



Civil Rights Expert Delivers Ryan Lecture

In the ongoing struggle for equality in education, lawyers serve best when they build bridges between opposing sides, said Christopher Edley Jr. at the 26th Annual Thomas F. Ryan Lecture at the Gewirz Student Center on October 26.

Associate Dean and Professor Lawrence Gostin introduced Edley, dean and professor at the Boalt Hall School of Law at the University of California, Berkeley, as “one of the foremost thinkers in the country on questions of civil rights law and policy.” Edley, who for 23 years was a professor at Harvard Law School, co-founded the Harvard Civil Rights Project, a multi-disciplinary think tank focused on racial justice. He also held a variety of posts in both the Carter and Clinton administrations.

In his lecture, Edley noted that the modern civil rights movement was founded on three principles: anti-discrimination, integration and tolerance, and progressive redistribution and socioeconomic mobility. Yet new demographic realities (including “the Latin-Americanization of the United States”) and changes in U.S. political culture (the “rising consensus that less government is better”) suggest that those three pillars need serious reconsideration. In fact, he said, the movement has already stalled.

For instance, “Latinos never experienced a school-integration movement and today Latinos in California are more segregated than African-Americans in Alabama and Mississippi.... Racial and ethnic justice claims barely have a seat at the table” with most major national policy concerns, Edley said.

One reason the movement has stalled is a shortage of good ideas about how to pursue equality at the federal, state and local policy levels. “It is one thing to say that we need to reform K-through-12 education,” he noted, “but it’s another thing to see to it that civil rights organizations have sufficient intellectual capital to be able to offer research-based prescriptions for how education policies should be reinvented.” Researchers and law schools should play an important role in addressing that intellectual dearth, he said.

Although lawyers are key players in the civil rights debate, Edley said, they face a major problem, one that he came to understand while working on a welfare-reform proposal for the Carter administration. “The problem was that my side in that debate, we were arguing about the food-stamp asset limit and the benefit-reduction rate and the earned-income tax credit and two-earner families and the Medicaid notch — and the other side was arguing about out-of-wedlock births, the work ethic, the deserving and the undeserving poor. They were arguing about values while we were arguing about policy plumbing.”

The American public is interested largely in values rather than policies, Edley said, and the question for lawyers is how to contribute “our excellence to that struggle.... It must be in the role of an ambassador, of a problem-solver, of a diplomat, of a translator. Lawyers need to find strategies for bridging communities and bringing disparate values together.”

Edley concluded with one idea for how such bridging might occur, a lesson drawn straight from his student days in moot court: “Think about trying to find the kernel of truth in what the other side is saying...because then you are in a position to insist that they do the same toward you. And that is the beginning of building a bridge.”

The lectureship was established by Georgetown alumnus and benefactor Hugh A. Grant (C’33, H’73) in honor of the late Thomas F. Ryan (L’76).



HOLLY EATON

“Lawyers need to find strategies for bridging communities,” said Christopher Edley Jr. at the 26th annual Thomas F. Ryan Lecture.



HOLLY EATON

Strong labor laws protect a vigorous labor movement, said Jonathan Hiatt at the 16th annual Henry Kaiser Memorial Lecture.

“The heart and soul of the labor movement, as well as a significant amount of its financial resources, have been firmly behind the creation, the extension and the strengthening of the federal employment laws that are now so often taken for granted,” Hiatt said. “So while labor and employment laws may occupy separate sections of the statute books, they can be kept apart only in law school classrooms because without a strong labor law protecting a vigorous labor movement, the advance of legal protections for individual employees will surely be halted if not reversed.”

Hiatt noted that although the percentage of workers represented by unions has decreased steadily from a high of 34 percent in the 1950s to about 13 percent today, surveys show that workers increasingly want union representation and those who are union members are highly satisfied. Reversing the drop in representation will be crucial to preventing a decline in the protection of workplace regulations, he said.

“If we remain committed as a mixed society, a society that both permits economic freedom and prevents the worst forms of economic exploitation, a society that enforces democratically adopted norms in the workplace, then we must understand this vital connection between unions and individual worker rights,” Hiatt said.

Workers’ Rights Are Eroding, Kaiser Lecturer Warns

When workers’ collective rights are threatened, their individual rights are also in danger, said Jonathan Hiatt, general counsel of the AFL-CIO, at the 16th annual Henry Kaiser Memorial Lecture November 16 at the Gewirz Student Center.

The Kaiser Lecture series features talks by distinguished labor law scholars and practitioners. It honors Henry Kaiser, a labor law attorney “who dedicated his life’s work to the empowerment of working people here in Washington, D.C.,” according to Dean Alex Aleinikoff in his opening remarks.

Rebecca Kaiser Gibson, Henry Kaiser’s daughter, was present at the lecture to announce that Mark Hayes (L’06) is the recipient of this year’s Henry Kaiser Memorial Scholarship, given annually to an outstanding Georgetown Law student studying labor relations. Hayes couldn’t receive the honor in person because he

was arguing a case that afternoon as part of his work with Georgetown Law’s Domestic Violence Clinic. This “proves what a dynamic third-year J.D. student at Georgetown University Law Center he is,” Gibson said.

Hiatt’s speech, which was attended by AFL-CIO President John Sweeney and delivered at a time of increasing turmoil in labor unions, was focused on the connection between individual rights, such as legislatively mandated minimum standards, and organizational rights, such as collective bargaining. Hiatt, who became the AFL-CIO’s general counsel in 1995 after serving as the general counsel of the Service Employees International Union, argued that the Bush administration has made a “conscious effort” to weaken the organizational rights of workers. That, in turn, threatens the enforcement of worker’s individual rights, he said.

HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTE PARTNERS WITH CLINTON PROJECT

Former President Bill Clinton congratulates Georgetown Law Dean Alex Aleinikoff at the inaugural Clinton Global Initiative conference held in New York City last September. Georgetown Law’s new Human Rights Institute has pledged to study human rights guarantees found in the constitutions of predominantly Muslim countries as a part of CGI’s focus on religion, conflict and reconciliation. The Human Rights Institute’s study, due to be completed this fall, could be an important contribution to ongoing debates about political and legal reform in the Muslim world.



CLINTON GLOBAL INITIATIVE



GREG LANGLOIS

Pepper Harward (L'07), Charlie Boer (L'07), General Jurisdiction employee Alicia McKay and Shana Haygood (L'07) show off some of the store's wares.

Student-Run Store Offers Milk, Bread — and Justice

A new convenience store created and operated by Georgetown Law students opened its doors in the Sport and Fitness Center last fall, providing students a handy place to stock up on essentials they need to get through the week — and giving members of the local community a chance to stock up on work skills they need for success down the road.

The store, called General Jurisdiction, opened in October and is run by Equal Access to Justice (EAT Justice), a nonprofit corporation several students established last summer. The store employs Washington, D.C., area residents who have faced obstacles that prevent them from pursuing career goals, says Pepper Harward (L'07), EAT Justice's president.

Some employees are overcoming teenage pregnancies, Harward says, or must care for younger siblings. Some have fled other countries and sought asylum in the United States — including one from the Democratic Republic of the Congo sentenced to death for his political beliefs and

another who holds a biochemistry degree but is unable to find work here. General Jurisdiction hired these people, Harward says, because they all share a common trait: the willingness to work to surmount their setbacks.

"The number one thing we were looking for was a motivation to work for themselves," Harward says. "They had an obstacle, it was real and defined, they had some tiny idea that it could change — and this [job] seemed to be a first step."

General Jurisdiction helps its employees in a variety of ways. For those without much work experience, it offers a chance to develop interpersonal and decision-making skills through, for example, interacting with customers and tracking inventory. The store also provides a "living wage" of \$13.50 an hour, which is more than they might earn for similar work elsewhere. Many employees also take computer classes the Law Center makes available, and each is paired with a law student mentor who provides individual assistance, such as helping navigate the

application process for higher education programs.

To recruit its first set of employees, EAT Justice organizers worked with local chapters of Catholic Charities, Goodwill Industries and other organizations providing job placement, and they hosted a daylong job skills seminar last summer attracting nearly 80 people, says Shana Haygood (L'07), EAT Justice's public relations director. Everyone who filled out an application was guaranteed an interview, she says, and the interview process was intensive — lasting several hours and stretching out over two or three meetings. EAT Justice wanted to ensure it hired people not just looking for a job, but looking to change their lives, she says. In fact, General Jurisdiction isn't really interested in retaining its employees.

"The thing we don't want to have happen is to have the employees feel that this is their only job or the only reason that they were hired," Haygood says. "The reason that they were hired is because they have goals outside of this — they want to be a nurse, they want to go back to school or they want to be an executive assistant.... [The job] really is a stepping stone."

General Jurisdiction benefits the more immediate Georgetown Law community as well. For students living on campus and others on the go, it offers staples such as milk, bread, peanut butter and jelly, frozen lunches, health bars and more. (For some reason, beef jerky is very popular, Haygood says.) Beyond that, students running EAT Justice have the opportunity to apply their burgeoning legal skills, Harward notes. Students drafted the organization's articles of incorporation, wrote its bylaws, drew up contracts and more.

"The whole idea came from us wanting to start a small business that the students could get involved in," Harward says. "It's a good opportunity for students to get some practical legal experience."

Israeli Ambassador Shares Hopes for Middle East Peace

At an event attended by Law Center Dean Alex Aleinikoff, Georgetown University President John J. DeGioia, students and friends, Israel's ambassador to the United States Daniel Ayalon discussed prospects for peace in the Middle East.

Ayalon's August 30 talk, which was covered live by C-SPAN, was entitled "The Day After Disengagement: What's Next for Israel and the Middle East." The lecture came just weeks after the Israeli government completed its removal of Israeli settlements, including thousands of settlers, from the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. Ayalon described the emptying of the settlements as "history in the making" — simultaneously a traumatic chapter in Israel's history and a bold, hopeful move toward a lasting peace in the region.

Ayalon said it's important to realize that nobody compelled Israel's Prime Minister Ariel Sharon to empty the settlements. Rather, the Israeli government realized that the country and the region needed the chance for peaceful coexistence.

The ambassador's remarks covered three topics: the effect of the disengagement on Israel's own political and historical development; Israel's relations with the United States in the wake of the settlements' dismantling; and where Israelis now stand in relation to the Palestinians and to Israel's neighbors in the volatile region.

In terms of the first area, Ayalon lauded the political and military will required to carry out the dismantling: "I think we can look back very proudly on what we have done — not only because of the whole operation, which as I mentioned was emotionally hard, but also from a logistical point of view. Nobody was hurt, and the rule of law was upheld." The

Israeli soldiers charged with ensuring the settlers' departure from the land, often "18, 19, 20-year-olds," Ayalon noted, "understood the enormity of the task. They carried out [the mission] in a decisive but also a compassionate way."

Members of President George W. Bush's administration, Ayalon said, were "quick to understand the importance" of the disengagement proposal when it was first presented in April 2004 by Sharon to Bush, then National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice and then Secretary of State Colin Powell. "The United States mobilized great support for the [dismantling] and enabled the Israeli government to carry it out," he noted. "The bond between our coun-

tries, which is based on shared values of freedom and democracy, the rule of law and a market economy, of stability and fighting terror, is really the basis for this very strong and strategic alliance."

Ayalon characterized the removal of the Israeli settlers from the West Bank and Gaza as "a golden opportunity" for the Palestinians. "They have the territory, they have the infrastructure intact, and we made a point not to leave a scorched earth behind us," he said. "I think that warming and normalizing relations with Israel could show a good faith [in the region's future prospects for peace] ... We would like to see the Palestinians rise up to the challenge ... so we can embark on an entirely new road."



Daniel Ayalon, Israel's ambassador to the United States, with Law Center Dean Alex Aleinikoff.



George Mason University Professor Roger Wilkins, author Jonathan Kozol and Children's Defense Fund President Marian Wright Edelman at a panel discussion marking the publication of Kozol's book.

between black and white Americans." Yet today, the re-segregation of public schools is widespread, with New York, Michigan, Illinois and California leading the country in terms of what he called "apartheid education."

"This total segregation is what Martin Luther King and [civil rights workers] Mickey Schwerner and James Chaney and all our other martyrs died [fighting]," Kozol said. "If you grew up in the era in which I did, nothing could be more heart-breaking than to see this national betrayal of one of the most idealistic moments in our nation's history."

An antidote to that betrayal, Kozol argued, would be for "millions of young people of character and courage to rise up...and defend the moral honor of this nation and take up once more...the struggle that many of their parents have abandoned."

In remarks following Kozol's, Shaw said he believed that most Americans "are sincere about the promise of *Brown* and they would say they support the promise of *Brown*. They just can't find

Book Panel Addresses Segregation in Public Schools

"We stand at one of the coldest and most dangerous and most reactionary moments in our nation's history," said educator and author Jonathan Kozol at the Law Center's Hart Auditorium last September. The event marked the publication of Kozol's latest book, *The Shame of the Nation: The Restoration of Apartheid Schooling in America*.

In five years of traveling the country to research this book, Kozol said, "Everywhere I'd go in the inner city schools if you took a photograph of the children in the class, it would look exactly like a photograph of a class you might have taken in Alabama or Mississippi in 1935: not a white child in the room."

"I don't know if there is anybody else who speaks with more passion and clarity about poor children and the importance of equitable, integrated public education in the country," said Marian Wright Edelman, president and founder of the Children's Defense Fund, as she introduced Kozol and other panelists discussing race, education and poverty. Some of Kozol's other books include *Death at an Early*

Age and Savage Inequalities: Children in America's Schools.

Peter Edelman, a professor at the Law Center and Wright Edelman's spouse, moderated the panel discussion, which also included Theodore Shaw, director-counsel and president of the

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ROOM," SAID AUTHOR JONATHAN KOZOL.

NAACP Legal Defense Fund; Rep. Bobby Scott, D-Va.; and Roger Wilkins, the Clarence J. Robinson professor of History and American Culture at George Mason University and publisher of the NAACP's journal *Crisis*.

Kozol referred to the period of time following the anti-segregation decision of *Brown v. Board of Education* as a "remarkable success" in terms of what he called the narrowing of the "skills gap

their way to doing what's necessary to make that promise a reality." Shaw said he looks to Kozol's "infectious" optimism to remind him that "hope has to be a choice, because the reality around us can cause us to be very cynical."

Wilkins concluded the panelists' remarks by recalling his experiences attending segregated schools. "I'm 73 years old," he said, "and the stain is still there."

Students Flourish in Internships South of the Border

When Daniel Sinrod (L'07) thinks back on his internship at the Buenos Aires law firm of Allende & Brea, it's the firecrackers he remembers best. With the remnants of Argentina's 2001 and 2002 political and economic upheavals still in the air, "there were strikes and protests daily," Sinrod recalls. The firecrackers that protestors set off in the street outside his firm's building tended to explode at the altitude of his 14th-floor office. "This was highly distracting," he says, "but it was also a wonderful education."

Sinrod's experience may have been more colorful than most, but he's not alone in finding his summer internship a singular education. Sinrod was one of 26 Georgetown Law students (about 15 percent of the total number of Law Center students studying abroad for the year) who traveled to South and Central America and the Caribbean last summer for internships with law firms, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations.

Under the guidance of Marilyn Tucker, director of Alumni Career

Services, and with the encouragement of Professor Joseph Page, director of Georgetown's Center for the Advancement of the Rule of Law in the Americas (CAROLA), students interned in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela. CAROLA promotes the rule of law to help achieve economic development and social justice in Central and South America.

"From the beginning, the organization was very focused on making [my internship] a beneficial experience for both sides," says Elizabeth Matos (L'07), who worked in Sao Paulo, Brazil, for Conectas, a human rights organization. Fluent in Portuguese, Matos said her language skills helped her land an assignment to contribute to an amicus brief on equal protection issues that was filed with the Brazilian Supreme Court. The organization "was comfortable giving me a lot of responsibility," Matos says, noting that the director asked her to attend several conferences

as Conectas' sole representative. Sinrod also described a high level of autonomy in his Buenos Aires firm.

Soraya Kelly, Jeff Purdie and Nathan Swinton, all second-year law students, worked for eight weeks at Ciudadanos al Dia (which loosely translates to "Informed Citizens"), a Peruvian nongovernmental organization working to establish mechanisms for government accountability and transparency. Swinton, who edited the school newspaper while an undergraduate at California's Santa Clara University, said that his interest in the ongoing balance between making information public and limiting access to it for security purposes guided him as he researched how access practices in the United States, Europe and Canada might apply to Peru's federal government.

The internship "was a way to open my eyes to see the different possibilities of things you can do with a law degree," Swinton says. "It wasn't what I originally thought I would be doing after my first year of law school, but it was a lot of fun."

SIGNING CEREMONY HELD FOR NEW INTERNATIONAL LAW SCHOOL GROUP



Claudio Grossman, dean of American University's Washington College of Law; Carl Monk, executive vice president and executive director of the Association of American Law Schools; and former Georgetown Law Dean and current AALS President Judy Areen sign papers in Georgetown's Supreme Court Moot Courtroom that officially create the International Association of Law Schools. The IALS, based in Washington, D.C., is a nonprofit corporation composed of educational institutions, associations and legal educators from around the world committed to strengthening legal education and linking legal educators worldwide.

HOLLY EATON



GREG LANGLOIS

New Orleans students found a warm welcome at Georgetown Law last fall. Ten students stayed on for the spring semester.

After the Storm: Georgetown Law Acts Quickly to Accept Katrina Evacuees

Australian LL.M. student Yanya O'Hara left just in time — she evacuated her New Orleans apartment a day before Hurricane Katrina blew the roof off her building as it devastated the city last August 29. When the levees broke and it became clear to O'Hara that Tulane University Law School, where she was enrolled, would not operate for the fall semester, she and her classmates began contacting law schools across the country.

"We just rang up every institution and told them our situation and said, 'Can you help us?'" O'Hara said. "[Georgetown] said they would accommodate us as visiting students. A number of other institutions made the same offer, but [Georgetown] was the first one to say yes."

In fact, Dean Alex Aleinikoff began coordinating efforts among Washington, D.C., area law school deans to take in students from Tulane and Loyola University New Orleans right after Katrina made landfall in Louisiana. One week later, 23 J.D. students and six LL.M. students from those schools sat in on their first classes as Georgetown visiting students, with tuition and academic credit applied to their home institutions.

The only requirement they had to meet was to arrive in Washington by

3 p.m. Monday, September 5 — Labor Day — for a half-day, rough-and-ready registration and orientation session for the new students organized by Associate Dean for Academic Administration Carol O'Neil. For O'Hara and her classmates, who had evacuated first to Mobile, Alabama, where O'Hara's husband was staying, and then to Daytona Beach, Florida — traveling up to D.C. was another burden, but worth it, she said.

Once O'Hara and the other law students arrived, they were given e-mail and other computer network access, as well as GoCards with a \$50 balance courtesy of Bon Appétit Management Co., which operates the Law Center's food services. Follet, the on-campus bookstore, provided students' textbooks for free, and Georgetown students shared their notes from the first week. Students, staff and faculty members also volunteered to provide temporary housing. O'Hara and the other five LL.M. students eventually ended up at the parsonage of the church that Associate Dean for Graduate Programs Wendy Collins Perdue attends.

Aleinikoff expressed gratitude to all those who pitched in to make the students' stay at Georgetown Law

possible. "I am proud of the Law Center's response and am deeply thankful to those members of our community whose efforts have made this possible," he wrote in an e-mail message sent to the Georgetown Law community September 6. "They have shown Georgetown at its best."

In the days, weeks and months following the disaster, the Georgetown Law community's Katrina response extended beyond the classroom. On October 12, the Law Center hosted a major policy address delivered by National Urban League President and Chief Executive Officer Marc Morial (L'83), a four-time mayor of New Orleans. Georgetown Law faculty and students, recruited by the Office of Public Interest and Community Service, staffed a help desk to provide legal and other advice to victims of Hurricanes Rita and Katrina. And 25 students traveled to New Orleans during Spring

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—Dean Alex Aleinikoff

Break to provide legal assistance and home cleanup to victims there.

Although most of the Tulane J.D. students returned to their home universities for the spring semester, six stayed on for a full year, as did four of the six LL.M. students. One of them is O'Hara, who began working for a Washington, D.C., firm during the fall semester and plans to work there for several years after she graduates, she said.

Distinguished Speakers Visit Georgetown Law

This spring the Law Center launched a new speaker series, the Georgetown Law Forum, which brings to campus distinguished policymakers, analysts, academics and more to discuss major legal and policy issues of the day.

The inaugural forum, which took place January 24 in a packed McDonough Hall classroom and before a nationwide audience on C-SPAN2, featured an address by U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales titled "Intercepting Al Qaeda: A Lawful and Necessary Tool for Protecting America." In it, Gonzales offered legal justifications for the Bush administration's warrantless wiretapping of U.S. citizens suspected of communicating with Al Qaeda operatives overseas. A panel discussion moderated by Dean Alex Aleinikoff followed Gonzales' speech. Panelists included Professor David Cole, Visiting Professor Martin Lederman, University of Virginia law professor Robert Turner, and David Rivkin, a partner with Baker & Hostetler.

The second forum, held February 16 in the Hart Auditorium, featured a diverse, high-profile group of panelists discussing the war on terrorism, focusing particularly on military tribunals and the domestic wiretapping program. The panel, moderated by CNN anchor Wolf Blitzer, featured Sen. Arlen Specter, R-Pa., the Senate Judiciary Committee's chairman; Rep. Jane Harman, D-Calif., the House Intelligence Committee's ranking Democrat; former Deputy Homeland Security Adviser Richard Falkenrath; Professor Neal Katyal, who is the lead attorney in *Hamdan v. Rumsfeld*; investigative journalist Seymour Hersh; and Bradford Berenson, former White House associate counsel for President Bush.

New Georgetown Law Forum Focuses on Terrorism, Civil Liberties

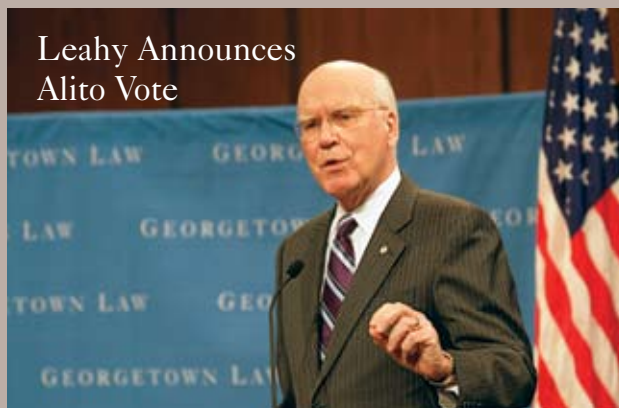


Attorney General Alberto Gonzales addressed a McDonough Hall audience at the first Georgetown Law Forum January 24.



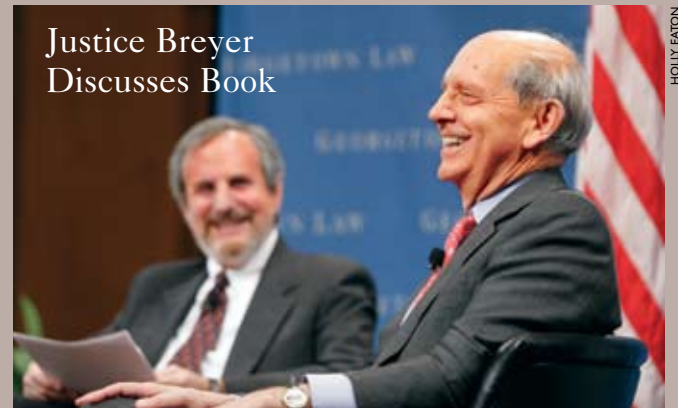
Rep. Jane Harman and other lawmakers as well as government officials and members of the media and academia discussed the war on terrorism at the second forum February 16.

Leahy Announces Alito Vote



Sen. Patrick Leahy (L'64) of Vermont, the Senate Judiciary Committee's ranking Democrat, returned to his alma mater January 19 to announce that he would vote against Samuel Alito's nomination to the Supreme Court. His announcement was carried live on C-SPAN2.

Justice Breyer Discusses Book



Supreme Court Associate Justice Stephen Breyer discussed his new book *Active Liberty: Interpreting the Constitution* with Dean Alex Aleinikoff and a Hart Auditorium audience January 5. The event was held in conjunction with a reception held at the Law Center as part of the annual meeting of the Association of American Law Schools.