Sotomayor: JUSTICE at Emory Law
A great time to be an Emory lawyer

My first academic year serving as dean is quickly coming to a close, and I am proud to have been a part of this notable time for the law school. New initiatives at the school are shining a light on diversity and inclusion, and we are maintaining our reputation as a top law school while building on our reputation for excellence in health law and international law.

What’s more, this academic year has included historic visits to Emory Law from Judge Rosemary Barkett of the Iran–United States Claims Tribunal; Rev. Raphael G. Warnock PhD, pastor of Historic Ebenezer Baptist Church; Lieutenant General Charles N. Pede, Judge Advocate General of the United States Supreme Court; and Associate Justice Sonia Sotomayor of the United States Supreme Court, thanks to the working relationship between the justice and our own Professor Fred O. Smith, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude.

Justice Sotomayor’s visit, a conversation with Professor Smith, was particularly meaningful to our community, as it is not often that a Supreme Court justice is able to share experiences with, and answer questions from, the legal academic community. This is especially true when that school is not her or his alma mater. I have to believe this speaks to the reputation of Emory Law and to the quality of our faculty and students.

Some of those qualities are particularly evident in the scholarship that is produced within our intellectual community. You will get a glimpse of that in this magazine.

Within this issue, you will also find a great focus on the intersection between the law and technology. One feature story describes blockchain and illustrates how it could transform the way lawyers approach contracts. This story arises out of the recent TI:GER Innovation Conference. You will also find that this issue asks the tough questions about determining ownership interests in intangible property (think audiobooks and software—even medical records).

There is even more to explore about law and technology in this issue, and I look forward to hearing your thoughts.

James B. Hughes Jr. Interim Dean

Emory Lawyer
SPRING 2018

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A nascent technology that is beginning to emerge for a variety of uses is blockchain technology. Blockchain is the backbone for Bitcoin, the most famous cryptocurrency. But this technology goes beyond Bitcoin.

Blockchain technology has the potential to dramatically change document storage management and to transform how people authenticate a variety of transactions. It also stands to reinvent the time-consuming processes of writing, revising, and handling contracts. The adoption of blockchain technology could happen so seamlessly that unsuspecting lawyers may see some of their key tasks disrupted, if not eliminated. Accordingly, lawyers must do their best to understand this potentially disruptive technology.

**A CRASH COURSE IN BLOCKCHAIN**

Any understanding of this technology requires knowing how exactly blockchain technology works, for which tasks it is appropriate, and what the technology actually is not.

First, blockchain is not synonymous with Bitcoin. Reducing blockchain’s capability to Bitcoin production would be like simplifying the internet to a place to check stocks or build an iTunes library. Blockchain’s potential is truly limitless because of its inherent governing attributes.

Bitcoin was the first, and likely most famous, adopter of blockchain technology. Blockchain is the foundational technology that has made cryptocurrencies—simply digitally encrypted currencies, such as Bitcoin—possible. Bitcoin is a purely peer-to-peer version of electronic cash that allows online payments to be sent directly from one party to another without going through a financial institution. A user can acquire Bitcoin by accepting it as payment from another user, buying it on an exchange or from local sellers, or through transactions with a Bitcoin ATM. At its essence, Bitcoin is a digital, decentralized currency. Whereas most currencies are backed by a government or central bank, Bitcoin is authenticated by the peer network that produced it. Blockchain enables Bitcoin users to interact with one another using pseudonyms, and their real identities are encrypted. Everyone who purchases a Bitcoin knows it is valid, because the same blockchain network has tracked it, and all other Bitcoins, since each was created. This is especially valuable for interna-

tional payments, and it is incredibly secure.

The notion of decentralized digital currency started in 2008 when Satoshi Nakamoto published specs for the Bitcoin system. Today, Bitcoin is one of many cryptocurrencies. Some popular blockchain-based cryptocurrencies include Ethereum, Litecoin, and Monero.

Why so much interest in a currency that has no affiliation with any government? Well, in part, Bitcoin has moved beyond the digital realm; some brick-and-mortar businesses now accept it as payment. The Bitcoin.org website estimated that as of April 2017 the total value of all Bitcoins in existence was $7.6 billion.

Blockchain is a distributed ledger system for recording and storing transactions. The blockchain is derived from the way transactions are stored. For example, every time a Bitcoin is created or changes hands, the ledger automatically creates a new transaction recorded composed of blocks of data, each encrypted by altering (or “hashing”) part of the previous block. Blockchain relies on established cryptographic techniques to allow each participant in a network to interact (e.g., store, exchange, and view information) without preexisting trust between the parties. Since blockchain is a decentralized system, transaction records are stored and distributed across all network participants. Interactions with the blockchain become known to all participants and require verification by the network before information is added, enabling trustless collaboration between network participants while recording an immutable audit trail of all interactions.

What’s more, due to blockchain’s decentralized structure, so far it has been impervious to hackers (though it is worth noting that Bitcoin has been hacked). It may be difficult to imagine putting trust in a community of coders rather than a government or financial institution, but the key here is consensus. No single user has authority over another, and the community profits off collaboration and building applications from the platform.

Just as a spreadsheet populated with seemingly static data becomes a dynamic tool when a user applies a formula, so does blockchain contain potential for coding and useful applications. Beyond blockchain’s capability to store sensitive documents pertaining to the legal and medical fields, blockchain can be used as a platform for developing smart contracts. We’ll discuss both of these possibilities and how they stand to impact transactional law.
Document management systems vary widely across practices, but all systems have the same objective: protecting a client’s confidentiality.

Keeping documents secure has added implications beyond protecting attorney-client privilege: privacy practices also help safeguard information including the potential for disciplinary action by the bar. Technological advancements, of course, have made it easier to share and copy documents. For example, transferring files during a remote meeting requires that both parties agree that the files are secure.

How secure are third-party applications for document sharing? How safe is cloud storage for storing confidential files? Where do lawyers store files when working from home? Could a standard document management system be better? How do lawyers handle the risk and cost associated with these questions?

In a paper system, documents are typically kept under lock and key within individual offices. In a digital system, documents can be stored on any device, or even on a dedicated server. The size of the firm, those files might be moved to off-site servers? Beyond these questions, the sheer volume of documents is staggering. In significant litigation, raw data, emails, and other collected documents might number in the tens of thousands or greater. Where do lawyers store these documents so they are safe? And what about the meta-data associated to some of these documents? How can a firm be sure to purge any data to ensure that work product is not inadvertently revealed through, for example, comments in a text document or through the deletions apparent in a redline version?

In a paper system, documents are typically kept under lock and key within individual offices or within a dedicated file room. Depending on the size of the firm, those files might be moved to offsite storage eventually, and, at a certain point, the documents will be offered up to the client or destroyed.

Paper, of course, has its own problems in terms of security and environmental impacts. The advantages of digital document management systems became clear decades ago even in the most ardent hardcopy practitioners. Digital files take up less space. They can be accessed remotely, allowing practitioners to work from home (and potentially bill more hours, of course). An attorney should be able to find digital files more readily by using efficient, user-friendly interfaces, as opposed to rummaging through manila folders or using a physical index. Putting documents on a shared server or a document-based system allows multiple users to access and edit documents. These documents are kept safe with password protection, and when the documents are no longer current, they can be moved off a local drive onto a shared drive. For long-term, archival storage, these files can be backed up to a tape cartridge device. Anyone attempting to poach information would need to hazard a guess at which tape contains the relevant information, then locate the right software to read the data.

Enter blockchain. With a fundamental understanding of how this technology works, it’s evident how this platform makes document management more secure. Within a blockchain, any data that is accessed is only seen in part— the hashed information, or the summary, of the document. In order to access the digital asset in full, the user needs both a private key and a public key— both created by the user and a public key. The public key is a series of numbers, transactions within a block chain identify the user by the public key associated with the action. And, if the data were altered in some way or deleted, the constantly syncing nodes maintaining the permissioned blockchain would instantly notice the discrepancy. This kind of inherent check and balance helps to keep data safe and ensures that unauthorized uses or alterations will be detected.

How blockchain works

Database management is just one of the challenges lawyers face. The other is handling contracts. Common roadblocks to writing, revising, or validating a contract include delays among reviewers, reader confusion over unclear language, challenges in securing and verifying the necessary signatures, and storing the contract safely. Blockchain is poised to transform these practices, too.

With a typical contract, the terms are set once the parties reach an agreement. Any change requires renegotiation and agreement by all par- ties to the contract. Imagine, instead, a dynamic blockchain platform. Using blockchain technology, new information could update automatically as the necessary signatures, and storing the contract safely: Blockchain is poised to transform these practices, too.

ляетим советы по работе с данными и обеспечивает их безопасность.

Существует множество вариантов документооборота, включая использование блокчейна. Блокчейн позволяет легко и быстро обрабатывать большие объемы данных, а также обеспечивает их безопасность.

В блокчейне информация хранится в блоках, каждый из которых содержит информацию о предыдущем блоке и подписи участников. Блокчейн обеспечивает непрерывность данных, что позволяет легко обрабатывать большие объемы информации.

В целом, блокчейн предлагает невероятные возможности для работы с данными, обеспечивая безопасность и совершенство в работе с документами.

Таким образом, блокчейн является отличным инструментом для работы с документами, обеспечивая безопасность и эффективность в работе с данными.

Инициаторы и организаторы:

Вопрос: Как блокчейн может помочь в работе с данными?

Ответ: Блокчейн предоставляет непревзойденные возможности для работы с данными, обеспечивая безопасность и совершенство в работе с документами.
Left to our own devices:

Ownership in the Digital Age

AS A MEMBER OF GENERATION X, Emory Law Professor Timothy Holbrook is old enough to recall when CD sales — at their peak in 2002 — accounted for 95 percent of all recorded music revenues. While copyright law forbade him from burning copies for friends, the shiny disc was, otherwise, his to do with as he pleased.

“I could sell that CD, which is why we have used-CD stores and used-book stores,” he says. “Then someone could buy it, and they would be free to resell it.”

In 2014 came a turning point: digital music downloads and streaming subscriptions overtook CD sales for the first time. The development raised a pointed question. Who owns what in the digital age?
THAT'S THE DYNAMIC that is shifting," Holbrook says, invoking Apple's popular iTunes music library, which limits the number of devices on which purchased songs can be stored. "I think most people are of the mind, 'It's my music. I bought it. Why can't I put it on what I want?'"

The information age, it turns out, is challenging notions of ownership on multiple fronts, from digital music and movies to college library e-books to computerized medical records and new inventions.

In terms of digital resale, the US District Court for the Southern District of New York spoke in 2013. "The court ruled in Capital Records v. Redigi, Inc., that an individual could not resell legally purchased digital materials. Redigi is an online marketplace for 'pre-owned' digital music and movies, for its part, has turned notions of ownership in the digital age.

"Part of what we're dealing with is changing technology, a changing marketplace, and a law that hasn't changed in a while," she says. "So how do we accommodate that in a way that still allows libraries to fulfill their mission without damaging the market for them?" Holbrook notes that "things are trying to be struck by the copyright office."

While some university libraries' book acquisitions are in digital form, "it isn't without a route that makes sense," Holbrook notes. As for the e-books the university does purchase, "We are making a shift to consider how to use software that dispense pharmacuticals and medical surgical supplies. "

Records that used to be held in paper files now reside in EHRs, or electronic health record management systems. "It's a balancing act with the budget," she says. "You have a patent system that is designed to protect ideas and inventions for decades. Patent law hasn't addressed the area, however; in an innovation economy, the work is going to have to be addressed relatively soon," Vertinsky says.

The geographic debate, which has gained traction in recent years, has less to do with inventions protecting their creations than it does with the process itself.

Vertinsky cites a seminal paper by Mark Lemley, director of Stanford University's Program in Law, Science & Technology. The document, titled "IP in a World Without Scarcity," states that "In the information age, the scarcity and that "things are valuable because they are scarce."

"Artificial intelligence, S-D printers, and the internet have "slashed the cost of creation, production, and distribution," Lemley writes. "It can create an end-user agreement, effectively binds the user to company terms once packaging is removed."

"The consequences of switching off that access can be very bad for the patient," Zidar says. "That concern is also real for people we serve."

"Doctors. Records ownership suddenly enters the picture. "

"The law is not set in stone," Macklin says. "Technological protection measures, do impact how students prescribe medication. "

"It's a balancing act with the budget," she says. "In the United States, generally speaking, the law hasn't fully caught up to company terms once packaging is removed."

"The law is equipped to deal with these changes," Vertinsky says. "These technologies are paradigm shifts that change innovation in a way the law wasn't ready for."

Digital age "ownership," meanwhile, isn't with a decades-old antecedent. Users of Microsoft Word, for example, don't really own the software; they have a "shrink-wrap license,\" an end-user agreement, effectively binds the user to company terms once packaging is removed. Current restrictions on digital content are "sort of the next generation of the idea that we don't actually own their digital content," he says. Holbrook. "They're given the right to use."

"You don't own it in the classic sense. Consumers, perhaps out of convenience, appear to be taking the prohibitions in stride."

"You can just go online, find the item that I want, and it instantly appears on my computer, it's comfortable," Holbrook says. "That convenience, people don't seem to complain too much."

In 21ST-CENTURY AMERICA, ownership has some meaning for our Copyright and CEO Elon Musk last year owned last year owned his of automotive brand not to use their electric vehicles for ride-hailing firms such as Uber.

One of the more eloquently fought ownership during recorded medicals. Until the hour, you've stored data on tens of thousands, if not millions, of patients. (The company predomi-nantly operates a network of pharmacies that dispense pharmaceuticals and medical surgical supplies."

"In the United States, generally speaking, the PROVIDER owns your MEDICAL RECORD."

Barbara Zidar, R/I, chief intellectual property counsel, McKesson Corporation.
Immigration restrictions fuel reverse VAT BRAIN DRAIN

The man on the phone was desperate. The Belgian professional had spent the past five years building a life in the United States, but he had not been able to secure a green card. Now, he was facing the prospect of having to leave for five years, per US immigration law.

Charles Kuck, an Atlanta immigration lawyer and adjunct Emory Law professor, did not have good news for him. “He must leave,” says Kuck, a partner at Kuck Baxter Immigration in Sandy Springs.

By Patti Ghezzi

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Charles Kuck, an Atlanta immigration lawyer and adjunct Emory Law professor, did not have good news for him. “He must leave,” says Kuck, a partner at Kuck Baxter Immigration in Sandy Springs.

By Patti Ghezzi
We're tired of an immigration system that affects eight countries, six of which are major-ity-Muslim, suggest an overall worsening climate for immigrants, even those with specialized skills. In April, President Donald Trump ordered a review of the H-B visa program, which grants temporary work visas to foreign professionals with specific skills that companies say they cannot source locally.

Fear of increasingly restrictive immigration policies are especially detrimental to the US technology sector, where as many as 15 percent of employees at some companies have an H-B visa. In addition to the fierce competition for top talent that has always existed among technology companies in the US, such companies now face increased competition from technology compa-nies abroad.

India has its own Silicon Valley — Bangalore — and China and Singapore are also home to many technology start-ups and established companies. Professionals who return to their home countries make a life here, Kuck says. "Our political climate makes it look like a bad place to be an immigrant. "We have immigration laws dating back to the 1930s that happened before these jobs existed," Kuck says. "We’re tired of an immigration system we cannot use to get what we need for our clients."

Technology companies depend on professionals from foreign countries to remain innovative and competitive, but experts say the difficulty such professionals face in navigating the immigration system and securing green cards is contributing to a so-called reverse brain drain, with talented engineers leaving the US and returning to work in their home countries, including India and China.

The problem has existed for years, squeezing companies as well as foreign-born employees, Kuck says. "It’s the inability to have enough visas available to bring the right people here when you need them, which leads to fraud and employers manipulating the system."

In 2006, there were about one million skilled professionals vying for just 120,000 green cards available in their area of expertise, according to Vivek Wadhwa, author of The Immigrant Exodus: Why America Is Losing the Global Race to Capture Entrepreneurial Talent (Wharton Digital Press, 2012), adjunct professor, and distinguished fellow at the Integrated Innovation Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, Silicon Valley Campus. The wait for a green card could be a decade or more, leaving foreign-born employees unable to change jobs or start their own companies. Today Wadhwa estimates there are about 1.5 mil-lion skilled workers in US immigration limbo. Some are unwilling to wait.

The reverse brain drain Wadhwa predicted in his book is coming to fruition in part because of a political environment that makes it even less appealing for a foreign-born worker to try to make a life here, Kuck says. "Our political climate makes it look like a bad place to be an immigrant."

Controversy over DACA (Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals) and travel restrictions affecting eight countries, six of which are majority-Muslim, suggest an overall worsening climate for immigrants, even those with specialized skills. In April, President Donald Trump ordered a review of the H-B visa program, which grants temporary work visas to foreign professionals with specific skills that companies say they cannot source locally.

In addition to the fierce competition for top talent that has always existed among technology companies in the US, such companies now face increased competition from technology companies abroad.

The difficulty in navigating the immigration system during politically tumultuous times has meant more business for US immigration attor-neys and heightened interest among law students, Kuck says. His most recent class was his largest in 18 years of teaching at Emory Law, with 75 stu-dents. Kuck says he sees no imminent resolution to the debate over who gets to come to the United States, which "has been festering since 1776."

"This has long-term detrimental effects on the US economy," he says of restrictive immigra-tion laws. "We are heading to a place where we are not going to be able to compete with other countries."

In addition to the fierce competition for top talent that has always existed among technology companies in the US, such companies now face increased competition from technology companies abroad.

Zander Lurie 99B 99L is CEO of SurveyMonkey, a privately held online survey company based in Silicon Valley. "Being able to get the best talent from anywhere is an essential resource for many companies, especially if they want to stay innovative and competitive in the market," he says.

The company has joined with other tech firms in support of DACA and against the travel ban. The administration reform is "very much on many people's minds, policy changes like reversing DACA or the travel ban aren't good for business in the United States," Lurie says. "SurveyMonkey has been vocal about our work against this administration's actions and recent policies pertaining to immigration."

Lurie would not comment on specific personnel matters related to recruiting and retaining foreign-born talent at SurveyMonkey and had fun watching them develop the product, marketing plan, and business model. His passion for investment banking stemmed from growth in companies like Netscape, Yahoo!, and Amazon. The IPO boom led to mergers and acquisitions and then consolidation when the market tanked. His tenure at JPMorgan was defined by his passion for helping internet companies with strategic advice and capital raising. It was rewarding to start my career at the dawn of such an important industry.

How has your legal training helped you in your career? I have always been a student for life, worked as a lawyer for some time, and probably never will use it again. I have never deposed a witness, billed a client for an hour of work, or appeared in court, except for jury duty, but legal training has definitely helped me. Investment banking is a deal business, and law school helped me be a better reader, negotiator, and analytical thinker. As CFO at CNET Networks, I had public-company responsibilities where being trained as a lawyer was helpful. It's hard to explain how much of the regulatory environment.

Do you use your legal training in your current role at SurveyMonkey? I try to go toe-to-toe with our general counsel, but I can't even carry her briefcase. While I am not touching a lot of the day-to-day legal matters, I work closely with our legal team on strategic matters as they relate to company policies, M&A negotiations, and contracts.

What do lawyers bring to the tech space? One of the most valuable skills that a good lawyer brings to the table in the tech space is a partnership mentality. When businesses work through important decisions, you want your legal team to make sure you're protected and managing risk, but not at all costs. If you're off course, you need to move forward.
JUSTICE at Emory Law

BY SUSAN CARINI 04G  |  PHOTOGRAPHY BY ANN BORDEN, ANNALISE KAYLOR, AND STEPHEN NOWLAND
She left the dais, preferring the proximity to audience members, and succeeded in turning the imposing grandeur of Glenn Memorial Auditorium into a living room. It is rare for any speaker to be that personable—to say nothing of an associate justice of the US Supreme Court being nervously watched by security personnel. But that, in a nutshell, is Sonia Sotomayor.

NOMINATED TO THE SUPREME COURT by President Obama in 2009, Sotomayor was nominated by President George H. W. Bush to the US District Court, Southern District of New York, in 1991, serving in that role until 1998. She was then a judge on the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit from 1998 to 2009.

During Justice Sotomayor’s February 6 visit, Emory Law Interim Dean James B. Hughes Jr. and Emory President Claire E. Sterk offered welcome messages, with the president expressing confidence that Sotomayor would help us “understand why the rule of law is more important now than it ever has been.”

Stephanie Angel 19L, president of the Latin American Law Students Association and a beneficiary of the Sonia and Celina Sotomayor Judicial Internship Program, introduced the justice.

As was evident in the Q&A with Emory Law Professor Fred Smith Jr., a constitutional law scholar who clerked for her during the October 2013 term, Sotomayor considers both her life and career to be about relationships. The crux of the law, she asserted, is “about helping people,” with the role of lawyers and judges being to help us navigate, if not improve upon, our relationships with one another.

She began with the simple example of stoplights. None of us craves sitting at them, but we understand why they are necessary. “Of course it gets more complex from there,” she said. “But all of it is part of the law’s beauty. Laws are made by people, for themselves. As citizens, we have an obligation to be part of these conversations.”

As a Latina from the South Bronx who often felt sidelined owing to juvenile diabetes, no phase of her life brought easy answers about fitting in. At Princeton, where she earned a BA, she “felt like an alien,” hearing classmates recount trips to Europe while her travel bounced between visits with relatives in Puerto Rico and Camden, New Jersey.

Perhaps as a result of the barriers, Sotomayor emerged with a strong sense of self, which is why, following her first term on the Supreme Court, she wrote My Beloved World. She didn’t want, as she described it, to “lose Sonia.” And she was determined to restore a sense of humility, perhaps at risk from the many giant steps she had taken up life’s ladder. “I am not self-made,” she insisted. “All of us have people who support and guide us. I wanted the book to capture that, to pay tribute to those critical in my life.”

Even today, as the object of so much admiration, a full sense of belonging still eludes her. But that’s okay. As she said, “I may not belong 100 percent, but I’m there.” She laughs at some ways she is out of step. Her fellow justices adore opera; she likes jazz.

And even with her presence among them, diversity on the highest court remains a work in progress: for instance, every justice still hails from the Ivy League, and their faith traditions remain narrow.

But while change comes slowly to a body with life terms, it is clear that Sotomayor takes pride in the institution of which she is now a part. “The Supreme Court,” she noted, “explains fully our every decision. We are the only branch that does that. Most people react to our outcomes. Next time you don’t like something the Supreme Court has done,” she concluded with a wink, “read our opinions first.”

For the full feature on Justice Sotomayor, see law.emory.edu/sotomayor.

“LAWS are made by people, for themselves. As CITIZENS we have an obligation to be part of these CONVERSATIONS.”

— Sonia Sotomayor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States
Emory Law offers LGBTQ Legal Services

BY SUSAN CARINI 04G

Despite the community of LGBTQ individuals and organizations here, there isn’t a robust enough network of LGBTQ-focused legal services in the area. Georgia Equality, the state’s largest LGBTQ advocacy organization, currently directs LGBTQ individuals with legal needs toward the Stonewall Bar Association, Lambda Legal, or the American Civil Liberties Union. Transgender individuals are not only not covered by these services, with only a small number of clinics in the state that serve trans people, but they often do not have the courage or resources to find an attorney. Students who participate will work on a volunteer basis under the supervision of outside attorneys who, in turn, will have full responsibility for the cases and clients they take on pro bono. Students’ contributions will be enhanced through bimonthly training sessions led by the legal director and guidance from the outside attorneys as they prepare cases. Students will also attend a model, with the aim of providing direct legal services to low-income LGBTQ individuals in the Atlanta area who are unable to access meaningful assistance through existing community programs. Mohammed credits Schlacht with the original idea and goes on to say, “I gained a lot of a practical experience in the Turner Environmental Law Clinic and thought the idea of LGBTQ legal services was not only a great idea for the LGBTQ community but also something that students would gain a lot from as well. Researching what has been done in clinics at Emory Law and elsewhere helped guide us as to how this service should function and, even more important, sustain itself in the years to come.”

Students who participate will work on a volunteer basis under the supervision of outside attorneys who, in turn, will have full responsibility for the cases and clients they take on pro bono. Students’ contributions will be enhanced through bimonthly training sessions led by the legal director and guidance from the outside attorneys as they prepare cases. The scope of cases in the first year will include filing insurance denial appeals, assisting individuals in writing advanced directives for the LGBTQ community, and compiling a database of community resources for LGBTQ individuals needing legal assistance.

Students will apply to be included as volunteers, with the selection of participants limited to a high-performing Emory Law student through an application process. Beth Littrell of the Lambda Legal Southern Regional Office will serve as the legal strategist. An interest in LGBTQ rights law is preferred. In the first year of operation, students will participate in a limited capacity. An interest in LGBTQ-identified individuals. Though the organization’s names have varied, the mission has not. Says Schlacht, “The idea always has been to provide a home where people can find mentors, ask about exams or professors, learn more about employment, and find fellowship and friends.”

Each year, OUTLaw serves its community by providing education about LGBTQ rights both in general and in the context of an Emory Law education. With regard to the former, last January Schlacht established the first conference sponsored by the group. “State of the Union” was a look at the current state of LGBTQ rights following the election of President Trump. This year’s conference, just completed, titled “Transforming Advocacy: Using the Law to Protect Our Community,” was all about trans rights and consisted of a name-change workshop, a keynote speech by activist Dee Dee Chambless, and a prisoner rights panel. Says Schlacht, “We thought it important to do this because the trans population is the most marginalized among our community, especially when it comes to getting legal help and recognition.”

Last year, OUTLaw made quite a splash partnering with the Stonewall Bar Association to sponsor a panel that included Obergefell (the plaintiff in Obergefell v. Hodges) and Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Debbie Cenziper; the pair had recently collaborated on the book Love Wins, detailing Obergefell’s involvement in the landmark 2015 Supreme Court case that granted same-sex couples the right to marry.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

OUTLaw puts on a mentorship event in the fall semester. The month of March brings an “Out in Law” event to which Atlanta firms and organizations come, allowing students to conduct mock interviews. In April, during Preview Day, OUTLaw does its part to welcome LGBTQ-identified students considering Emory Law. OUTLaw also goes big for Pride Week, hosting a bag and bingo, says Schlacht, “a big, bright” part of the Emory Pride Parade. Current OUTLaw president Meghan Aubry 19L, perhaps the group at the law school serving LGBTQ-identified individuals. Though the organization’s names have varied, the mission has not. Says Schlacht, “The idea always has been to provide a home where people can find mentors, ask about exams or professors, learn more about employment, and find fellowship and friends.”

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The Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) recently held its Inspiration Awards, where the group honors a student and three community members for their outstanding contributions to public service. This year’s honorees count helping children, the indigent population, immigrants, and the hungry among their personal passions. On February 6, in Tull Auditorium, the Emory Law community recognized them for all they do to benefit the citizenry.

**2018 EPIC INSPIRATION AWARDS**

**Unsung Devotion to Those Most in Need**

Monica Modi Khant is the executive director of the Georgia Asylum and Immigration Network (GAIN), where she oversees, supervises, trains, and mentors pro bono attorneys who represent immigrant victims of violence and asylum seekers. Khant received her BA from Rutgers University in 1995 and her JD from New England School of Law in 1997. After law school, she worked as the Detention Attorney at the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) where she represented detained asylum seekers. She also worked at private immigration firms in Boston and worked as director of legal services at the International Institute of Boston (IIB). She serves on the advisory board of Ruksh, a Georgia-based nonprofit organization for the South Asian community, is a graduate of the Leadership Atlanta Class of 2013, and has served as pro bono liaison of the Atlanta chapter of the America Immigration Lawyers Association (AILA). Khant is also an adjunct professor at Georgia State University, teaching Human Trafficking & Modern-Day Slavery. In 2017, she was recognized as one of Atlanta Magazine’s “Women Making a Mark.”

**Outstanding Leadership in the Public Interest**

Margaret W. Scott OSL is a partner at Alston & Bird, where she focuses on estate planning, estate settlement, trust administration, charitable planning, and exempt organizations. Scott earned her BA from Duke University in 1996 and her JD, with honors, from Emory University School of Law in 2001. Prior to law school, she worked as a speech writer and policy analyst for the US Department of Education in Washington, DC. She has served on the Alston & Bird Pro Bono Committee since 2003 and founded Alston & Bird’s Wills Program for emergency services personnel and indigent Atlantans. Scott currently serves as secretary of the Charles L. Dorlands Foundation, secretary/treasurer of the Vasser Woolley Foundation, and as a member of the board of the Chastain Park Conservancy, the Emory University Board of Visitors, and the Warren T. Jackson Elementary Education Foundation board. She served on the board of the Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation more than 10 years. Scott is a fellow of the American College of Trusts and Estates Counsel. She was recognized in the 2018 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the area of trusts and estates and as a Georgia Rising Star by Super Lawyers magazine.

**Lifetime Commitment to Public Service**

Chief Justice P. Harris Hines 65C 68L was appointed to the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1995 by Governor Zell Miller and was sworn in as chief justice in January 2017 by Governor Nathan Deal. Before his appointment to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Hines served as a judge on the superior and state courts in the Cobb Judicial Circuit. An Atlanta native, he graduated from Emory University in 1965 and received his JD from Emory University School of Law in 1968. After law school, he clerked for Judge E. A. Wright, senior judge of the Civil Court of Fulton County, and then joined the firm of Edwards, Betley, Avetry & Parker of Marietta, Georgia. Hines is a member of the Board of Visitors of the University of Georgia School of Law, a former trustee of the Kennesaw State University Foundation, a member and past distinguished president of the Kiwanis Club of Marietta, and a past distinguished lieutenant governor of the Georgia District of Kiwanis International. He served on the inaugural board of directors of the Cobb-Marietta Girls Club and is a past president of the Cobb County YMCA. Hines received his JD from Emory University School of Law in 1968 and was recognized in the 2018 edition of The Best Lawyers in America in the area of trusts and estates and as a Georgia Rising Star by Super Lawyers magazine.

The Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) was founded by law students in 1988 to promote awareness and increase understanding of public interest law, encourage and facilitate the employment of Emory students in public interest legal positions, and acknowledge the professional responsibility of lawyers and law students to make legal services more accessible to those who do not have adequate representation.
EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW'S STUDENT-RUN EMORY PUBLIC INTEREST COMMITTEE (EPIC) HAS WORKED TO GIVE LAW STUDENTS ACCESS TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST FIELD BY RAISING FUNDS, CONNECTING WITH DONORS, AND AWARDING EPIC GRANTS TO SELECTED STUDENTS EACH YEAR WHO HAVE TAKEN SUMMER VOLUNTEER POSITIONS OR CLERKSHIPS WITH PUBLIC INTEREST ORGANIZATIONS. RECEIVING AN EPIC GRANT GIVES STUDENTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO APPLY THE SKILLS THEY'RE LEARNING IN THE CLASSROOM TOWARD FINDING REAL SOLUTIONS TO REAL PROBLEMS IN THEIR COMMUNITIES. THEY DO SO THROUGH ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY AND OTHER NONPROFIT ENTITIES OR THROUGH WORK IN A PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE OR LAW FIRM AROUND THE COUNTRY.

Every summer experience is different. Yet, as the EPIC Grant recipients featured here can attest, the grant’s effects continue to positively influence their career trajectory long after graduation.

Joann Yoon Kang 02L

In her role as policy lead for the Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention at the CDC in Atlanta, Georgia, Kang puts into practice every day the skills she honed working with the Atlanta Volunteer Lawyers Foundation (AVLF) as an EPIC Grant recipient in 2001. “Working with AVLF was such a great opportunity for me, since the primary reason I applied to law school was to work within the realm of domestic violence,” says Kang. “The work I did with AVLF was challenging, because I was fresh out and up close to the difficult issues that my clients had to face. Yet, that experience taught me how the law can be used to help protect and promote the well-being of individuals, which translates to the work I do today at the CDC. At AVLF, I learned how to digest the complexity of the law into language that allows the client to understand what is happening — skills I continue to use today. It was an amazing experience and absolutely helped to direct the trajectory of my career in the law, first as a public interest lawyer for five years and then transitioning into public policy.”

Caitlin Berberich 06L

When Berberich came to Emory Law, she knew what she wanted to practice poverty law and work with Spanish-speaking populations, but she was unclear on what type of law she should pursue. “My EPIC Grant in 2004 was to work for the Farmworker Rights Division of the Georgia Legal Services Program (GLSP),” Berberich recalls. “GLSP represents migrant farmworkers in primarily employment-related issues. It felt like a perfect fit for what I wanted to do, and I developed a strong interest in employment law and for farmworker rights. Most people have no idea of the egregious working and living conditions endured by farmworkers. Representing farmworkers is important and meaningful work, and that summer experience significantly influenced my career. After law school, I went on to work as an attorney at Southern Migrant Legal Services, a project of Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid Inc., where I continue to work today.”

Laura Settlemyer 08L

As the first director of the Bono Partnership of Atlanta, which connects volunteer attorneys with nonprofits to provide legal services, Settlemyer relies heavily on her legal expertise—gained during her two EPIC Grant experiences and nearly a decade of work as a lawyer—to design and implement policy. “With my first EPIC Grant (2006), I worked for the Pro Bono Partnership of Atlanta, which connects volunteer attorneys with nonprofits to provide business legal services,” Settlemyer remembers. “My second EPIC Grant (2007) was with the American Constitution Society for Law & Policy in Washington, DC. When I think about those EPIC Grant experiences—working with nonprofits and attorneys serving disadvantaged and underserved populations in Atlanta and gaining a deeper understanding of the design of law and policy in DC—there certainly is a connection between the work I do today in designing and implementing equitable policies to address vacant and abandoned properties and the work I did during those two summers.”

JoAnna Smith 14L

Smith was a 2013 and 2014 EPIC Grant recipient and worked in the Family Law and Domestic Violence Unit of the Legal Aid Society of the District of Columbia. “I represented clients in protective order and child support cases. It felt amazing to use the law for good,” Smith explains. “But there were many people we couldn’t serve, either because they didn’t meet the income qualifications or because there just wasn’t capacity.” This experience had such a profound impact on Smith that she began her own sliding-scale family law practice, Anderson, Rupani & Smith. The firm serves Georgians who do not qualify for free legal services but cannot afford traditional legal representation. Says Smith, “I am eternally grateful for the EPIC Grant, and I want other students to have the same opportunity to become involved in public interest work.” Smith’s law firm is sponsoring the EPIC Inspiration Awards for the second year in a row. Lukas Alfen 19L

Alfen will focus his career on serving clients in public education. A recipient of an EPIC Grant in the summer of 2017, Alfen worked for the US Department of Education’s Atlanta office, supporting its Office for Civil Rights. “That experience showed me how important civil rights work is to achieving educational equity in our country,” explains Alfen. “Enforcing statutes that protect vulnerable students’ right to an excellent education is critical to overcoming the disparities between communities. This past fall, I was able to continue my work through an externship with the Atlanta Legal Aid Society, and this spring, I will work in the Legislative Advocacy Clinic of Emory’s Barton Child Law & Policy Center. I hope to apply what I learn from these experiences to the work I will do this summer with the Educational Opportunities Section of the US Department of Justice.”

FOR CLOSE TO THREE DECADES, Emory University School of Law’s student-run Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) has worked to give law students access to the public interest field by raising funds, connecting with donors, and awarding EPIC Grants to selected students each year who have taken summer volunteer positions or clerkships with public interest organizations. Receiving an EPIC Grant gives students the opportunity to apply the skills they’re learning in the classroom toward finding real solutions to real problems in their communities. They do so through organizations like the Legal Aid Society and other nonprofit entities or through work in a public defender’s office or law firm around the country.
EMORY LAW’S HOUSES PROGRAM owns a philosophy which, at first blush, seems contrary to the general competitiveness inherent in law school — one in which law students are advocates rather than adversaries. Started in 2013 by Katherine Brokaw, assistant dean for academic engagement and student success, it’s a rare law school program that operates under the assumption that resilience through mutual support is the recipe for success. Through the program, more seasoned students, along with faculty and staff, help advise students both on the traditional requirements for the law degree and on the skills required to finish the marathon of earning the law degree.

“Legal education is set up in a way that puts law students in competition with each other, especially for grades, ‘Brokaw says. “Instead of starting off with anxiety, they get a chance to begin their experience here in a team setting that promotes collaboration and mutual support.” Houses are also the basis for the break-out groups in that week’s Professionalism Program, when students are introduced to legal ethics. Another standout House program, “Real Talk with an Attorney” saw 10 attorneys of diverse practice areas, backgrounds, and career levels share their wisdom about law school and law careers last spring. Sponsored by two Houses, it won a coveted American Bar Association Award for Diversity, Law Student Division.

Each of the seven houses comprises two House coordinators, a Dean’s Teaching Fellow, and a few associated faculty. The Dean’s Teaching Fellows program, which creates a cadre of high-performing students to help mentor their peers, celebrates its tenth anniversary this academic year. The House coordinators are similar to social directors, working hard to create events students will be enthusiastic about. “Dean’s Teaching Fellows are like academic coaches who can help students with things such as outlining or working with them on practice questions and exam preparation.”

Her colleagues Jennifer Geada Fernandez ESL and Sei Yoshioka-Cefalo manage the Dean’s Teaching Fellows and the House Coordinators, respectively, in addition to their other duties. Geada Fernandez had many of the same courses and professors as today’s students, with her years of practicing law in Atlanta, that makes her a valuable link for students between their learning and the careers they hope to have in the legal profession.

Structural support
Samuel Steele McEllland 19L, for one, found the Houses philosophy nothing less than vital when he was a 1L. “My first year was one of the most transformative years of my life,” he recalls. “From getting into the academic sphere after taking time off, to dealing with the rigor of law school generally, and dealing with the passing of my grandmother, my friends in Decatur House were there to support me. I do not how I would have survived it, year without the great friends I made.”

But not only does the program provide support directly, it is even a vital aid to the law school’s counselor. “With so many students here, it would be impossible for me to keep an eye on all of them on my own,” says Yoshioka-Cefalo, associate director for student support. “But, with House leaders, they can keep me informed of when someone is having difficulties.” When it comes to students’ well-being, Yoshioka-Cefalo plays a unique role among law school staff. In the past, law schools would refer students to counselors at the main university for assistance. They still do, but with a licensed professional counselor on site, Emory Law is able to offer the intermediate step of providing a trained professional in the building who can assess a student’s needs.

“It’s difficult to get law students to go across campus to a different facility— partly because of their time pressures. They can talk with Sei and together decide if there is a need for further intervention,” Brokaw explains.

The Houses Program, now in its fifth year, banks on the support students can provide each other when they share a common goal. In fact, it’s a tribute that McEllland still finds the program offering him reinforcement as he supports others in the role of House coordinator this year. He notes, “Watching students grow and learn inside and outside the classroom has kept me grounded in what truly matters during this hectic 2L year— that we have to look out for each other, and we have to pull people up as we climb.”

Open House
The Office of Academic Engagement and Student Development
Katherine Brokaw
Jennifer Geada Fernandez ESL
Sei Yoshioka-Cefalo

WORTH NOTING

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The IHLC welcomed Advocate General of the United States Army, as speaker for its second annual Global Leaders Lecture. Pictured by Don Morgan

Emory’s International Humanitarian Law Clinic (IHLC) celebrates ten years in operation during the 2017–2018 academic year. This groundbreaking group works directly with international tribunals, militaries, nongovernment organizations, and other entities to promote the law of war, enforce that law, and works directly with students on cutting-edge issues in humanitarian law and human rights. In a Q&A she explained the significance that the clinic has had to the law school and to global humanitarian efforts.

Laurie Blank, clinical professor of law and clinic director, teaches international humanitarian law and works directly with students on cutting-edge issues in humanitarian law and human rights. In a Q&A she explained the significance that the clinic has had to the law school and to global humanitarian efforts.

**Have the goals of the clinic evolved over the past ten years? If so, how?**
The primary goals of the IHL clinic are to give students an opportunity to do real-world legal work in the area of international law and armed conflict and to provide assistance to organizations, governments, militaries, and others working to implement and enforce international humanitarian law. These goals continue to animate the clinic’s work and development. Participating directly in the application of IHL in concrete settings prepares students for careers in international law, provides them with training in general lawyering skills, and broadens their understanding of the complexity and implementation of IHL well beyond library research and classroom discussions. In addition, the assistance we provide not only helps these organizations directly with their work, but also contributes to the broader effort of disseminating and promoting IHL, a key element of ensuring lawful and effective conduct during wartime.

The clinic’s focus in general has not changed — our work falls into three main pillars: promotion and implementation of IHL, enforcement and accountability, and training and education in IHL. Of course the specifics of issues that we work on change with the challenges that arise in new and different contexts around the world, but we continue to work across the spectrum of IHL application and implementation.

**What are some of the clinic’s biggest accomplishments? Most pivotal moments? The thing about which you are most proud?**
Our International Humanitarian Law Clinic: International Exchange Program is truly a highlight — building a deep and lasting relationship with our partners overseas has been incredibly rewarding and productive. And it has been exciting to see how we’ve already inspired new IHL clinics at other schools in other countries. Watching our students from different programs and many different international back-grounds engage with each other during our exchange visits has been fascinating and exciting, and we look forward to many more years of collaboration together.

I am also deeply satisfied with the breadth of engagement the IHL Clinic has built and sustained over the past decade. The diversity of experiences our students have through the wide variety of organizations we work with has contributed enormously to the clinic’s success overall and to the students’ comprehensive understanding of IHL, the challenges of contemporary armed conflict and counterterrorism operations, and the needs and interests of the many actors engaged in the implementation and enforcement of and advocacy about this critical body of law.

**Where do you hope to see the clinic in five years?**
In five years, I hope we are continuing along the same path — training great students and providing them with outstanding opportunities, engaging with leaders in the field from different types of institutions, and contributing to training in advocacy about, and enforcement of international humanitarian law at home and abroad.

**How many students have been involved?**
Nearly 200 students — 193 as of spring 2018 — have participated in the IHL Clinic.

**Has Emory’s Clinic Still Unique after Ten Years?**
Emory’s Emory’s Clinic is the only law clinic in the US dedicated to and focused solely on the full spectrum of international humanitarian law, from training and education to implementation and enforcement accountability.

**What are some of the clinic’s biggest accomplishments? Most pivotal moments?**
Our International Exchange Program is an exciting and remarkable partnership and continues to grow, with new potential partners overseas to expand our network and collaborate. Within our own clinical work, we have so many longstanding relationships, and each one adds measurably to our experiences and our ability to inspire and prepare students. One of these valuable relationships is our partnership with Marine Corps University in Quantico, VA, which is now extending for eight years and is a unique and dynamic collaboration between a high-level US military educational institution and a civilian law school. It is a great privilege and honor that our contribution to MCU’s educational mission is so highly valued. Our engagement with the military at multiple levels enhances our ability to learn, teach, and contribute to the discourse on IHL.

**IS EMORY’S CLINIC STILL UNIQUE AFTER TEN YEARS?**
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Faculty honored for academic achievement

Dorothy Brown
Dorothy Brown, professor of law, has been named a co-recipient of the 2018 Clyde Ferguson Award by the Board of Directors of the Association of American Law Schools Section on Minority Groups. The selection committee cited her work, along with her co-recipient Professor Guy Charles (DePaul), in helping to create and build the Jerome Culp Colloquium, which provides aspiring law professors with crucial guidance and mentorship at all stages of the appointments process and throughout the initial stages of their careers as they prepare for the tenure review.

Michael Broyde

Michael Kang
Michael Kang, fellow in the Center for the Study of Law and Religion and professor of law at Emory, has won a Fulbright award to spend the 2018–2019 school year at the Hebrew University in Israel, studying religious arbitration in diverse Western democracies. His project focuses on understanding religious communities in ways that encourage modernization and discourage radicalization. He will address one of the most serious challenges confronting every Western democracy—preventing the rise of radical religion. The project is a follow-up to his recent book, Sharia Tribunals, Rabbinical Courts, and Christian Panels: Religious Arbitration in America and the West (Oxford; 2017). His project will tackle four questions: Why do religious communities feel disenfranchised from secular law, and particularly secular family law worldwide? What is the history of arbitration law in Israel? What are the reasonable limitations on religious arbitration? Is religious arbitration good for both civil society and faith groups worldwide, in a variety of different legal systems?

Tim Holbrook
The University Board of Trustees has approved the appointment of Tim Holbrook as Asa Griggs Candler Professor of Law. This award is a fitting recognition of Holbrook’s contributions to scholarship, teaching, and service to Emory and the broader legal community. As an internationally recognized expert on intellectual property, Holbrook has published more than thirty articles and essays in national publications and has co-authored one book, Patent Litigation and Strategy. The US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit has cited his work favorably, embracing one of his theories of patent infringement. Holbrook has been recognized for faculty contributions to scholarship, teaching, and diversity, and in founding the Atlanta Intellectual Property Inn of Court, has helped place students in federal clerkships (particularly at the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit), and has long been a champion of diversity and inclusion.

The impact of his scholarship and service has extended through a range of public scholarship. Holbrook is a regular media contributor on issues related to patent law and LGBTQ rights. In recognition of his teaching and work on inclusion, he has received the Emory Williams Distinguished Teaching Award, the Chestnut LGBT Person of the Year Award at Emory University, the Outstanding Service to the Community Award by the Stonewall Bar Association, the Friends in the Family to International Students Award, and the Professor of the Year Award from Emory’s Black Law Students Association.

Michael Kang
The AALS Section on Election Law has selected “ Gerrymandering and the Constitutional Norm Against Government Partisanship” by Michael S. Kang, Thomas Simmons Professor of Law and associated faculty, political science department, as the Best Election Law Paper of 2017. Michael S. Kang is a nationally recognized expert on campaign finance, voting rights, redistricting, judicial elections, shareholder voting, and corporate governance. Kang’s work has been published widely in leading law journals, including the Yale Law Journal, NYU Law Review, and Stanford Law Review, and has been featured in The New York Times, Washington Post, and Forbes, among others. His recent research focuses on partisan gerrymandering, the influence of party and campaign finance on elected judges, the deregulation of campaign finance after Citizens United, and so-called “sore loser laws” that restrict losing primary candidates from running in the general election.

A DECADE OF INNOVATIVE SCHOLARSHIP

THE CENTRE FOR LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE and the Vulnerability and the Human Condition Initiative at Leeds are hosting an international conference to celebrate the ten-year anniversary of the founding of the Vulnerability and the Human Condition Initiative by Professor Martha Albertson Fineman. The conference will invite participants to review and discuss the scholarly impact of vulnerability theory. Vulnerability is understood as the universal and constant for all human beings and is an inevitable part of our life course. It is human vulnerability and the dependency it inherently entails that compel the creation of institutions and relationships, from the family to international regulatory structures. What does the reality mean for law and theories of justice? Participants will draw from various theoretical and disciplinary backgrounds to overview the development of vulnerability theory and will reflect on its current application and possible steps for the future.

The event is planned as both a retrospective and prospective discussion on rethinking the vulnerable subject of law and as a celebration of ten years of scholarship and impact. The School of Law, University of Leeds, in collaboration with Emory University School of Law, launched a new research hub in 2017: The Vulnerability and the Human Condition Initiative at Leeds is coordinated by Professor Fineman and Dr. Stu Marvel and housed within the Centre for Law & Social Justice. An inaugural event on vulnerability and the professions was held in October 2017, and this conference represents the next major gathering of the VHC at Leeds. Marvel has been hired in a permanent role as a lecturer in law at Leeds and will be in full-time residence at the VHC at Leeds starting in Fall 2018.

The VHC at Leeds has already hosted three workshops at the Leeds School of Law, hosted three visiting scholars, and held related events at Essex and Exeter Law Schools, as well as talks in Oslo, Lund, Coimbra, Dublin, and Copenhagen. This conference will be one of the largest events yet and an important capstone on ten years of vulnerability theory. The fact that it is being held at Leeds is a testament to the importance of the VHC at Leeds and its role as a research hub within the Centre for Law and Social Justice. The conference will draw in important vulnerability scholars from the United States as well as partners at the Center for Law and Vulnerabilities at Lund, Sweden and, and at the University of Technology Sydney—the two institutions that have a developing strategic relationship with the University of Leeds School of Law. It will also highlight the contributions of PhD and LLM students to emerging scholarship on vulnerability theory. The initiative will also host two roundtable discussions at the Law and Society Association conference in Toronto from June 5 to 8. The event will feature sixteen scholars from around the world, with Fineman to sit on both panels. More information is available at lawandsociety.org/Toronto2018.html.
Teaching leadership skills to tomorrow’s lawyers

BY MYRA THOMAS

IT MAY COME AS A SURPRISE, but, traditionally, law schools weren’t the place to develop leadership skills. Business schools focused on the finer points of leading in the working world, while law schools taught how to make moral arguments, write effectively, do cross examinations, and draft contracts.

The oversight is one that law schools like Emory are looking to correct. With that focus in mind, Frank Blake, former chair and CEO of The Home Depot, funded, spearheaded, and led a seven-week lecture series in the fall for Emory Law’s second- and third-year students titled “Leadership for Lawyers: An Introduction.”

Sponsored by Emory Law’s Center for Professional Development and Career Strategy, the series featured a panel of distinguished attorneys, including Blake, who offered their take on the key aspects of leadership, as well as the need for setting a strategy and vision for decision-making and leading teams. According to Blake, the success of any organization boils down to its people, including its legal team, choosing to lead with “vision, determination, and compassion.” The lecture series focused on applying leadership theories to a wide swath of legal careers.

The panelists reflected on their professional experiences and the common misperceptions about lawyers. “I think we always imagine lawyers as ‘know-it-alls’ who are want to be right,” she says. But Freeman notes that the speakers made it clear that good leaders are often humble and willing to ask for help when they need it. After graduation, she plans to do a judicial clerkship on the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals.

Mathew Plott 18L also credits the lecture series for helping him to better understand how to apply leadership theories to his potential career path, as he weighs the decision to focus on public service or criminal law.

Whether it’s monitoring associates, guiding a team of lawyers, or handling cases, Plott also notes that the series helped him to better understand how to apply leadership theories to his potential career path, as he weighs the decision to focus on public service or criminal law.

“Leaders require leadership skills no matter where they work, whether it’s in a law firm, Corporate America, the public sector, or a charitable organization.”

—Frank Blake, former chair and CEO of The Home Depot

“When you’re dealing with clients, or serving on a corporate or nonprofit board, lawyers are constantly applying leadership skills in a variety of ways. And while lawyers might think the bottom line depends on billable hours, it often depends on leading and motivating people more effectively.”

—David Daubney, chief operating officer of AirWatch

According to Robert B. Abdih, K.H. Gyr Professor of Private International Law and director of the Center on Federalism and Intersystemic Governance at Emory Law, leadership doesn’t come without its challenges. “We really want our students to be able to supplement the traditional law school curriculum and understand the value of leadership education,” he says. Abdih rounded out the panel, reflecting on the nuances of leading accomplished lawyers. “Often, lawyers are in charge of other leaders, and that’s why it’s especially important to establish a common mission and get your people invested in it. They have to feel as if they have a voice in the process.”

Readings and roundtable classroom discussions supplemented the series and gave students the chance to ruminate on the ideas of the panelists and their peers. Kate Freeman 18L, a participant in the series, says she valued the opportunity to reflect on the common misperceptions about lawyers.

“The lecture series was really about challenging assumptions about leadership,” she says. Plott also notes that the series helped him to better understand how to apply leadership theories to his potential career path, as he weighs the decision to focus on public service or criminal law.

“It could apply to compliance and courageous leadership. It could apply to compliance or fostering a more diverse workplace, she says. “Lawyers are trained to be transactional, but many times we need transformational leaders.”

During the fall 2017 board meeting, John Maggio 96L graciously passed the gavel to me. The entire Emory Law community is deeply grateful to John for his dedication to our alumni, students, and faculty during his term. I hope to emulate his commitment and thoughtfulness during my service as leader of the board.

A little background about myself: This year marks my 25th anniversary at Alston & Bird, where my practice concentrates on securities and complex commercial litigation, with a particular emphasis on class action defense. In addition to our alumni board, I am a member of the board of trustees at the Padiada School in Atlanta, pro-bono counsel for the Peachtree Road Race Planning Committee, and serve on the UCLA Parents’ Council.

I have several goals during my term:

• Build on the tremendous momentum from our 2017 Centennial celebration.

• Continue outreach among our practicing alumni base and find new ways to have our alumni who are in nontraditional legal fields plug into the Emory Law community.

• Serve as a source of support and information to the broader Emory Law alumni and student community.

Emory University School of Law is dedicated to innovation, as you can see highlighted in this issue on technology, and to advancing the rule of law through practice and service. Our success is due, in great part, to our accomplished and dedicated alumni. This spring, as part of the 2018 Emory Law Alumni Weekend (ELAW), we continued our tradition of celebrating contributions to the Emory Law community with the annual Alumni Awards. The ceremony on April 27 honored several alumni for their impressive accomplishments. Read about them in the following pages.

• Hon. Catharina Haynes 86L, Distinguished Alumni Award

• Hon. Dorothy Reay 88L, Trailblazer Award

• Carolyn Bregman 82L, Alumni Service Award

• Justin Victor 10L, Young Alumni Award

We hope you were able to help us celebrate our honorees. Perhaps next year, our list of honorees will be even longer. Or maybe you will be at one of our future celebrations where we recognize those standouts among us. However you choose to come to us, we are delighted every time you engage with Emory Law.

—John A. Jordan Jr. 93L, partner in the Atlanta and New York offices of Alston & Bird, is president of the Emory Law Alumni Board.
This year’s Distinguished Alumni Award — an honor given to an alumnus whose extraordinary achievements in the legal profession and whose service to society embody the values and principles of the School of Law — was awarded to Judge Catharina Haynes 86L. From an early age, Haynes says she had a strong sense of the importance of justice for all, leading to her decision, at age 10, to pursue a career in law. That same passion for justice still drives her choices today. In the early part of her eminent career, she graduated with distinction from Emory Law and then spent a dozen years as a trial lawyer, including four years as a partner in the Appellate Judges Education Institute. She was appointed to the Judicial Conference Committee on the Administration of the Bankruptcy System, where she currently serves as Diversity Working Group Chair. Additionally, she serves on Emory Law’s Alumni Advisory Board, the immediate past chair of the Appellate Judges Conference of the ABA’s Judicial Division, and is the current chair of the Appellate Judges Education Institute.

Carolyn Bregman 82L received the 2018 Alumni Service Award, given for a lifetime of outstanding leadership and service to the Emory Law community. Bregman practiced law for more than a decade before returning to Emory to give back to the School of Law — in 1993. For almost 15 years, she took on various roles, including a position as assistant dean for career services and working as a career advisor to 3Ls and alumni. In 2010, she joined the Emory Alumni Association, becoming senior director for alumni career services, where she created a robust alumni program until her retirement in 2015. Throughout her distinguished career, Bregman put her passion to work even outside of the office, logging countless volunteer hours in service of Emory Law. Among her many volunteer activities, she served as chair of the advisory board for Emory’s Center for Women, as chair for the Women in Leadership Committee of Emory’s President’s Commission on the Status of Women, and as chair of Emory Law’s Loan Repayment Assistance Program committee. She is also a member of the Emory Law Alumni Board, the Emory Public Interest Committee (EPIC) Advisory Board, and is on the editorial board for Emory Lawyer magazine.

Dorothy Toth Beasley 08L, has exhibited that same pioneering spirit the eponymous Raoul 1920L embodied as the first woman admitted to Emory University and later as a national leader in the women’s suffrage movement. In 1977, Beasley was the first woman appointed and then elected as judge to the State Court of Fulton County, where she introduced civil mediation and community service sentencing. Thereafter, she was appointed in 1984 as the first woman on the Court of Appeals. After leaving that court in 1999, Beasley served as a mediator and arbitrator with Henning Mediation and Arbitration Services Inc., until retiring in 2017. Notable achievements include earning an Emory LLM degree in international law in 2008, then serving four months with the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda; championing an amendment to the Court of Appeals’ motto to include women; founding Atlanta’s Table, a project of the Atlanta Community Food Bank; raising awareness of child sex-trafficking; and serving on the Emory Law Alumni Board and the EPIC Advisory Board, as well as on other boards and committees. Among her many volunteer activities, she assists refugees through the Lutheran Services of Georgia Refugee Program and, as a member of the Georgia State Bar’s CIVICs Committee, seeks to persuade school districts in Georgia to adopt CIVICs, a teaching program founded by Justice Sandra Day O’Connor, as part of their curriculum.

Victor is an active member of Emory Law’s Alumni Board. He assists a wide array of employers, from start-ups to Fortune 500 companies, find efficient business solutions through the law — everything from putting labor and employment policies in place to trade secret litigation. Additionally, he serves as adjunct professor at Emory Law and has served as adjunct professor at Rutgers University–Camden; lectures every year at Emory’s Kreoler–Ellem School of Business Program; was selected to participate in Leadership Philadelphia’s Keepers Program; and was chosen to participate in the Anti-Defamation League’s Glass Leadership Institute. Victor is also an active member of Emory Law’s Alumni Board.
A. Diane Baker 80L, named by the Alabama State Bar as a “Top 50 Women Lawyer.” She is a partner in the Bryan Cave Litigation Practice Group in Philadelphia. She was also a coeditor and author of one of the first law school casebooks focused on domestic and international criminal cartel defense.

Dana Hall Smith 67L, a partner in the Atlanta office of Eversheds Sutherland, was selected as one of 45 people in the U.S. for inclusion on the 2018 Atlanta Financial Journal “List of the Best in Atlanta.” She is a partner in the firm’s Pittsburgh office. His focus areas are biotechnology law, marketing campaigns for law firms, and energy-related labor law.

Terri A. McManus 79L, managing partner in the Atlanta office of Ogletree Deakins, was named to the 2018 National Law Journal’s “40 Under 40” list. He was also selected as one of 60 “Atlanta’s Most Influential Lawyers” by the Atlanta Business Chronicle.

Kayla B. Bradshaw 90L, a partner at Dechert, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the Washington, D.C., office of Dechert.

Kathleen Martin 90L, a partner at Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York City, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is also a member of the firm’s Financial Services, Technology & Media Group.

Suzanne Tucker Plybon 86L, a partner at Smith, Hubble & Ewing, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office.

Lori M. Maxey 08L, a partner at Alston & Bird, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the firm’s Atlanta office.

Jason Edissone 10L, an associate at Paul Hastings, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the firm’s Los Angeles office.

Joseph Minock 11L, a partner at Sidley Austin, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. He is a partner in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office.

Natalie Daniels 12L, a partner at Fenwick & West, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the firm’s Washington, D.C., office.

Katherine Maddox Davis 91L, a partner at Davis, polk & Wardwell, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the firm’s New York City office.

Jessica Steinberg 13L, a partner at Greenberg Traurig, was named one of the “Most Admired Women in America” by American Lawyer. She is a partner in the firm’s New York City office.

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On January 14, 2016, Daniel Summer 85L, age 55, died in his home after a long and courageous battle with ALS. Dan is survived by his beloved wife Chandelle, his father Mory Summer, his sister Jenny, and his children, whom he adored: Joey, Jack, Jake, Jeffrey, and Georgia Summer. He is also survived by an Emory Law community of classmates who were determined to honor his life through a scholarship. The pooled scholarship fund, currently being called the Daniel Summer 85L Memorial Scholarship, has already raised more than $100,000.

Peter V. Hasbrouck 85L, the lead fundraiser in this effort, said, “Speaking for his 1985 classmates, we hope this scholarship will help fund the next generation of Emory lawyers who are vigorous advocates, empathetic counselors, loving and devoted spouses and parents, and joyous celebrators of life — just like Danny!” Hasbrouck is aided in this effort by Ray Giudice 80C 85L, Keith Lindsay 85L, and Wade Stribling 85L.

Summer attended the University of Wisconsin–Madison, where he graduated with a bachelor of arts in economics with honors in three years. He moved to Atlanta to attend Emory University School of Law, graduating in 1985. Summer spent his first few years in practice with the Hall County District Attorney’s Office, where he distinguished himself as a tremendously successful trial lawyer. He entered private practice in 1989 with his wife and law partner, Chandelle, and they practiced law together for more than 25 years.

Summer’s many significant contributions to the practice of criminal defense include a ground-breaking genetic defense in a capital murder case, the repeal of mandatory life sentences for certain felonies, and establishing new protections for criminal defendants at trial. His leadership in the legal community was recognized in 2011 when he was selected by the governor to serve on the Judicial Nominating Commission.

One of Summer’s passions was his love for and the preservation of the historic treasures of his community. He realized his vision for Gainesville’s downtown square by restoring and renovating many of its original landmarks. One need only walk the downtown square to appreciate his architectural achievements and artistic contributions, such as the Coca-Cola mural.

Since his death, many have honored his legacy with various efforts, including the establishment of the Emory Law scholarship in his name, numerous complementary resolutions by the Georgia Legislature and US House of Representatives, and a life-sized statue carved from a tree trunk on historic Green Street in Gainesville, Georgia.
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