in the criminal defense community in South Dakota that he doesn't think exists. Nor, he added, did state Supreme Court Justice John Konenkamp. He broached the issue in a concurring opinion on a South Dakota case, Jackson v. Weber.

"Justice Konenkamp, at the conclusion of his opinion, said it best," Jackley said. "He said, 'We (in South Dakota) have a long and
honorable tradition of appointing only the most capable and experienced lawyers to represent criminal defendants in capital and other serious cases. We should encourage that tradition.

Harder to get remedies, law professor says

So Jackley's answer is to give defendants one shot at claiming their lawyers are ineffective, and to do it within a limited time frame, Wilkes said.

"Even though your constitutional rights were violated, even though you should get a new trial or get new sentencing, you don't get it because you were one day late in filing your claim or someone decided you weren't entitled to a lawyer," Wilkes said. "The whole purpose of legislation like this is to make it more difficult for people whose rights were violated to get remedies they ought to get under the Constitution."

Among the interested parties at Thursday's hearing on Jackley's bill were the Schaeffers. They testified about the toll that 20 years have taken on their health as they wait for their son's killer to be executed.

"We had no idea that perpetrators could have so many different lawyers," Peggy Schaeffer said. "They have all needed time to review the case. During their review time, some have gone on to different professions, thus leaving another to be appointed and needing more review time. Then the time frame to send information between lawyers isn't done in a timely manner but is done on the last day and hour possible."

Before the hearing, Dottie Poage of Rapid City noted that one of three men convicted of killing her son, Chester, in March 2000 near Spearfish is taking classes through the mail while he sits on death row in Sioux Falls. Briley Piper admitted to his role in the murder, but now is manipulating the system, Poage said.

"Even if he gets an education, what the hell is he going to do with that?" she said. "He's using the system. He's using his own mom to pay for his education to manipulate the system, and the system is allowing him to do that. So yeah, if the attorney general's office can pass this bill, they're helping me out by getting justice resolved and putting an end to it."

Jackley said a second motivation for this bill is to save taxpayers money spent on frivolous claims. The Pennington County Commission voted 5-0 to support Jackley's bill, its vice chairman, Ken Davis said.
having spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to try to execute Rhines after he admitted to killing Donivan Schaeffer.

Similarly, Bob Ewing, chairman of the Lawrence County Commission, said his county has spent $1 million on the prosecution of Piper.

"He's never maintained any innocence whatsoever," Ewing said. "I don't disagree with the appeals system; I know it was put in place in case somebody innocent was sentenced to life or the death penalty. But here is an individual who never maintained any innocence whatsoever, and it just keeps going and going. I think it's very unfair that the taxpayers have to keep picking up the bill on this."

Habeas corpus bill

Senate Bill 42, introduced at the request of Attorney General Marty Jackley, was passed out of the state Senate Judiciary Committee on a 5-1 vote Thursday. It now goes to the full Senate. Having been amended before passage, it now would:

Create a two-year statute of limitations for people to bring a writ of habeas corpus and claim, among other things, that they had ineffective counsel.

Modify mandatory court-appointed counsel provisions to allow judges to decide whether a habeas corpus claim requires the appointment of counsel.

Introduce provisions to prevent repetitive moves by defendants to argue that their lawyers were ineffective.

Related Links

Public defender dismissed amid murder cases
GMOA receives art collection from law professor, his wife

By Jenny Williams
collardj@uga.edu

The Georgia Museum of Art has a new collection—prominent works by African-American artists—donated by Larry D. and Brenda A. Thompson. The couple also will fund an endowment to support a new curatorial position.

Larry Thompson announced the donation and endowment support at a panel discussion held at the museum in conjunction with the exhibition Tradition Redefined: The Larry and Brenda Thompson Collection of African-American Art as part of UGA's 50th anniversary celebration of desegregation in 2011.

The agreement between the museum, UGA and the Thomp-sons was recently finalized, and the university secured an initial donation of paintings, prints and sculpture. The Thompsons' gift initially includes 37 works, many of which appeared in the exhibition Tradition Redefined, which was on display at the museum in early 2011.

The gift enriches an original donation of 100 American paintings by Alfred Heber Holbrook, who founded the Georgia Museum of Art with his gift in 1945.

Larry and Brenda Thompson collect the works of both celebrated artists and artists considered emerging, regional or lesser known. The result is a collection that offers a more in-depth, inclusive understanding of African-American artists and their aesthetic and social concerns. It is the Thompsons' desire to give more works to the museum in the coming years. See COLLECTION on page 4

Law school to host security conference

The School of Law's Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law will host a daylong conference on international energy security Feb. 3 in the Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall. Beginning at 8:30 a.m., the event is free and open to the public.

"Striking the Right Balance: Energy Security in International Law" will touch on international energy governance issues, regulatory law in the renewable energy sector, nuclear safety law and nuclear waste legal regimes post-Fukushima.

Discussing these topics will be a mix of policymakers, academics and practitioners representing U.S. and foreign perspectives. William C. Osten-dorff, commissioner of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, will give the keynote address.

“Energy security is a complex, multi-faceted and pressing legal issue that encompasses a range of economic and security interests,” said Halley E. Espy, third-year law student and conference organizer.

"Through the conference dialogue, the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law hopes to achieve a better sense of what the right balance is in managing the competing concerns that fall under the umbrella of energy security and how to best move forward for effective international cooperation on energy issues."

To register for lunch, visit http://law.uga.edu/gjicl-conference and fill out the online form by Jan. 31. This event is co-sponsored by the school's Dean Rusk Center for International Law and Policy.
Kilpatrick’s Barry Phillips, a key Georgia civic and business leader, passes away

By Maria Saporta

One of Atlanta's leading business and civic leaders — Barry Phillips — passed away Monday of congestive heart failure.

Phillips was former chairman of the Kilpatrick, Cody, Rogers, McClatchey & Regenstein law firm, which is now known as Kilpatrick, Townsend & Stockton. He joined the firm in 1954, and he stayed with the firm for 43 years until he retired in 1997.

During his tenure, Phillips served in numerous civic roles, including chairing the Georgia Board of Regents and participating in many of the major initiatives underway in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s.

Phillips also was one of the closest friends and advisors of former Gov. Joe Frank Harris, and his wife, Gracie Phillips, served in the Harris administration. The Phillips were married for 54 years.

Phillips was a Georgian through and through. He graduated from Valdosta High School, attended the University of Georgia and the University of Georgia Law School. The family said he was a "life-long scholar" who loved history, the practice of law, UGA and especially his family and friends.

He is survived by his wife, Grace Greer Phillips, of Lakeland, Georgia; four children — daughter, Mary Grace Phillips Reeves of Atlanta and her husband, John Barry Reaves, Jr.; three sons, Barry Phillips, Jr., his wife, Robin Schurr Phillips; John Greer Phillips and his wife, Dr. Lynley Durrett Phillips; all of Atlanta; and Quinton Braddock Phillips and his wife, Cindy Jerrell Phillips of Watkinsville, Georgia. The Phillips also have five grandchildren — Emily Greer Phillips, Callan Rachel Phillips, Laurel Grace Phillips, Lindsey Scarlet Phillips and Luke Durrett Phillips.

Phillips served in the Korean War, stationed on the front lines where he was commander of a tank battalion. He earned the Air Medal for flying missions as an aerial observer identifying and calling back positions of enemy fire to the tanks and men on the front lines.
Kilpatrick’s Barry Phillips, a key Georgia civic and business leader, p...

He also was a lifelong supporter of the University of Georgia, earning many high honors. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa, was a member of ODK, Sphinx, Gridiron, Phi Kappa Alpha, and was a Scholar Athlete. He attended college on a football scholarship under Coaches Wally Butts and Quinton Lumpkin and was proud that, under the auspices of Coach Lumpkin, he established the first tutorial and study hall for fellow athletes at the University of Georgia.

He established two scholarships for the University of Georgia, one for the Law School, in honor of his law firm, the Kilpatrick Scholarship Fund, and the other to the University for Scholar Athletes, named in memory of his mentor, Coach Lumpkin. Phillips graduated cum laude from the University of Georgia Law School in 1954.

That’s when he joined the Kilpatrick law firm, where he practiced his entire life. He served as the firm’s chairman for 12 years.

During his career, Phillips was active in the Atlanta community. He served as a founding member of the British American Business Group and the Canadian American Society. He was a member of the Society of International Business Fellows. Phillips also was an officer of the Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau, former president of the Georgia Council of International Visitors where he was well known for his hospitality to international visitors.

He also was a member of the Lawyers Club of Atlanta, the Downtown Kiwanis Club, the Piedmont Driving Club, the Commerce Club and many other professional associations. Phillips also was presiding co-chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and president of the Fulton County Division of the American Heart Association. He was named one of the Most Influential Georgians by both Atlanta Magazine and Georgia Trend Magazine and selected as a Best Lawyer in Atlanta.

In addition to serving as chairman of the Georgia Board of Regents Phillips served as chairman of the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame Board and as the first chairman of the Metropolitan Atlanta Olympic Games Authority for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games held in Atlanta.

Olympic organizer Billy Payne solicited Phillips and his law firm to help organize the games. That was due to Phillips’ friendship with Payne’s late father, Porter Payne. Phillips actually was present in Tokyo in 1990 for the announcement of Atlanta as the winner of the 1996 Summer games, and he signed the contract as chairman of the Metropolitan Atlanta Olympic Games Authority along with Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson.

Phillips also served on corporate boards. He was an executive committee board member of Bank South, which was acquired by NationsBank-Bank of America; and he served as a director of Dodge Wire Co., Atlas Finance Co., Scripto Inc., Colonial Stores, Fox Manufacturing Co., Life of the South and IRT Realty. And while he retired from his law firm in 1997, he remained as “Of Counsel” to the firm until his death.

The family will receive friends at H.M. Patterson Spring Hill Chapel Wednesday, Jan. 25 from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. Funeral Services will be held at Peachtree Road United Methodist Church on Thursday, Jan. 26 at 3 p.m.

In lieu of flowers donations can be made to Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP Scholarship Fund in honor of Barry Phillips at the University of Georgia Law School, 120 Herty Dr, Athens Ga. 30602 in care of the Development Office. Donations also can be made to the America Heart Association: P.O. Box
Kilpatrick’s Barry Phillips, a key Georgia civic and business leader, p...

840692, Dallas, Texas 75284-0692 or at www.heart.org. Online condolences may be made at H.M.
Patterson Spring Hill.

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1/25/2012 1:58 PM
Media advisory: Criminal law professor available to discuss Supreme Court ruling in GPS tracking case

LAWRENCE – Melanie Wilson, professor and associate dean for academic affairs at the University of Kansas School of Law, is available to speak with the media about Fourth Amendment issues in light of today’s U.S. Supreme Court ruling in U.S. v. Jones.

The high court ruled unanimously that police conduct a search when they attach a GPS device to the undercarriage of a car and use the device to obtain information about the driver’s whereabouts. The case has been closely watched as a test of how far police can go in employing technology to investigate and track suspects.

Wilson can address the details of the case, as well as general discussions of the Fourth Amendment, which provides guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures. She can also address issues of prosecutorial ethics.

U.S. v. Jones stems from the conviction of a Washington, D.C., nightclub owner suspected of drug dealing. After the original warrant to install a GPS device on his car expired, police attached the device and used it to monitor his movements. They tracked him to a stash house, where they found drugs, weapons and drug paraphernalia. He was convicted of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and sentenced to life in prison.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit overturned the conviction, and today’s Supreme Court ruling upholds that decision.

To schedule an interview, contact Mindie Paget, (785) 864-9205 or at mpaget@ku.edu.

Bio: Melanie Wilson’s scholarship views the world of criminal procedure from the perspective of a former prosecutor and seeks to reconcile the desire of participants in the criminal justice system (particularly prosecutors, judges and police officers) to act ethically and professionally with the sometimes competing imperative that guilty defendants be swiftly and successfully prosecuted, convicted and sentenced proportionally. She is a magna cum laude graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, where she served on the Law Review. Before turning to law teaching, Wilson served as an assistant U.S. attorney in the Northern District of Georgia and, prior to that, in the Middle District of Georgia. She also served as law clerk to Richard Freeman, U.S. District Court Judge, Northern District of Georgia. She joined the KU Law faculty in 2007. This fall she sat on an expert panel at William & Mary Law School discussing U.S. v. Jones.

The University of Kansas is a major comprehensive research and teaching university. University Relations is the central public relations office for KU’s Lawrence campus.
PHILLIPS, Barry BARRY PHILLIPS Barry Phillips, a native of his beloved Valdosta, Georgia and former Chairman of the law firm of Kilpatrick, Cody, Rogers, McClatchey & Regenstein, now known as Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton, died on January 23 of congestive heart failure. He was a graduate of Valdosta High School, the University of Georgia, and the University of Georgia Law School. He was a life-long scholar, lover of history, the practice of law, the University of Georgia, and most of all his family. He is survived by his wife of 54 years, Grace Greer Phillips of Lakeland, Georgia, four wonderful children, daughter, Mary Grace Phillips Reaves of Atlanta and her husband, John Barry Reaves, Jr., three sons, Barry Phillips, Jr., his wife, Robin Schurr Phillips; John Greer Phillips and his wife, Dr. Lynley Durrett Phillips; and five beloved grandchildren, Emily Greer Phillips, Callan Rachel Phillips, Laurel Grace Phillips, Lindsey Scarlet Phillips and Luke Durrett Phillips. Barry served in the Korean War, stationed on the front lines where he was commander of a tank battalion. He earned the Air Medal for flying missions as an aerial observer identifying and calling back positions of enemy fire to the tanks and men on the front lines. Barry was a lifelong supporter of the University of Georgia, earning many high honors. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa, was a member of ODK, Sphinx, Gridiron, Phi Kappa Alpha, and was a Scholar Athlete. He attended college on a football scholarship under Coaches Wally Butts and Quinton Lumpkin and was proud that, under the auspices of Coach Lumpkin, he established the first tutorial and study hall for fellow athletes at the University of Georgia. He established two scholarships for the University of Georgia, one for the Law School, in honor of his law firm, the Kilpatrick Townsend Scholarship Fund, and the other to the University for Scholar Athletes, named in memory of his mentor, Coach Lumpkin. Barry graduated cum laude from the University of Georgia Law School in 1954. He entered the practice of law with the firm known as Smith, Kilpatrick, Cody, Rogers & McClatchey in 1954 and practiced with the firm his entire career, retiring in 1997 after 43 years of active practice and 12 years as Chairman of the Firm. In the beginning of his career, Barry practiced in all aspects of law, but his practice eventually changed to a specialty in mergers and acquisitions, banking and financial transactions. He was a fervent and passionate advocate for his clients in every endeavor and a mentor to generations of young lawyers. Barry was recognized by his peers as a giant in the legal profession and our community. During his career, Barry was active in the civic life of Atlanta, serving as a founding member of the British American Society and the Canadian American Society, and was a member of the Society of International Business Fellows. He was an officer of the Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau, former President of the Georgia Council of International Visitors where he was well known for his hospitality to international visitors, and was a member of the Lawyers Club of Atlanta, The Downtown Kiwanis, The Piedmont Driving Club, The Commerce Club, and many other professional associations. Barry was also President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the President of the Fulton County Division of the American Heart Association. He was named one of the Most Influential Georgians by both Atlanta Magazine and Georgia Trend Magazine and selected as a Best Lawyer in Atlanta. Barry served as Chairman of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia, Chairman of the Georgia Sports Hall of Fame Board, and as the first Chairman of the Metropolitan Atlanta Olympic Games Authority for the 1996 Summer Olympic Games held in Atlanta. Olympic Organizer, Billy Payne, solicited Barry, and his law firm's help, with the organization of the games as a result of Barry's friendship with Billy's late father, Porter Payne. Barry was present in Tokyo in 1990 for the announcement of Atlanta as the winner of the Summer games and signed the contract as Chairman of the Metropolitan Atlanta Olympic Games Authority along with Mayor Maynard Jackson. Clients valued Barry for his legal skills and his business acumen. He served as an Executive Committee Member of the Board of Directors of Bank South (now known as Bank of America) and as a Member of the Board of Directors of companies such as: Dodge Wire Company, Atlas Finance Company, Scriplo, Inc., Colonial Stores, Fox Manufacturing Company, Life of the South, and IRT Realty. Barry retired from active practice in 1997, and continued Of Counsel to his firm until his death. Barry was an avid traveler taking his family to all parts of the North and South America and Europe imparting to them a respect for people of different cultures, history & geography. He even started traveling with his grandchildren taking the older ones to London and the entire family on a Hawaiian cruise to celebrate his and Gracie's 50th wedding anniversary four years ago. After retirement, Barry and Gracie traveled the globe, visiting more than 100 countries. His curiosity for other people, their cultures and their history knew no bounds. Barry was a wonderful husband, father, grandfather, and friend. He was supportive to all who knew him and he will be greatly missed. The family will receive friends at H. M. Patterson Spring Hill Chapel Wednesday January 25th from 5-7pm. Funeral Services will be held at Peachtree Road United Methodist Church at Thursday January 26th at 3pm. In lieu of flowers donations can be made to Kilpatrick Townsend & Stockton LLP Scholarship Fund, in honor of Barry Phillips at the University of Georgia Law School, 120 Herty Dr, Athens Ga. 30602 in care of the Development Office. Or the America Heart Association P.O. Box 840692 Dallas Texas 75284-0692 or www.heart.org. Online condolences may be made at hmpattersonspringhill.com
Newt Gingrich and the art of argument

Article by: MICHAEL GERSON
Washington Post
January 23, 2012 - 7:54 PM

Some persistence is merely dogged. Newt Gingrich's persistence is a form of confidence -- the firm belief that, given enough time and enough debates, his skills will prevail.

He knows how to probe an opponent's weakness, how to humiliate a journalist, how to employ an applause line and how to parry an uncomfortable question.

The anti-Romneys who came before him were chosen more or less at random. Gingrich has earned his surge that produced a 13-point victory in South Carolina on Saturday.

Yet Gingrich is more than a performer. He is the GOP's chief diagnostician, specializing in the vivid explanation of public challenges.

Other candidates struggle to recall three points on a 3-by-5 card. Gingrich struggles to suppress the dissertation that might emerge at any moment.

The ability to think in public is a rare political gift -- more common in Britain than in America. Bill Clinton would shine during prime minister's question time. So would Gingrich.

But Gingrich regularly gets into trouble when moving from analysis to prescription. Nearly every problem that crosses the threshold of his attention becomes historically urgent, requiring a fundamental solution.

This is the reason for his most revealing verbal habit. Systems are "fundamentally broken" and require "fundamental change."

Opposing views are "fundamentally a lie" and "fundamentally alien to American tradition." Only the biggest ideas are sufficient to his self-regard.

So Gingrich diagnoses the genuine threat of terrorism and radical Islam. Then he calls for a federal law against sharia, which would address a nonexistent crisis while stigmatizing an entire faith.

He makes a strong case for early work experience in low-income communities. Then he goes further to dismiss child labor laws as "truly stupid" and urges the employment of students as assistant janitors.

Gingrich acknowledges the problem of climate change - or at least he once did. But he proposed to combat it through geoengineering - the risky manipulation of the planet's environment by pumping nitrogen into the oceans or deflecting the sun's rays with vast mirrors.

Gingrich's proposals for fundamental change are generally dismissed as Newt being Newt - the hits and misses of a fertile mind. But his misses are frequent, revealing a pattern of poor judgment. And eccentricities in a candidate become troubling when considered in a president.

The former speaker's challenge to judicial supremacy is a case in point. As usual, Gingrich diagnoses a real problem. Judges are perfectly capable of serious overreach.

They have sometimes encroached on legislative functions or imposed an intolerant theology of public secularism.

Also as usual, Gingrich presses several steps too far in both rhetoric and policy. Judicial activists are "grotesquely dictatorial" and "radically anti-American."
They should be subpoenaed by Congress and compelled by marshals to testify. The president should have the right to ignore their rulings and abolish circuit courts entirely.

Gingrich cites the example of Thomas Jefferson, who eliminated a number of circuit courts created by John Adams during the last days of his administration. It is a poorly chosen precedent.

Jefferson was undoing his predecessor's executive power grab, not targeting specific judges who made undesirable decisions. If President Gingrich simply eliminated, say, the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, it would leave a large portion of the country unserved by a federal appeals court.

If he subsequently filled the vacancies, it would undermine the constitutional principle of life tenure.

As former Attorney General Michael Mukasey has argued, America would become a "banana republic, in which administrations would become regimes, and each regime would feel it perfectly appropriate to disregard decisions by courts staffed by previous regimes."

When Gingrich was called out by conservative legal scholars on the radical implications of his proposal, his response was both typical and alarming. He doubled down.

After all, he said, "I taught a short course in this at the University of Georgia Law School." And this: "I would suggest to you, actually as a historian, I may understand this better than lawyers."

This is not just a presidential candidate using a strident applause line. This is a presidential candidate promising a constitutional crisis, then arrogantly dismissing the criticism of his recklessness.

Currently many conservatives are exercising not just their franchise but their imaginations. They picture a debate between Mitt Romney and Barack Obama and they yawn.

They envision Gingrich going after the president, the media and the fundamental failures of liberalism — and their pulses race. But Republicans need to imagine just a little further — electing a president with no history of prudence.

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GERSON: Newt Gingrich —— fundamentalist

By MICHAEL GERSON | Posted: Monday, January 23, 2012 5:00 pm

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But Gingrich regularly gets into trouble when moving from analysis to prescription. Nearly every problem that crosses the threshold of his attention becomes historically urgent, requiring a fundamental solution. This is the reason for his most revealing verbal habit. Systems are “fundamentally broken” and require “fundamental change.” Opposing views are “fundamentally a lie” and “fundamentally alien to American tradition.” Only the biggest ideas are sufficient to his self-regard.

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Gingrich acknowledges the problem of climate change —— or at least he once did. But he proposed to combat it through geoengineering —— the risky manipulation of the planet’s environment by pumping nitrogen into the oceans or deflecting the sun’s rays with vast mirrors.

Gingrich’s proposals for fundamental change are generally dismissed as Newt being Newt —— the hits and misses of a fertile mind. But his misses are frequent, revealing a pattern of poor judgment. And eccentricities in a candidate become troubling when considered in a president.

The former speaker’s challenge to judicial supremacy is a case in point. As usual, Gingrich diagnoses a real problem. Judges are perfectly capable of serious overreach. They have sometimes encroached on legislative functions or imposed an intolerant theology of public secularism.

Also as usual, Gingrich presses several steps too far in both rhetoric and policy. Judicial activists are “grotesquely dictatorial” and “radically anti-American.” They should be subpoenaed by Congress and compelled by marshals to testify. The president should have the right to ignore their rulings and abolish circuit courts entirely.

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But Republicans need to imagine just a little further ---- electing a president with no history of prudence.
Newt Gingrich, the man who knows too much

By Michael Gerson, Published: January 23

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Michael Gerson, who served as a senior adviser to President George W. Bush, is a Washington Post columnist. Email: michaelgerson@washpost.com

LOAD-DATE: January 24, 2012

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January 23, 2012 Monday

LENGTH: 432 words

HEADLINE: CRIMINAL LAW PROFESSOR AVAILABLE TO DISCUSS SUPREME COURT RULING IN GPS TRACKING CASE

BYLINE: States News Service
DATELINE: LAWRENCE, KS

The following information was released by the University of Kansas:

Melanie Wilson, professor and associate dean for academic affairs at the University of Kansas School of Law, is available to speak with the media about Fourth Amendment issues in light of today's U.S. Supreme Court ruling in U.S. v. Jones.

The high court ruled unanimously that police conduct a search when they attach a GPS device to the undercarriage of a car and use the device to obtain information about the drivers whereabouts. The case has been closely watched as a test of how far police can go in employing technology to investigate and track suspects.

Wilson can address the details of the case, as well as general discussions of the Fourth Amendment, which provides guarantees against unreasonable searches and seizures. She can also address issues of prosecutorial ethics.

U.S. v. Jones stems from the conviction of a Washington, D.C., nightclub owner suspected of drug dealing. After the original warrant to install a GPS device on his car expired, police attached the device and used it to monitor his movements. They tracked him to a stash house, where they found drugs, weapons and drug paraphernalia. He was convicted of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and sentenced to life in prison.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit overturned the conviction, and today's Supreme Court ruling upholds that decision.

To schedule an interview, contact Mindie Paget, (785) 864-9205 or at mpaget@ku.edu

Bio: Melanie Wilson's scholarship views the world of criminal procedure from the perspective of a former prosecutor and seeks to reconcile the desire of participants in the criminal justice system (particularly prosecutors, judges and police officers) to act ethically and professionally with the sometimes competing imperative that guilty defendants be swiftly and successfully prosecuted, convicted and sentenced proportionally. She is a magna cum laude graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law, where she served on the Law Review. Before turning to law teaching, Wilson served as an assistant U.S. attorney in the Northern District of Georgia and, prior to that, in the Middle District of Georgia. She also served as law clerk to Richard Freeman, U.S. District Court Judge, Northern District of Georgia. She joined the KU Law faculty in 2007. This fall she sat on an expert panel at William and Mary Law School discussing U.S. v. Jones.

The University of Kansas is a major comprehensive research and teaching university. University Relations is the central public relations office for KU's Lawrence campus.
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US Fed News

January 18, 2012 Wednesday 1:56 PM EST

LENGTH: 287 words

HEADLINE: UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW TO HOST ENERGY SECURITY CONFERENCE

BODY:

ATHENS, Ga., Jan. 18 -- The University of Georgia issued the following news release:

The University of Georgia School of Law's Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law will host a daylong conference on international energy security on Feb. 3 in the Larry Walker Room of Dean Rusk Hall on North Campus. Beginning at 8:30 a.m., the event is free and open to the public.

Titled "Striking the Right Balance: Energy Security in International Law," the conference will address international energy governance issues, regulatory law in the renewable energy sector, nuclear safety law and nuclear waste legal regimes post Fukushima.

Discussing these topics will be a mix of policymakers, academics and practitioners representing U.S. and foreign perspectives. Commissioner William C. Ostendorf of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission will deliver the keynote address.

"Energy security is a complex, multi-faceted and pressing legal issue that encompasses a range of economic and security interests," third-year law student and conference organizer Halley E. Espy said. "Through the conference dialogue, the Georgia Journal of International and Comparative Law hopes to achieve a better sense of what the right balance is in managing the competing concerns
that fall under the umbrella of energy security and how to best move forward for effective international cooperation on energy issues."

To register for lunch, see http://law.uga.edu/gjicl-conference and complete the online form by Jan. 31. This event is co-sponsored by the school's Dean Rusk Center for International Law and Policy. For any query with respect to this article or any other content requirement, please contact Editor at htsyndication@hindustantimes.com
Newt's Troublesome Lack of Prudence

By Michael Gerson

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Michael Gerson is a columnist for The Washington Post.

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Michael Gerson's email address is michaelgerson@washpost.com

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Richmond County probate judge to retire

By Kyle Martin
Staff Writer
Monday, Jan. 30, 2012

The cases that cross the desk of Probate Judge Isaac Jolles don't grab many headlines. His is a docket filled with requests to become conservator of a property, family spats over wills and thorny child custody disputes.

And while the cases seem run-of-the-mill, "there is a lot of stuff that runs in the mill, I'll tell you that" said Jolles, 80, who has presided over a splinter of the judicial system commonly known as family court since 1998.

He started his career in the Army after graduating from the University of Georgia Law School in 1953. A first lieutenant commission took him to Korea, where he served as trial counsel in General Courts Martial for three years.

Jolles recently announced that he's retiring at the end of 2012 to spend more time with his family. In an interview last week, he shared some highlights of his long career and the challenges his replacement can expect.

First, get used to family drama "because there's oodles of it," he said. In Jolles' experience, death often brings out the worst in a family. It helps matters somewhat when the deceased leaves behind a will, but even those become the source of fiery court challenges. Granting someone the right to become executor of the estate or a guardian of a relative in poor health can be just as complex. Safeguards are put into place that require guardians to report on how they spent the person's money, but abuses still happen.

Jolles recalls a woman who turned in a report about a trip she and her cousin took to visit "Uncle Joe" in the nursing home. When Jolles questioned them about the expenses, he found they rented a luxury car for the trip, stayed in a posh hotel and racked up a large restaurant tab. "Was Uncle Joe brought along?" Jolles asked. No, he ate at the nursing home.

"You see a lot of greed, a lot of people trying to steal right out from mom and dad," Jolles said.

There are enough positive experiences, though, to balance out the negatives he has encountered in the past 44 years practicing law.

In one instance, he represented a woman who was badly injured in a tractor-trailer accident on Washington Road. He was so confident he would win the civil case that he told the client he wouldn't collect a dime until he won. He lost. So he appealed. He lost again. He took it all the way to the Georgia Supreme Court. This time he emerged the winner, but he ultimately decided that providing justice to a permanently disabled woman was a greater reward than his fee.

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"Just don't let the work get you down," Jolles said. "Try to work with the government to give you the help you need to get it done right."
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Robert A. Garda Jr. will speak on the academic and social benefits white students receive in multiracial schools. The lecture is Feb. 2 at 7 p.m. in the UGA Chapel.

Earlier in the day, Garda will take part in a UGA law school debate at 12:30 p.m. in classroom B.

On Feb. 3, Garda will lecture from noon to 1 p.m. in room G-5 of the Aderhold Hall.

Garda joined the Loyola law school faculty in 2002. He is the former chairman of the Association of American Law Schools’ Section on Education Law and currently serves on its executive committee.
Education law expert to lecture at UGA

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The Associated Press

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Online:
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Education law expert to discuss diversity

Robert A. Garda Jr., an expert in education law from Loyola University in New Orleans, will be the featured speaker at various events being hosted by the School of Law and the College of Education.

Garda will discuss "The Benefits of Diversity for White Students" at a lecture sponsored by Georgia Law's Education Law Students Association on Feb. 2 at 7 p.m. in the Chapel. The author of a recently published article in the Florida Law Review on a similar subject, Garda's lecture, which is open to the public, will focus on the academic and social benefits white students receive in multi-racial schools.

Earlier in the day, Garda will participate in a law school debate at 12:30 p.m. in classroom B.

On Feb. 3, Garda will lecture from noon-1 p.m. in Room G5 of Aderhold Hall. He will discuss his recent publication, "The White Interest in School Integration." The seminar, which is open to the public, is sponsored by the College of Education's Dean's Council on Diversity.

A Loyola College of Law faculty member since 2002, Garda is the author of numerous articles and reports on education law. His legal scholarship covers a variety of topics, including the rights of disabled students, affirmative action, integration in K-12 education, special education spending and legal issues surrounding charter schools.
Mary Lee: Biography of Genius in Bondage, the first full-length biography of the first English-speaking person of African descent to publish a book and the only second woman—of any race or background—to do so in America. It is sponsored by the UGA Press.


• Feb. 2 – Screening of the film Black Dynamite, 7 p.m. 248 Miller Learning Center. Part of the African American Studies Film Festival.

• Feb. 8 – APERO Brown Bag Discussion: “How the Accusation of Acting White Influences Leisure Preferences,” 12:15 p.m., 407 Memorial Hall. Presented by Bantu D. Gross, the discussion is co-sponsored by the Institute for African American Studies, the Institute for African Studies and the African American Cultural Center.

• Feb. 9 – “The Death of the African American Family,” 12:30 p.m., 407 Memorial Hall. Tera Hurt of the Institute for Behavioral Research will explore the current and past structure of African-American family dynamics.

• Feb. 9 – Screening of the film Antwone Fisher, 7 p.m. 248 Miller Learning Center. Part of the African American Studies Film Festival.

• Feb. 13 – Speaker Jeff Johnson, 8 p.m. Grand Hall, Tate Center. Part of the Committee for Black Cultural Programming’s Week of Soul.

• Feb. 14 – Committed and AfroBlue a cappella groups from The Sing Off television show, 8 p.m., Grand Hall, Tate Center. Part of the Committee for Black Cultural Programming’s Week of Soul.

• Feb. 15 – S.E.L.L.O.U.T comedy show, 8 p.m. Tate Theatre. Part of the Committee for Black Cultural Programming’s Week of Soul.

• Feb. 16 – “Where are the Black Ballet Dancers in America?” 4 p.m., 407 Memorial Hall. Joselli Deans and Anjali Austin, scholars and artists formerly with the Dance Theatre of Harlem, will discuss how they fought their way into the world of dance. The discussion is co-sponsored by the department of dance and the African American Studies Institute.

• Feb. 16 – “An Evening with the Blues,” 6-9 p.m. M. Smith Griffith Grand Hall, Georgia Museum of Art. The Friends of the Georgia Museum of Art present a dinner celebrating Black History Month and in honor of Larry and Brenda Thompson. Join the Friends for cocktails at 6 p.m., followed by a gallery talk on Jay Robinson’s “Billie Holliday Singing the Blues” by Paul Manoguerra, dinner catered by the National and a performance by Kyshona Armstrong. $40. RSVP to 706-542-0830 by Feb. 9.

• Feb. 16 – Movie Night: School Daze, 8 p.m. Tate Theatre. Part of the Committee for Black Cultural Programming’s Week of Soul.

• Feb. 17 – Dinner, Movie and Discussion: The Help, 6 p.m., Tate Theatre and Reception Hall. This screening of the 2011 box office hit, based on an influential novel, will be followed by dinner and a discussion. The event is co-sponsored by the Committee for Black Cultural Programs and the University Union.

• Feb. 19 – Black Roses, presented by the Black Theatrical Ensemble, 7 p.m., Grand Hall, Tate Center.

This play will feature poetry, songs and notable scenes from African-American romantic comedies. Tickets are $2 for fees-paid students with valid UGA Cards on the Athens campus and $3 for everyone else. Tickets may be purchased at the Tate Student Center’s cashier window or by calling 706-542-9874.

• Feb. 22 – APERO Brown Bag Discussion: “A Mediator’s Work,” 12:15 p.m., 407 Memorial Hall. The discussion by Raye M. Rawls, a public service associate at the Fanning Institute, is co-sponsored by the Institute for African American Studies and the Institute for African Studies.

• Feb. 22 – Keynote Address: Mayor Evelyn Dixon of Riverdale, 4 p.m., Chapel. Dixon will share her path to elected office and discuss the obstacles faced by women in politics.

• Feb. 23 – Panel Discussion: “The Emerging Black Church,” 6 p.m., 171 Miller Learning Center. Community members, pastors and students will discuss the role of the black church in the community. The event is co-sponsored by the Institute for African American Studies.

• Feb. 28 – “We Have Issues: Representations of African-American Women in Contemporary Media,” 7 p.m., 407 Memorial Hall. This panel discussion will explore contemporary images of African Diaspora women in entertainment, including music videos, reality television and film. Topics will include skin color, image, materialism and stereotypes.

• Feb. 29 – “Confessions of a Big Girl: Reflections on Fat, Faith and Femininity,” 4 p.m., South Psychology-Journalism Auditorium. Author Naima Johnston Bush will discuss cultural definitions of beauty, faith, eating disorders, sexual assault and discovering the power of your own voice.
HEADLINE: PROBATE JUDGE TO TAKE IT EASY

BYLINE: Kyle Martin Staff Writer

BODY:

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Reach Kyle Martin at (706) 823-3221

or kyle.martin@augustachronicle.com
Confirmation Hearings Begin Tomorrow, Nominees Flood Senate with CVs

Written by Observer Staff Tuesday, 31 January 2012 14:24

An official memo placed on the bulletin of the Senate, indicates that Lands, Mines & Energy Minister-designate, will on Wednesday, February 1, 2012, be among the first group of presidential nominees to appear for confirmation hearings starting at 2:00 p.m.

According to the memo, Minister-designate Patrick Sendolo is to appear before the Senate Committee responsible for mines and energy headed by ailing former Senate Pro Tempore, Cletus Segbe Wortorson.

Mr. Sendolo is a product of the University of Georgia School of Law, Athens, Georgia. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science. He served as head of the Program Delivery Unit in the Office of the President, where worked directly with President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf as advisor and enforcer with respect to execution of the President’s key policy deliverables.

While serving in that position, Mr. Sendolo ensured consistency between implementation of those deliverables and the President’s overall agenda. His achievements thus far include fast-tracking rehabilitation of Mt. Coffee Hydroelectric facility; construction of Marginal Wharf at Freeport of Monrovia; launch of First Postwar Direct Transatlantic Flight from Liberia, to mention just a few.

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Former Pro Tempore Wortorson is currently in the United States seeking medication since the Legislature recessed before the 2011 general election.

At the 6th sitting of the Senate on Thursday, January 26, 2012, the newly elected President Pro Tempore asked committees responsible for the confirmation hearings of the various nominees, to start the process immediately.

And it was highly expected that confirmation hearings would have started yesterday, with the nominee for the Ministry of Finance Amara Konneh appearing at 11:00 AM at the Chamber of the Senate.

But highly placed sources at the Senate yesterday confided in this paper that the proceedings will now commence on Wednesday, and it is expected that both Sendolo and Konneh would be top on the list.

Outgoing Planning & Economic Affairs Minister Konneh was nominated recently by President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf to replace Finance Minister Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan, who in return is replacing Mr. Gayweah McIntosh as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also yesterday, news briefly circulated within the press corridor that the Minister of Agriculture-designate Dr. Florence Chenoweth was to appear for confirmation hearing. But a spokesman at the Agriculture Ministry denied the rumor.

The re-nominated Minister of Public Works, Kofi Woods who was spotted at the Capitol Building yesterday, told our reporter that his visit had nothing to do with confirmation.