



Center for International Legal Education

Flechtner Accomplishes the CISG Trifecta—in Word and Song

Professor Harry Flechtner has for some time distinguished himself as one of the world's leading scholars on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG). But in 2006, he accomplished the CISG trifecta. First, he was selected by Kluwer International Publishers and the family of Professor John Honnold to edit the fourth edition of Professor Honnold's leading treatise on the CISG, *Uniform Law for International Sales Under the 1980 United Nations Convention*. Next he signed a contract with the United Nations Commission

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Professor Harry Flechtner debuts at the Konzerthaus in Vienna, Austria.

From the Director

By Ronald Brand

It has been another busy and productive year at the Center for International Legal Education (CILE). But don't let me tell you that. Read it yourself in the words of our students explaining their international internship experiences. Read it yourself in the words of two of our graduates cataloguing their law school experiences—experiences we challenge other law schools to match. Consider that in the past year, University of Pittsburgh School of Law students held internships with the State Department Office of Legal Adviser in both Geneva and The Hague (the only locations where such internships are available at U.S. embassies). And read about our conferences; our corporate law support program for United States Steel in Košice, Slovakia; and the work of Professor Harry Flechtner with the United Nations Sales Convention, Professor John Burkoff in Albania, Librarian Linda Tashbook for Ideaccess in the Middle East, and CILE Assistant Director Mark

Walter in Ethiopia. CILE and the School of Law are having an impact on international legal education both here and around the globe.

The past year brought special support of our programs from the Alcoa Foundation, the United States Steel Foundation, Franklin West Inc., Confluence, and individual donors. You will see the impact of that support throughout this newsletter. It has improved the education of our students and, through those students, the lives of others.

But the year also has brought change. Early in the academic year, Caroline West left the center to devote full time to the needs of Franklin West Inc. We have appreciated Caroline's continuing support and counsel. As this is written, Mark Walter will be leaving the center after more than four years of guiding programs and students from many countries in international legal careers. Mark has made an indelible and lasting impression on all of us and has set a

standard that will be difficult to match. He truly has become an expert in international development, and we wish him all the best as he goes on to have an even greater impact on law and legal education in his work with the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Trade Organization accession project for Ethiopia.

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Murphy and Thornburgh Provide Special Combination of Perspectives for McLean Lecture

The 14th Annual McLean Lecture on World Law was held at the School of Law on December 1, 2005, with a very special pair of speakers. Professor Sean Murphy of the George Washington University School of Law spoke on "Taking Multinational Corporate Codes of Conduct to the Next Level," providing an excellent review of various regional and international codes of conduct and their effectiveness. Murphy's talk was followed by comments from the Honorable Richard Thornburgh (LL.B. '57), former United Nations Under-Secretary-General, U.S. Attorney General and governor of Pennsylvania, who has been involved in addressing issues of corporate conduct and official corruption at the state, national, and multinational level. Thornburgh was the 13th McLean lecturer, but his presentation was snowed out in January 2005. Having both speakers on one program was a special opportunity. The McLean lecture continues to be an example of effective collaboration with the Global Solutions Education Fund of Pittsburgh.



Left to right: the Honorable Richard Thornburgh, Amy Langham, Sean Murphy, Rosemary Coffey, and Ronald Brand

Burkoff Advises Albanians on Community-Police Relations



Professor John Burkoff, accompanied by his wife, Adjunct Professor Nancy Burkoff, spent a week during July 2006 consulting and lecturing in Albania. The project, administered jointly by the University's Center for Russian and East European Studies and the Institute for Democracy and Mediation in Albania, is funded by the U.S. State Department and designed to improve relations between the community and police. Burkoff called his trip "extremely productive." "We had the opportunity to meet and talk with many of the most significant actors involved in

improving law enforcement and the criminal justice system in Albania." He added that "Albania is a beautiful and a fascinating country."

cile notes 2006

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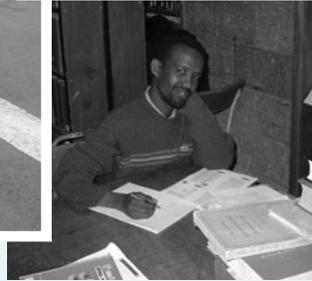
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International Law Society 2006-07

President: Lisl Brunner
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Assessing Commercial Law in Ethiopia

By Mark Walter



There are a few days in an international lawyer's life that will be remembered forever. Law school graduation. The first time you actually get to do something *international* as a lawyer. The day you discover that your 48-page passport is beginning to look full. And the day the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) asks you to apply what you've learned to assessing the state of the law in a developing country.

That last one happened for me in June this year. Booz Allen Hamilton, a firm in the business of international development and a contractor for USAID, invited me to be a part of a team conducting a two-week assessment of the commercial law and business environment of Ethiopia.

My sections of the assessment were contract law, financial crimes law, and legal education. The final report will be available at www.bizlawreform.com.

Ethiopia is a tough place to live, but it is not such a bad place to work. The poverty is the worst I've ever seen—and I've been to some of the world's most impoverished places. But our office-away-from-home, the Addis Ababa Sheraton, was heaven. From tropical forests by the thermal spring-fed pool, to a marble-bedecked lobby, the hotel was a fine place to come home to in the evenings. But we were there to meet the players in Ethiopia's quest to develop. And, as any self-respecting Pitt JD student should know

by now, the rule of law is key to the quest.

What's the ultimate goal of such a project? To identify areas of need, and to search for the appropriate methods to meet those needs. In other words, our work will hopefully match projects with donors.

As a team we covered virtually every major aspect of the legal system, from courts and arbitration, to secured transactions, government procurement, and customs. Since most of my teammates were far more experienced than I—one was the retired New Orleans port director—the experience was as educational as any I've ever had. Our days consisted of meetings with lawyers, judges, government officials, and expatriates working on aid projects. What began as a reasonably cursory look at law in Ethiopia became, after two weeks, an incredibly in-depth look at the reasons—almost intractable—why poor countries have so much trouble developing.

Mark Walter Signing On for Ethiopia

When I came to the University of Pittsburgh School of Law as the assistant director of the Center for International Legal Education (CILE), there was a small but perfectly serviceable world map on the center wall, and in a spirit of legacy building, I determined that *our* map should be larger, more impressive, more fitting of our mission to help spread the rule of law around the globe. So, I bought a very large (Switzerland is a bit larger than my thumbnail) *National Geographic* map, framed it, and hung it outside our offices. My name

is nowhere on it, but I was assured that if I died in the line of duty, a bit of brass would identify me as the donor.

I have, in fact, survived more than four years, in spite of a few close calls in Ukrainian and Kosovar taxis. And, beyond survival, echoing John Henry Cardinal Newman's observation that growth is the only evidence of life, I am about to climb a bit higher in the profession of international development by joining the U.S. Agency for International Development-funded World Trade Organization accession project in Ethiopia as chief of party.

This move, of course, involved the very difficult decision to leave Pitt. I hope I am being more pragmatic than rationalizing when I say that my move will help rather than hurt Pitt's School of Law in the long run. No matter my destination, the CILE is my home, and I will always help to maintain it with care. I leave behind my office, most—but not all—of my responsibilities, and my map. I would like to depart with these words to all the students at Pitt and beyond: The world *is* pretty big, and there is plenty of room to grow. And, with these words to Ron Brand: THANK YOU.

CILE and Arent Fox Host Global Trade Conference



On September 29, 2006, the Center for International Legal Education (CILE) will cohost the Challenges and Opportunities of Globalization conference. The program will be underwritten by the Washington, D.C., offices of Arent Fox PLLC, with

Myles Getlan (JD '95) leading the effort to put the program together. Four major panels will discuss the following topics: "Inbound Compliance: It's Not Just for Customs Brokers Anymore;" "Market Access, Market Protection: Opening the Trade Toolbox;" "Navigating U.S. Export

Controls;" and "Investing and Doing Business Abroad." Speakers will include:

David Hamill, Arent Fox PLLC

Steve Johnsen, Bayer

Paula Swanson, Sanofi Pasteur

Seth Tomei, Fisher Scientific

Myles S. Getlan, Arent Fox PLLC

Sean Reilly, U.S. Department of Commerce

Ann Wilson, Motor and Equipment Manufacturers Association

John F. Wilson, United States Steel Corporation

Heidi Zhang, PPG Industries

Douglass Branson, University of Pittsburgh School of Law

Kay Georgi, Arent Fox PLLC

Leigh Hansson, Reed Smith

Michael Scott, Alcoa Inc.

Ronald A. Brand, University of Pittsburgh School of Law

F. Ramsey Coates, Westinghouse

Michael Hooton, H.J. Heinz Company

Max Laun, Alcoa Inc.

Matthew M. Nolan, Arent Fox PLLC

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Visiting Professors Bring Europe to Pitt Law



Professors Marc De Vos (left) and Hubert Isak

The Center for International Legal Education continues the tradition of bringing top professors from abroad in the 2006–07 academic year with the presence of two noted experts on European Union legal issues. Professor Marc De Vos is teaching European Labor and Employment Law, and Professor Hubert Isak is teaching the Introduction to European Union Law course. De Vos is a professor of labor

and employment law at the University of Ghent, Belgium, where he teaches courses on Belgian, European, and international employment and labor law and serves as adjunct director of the LL.M. program in European and comparative law. Isak is a professor at the University of Graz, Austria, where he heads the Institute of European Law.

Flechtner *continued*

on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) to revise its very successful *Digest on CISG Cases*. The UNCITRAL digest has made case law interpreting the CISG more accessible and understandable to lawyers around the world. Flechtner was one of the original five scholars selected to create the digest, and now takes on the role of updating and improving the much-used resource for the United Nations. Third, but by no means least impressive, was Flechtner's performance of the "CISG Song" and "Mooty Blues" at the opening reception for the 2006 Willem Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot in Vienna, Austria. He received a standing ovation from a packed house at Vienna's famed Konzerthaus. The performance was outstanding enough to justify its own Web address. You, too, can hear him perform both memorable songs at www.cisgsong.info. If you can't remember the Web address, just take along the handy bookmark included in this issue of *CILE Notes*.

UNCITRAL, CILE Celebrate 25th Anniversary of CISG

The Center for International Legal Education (CILE) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) conducted a conference on November 4–5, 2005, commemorating the 25th anniversary of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG). It was the only conference in the United States to celebrate this historic event; others took place in Austria, Egypt, and Singapore.

The Pittsburgh conference, titled *The CISG and the Business Lawyer: The UNCITRAL Digest as a Contract Drafting Tool*, focused on such general and specific contract drafting issues as choosing the CISG or not, business economics of drafting for the CISG, formation, performance, and breach and remedies. This was the first conference of its kind for another reason: No conference has ever produced a collection of sample contracts clauses for the CISG. The papers and clauses presented at

the conference will be published in book form by Oxford University Press in the *CILE Studies* series.

The conference gathered together many of the world's most recognized experts on international sales law. One presenter, Professor Michael Van Alstine of the University of Maryland, commented that “with all the accumulated bishops of the CISG here, if something terrible were to happen, perhaps there would be no knowledge of the CISG left on Earth.”



The Human Right to Information

By Linda Tashbook
Foreign International Comparative Law Librarian

If you ever want truly to frustrate someone, keep him from getting information. Only give him the vaguest outline of some tantalizing news; interrupt him halfway through a thought that he'll never be able to reconstruct; purposely avoid telling him something he clearly needs to know.

If you can accomplish this on a larger scale—keeping an entire community from accessing information, for example—all sorts of dangerous developments will result. Some people realize they can avoid the frustration by simply not asking questions. The deeper damage reveals itself over time as memories fade and people die off and the masses no longer realize what they're missing. They forget their heritage and are barely aware of what's going on in the rest of the world. They certainly don't know about any civil rights they might have. They don't know; they don't crave; they don't care.

Others will continue to starve for information and continue to suffer the frustration.

Those are the people the Center for International Legal Education (CILE) has

reached out to in law faculties in countries where the costs of regime change have resulted in a lack of information—the frustrated who want to know about current international law. Whenever possible, we establish resource centers full of current books on international law and install computers and Internet access for faculty and student research. I have gone to three of our partner schools, in Kiev and Donetsk, Ukraine; and Pristina, Kosovo, to teach the techniques and skills necessary to conduct electronic and international legal research.

Largely because of this experience, a Canadian international rights organization, Ideaccess, asked me to cowrite a library manual. The organization plans to establish community libraries throughout the Middle East, beginning in Syria, which currently has many limitations on human rights and information access. The manual will be used to train local nonprofessional staff to establish and manage the libraries. The first part of the manual is about finding the frustrated, because those are the people who will want to help create such a place. The rest of the manual is about generating

the right kind of frustration by making enticing programs that inform and excite people, showing folks what can be found in books and magazines that previously were not available, and helping them learn how to use computers ... all the great activities of mental illumination.

Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights supports this sort of work: “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.” Interesting, isn't it, that organizations like CILE and Ideaccess would undertake the task of imparting information and ideas in places where it is known that people will need them? The declaration doesn't require anyone to intercede from the outside. But it recognizes the value of reading and thinking. It reminds the world community that people are supposed to have the means for asking questions. And it encourages people with knowledge to recall that if you want to be truly kind to someone, you give him information.

A Song and a Site: The Making of CILE Web

By Linda Tashbook
Foreign International Comparative Law Librarian

A bluegrass ballad about an eager young merchant inspired a whole new Center for International Legal Education (CILE) Web site this year. “The CISG Song,” by University of Pittsburgh School of Law Professor Harry Flechtner, depicts in dramatic rhyme how the merchant’s wise father cautioned him against doing cross-border sales because contract law could be so uncertain. But then, the merchant’s life is transformed and his business thrives, all because of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the way it simplifies cross-border sales transactions.

When Flechtner performed the song at our CISG conference last November, the audience thought it was hilarious. They wanted to hear it again—not just once again, but again and again on demand. And they wanted to play it for other people. The song was in need of a home on the Web, so we made a whole page out of it with a picture of Professor Flechtner and his annotated lyrics flanking the sound file. The page was a joy to behold, but it lacked context. After all, one doesn’t just leave one’s bluegrass song sitting out alone on the Internet.

Anyone who went to that song page would surely want to come and study law with Professor Flechtner. Foreign lawyers, especially, would appreciate his good, clear style of teaching, and they’d want to know what else they could learn here. We needed a whole new dynamic online exposition of our LL.M. and JSD programs that would illustrate campus life and the cycle of events and opportunities in the school year, plus tell about our international courses and professors.

There are always JD students looking for courses and activities about international law, too; lawyers in every field these days must expect to encounter foreign or international issues. With that in mind, we cross-referenced the courses, professors, and events from a whole new JD international interests page, as well as the foreign lawyers’ page and the events page. All these pages, naturally, linked to “The CISG Song” page.

We added information on study abroad, internships, languages for lawyers ... and there are lots of scholarships and competitions for JD students learning international law, so we built a page for them. But, some people like to read about those things in

subject order, and others just want to know what they can do in a given month. So we made a deadlines page to show which applications are due in any month, not just due dates for small writing competitions and scholarships, but also deadlines for programs and the three big international moot competitions.

Those moots are so big, they needed a dedicated page on the topics and travel involved. One of them, the Willem C. Vis International Arbitration Moot, takes place in Vienna, Austria, every year. Last spring, the Vis competition featured great entertainment at the opening ceremony: Professor Flechtner playing “The CISG Song” onstage at the Konzerthaus, where Luciano Pavarotti would be singing just one week later.

By then, “The CISG Song” was no longer just a page on the Web; it had evolved into an environment incorporating 53 Web pages to make the CILE Web site. And, like the lowly merchant’s business in the ballad itself, the song page had grown to worldwide proportions. No mere Web page, the song had become our calling card, and we gave it its own domain: www.cisgsong.info.

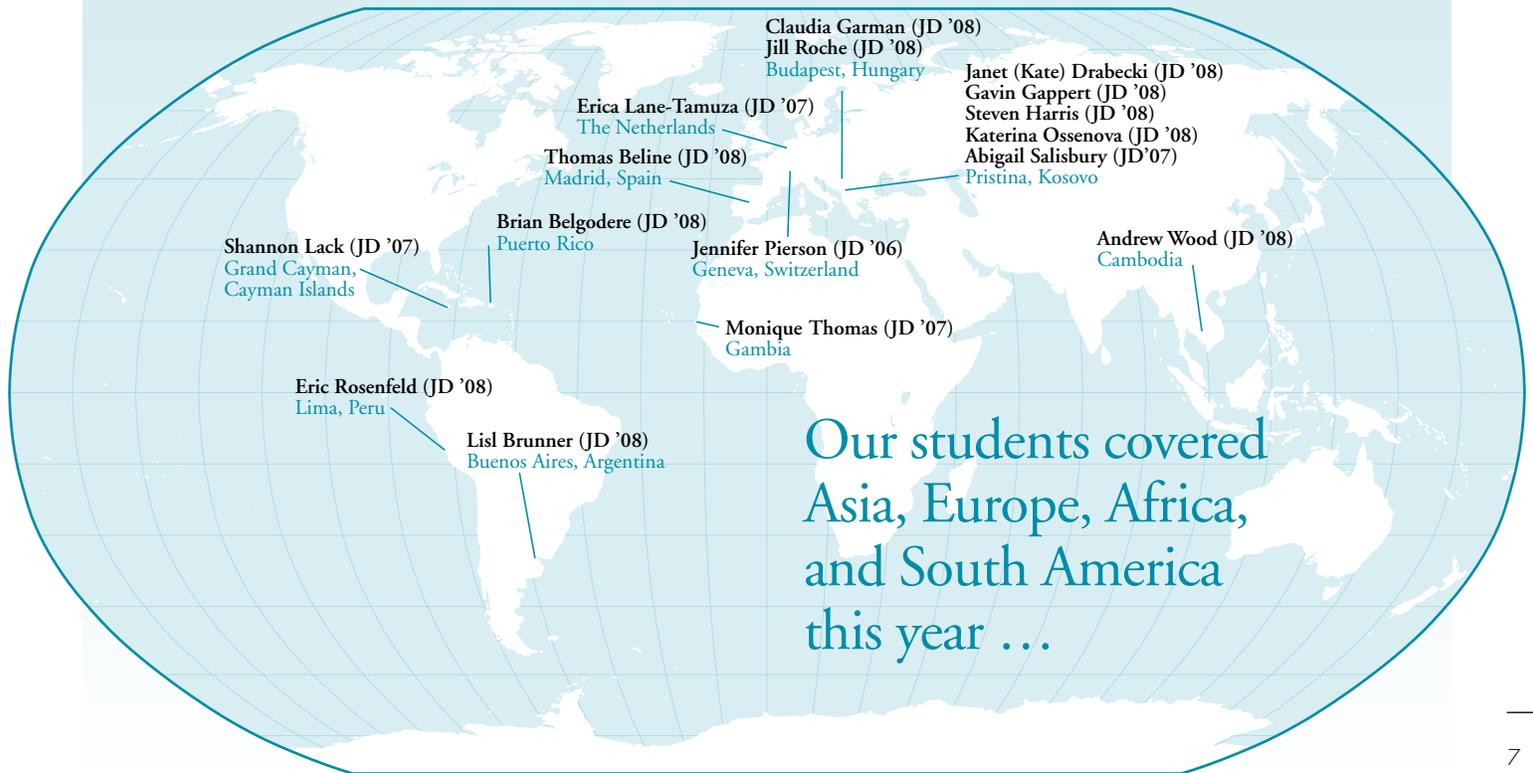
CILE Creates Program for United States Steel Lawyers in Slovakia and Serbia



Professor Douglas Branson lectures to United States Steel lawyers. Inset: Program participants enjoy a game of soccer.

The Center for International Legal Education (CILE) this past year created a series of courses designed to help local lawyers in the facilities of United States Steel in Slovakia and Serbia be better equipped to work with their American counterparts. The courses were presented in one-week sessions, with 15 hours of instruction for each course. In December 2005, Professors Teresa Brostoff and Ann Sinsheimer taught English for Lawyers, and Professor John Burkoff taught Legal Ethics to the lawyers gathered in Košice, Slovakia. In June 2006, Professor Douglas Branson taught Comparative Corporate Law and Professor Ronald A. Brand taught Introduction to American Law.

PITT LAW STUDENTS SPREAD ACROSS THE GLOBE IN INTERNSHIPS



For the first time in the history of our Center for International Legal Education, we don't have enough room for articles from every JD student who has participated in an internship abroad. Our stu-

dents covered Asia, Europe, Africa, and South America this year, in internships ranging from the European Roma Rights Center in Hungary; to the U.S. Mission in

Geneva, Switzerland; to law practices in the Cayman Islands and Peru. We invite you to read a few of the students' accounts below and on the following pages.

FIRST PERSON

The Facade and the Forgotten Sides of Human Rights in Argentina

By Lisl Brunner

The Casa Rosada, which houses the offices of the president of Argentina, has a pristinely pink facade: the yellowish brown hue of its other three sides, however, marks the point at which the project to refurbish the exterior ran out of funds. Commentators say this idiosyncrasy reflects many aspects of Argentina, where grandiose buildings and polo fields quickly give way to shantytowns, and where attention on high-profile trials of septuagenarians can obscure other critical legal problems.

Early on in my internship at the Permanent Assembly of Human Rights (APDH), I went to see the trial of Miguel Etchecolatz—former director of investigations for the Buenos Aires police during the last military junta—for kidnapping, torture, and murder. Although APDH was one of the complainants, as an ordinary observer, I was not expected to be let in on the first day. When protesters young and old flooded the doors to the makeshift courtroom at the city hall in La Plata, sing-

ing and chanting, however, I joined them and made my way in. Throughout the trial, cries of “Asesino!” resounded periodically, a middle-aged woman wept, and the same protesters waved flags, clapping and chanting that the Nazis were going to get it. In an empathetic tone, the president of the three-judge panel reminded the observers that he could order the trial closed to the public. It took two hours to read the charges against Etchecolatz:

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The Forgotten Sides of Human Rights in Argentina *continued*

a woman dumped in the mountains after being beaten and raped; a house looted and machine-gunned while its occupants were carried off in hoods; an infant given to a military family to raise when her parents were arrested ...

Between 1976 and 1983, judges who did not summarily reject habeas corpus petitions brought by families of the disappeared or lawyers who pursued them too doggedly were themselves carried away in the middle of the night, seldom to re-appear. Although democracy brought a truth commission and trials of a handful of generals who oversaw “the process,” the subsequent amnesty laws and presidential pardons thwarted those attempts to rekindle the rule of law. Human rights groups then pursued a loophole in the reprieves: the practice of taking newborns from captives, changing their identities and giving them to military families had not been contemplated by the amnesty laws or the pardons. They used the theory of the continuing offense to counter statutory limitations: Until the kidnapped person re-appears, dead or alive, the crime is still in progress.

Now that both the pardons and the amnesty laws have been overturned, courts have held that the kidnappings and murders constitute crimes against humanity, and as such, they can never be subject to statutory limitations. Critics, however, cite the legality principle, recalling that Argentina only signed the international treaties that codified the concept of crimes against humanity and their imperviousness to statutory limitations in the 1990s. Today, the prevailing argument holds that international custom dating back to Nuremberg and the Geneva Convention defined the junta’s methods as crimes against humanity, which must be punished regardless of when they were committed; the fact that this was not written into Argentine law until later is immaterial. Many are proud of Argentina’s advances, but the debate surrounding this particular approach continues.

Most of my work at APDH did not involve high-profile cases such as those of Etchecolatz. While the group was

founded 30 years ago for that purpose, its mainly volunteer staff has transformed it into a multifaceted organization that has evolved with the country’s legal climate. Free legal clinics are held at the main office on Monday evenings, and on other days the attorneys travel to “emergency neighborhoods” to hear a variety of problems akin to those presented to an American public interest lawyer; the only difference is that the situation is much more desperate. The Wednesday legal clinic, held in a one-room building of plywood and tin and framed by hundreds of shacks haphazardly scattered in the mud, is the focal point of another major case that APDH is sponsoring. The city of Buenos Aires proposed to give the residents a sum of money to relocate after a developer bought the prime waterfront property to build offices and luxury residences. Some took the money, but those who did not have been subject to police harassment and the city’s sudden refusal to collect garbage or provide consistent electricity. APDH is bringing an amparo (an extraordinary recourse in civil rights actions) on the residents’ behalf, demanding that the city urbanize the settlement, providing it with sanitary living conditions. As they like to remind me, the less glamorous cases such as these illustrate what human rights work is really about.

Progress is slow in the Argentine government bureaucracy, meaning that the lawyers at APDH deal with problems

seemingly more fitting of a social worker, such as appealing the denial of families’ food stamps. Instead of pursuing internal appeals within the relevant agency, we immediately went to the courts with amparos claiming that the denials constituted human rights violations. To me, this seemed to be an extra load on an already overburdened judicial system. The lawyers at APDH responded that while a judicial order might take a few weeks, a person could literally die of malnutrition waiting for an internal agency appeal to come through.

On an encouraging note, we celebrated the passage of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons From Enforced Disappearance by voice vote during the first session of the Human Rights Council. As an organization with nongovernmental organization consultative status at the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, APDH sent a representative to Geneva, Switzerland, to champion the agreement, termed by many as “the Argentine Convention.” If the General Assembly votes in favor of it this fall, it will need the ratification of 20 countries to become binding international law.

As more of the international community comes to admire the pink facade, I expect that Argentina will gradually take steps to paint the other three sides.



Lisl Brunner at the Legal Clinic Rodrigo Bueno

'I Do Not Understand Why They Hate Us'

By Steven A. Harris

Excited by the opportunity to escape from the dust-laden air and socialist-era architecture of Pristina, Kosovo, for an evening, I enthusiastically climbed into Manuela's white United Nations jeep. It was the first week of my internship at the Kosovo Ministry of Justice/United Nations Mission in Kosovo, and Manuela, an Italian United Nations volunteer working with the civil rights department, had invited me on an interesting trip. Our destination was the monastery at the nearby Serb enclave of Gracanica. We were to meet with a young nun from the Serbian Orthodox Church, Sister Zlotta, so that she could practice speaking English with a native speaker. As we dodged the potholes on the road to Gracanica, I had no idea that the evening would turn out to be one of the most memorable and illuminating experiences of my entire summer in Kosovo.

Approaching the monastery, I was taken aback by the razor wire that topped the compound's stone walls and the contingent of Swedish Kosovo Force troops guarding its entrance. It looked more like a fortress than a monastery, and it was a somber reminder of the ethnic tensions that continue to plague Kosovo. Once inside, however, the troubles of the world outside the monastery walls were displaced by a peaceful courtyard, an immaculately maintained vegetable garden, and a stunning church dating back to 1321.

Sister Zlotta, draped in black cloth from head to toe, greeted us warmly and invited us inside for some homemade ice cream and tea. Initially, we engaged in small talk as she apologized profusely for her broken English. Then, as we neared the end of our second hour of conversation, Sister Zlotta informed us that she would have to bid us adieu for the evening as she had a long journey to make the next morning. She would be traveling back to her hometown in Serbia proper for the funeral of her brother's teenage son, who had been brutally murdered by Kosovar Albanians near the city of Mitrovica. Sister Zlotta then launched into a passionate



Gracanica monastery

discussion of the current state of Kosovar Serb/Kosovar Albanian relations and made what I regarded as an incredible statement. Referring to the Kosovar Albanians, Sister Zlotta plaintively remarked: "I do not understand why they hate us." Then, in an angry tone, she proclaimed: "God will protect us against their evils."

I am still unable to comprehend Sister Zlotta's inability to understand the Kosovar Albanians' anger toward the Serbs. Comprising 90 percent of Kosovo's population, the Kosovar Albanians had long been subjugated by Kosovo's 6 percent Serb minority. The atrocities committed by the Serbians in Kosovo during the 1999 war were well documented. Could it be that Sister Zlotta was completely in the dark, or did she instead not believe that the mass graves really existed? As we left the monastery that evening, I wondered how it would be possible for the people of Kosovo to live together in peace and prosperity if a woman of such deep religious faith could hold such mistrust and contempt for another ethnic community.

As the summer progressed, I carried with me the experience of my visit to Gracanica and was always cognizant of the challenges posed by Kosovo's ethnic tensions, whether I was researching judicial re-appointment schemes in postconflict states, drafting rules of procedure for the Kosovo judicial council, analyzing draft legislation, or recommending amendments to the codes of ethics and professional conduct for judges and prosecutors. Kosovo has come a long way since 1999. Still, the people of Kosovo remain sharply divided along ethnic lines, particularly when it comes to the future status of the territory. While significant challenges remain for Kosovo, I remain hopeful that the people of this small Balkan territory will be able to overcome their differences and work together for a brighter future.

My internship in Kosovo this summer was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity marked by substantive legal experience and new friendships. Without the financial support and advice of CILE it would not have been possible, and for this I will always be grateful.

An Internship at the U.S. Embassy in The Hague

By Erica Lane-Tamuza (JD 2006)

In the summer of 2006, I worked in the Office of the Legal Counselor (OLC) at the U.S. embassy in The Hague, Netherlands. Not only did the experience expose me to the numerous legal institutions based in The Hague, but it also provided me with significant insight into the U.S. government's relationships with both international organizations and foreign governments.

The legal counselor in The Hague is one of only two such permanent posts in the world (the other being in Geneva, Switzerland). The post was established 25 years ago in accordance with the agreement establishing the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal (IUSCT), headquartered in The Hague. Initially, the legal counselor's role was limited to acting as the agent for the U.S. government before the IUSCT. The counselor's competencies were gradually expanded, however, particularly with the advent in 1993 of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), with which the United States has been very closely involved.

During my three months with the OLC, I had the opportunity to become involved in activities as varied as international law itself: I accompanied the U.S. delega-

tion to the Hague Conference on Private International Law to a special session on the drafting of the Intercountry Adoption Convention; I attended hearings at the International Court of Justice to determine the necessity of provisional measures in the case of Argentina versus Uruguay (I also attended the judgment, where the denial of those measures was announced); and I attended meetings with representatives of the ICTY to discuss the provision of classified U.S. government information for use in the prosecution of war crimes. I also attended hearings of the Prlic trial—the first of the so-called megatrials to take place as part of the ICTY's Completion Strategy—interviewing members of the defense and prosecution teams and submitting a report on issues impacting the other multidefendant trials begun in mid-July.

This summer also saw the arrival in The Hague of Charles Taylor, the former president of Liberia, who has been indicted by the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). In addition to attending a press briefing on Taylor's transfer, as well as a subsequent status conference, I also took part in a meeting with SCSL representatives to discuss the logistics of Taylor's trial, to be held using the facilities of the International Criminal

Court (the United States is one of the biggest financial supporters of the SCSL).

While I had the opportunity to participate in a wide variety of meetings and events, the one that left the greatest impression was my attendance at a meeting of the full tribunal of the IUSCT. While the meeting itself largely concerned administrative issues, I was struck by the notion that this was the only official forum left in the world where Americans and Iranians interact on an official level. Given today's political climate, this seemed rather extraordinary. Moreover, in talking about my experience with friends and colleagues, I discovered that most people are unaware that the tribunal even exists (it was established following the 1979 hostage crisis), much less that it is still in operation 25 years on.

After earlier working at the ICTY, I took the position at the U.S. embassy in The Hague primarily because I wanted to observe international legal organizations from the perspective of a member state. The experience allowed me also to gain insight into our country's far-reaching international and diplomatic relations.

CILE Students Study Abroad

Lauren Becker (JD '08)
Allyson Pottmeyer (JD '08)
Florence, Italy

Tahira Bland (JD '07)
Tracy Brown (JD '07)
Sydney, Australia

Alex Braden (JD '07)
James Gabello (JD '08)
Brandon Gardner (JD '06)
Bryan Oklin (JD '08)
Ravi Reddy (JD '06)
Port-au-Prince, Haiti

Patrick Connolly (JD '08)
Keith Mackenzie (JD '08)
Guanajuato, Mexico

Gabriel Deadwyler (JD '07)
London, England

Joseph Early (JD '06)
Mark Johnson (JD '08)
Tokyo, Japan

Matthew Frederick (JD '06)
Australia and New Zealand

Gary Jones (JD '08)
Julia Moore (JD '08)
Salzburg, Austria

Joseph Knupp (JD '08)
Beijing, China

Tatyana Margolin (JD '07)
Josh Murnen (JD '07)
Angela Onikepe (JD '06)
United Kingdom

Joseph Pope (JD '08)
Julie Siebert-Johnson (JD '08)
Nicholas Snow (JD '08)
Rome, Italy

Kim Rajdev (JD '08)
Munich, Germany

John Riley (JD '08)
Seoul, Korea

Jill Roche (JD '08)
The Netherlands

Scott Sherwin (JD '07)
Hong Kong

Monique Thomas (JD '07)
Senegal

Greg Walker (JD '06)
Augsburg, Germany

Andrew Wood (JD '08)
Singapore

An Internship with the State Department Legal Affairs Office in Geneva

By Jennifer Pierson

I spent my last day working in Geneva, Switzerland, shredding everything in my office. This was no small amount of shredding; it took more than four hours, and I had to have the maintenance staff come to replace the bag because I filled an entire industrial shredding machine's collection bag. Most of the work that I did was considered sensitive but unclassified. Those things were not classified and could be left out on my desk, but they could not just be thrown out.

Working for the U.S. Department of State in Geneva taught me a lot—and not just about the security procedures. On the plane ride over to Geneva, I read several law review articles I had printed out about international law and the things the legal affairs office of the U.S. Mission works on in an effort to prepare. But like most things, I didn't really have any idea what I was getting into until I was there. I was worried that my own lack of knowledge would be apparent and that I'd have no idea what was going on. Luckily, that worst-case scenario never played out. I think my ability to take notes quickly and willingness to put in the hours researching seemingly small details paid off.

My bosses were Paula Barton, deputy legal advisor, and Jeff Kovar, legal advisor. Both Paula and Jeff have strong Pittsburgh ties: Jeff was born here, and Paula attended that other law school. Both of them were friendly, approachable, and extremely smart—always a good combination. They both work for “L,” the Office of Legal Adviser at the State Department, and are not foreign service officers. Most of the State Department lawyers work in Washington, D.C., and travel to where they are needed in the world. Paula and Jeff, however, are based in Geneva, and two other lawyers are based at The Hague.

The office I was given was the executive delegate office. It was the space where high-ranking visitors were put. It was mine because it was right across from the legal office, which shared the floor with the ambassador's office. The weekend I left though, I found out that the next person

to occupy my office was Ambassador John Bolton, who was coming to Geneva for four days. It was pretty exciting for me when I was leaving to know that the next person to sit in my chair and use my computer would be him.

I sat in on some of the most interesting meetings I've ever attended (and some of the most boring) in Geneva. The U.S. Mission is based in Geneva to represent the United States at the United Nations headquarters there, which mainly deals with social and humanitarian issues. For most major meetings, a delegation would come out from D.C. and we'd provide support for those people. That support ranged from making the briefing books for the 26 people coming for the Committee Against Torture (CAT) meeting to doing research for the delegation on the Rules of Procedure for the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects (CCW). When delegations were not out from D.C. for a conference, the other meetings, planning, and negotiating were conducted by Jeff and Paula.

My work provided exposure to many areas of international law. I became familiar with the CCW. I researched issues of admission to the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Society for the consideration of the admission of the Israeli and Palestinian national societies to these international organizations. I worked to prepare for a delegation headed by Assistant Secretary of State John Bellinger, the head of the Office of Legal Adviser, State Department, to a meeting of the CAT. This last matter involved research into the legality of force-feeding hunger-striking prisoners at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, since it was inevitable that the CAT members would have questions on that. The work of preparing the U.S. response to many questions was an amazing process to watch unfold and a great way to end my time in Geneva.

Working in Geneva was an amazing opportunity. I'm extremely grateful to the administration at the law school that was willing to work with me so that I could spend my final semester there.



Jennifer Pierson with other U.S. interns in Geneva, Switzerland

European Roma Rights Center

By Claudia Garman

This summer I interned with the European Roma Rights Center (ERRC) in Budapest, Hungary. Roma, better known as Gypsies in the United States, face discrimination in all aspects of life all over Europe. The mission of the ERRC is to battle the racism and human rights abuses against Roma through a three-pronged approach involving strategic litigation, advocacy, and policy research. The ERRC also regularly trains Roma activists, giving them the tools to become more effective human rights activists.

At the ERRC, I worked closely with the four staff attorneys (from Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, and Hungary). Part of my work consisted of researching strategies to bring a Ukrainian torture case before the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). The story of this case is a very typical one. One night in April 2003, several police officers broke into the house of our client, Mr. N, without any search warrant or any explanation as to why they forced their way into the house. The police dragged our client out of his house without telling the client's wife where he was being taken. At the police station, Mr. N. was severely beaten and strangled by three police officers whom our client was able to identify later. The police tried to obtain a confession for a crime that Mr. N. did not commit. After his release from police custody, Mr. N. was hospitalized for three weeks. Our client went to the prosecutor, who launched an insufficient criminal investigation and soon after requested the court to dismiss the case. The ERRC was then contacted by Mr. N's local lawyer, who requested our help.

Unfortunately, due to some errors by Mr. N's local lawyer, we were not able to take this case to the ECHR and Mr. N. never received the justice he sought. His story is one that repeats itself all over Europe from west to east. Roma are frequently detained and beaten by the police and accused of crimes they did not commit.

I also had the opportunity to travel to Ukraine to do field research for the ERRC on educational practices and the



segregation of Roma children. I visited several Roma communities (tabors) in the Carpathians in Ukraine and interviewed Roma and church officials. The five different tabors I visited were all situated on the outskirts of the respective villages, and they all started where the paved roads ended and the dirt roads began. It was always very clear where the Roma were living because it was the less desirable part of town. None of the communities I visited had running water and only some had electricity, and those with electricity were actually "stealing" it because they could not afford to pay for it. In the five tabors, only two people reportedly had a steady job. Most of the Roma had to travel a long distance for daily work in agricultural fields. Many Roma children receive no education due to a lack of official documentation (birth certificates, etc.), which are either costly or had been taken away by the police. In other situations Roma children were classified as mentally retarded during the mandatory physical before school enrollment and were placed in "special" schools, which turned out to be segregated schools for Roma children.

One Roma tabor in the Ukraine was especially striking to me. It was composed of huts made from trash, the grounds were muddy, and there was a pretty bad odor in the air. The Roma had built a wooden fence around the tabor because they were afraid of harassment from the community

and the police. Only after talking with the head of the tabor for a while was I permitted to enter the tabor. The leaders asked me not to identify them in any way for fear of police retaliation. When the police come, they round up all men and women, often taking valuables in the process, and then the men (sometimes also women) are usually taken to the police station, where they are fingerprinted. Often the police retain their identification cards, which for Roma are quite costly to replace but necessary for finding work or going to school.

Part of my legal work consisted of helping to develop litigation strategies and selecting cases to bring before the European Court of Justice (ECJ) under the European Union Race Directive. I helped select cases from five different European countries, including Germany, Sweden, Poland, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic, that fit the profile of a race discrimination case under the race directive and promised the highest potential for success in court. The goal of the ongoing project is to test the implementation of the race directive.

When I left Budapest, I left with a new outlook on human rights. I learned about different strategies for bringing cases to the ECHR and the ECJ, as well as the procedures involved. Most legal interns do not get the opportunity to interact with their clients up close and personal, and I am very grateful that I was able to do just that. Cases and stories I had read about at the beginning of my internship no longer existed only on paper but became very real once I went out into the field. A common complaint I heard this summer was that the big international organizations such as the United Nations, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and Open Society Institute are often too removed from their Roma clients and do not have an adequate view of how to help them because most people working for these institutions have never been in a Roma tabor. Having seen some of the conditions in which Roma live and having heard their stories, I have gained better insight into their culture and have a renewed determination to help promote changes that can improve conditions for the Roma. I hope to return to Eastern Europe next summer to continue fighting for the human rights of the Roma.

An Internship at the Kosovo Law Center

By Gavin Gappert (JD 2007)

When I arrived at the Pristina airport, I was prepared for a war zone. I had packed provisions of oatmeal, beef jerky, and instant coffee, as well as a water purifier and first-aid kit. Most of my initial concerns were dispelled that night after my fellow interns took me to a wonderful Italian outdoor cafe followed by dessert at a nearby coffee shop. As I looked around at the understated decor and sleek European patrons, I thought, “Wow, Pristina’s hipper than Pittsburgh!” On Sunday mornings I sat on my balcony drinking coffee and, while watching the neighborhood children play soccer below, pondered in amazement how only seven years earlier these streets were lit by the explosions of NATO bombs that ended nearly a decade of violent repression and ethnic cleansing by the Slobodan Milosevic regime.

Understanding this current peace became the most difficult challenge Kosovo presented to me. It was a peace maintained by dint of a strong Kosovo Force presence—and even that at times failed to quell violent uprisings. The elusive question I encountered in my research and internship at the Kosovo Law Center (KLC) was whether Kosovo, as it exists today, is a real place with an independent Kosovar identity and national destiny in its future. At times, Kosovo appears to be merely a momentary dream borne of the hopes of the majority Albanian people, a dream made possible by a sympathetic international community whose resources and expertise are spent trying to create a peaceful and democratic Balkan bedrock for a stable Europe. Yet, many Serbs have a very different dream for Kosovo. For them it is as a sacred homeland for their people and culture—a third Jerusalem for their church and its spiritual legacy. Needless to say, tensions still run high over the question of Kosovo.

The basis for a sovereign Kosovo can

be found in the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG), as well as the Constitutional Framework created in 2001. The goal of the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is to create a government to which it can hand over power once a final status is achieved. In the meantime, UNMIK cooperates with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) in an attempt to inculcate European Union standards of democracy, human rights, and rule of law.

The KLC was originally established under the auspices of the OSCE with the mission to promote the rule of law by providing legal education and resources to Kosovar lawyers, law students, and civil servants. In its heyday, the KLC was housed in a modern two-story building and had a library and seminar rooms. Unfortunately, the KLC lost its OSCE funding last year as part of a scaling-back process to promote nongovernmental organization self-sufficiency, and it currently is situated in a one-bedroom apartment. Its primary mission is now to compile statutes and court decisions that it then publishes in Albanian, Serbian, and English. As funding permits, the KLC conducts legal research into topics concerning human rights and the rule of law.

My project was supposed to be a straightforward evaluation of Kosovo’s antidiscrimination law (ADL) and the progress made by the PISG in establishing the necessary procedures and administrative mechanisms needed to carry out the law. After interviewing representatives of the international institutions who designed the law and local government representatives charged with implementing the law, it became clear that nothing regarding Kosovo governance was straightforward.

From the international perspective, the law—one of the most progressive in the world—is in the process of being imple-

mented according to a rational plan and along a reasonable timetable. One OSCE human rights attorney responsible for monitoring the plan’s progress told me it was one of the most thorough and thoughtful strategies with which she had ever worked. It may take a while for the plan to take root, she said, but eventually it would. The perspective from the Ombudsperson Institution of Kosovo was decidedly different. Under the plan, a gender equality unit was established in this office to field complaints and issue reports about violations of the ADL. Unfortunately, there was funding for only one attorney, and it was unclear whether she would be retained after the next budget. It was explained that the Kosovar Assembly had passed the ADL—they had no choice. The real issue is whether they would commit the financial resources and political capital necessary to effectively implement the law. There is widespread ignorance of the law at every level and branch of government. Since the law was passed last year, only two complaints have been filed in the courts. One American advisor working with the Office of the Prime Minister was very blunt about the law: “It is cultural imperialism. It is a big bomb of a law, and the drafters ignored the legal traditions of this country and did not listen to voices of the very people the law addresses and affects.”

Unfortunately, should talks eventually fail, or should the international community lose its interest, the relative tranquility I witnessed this summer would be shattered. Underneath today’s fragile peace rests a vast store of armaments and weapons ready to be taken up by each side to assert their own particular visions of Kosovo. Such an eventuality would almost certainly mean a return to the region’s recurring nightmare of bloodshed and terror.

GRADUATE PROFILES

Spending Time During Law School

By Ravi Reddy (JD 2006)

What's the best way to spend your time at law school? As far away from it as possible.

I chose to attend the University of Pittsburgh School of Law because of its faculty's strong international legal reputation and the wide variety of international educational activities on offer. The Center for International Legal Education (CILE) has been extremely supportive of all my international efforts, allowing me to participate in almost every form of international educational experience typically on offer from the University as well as some more unorthodox legal experiences. With the support of CILE fellowships and the School of Law's faculty, I studied abroad, worked abroad, acquired new foreign language skills in a legal context, participated in an international moot court competition, led two short-term research delegations abroad to a postconflict country, organized an international legal symposium, and still acquired solid domestic legal credentials in the United States.

The first leg of my international legal education began when I decided to study abroad during my second year of law school at the University of Nottingham School of Law in the United Kingdom, where I received my Master of Laws (LL.M.) in human rights law in December 2005. I chose Nottingham based on the reputation of its Human Rights Law Centre. As a result of legal research and editing skills acquired during my first year of law school at Pitt, and my internship at the American Civil Liberties Union following my 1L year, I was selected to edit the *Human Rights Law Commentary*, a student-edited online journal published by the Human Rights Law Centre. This allowed me to work directly with legal practitioners and students from Brazil, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, and Ukraine under faculty from the United Kingdom. I was also able to combine my interests in international trade law and human rights law while researching my dissertation, "The Observation of Human Rights in the World Trade Organization."

With the help of Mark Walter at CILE and Milena Milutinovic (LL.M. '02), I was

able to secure an internship with the World Trade Organization Accession Project for Serbia and Montenegro in Belgrade during the summer following my LL.M. year. That experience not only allowed me to gain direct insight into the legal process of World Trade Organization (WTO) accession and hands-on experience in postconflict development, but also contributed greatly to my understanding of the WTO, thus improving my dissertation at the University of Nottingham.

Upon returning to the University of Pittsburgh to complete my third year of law school, I enrolled in Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian language courses through the University's Less Commonly Taught Languages Center in order to build upon what I learned during my summer in Belgrade. I also enrolled in the School of Law's Spanish for Lawyers classes each semester. One of the most important lessons I have learned about the international legal job market is that foreign language skills are crucial to a being successful candidate, regardless of whether the field is commercial law, public trade law, or human rights law.

In my third year, I was selected to be a member of the University of Pittsburgh's Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot team in Vienna, Austria, adding a private international law aspect to my experiences in public international law and human rights. The run-up to the moot was a seven-month ordeal cut into two phases. The first was the drafting phase, during which the four team members—Alex Braden, Brandon Gardner, Craig Glasgow, and I—bickered and argued over the most minuscule phrases and legal theories, what to include, how to phrase an argument, and whether that comma was really necessary. After our briefs were submitted, the arguments phase began and we had to argue—sometimes as often as four times per week—on top of our normal class loads, in front of some of the biggest names in arbitration and international legal practice in the greater Pittsburgh region. Each of us eventually disappeared from our other friends' social radars as the excuse, "I

can't; I've got the Vis tonight," became a constant excuse.

The payoff came in April, however, when we were flown by CILE to Vienna for a week to argue our case in front of some of the most prestigious professors, practitioners, and arbitrators in the world. As an added bonus, Pitt retains excellent contacts with a number of teams the University of Pittsburgh formerly sponsored to enter the moot, and we were immediately injected into a family-type affair with teams from Kosovo, Serbia, and Ukraine—making the experience all the more memorable.

Not content to let even a modicum of my free time sit idly by during my final year of law school, I was roped into two more international legal odysseys overlapping my Vis moot preparations: first, as an intern for a prominent international non-governmental organization (NGO), and second, as an organizer for an international law symposium.

The internship began in January 2006 when then-fellow 3L Melissa Sachs recruited me to spend time working for the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti, a NGO based in the United States with an affiliate office, the Bureau des Avocats Internationaux, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. My assignment was to re-establish the legal delegations program to Haiti and to work with students at the University of Pittsburgh to promote awareness of the human rights situation in Haiti. This included choosing the delegation members, deciding upon a research topic, coordinating between Pittsburgh and Haiti, arranging interviews, accommodations, general logistics, and funding—all while monitoring the ongoing elections and political situation in the Western Hemisphere's poorest nation in order to make sure the conditions on the ground were safe for the delegation. With the help of CILE fellowships, we were able to fund a large part of our costs, with the remainder flowing out of our own pockets.

Alex Braden (2L), James Gabello (1L), and Brandon Gardner (3L) joined the first delegation to Haiti where we investigated

GRADUATE PROFILES *continued*

the independence of the judiciary by interviewing Haitian judges, bar association members, attorneys, local and foreign NGO officials, international organization employees, and lay Haitians about the perceptions and realities of Haitian justice. Despite the dangers and inconveniences of working in a conflict-ridden country, the experience was instrumental in cementing my desire to work in human rights. It even led to a second delegation to Haiti in June 2006 with Bryan Oklin (1L) to follow up on the prior delegation's work. By utilizing students in their first and second years, we have created an experience base for further Pitt School of Law legal delegations to Haiti. Reports from our work are available on the CILE Web site (www.law.pitt.edu/cile) and the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti's Web site (www.ijdh.org).

The second spring semester activity I was drawn into as graduation came around was the organizing of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) International Law Symposium. During this well-attended event, Jeanne Mirer (secretary general of officers of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers) spoke about her role as the lead counsel in litigation on behalf of Vietnamese civilians injured by the use of Agent Orange during the Vietnam War; former Lebanese journalist Sara Sadik (a fellow University of Nottingham Law School

alumna) and nationally syndicated local Pittsburgh cartoonist Gary Huck sparred over positions on the Danish cartoons depicting the prophet Mohammed; Dinesh Tripathi (a Nepalese attorney and human rights activist) spoke about the human rights crisis in Nepal; Curtis Cooper (cochair of the NLG International Committee) spoke about U.S. reporting requirements under the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights; and Brian Concannon Jr. (director of the Institute for Justice and Democracy in Haiti) spoke about the ongoing crisis in Haiti.

Each of my activities during law school added a layer to my understanding of the international legal system and to my own areas of competence, all of which should

help in my new position with Human Rights Watch. I now am part of a large network of legal practitioners and other professionals in a variety of fields and countries, a network that connects me to more professions and nations than I have space to list. Through it all, I was still able to attend traditional legal courses in preparation for the bar exam and domestic practice, thus rounding out my legal education. I appreciate all of the adventures, accomplishments, and friendships it has brought me, and I encourage others to take part in any and all of these experiences available during law school. I thank the University of Pittsburgh School of Law and the Center for International Legal Education for making it all possible.



Ravi Reddy (left) enjoys lunch with his Vis teammates.

A Strange Dream

By Greg Walker (JD 2006)

Putting pen to paper to recap my law school experience is a little like trying to make sense of a strange dream. It was all so real and fantastic but a little difficult to recall in detail the following day.

In the spring of 2003 I was in the difficult but enviable position of deciding among several law schools. Pitt was one of them, but I was uncertain about studying international law in a city that, at the time, seemed to me to be a bit too sleepy and provincial. Sometime late that spring, however, I learned that I had been awarded a Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowship for the

upcoming academic year. Despite lingering apprehensions, I accepted the scholarship and enrolled at Pitt's School of Law.

The FLAS fellowship was only the first of many rewarding international experiences over the next three years.

My FLAS fellowship allowed me to do graduate course work in German language and literature as well as engage in independent legal research as a first-year law student, the latter ultimately resulting in the publication of my research paper in an international law journal. I'm not sure Professor Ronald Brand saw me as particularly capable (or was just in dire need

of someone), but he kept me around the following summer as a research assistant. And while juggling the legal research position on top of two other summer stints proved to be, at times, nearly overwhelming, it was a wholly worthwhile experience with research projects ranging from drafting international arbitration clauses to research on negotiations at The Hague on a worldwide jurisdiction and recognition of judgments treaty.

When I returned that fall, I continued working as Professor Brand's research assistant and focused my attention on

Continued on page 22

LL.M. Class of 2007 Arrives

The LL.M. Class of 2007 once again brings diversity and special talents to the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. This year's class adds new countries, Fulbright scholars, a Palestinian Rule of Law scholar, and a Fulbright Tsunami Relief scholar.

M. Wajdi Abu Sweireh (Palestine) received his Bachelor of Law degree in 1997 from Ain Shams University and a High Diploma in legal studies from the Institute of Arabic Studies and Research in Cairo, Egypt. After practicing as a partner with the Arab Bureau for Law and Legal Consultants, a private firm, in June 2003 he became a prosecutor at the North of Gaza Public Prosecution Department. In June 2005 he moved into the General Attorney's Office Public Prosecution Headquarters. Abu Sweireh is the recipient of a Palestinian Rule of Law fellowship sponsored by the U.S. government.

Abdulaziz Alkanderi (Kuwait) is a 2000 graduate of Kuwait University. He worked as a lawyer for Kuwait Oil Company until 2001 and now owns his own company, the Alkanderi International Group. Since 2003 he has been living in the United States with his wife and two children while studying English.

Toril Bjoervik (Germany) studied law at the University of Munich, where she received her LL.M. degree in 2003. She has worked as an attorney at Petzkeund Beudler and at Better, Wienlich, & Collegen law firms in Munich.

Jolanta Galant-Lyons (Poland) graduated from Maria Curie Sklodowska University, Lublin, Poland, in 1996. In 2004 she became a certified paralegal after study at the New York Paralegal School. She has worked at several law firms in New York City as a paralegal and has conducted document reviews in Polish on a contract basis.

Ting Gu (China) received her law degree from the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics in June 2006. She worked at Northern Jiang Xi law firm as an intern during the summer of 2005.

Lilian Kimani (Kenya) received her bachelor's degree in social legislation in 1999 and her law degree in 2001 from Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University in Aurangabad, India. She worked as paralegal intern at the Coalition on Violence Against Women and also



Members of the July 2006 English for Lawyers class celebrate its successful completion.

at Nyachae & Company Advocates in Nairobi, Kenya. In 2004, she moved to Mobile, Ala., and worked as an intern and instructional designer at Penelope House while she studied for her master's degree in instructional design at the University of South Alabama. Kimani also has worked as a retail sales curriculum designer for Cingular Wireless, LLC in Atlanta, Ga.

Djordje Krivokapic (Serbia) is a 2006 graduate of the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law. He was a member of the 2006 Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot team. He is the recipient of a United States Steel tuition fellowship and a Franklin West Inc. housing fellowship.

Shih Ching Li (Taiwan) studied information management at National Taipei College of Business for several years and graduated with her law degree from Chinese Culture University in 2005. As a law student, she participated in the College Student Research competition sponsored by the National Science Council and worked as a research assistant to Professor Spenor Y. Hor.

Kiyoshi Nagano (Japan) is a 1995 law graduate of Kyushu University in Fukuoka, Japan. After receiving his law degree, he worked in several positions in the Intellectual Property Licensing Division of NEC Corporation, and since 2003 he has been the assistant manager of this division for the Tokyo head office. His wife and daughter, Minako and Tomoka, join him in Pittsburgh.

Malahayati (Indonesia) received her law degree in 1998 from the Universitas Syiah Kuala-Banda Aceh in Indonesia. She worked as a purchasing manager and human relations department man-

ager for two Indonesian companies. She has been a lecturer at the University of Malikussale, where she taught international law and international humanitarian law. Malahayati is the recipient of a Fulbright Tsunami Relief fellowship.

Fernanda Pittelli (Brazil) is a 2002 law graduate of Mackenzie Presbyterian Law School in São Paulo, Brazil, where she is now a partner in the civil litigation firm of Dauro Dorea. She is the recipient of a tuition fellowship from the University Center for International Studies.

Yuriy Shevchenko (Ukraine) graduated in 2003 from Donetsk National University Faculty of Law in Ukraine, where he was a member of the 2003 Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot team. He has worked as a legal advisor for the Industrial-Investment Corporation and is preparing a postgraduate thesis in the field of corporate law. Shevchenko is the recipient of a Fulbright fellowship and a Franklin West Inc. housing fellowship.

Bujar Taho (Albania) received his law degree from the University of Tirana, Albania, in 2002. He has worked as a United Nations volunteer promoter and training specialist at the Local Governance and United Nations Development Programs in Fier Region, Albania. He is the recipient of a Fulbright fellowship.

Lyubomir Zabov (Bulgaria) received his law degree from Sofia University in 2004. He has worked as a legal assistant at the firm of Tabakov, Tabakova, and Partners. He is the recipient of a tuition fellowship from the University Center for International Studies.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

During the 2005–06 academic year, the Center for International Legal Education awarded fellowships totaling more than \$25,000 to the following students for a variety of activities:

Lauren Becker (JD '08): Summer study in Florence, Italy.

Tahira Bland (JD '07): Fall 2005 semester at Bond University in Sydney, Australia.

Alex Braden (JD '07): Independent research in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the Haitian Judiciary.

Lisl Brunner (JD '08): Summer internship with the Committee of Legal Affairs at the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Janet (Kate) Drabecki (JD '08): Summer internship at the United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo Department of Justice in Pristina, Kosovo.

Joseph Early (JD '06): Spring semester study at Temple University's law program in Tokyo, Japan.

Matthew Frederick (JD '06): Spring semester studies in Australia and New Zealand.

James Gabello (JD '08): Independent research in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the Haitian Judiciary.

Gavin Gappert (JD '08): Summer internship at the Kosovo Law Center in Pristina, Kosovo.

Brandon Gardner (JD '06): Independent research in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the Haitian Judiciary.

Claudia Garman (JD '08): Summer internship at the European Roma Rights Center in Budapest, Hungary.

Paul Gray (JD '07): Intensive Arabic language program at Middlebury College in Vermont.

Steven Harris (JD '08): Summer internship at the United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo Department of Justice in Pristina, Kosovo.

Mark Johnson (JD '08): Summer study at Santa Clara University's program in Tokyo, Japan.

Gary Jones (JD '08): Summer study in Salzburg, Austria.

Erica Lane-Tamuza (JD '07): Internship at the Office of Legal Council of the U.S. ambassador to the Netherlands.

Keith Mackenzie (JD '08): Summer study and externship program in Guanajuato, Mexico.

Julia Moore (JD '08): Summer study in Salzburg, Austria.

Katerina Ossenova (JD '08): Summer internship at the United Nations Interim Mission in Kosovo Department of Justice in Pristina, Kosovo.

Jennifer Pierson (JD '06): Spring semester internship with the U.S. Department of State at the U.S. embassy in Geneva, Switzerland.

Joseph Pope (JD '08): Summer study in Rome, Italy.

Allyson Pottmeyer (JD '08): Summer study in Florence, Italy.

Ravi Reddy (JD '06): Independent research in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, on the Haitian Judiciary. Reddy initiated the project and recruited other JD students to travel with him and work on the project.

John Riley (JD '08): Summer study at Fordham University School of Law in Seoul, South Korea.

Scott Sherwin (JD '07): Spring semester study at City University of Hong Kong.

Julie Siebert-Johnson (JD '08): Summer study in Rome, Italy.

Nicholas Snow (JD '08): Summer study in Rome, Italy.

Monique Thomas (JD '07): Summer study in Senegal. Thomas also participated in an internship at the Institute for Human Rights and Development in the Gambia.

Andrew Wood (JD '08): Summer study in Singapore and an internship in Cambodia.

Other Student Activities

Alex Braden (JD '07), Brandon Gardner (JD '06), Craig Glasgow (JD '06), and Ravi Reddy (JD '06) participated in the 2006 Willem C. Vis International Arbitration Moot Court Competition in Vienna, Austria.

Brian Belgodere (JD '07), Richard Fuschino (JD '07), Anthony Giaramita (JD '07), and Carey Schieble (JD '07) participated in the 2006 Niagara Moot Court Competition in Cleveland, Ohio.

Brian Belgodere (JD '08) worked as an intern at Garcia Rodin, Saavedra, Castro, and Hernandez mayoral law offices in Puerto Rico.

Thomas Beline (JD '08) interned with the law firm Schiller Lexconsult Abogados in Madrid, Spain, through the American Bar Association's International Internship Program.

Nicholas Cafardi (JD '09) received a Foreign Language Area Studies fellowship through the Center for Russian and East European Studies. The fellowship covers tuition and stipend for the 2006–07 academic year.

David Dumont (JD '07) received a Foreign Language Area Studies fellowship through the Center for Russian and East European Studies. The fellowship covers tuition and stipend for the 2006–07 academic year.

Daleth Eliza Hall (JD '08) received a Foreign Language Area Studies fellowship through the Asian Studies Center. The fellowship covers tuition and stipend for the 2006–07 academic year.

Steven Harris (JD '08) received a Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) fellowship through the Center for West European Studies. The FLAS fellowship covers tuition and stipend for the 2006–07 academic year.

Alexsandra Jurewicz (LL.M. '05, JD '07) received a Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) fellowship through the Center for West European Studies. The FLAS fellowship covers tuition and stipend for the 2006–07 academic year.

Shannon Lack (JD '07) interned with the law firm of Appleby Spurling Hunter in Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands.

Jennifer Rellis (JD '06) received honorable mention on her paper, "Please Write E in This Box: Toward Self-Identification and Migration to the North" at the 2006 Global Studies Student Research Symposium.

Jill Roche (JD '08) interned at the Mental Disability Advocacy Center in Budapest, Hungary.

Eric Rosenfeld (JD '08) participated in an internship at Estudio Ferrero Abogados law firm in Lima, Peru. Rosenfeld also has received a Foreign Language Area Studies fellowship from the Center for Latin American Studies for the 2006–07 academic year.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

Professor Kevin Ashley presented a paper in June 2005 titled “Generating Legal Arguments and Predictions from Case Texts,” coauthored with Stefanie Brüninghaus, his PhD advisee in the University of Pittsburgh graduate program in intelligent systems, at the 10th International Conference of Artificial Intelligence and Law in Bologna, Italy. Also in Bologna he cochaired a workshop on artificial intelligence and legal education and delivered a position paper, “Teaching Creative Legal Reasoning With Examples From Supreme Court Oral Arguments.” In April 2006, Ashley delivered an invited paper, “Hypothesis Formation and Testing in Legal Argument,” at the Congreso Internacional de Inteligencia Artificial y Derecho of the Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico City. He also delivered a tutorial introduction to artificial intelligence and law. Ashley served as cochair of the program committee of the Eighth International Conference on Intelligent Tutoring Systems (ITS 2006) in Jhongli, Taiwan, in June. He coedited the proceedings of the conference titled *Intelligent Tutoring Systems*, published by Springer. In addition, he cosponsored a workshop at ITS 2006 on intelligent tutoring systems for ill-defined domains.

Professor Elena Baylis has just begun a new line of research concerning protections for religious freedom. Her book review of Robert Drinan’s *Can God and Caesar Co-Exist?*, titled “Should God and Caesar Litigate?,” was published in *The Green Bag*’s summer 2005 edition.

Baylis also received research grants from the University’s European Union Center and Center for International Legal Education (CILE) to support language training and research in Europe.

National security has been another area of research for Baylis in the past year. She presented a discussion paper, “Asylum and Security,” at a pair of workshops titled Immigration Policy Post-9/11, held in fall 2005 and spring 2006. These workshops were cosponsored by the University of Pittsburgh and Sciences-Po University in Paris, France. These workshops were funded in part by a University Center for International Studies GAP grant for which

Baylis is a co-principal investigator. Baylis’ article concerning national security and administrative law, coauthored with David Zaring, has been accepted for publication by the *Iowa Law Review*.

Baylis also has been studying postconflict justice in Europe and Africa. She traveled to Kosovo in summer 2005 under the auspices of CILE’s program there, and received funding for follow-up research from the Center for Russian and East European Studies and from CILE. Her article based on this research, “Parallel Courts,” was accepted for publication by the *Yale Journal of International Law*. It also was competitively selected by the American Society of Comparative Law for a works-in-progress workshop at the University of Michigan.

Baylis’ op-ed, “Why the International Criminal Court Needs Darfur” was posted on *Jurist* in June 2005 and was reprinted by *The Sudan Tribune* in July 2005. In August 2005, Baylis visited the Special Court for Sierra Leone, a joint United Nations–Sierra Leone court trying nine defendants for war crimes, to observe a trial and conduct interviews. She also participated in a workshop, Conflict Resolution in Africa, sponsored by La Roche College and the University of Pittsburgh in March 2006.

In summer 2006, Baylis visited the Democratic Republic of Congo to research the national military courts’ use of the International Criminal Court’s Rome Statute in war crimes trials there. This research was supported by grants from the University of Pittsburgh’s Central Research Development Fund and from the University Center for International Studies, as well as CILE and the School of Law.

Professor Ronald A. Brand prepared the entry on *forum non-conveniens* for the new *Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law*, to be published by the Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law, Hamburg, Germany. On October 21, 2005, he presented an overview of the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements at the International Law Weekend program held at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and sponsored by the International Law Association. Brand was an organizer and

speaker at the conference, The CISG and the Business Lawyer: The UNCITRAL Digest as a Contract Drafting Tool, held at the School of Law on November 4–5, 2005, and hosted by the Center for International Legal Education (CILE) and the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. His presentation was titled “A New Role for Litigation in CISG Contracts: The 2005 Hague Choice of Court Convention.”

On December 9–14, 2005, Brand traveled to Košice, Slovakia, to participate in the training program for Slovakian and Serbian lawyers of United States Steel sponsored by CILE. In February 2006, he was invited to give one of the courses on private international law at the Hague Academy of International Law in summer 2011. On March 4–13, 2006, Brand traveled to Oman, Qatar, and Bahrain for the U.S. Department of Commerce to meet with representatives from four law faculties and advise on the development of their international commercial law curricula. On March 24–25, Brand participated in the 2006 International Law Roundtable on Private International Law and Intellectual Property Law: Theory and Practice, at the Vanderbilt University Law School, where his paper “Balancing Sovereignty and Party Autonomy in Private International Law: Regression at the European Court of Justice” was presented and discussed.

On April 28, 2006, Brand spoke to students and faculty members at the Universidad Americana Managua on “Planning for International Commercial Disputes” and on legal education in the United States. On April 5, 2006, he gave a presentation on the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements as part of a showcase panel at the spring meeting of the American Bar Association International Law Section in New York. On April 8–14, 2006, Brand accompanied the Vis International Arbitration Moot teams from the University of Pittsburgh; Donetsk National University, Ukraine; Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University, Ukraine; the University of Belgrade, Serbia; and the University of Pristina, Kosovo, during the competition in Vienna, Austria. On June 7, 2006, he gave a presentation on the

FACULTY ACTIVITIES *continued*

Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements at the biennial meeting of the International Law Association in Toronto, Canada.

On June 11–15, 2006, Brand taught a course introducing the American legal system to lawyers from the Slovak and Serbian operations of United States Steel in Košice. The program was the second in the series of courses for United States Steel lawyers provided through the CILE.

The following pieces by Brand have been published during the past year:

Books:

2 CILE Studies, The Draft UNCITRAL Digest and Beyond—Cases, Analysis, and Unresolved Issues in the U.N. Sales Convention (with Franco Ferrari and Harry Flechtner, West/Thomson 2005)

2 CILE Studies, Private Law, Private International Law, and Judicial Cooperation in the EU-US Relationship (West/Thomson 2005)

Articles and Chapters:

“Federalism and the Allocation of Sovereignty Beyond the State in the European Union,” 44 *Duquesne Law Review* 71 (2005)

“Balancing Sovereignty and Party Autonomy in Private International Law: Regression at the European Court of Justice,” in *Universalism, Tradition, and the Individual*, Liber Memorialis Petar Sarcevic 35 (Johan Erauw, Vesna Tomljenovic, and Paul Volken, eds., 2006)

“Give Them Reason to Stay,” *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, Sunday, May 28, 2006, p. H1 (Forum section) (op-ed on immigration policy)

“Private Law and Public Regulation in U.S. Courts,” 2 *CILE Studies, Private Law, Private International Law, and Judicial Cooperation in the EU-US Relationship* (Ronald A. Brand, ed. 2005)

“The Lugano Case in the European Court of Justice: Evolving European Union Competence in Private International Law,” 11 *ILSA Journal of International and Comparative Law* 297 (2005)

“Introductory Note to the 2005 Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements Was Published,” 44 *International Legal Materials* 1291 (2005)

“Punitive Damages Revisited: Taking the Rationale for Nonrecognition of Foreign

Judgments Too Far,” 24 *Journal of Law and Commerce* 181 (2005)

“The European Union’s New Role in International Private Litigation,” 2 *Loyola University Chicago International Law Review* 277 (2005).

Professor Douglas Branson was the keynote speaker at the Australia Asian Law Teachers’ annual meeting at the University of Waikato in Hamilton, New Zealand, July 7–9, 2005. He spoke about the future of corporate governance in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere. Branson was also a participant at the conference Globalizing the Law School Curriculum in Lake Tahoe, Calif., in August 2005. The conference consisted of two days’ discussion by approximately 50 invitees. McGeorge School of Law of the University of the Pacific sponsored the conference.

On March 10–April 1, 2006, Branson was the Paul Hastings Distinguished Visiting Professor at the University of Hong Kong. He delivered a presentation to the law and business faculties at the Chinese University of Hong Kong on the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and its aftermath. Also in March, Branson addressed the Asian Development Bank in Manila, the Philippines. The subject was “Too Many Bells? Too Many Whistles? Corporate Governance in the Post-WorldCom Era.” On April 21, he was an invited panelist at the University of Maryland School of Law, speaking on the over-criminalization of business law. On May 2–9, Branson cotaught Corporate Governance and the Duties of Directors at the University of Melbourne School of Law in Australia. In June, he traveled to Košice, Slovakia, to teach United States Steel attorneys about U.S. corporate and securities law. On June 28–August 5, Branson taught International Human Rights at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland.

Professor Teresa Brostoff traveled to Belgium to teach English for Lawyers at the University of Ghent as a Fulbright senior specialist in October 2005. She also taught English for Lawyers to United States Steel’s Eastern European lawyers in Košice, Slovakia, in December 2005.

Brostoff spoke at the biennial Legal Writing Institute Conference in June

2006 on a panel with other teachers of international students titled, “Expanding Classroom Borders by Incorporating Rhetorical Strategies and Practical Legal Skills into the English-as-a-Second-Language Legal Writing Classroom.” Her article, “Using Culture in the Classroom: Enhancing Learning for International Students,” will be published by the *Michigan State International Law Review* this year. In July she taught English for Lawyers at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law to a group of international students and practitioners.

Professor John Burkoff taught a one-week course on legal ethics and the American legal profession for United States Steel’s Eastern European lawyers in Košice, Slovakia, in December 2005. In July 2006, he lectured to and consulted with government, police, and community groups in Tirana, Albania, discussing issues related to community policing and American models for citizen review of alleged police misconduct. This Albanian project was undertaken pursuant to a grant from the U.S. State Department to the University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public and International Affairs and the Center for Russian and East European Studies for enhancing the capacity for effective community-police relations in Albania.

Professor Pat Chew gave a presentation at the Carnegie Bosch Executive Forum at the Carnegie Mellon University Tepper School of Business in June 2006 on the role of law and culture in international business decision making. She also met with the dean and faculty at the Istanbul University Law School in Istanbul, Turkey, to discuss the University of Pittsburgh School of Law faculty’s international interests and her research on comparative employment laws and the rule of law.

Professor Vivian Curran continued her work on the Austrian General Settlement Fund Claims Committee to compensate victims of Nazi property expropriations. She also continued her work on the Executive Committee of the American Society of Comparative Law and as book review editor of the *American Journal of Comparative Law*. Her essay, “Comparative Law and Language,” will be published by Oxford University Press as a chapter

FACULTY ACTIVITIES *continued*

in the forthcoming *Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law*. Her review of *Jurists Uprooted* (J. Beatson and R. Zimmermann, eds., Oxford University Press, 2004) will be published in *3 Annual of German and European Law*. Her essay, "The Pursuit of Law," will be published in *Harmonizing Law in an Era of Globalization* (L. Backer, ed., Carolina Academic Press). On November 4, 2005, Curran presented a paper on "A Comparative Perspective of the CISG" at the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) conference at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. In December 2005, her article, "Plurijuridisme et Convergence Entre Le Droit Commun et Civil," was published in *Le Plurijuridisme* (Presses Universitaires d'Aix-Marseille).

Professor Richard Delgado coauthored an op-ed column with Professor Jean Stefancic in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* in November 2005 on encouraging Latino immigration to Pittsburgh. Their column elicited almost 100 responses, most of them positive.

Professor Harry Flechtner was the faculty administrator on the University of Pittsburgh School of Law Semester at Sea law program during the summer of 2005. The voyage traveled to Nova Scotia, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Poland, Belgium, England, Ireland, and Spain. In October 2005, Flechtner spoke at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on "The Evidence of Challenges to Uniform International Sales Law in Decisions Applying CISG Article 79." The talk was part of a panel on recent developments in international commercial law at the International Law Weekend sponsored by the American branch of the International Law Association. On November 4–5, 2005, the conference on the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), organized by Professors Ronald Brand and Flechtner to mark the 25th anniversary of the promulgation of CISG, took place. The conference, which attracted scholars, officials, and professionals from around the world, was primarily sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh School of Law's Center for International Legal Education. During the conference, Flechtner pre-

sented a paper on parol evidence drafting issues under the CISG.

Flechtner prepared a chapter titled "Article 79 CISG as Rorschach Test: Projecting Domestic Conceptions Onto the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods" to a festschrift honoring E. Allen Farnsworth. He also had a chapter in a book honoring Petar Sarcevic: "Moving Through Tradition Towards Universalism Under the U.N. Sales Convention (CISG): Notice of Lack of Conformity (Article 39) and Burden of Proof in the Bundesgerichtshof Opinion of 30 June 2004," in *Liber Memorialis Petar Sarcevic* (2006). Flechtner has been commissioned by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) to prepare a revision of the *UNCITRAL Digest of International Case Law* on the United Nations Sales Convention. In April, Flechtner coached the team from the University of Pittsburgh at the Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot in Vienna, Austria. Once again, the Pitt Vis team worked with teams from other law schools (the Universities of Belgrade, Serbia; Kyiv and Donetsk, Ukraine; and Pristina, Kosovo).

Professor Bernard Hibbitts, founder of *Jurist* (<http://jurist.law.pitt.edu>), the legal news and research service, reported a record number of 919,925 user sessions by 266,816 unique individual users across the United States and around the world between February 19 and March 20, 2006. In June, he attended a gala ceremony in New York where *Jurist* received a Webby People's Voice Award for being the best legal Web site of 2006.

Jurist is now available in separate U.S. and international versions, accessible at the top of every *Jurist* page. To see where readers are coming from at any time of the day or night, check the locations list displayed on the lower right side of *Jurist*'s front page.

In addition to its regular stream of documented legal news and other documentary and video services, *Jurist* over the past year also has published numerous op-eds on international legal developments, including:

- Former South African Chief Justice Arthur Chaskalson on the legacy of 9/11.

- American Islamic legal scholar Ali Khan on the abuse of Islam in political rhetoric.
- French legal scholar Laurent Pech on the future of the European Constitution.
- Israeli law professor Robbie Sabel on the Lebanon cease-fire resolution.
- Former Special Court for Sierra Leone Chief Prosecutor David Crane on the handover of war crimes fugitive Charles Taylor.
- Australian Attorney General Philip Ruddock on the new Australian anti-terrorism laws.
- Former Nuremberg war crimes prosecutor Henry King Jr. on the sudden end of the Slobodan Milosevic trial.

Professor Anthony Infanti participated in a conference on domestic law and tax treaties in Milan, Italy, in November 2005. The conference was sponsored by the Italian Council of Ministers and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Infanti presented the U.S. country report on tax treaty overrides, which became a chapter in a book that was published by the International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation in its *European Community and International Tax Law* series.

Professor Michael Madison was a member of the teaching faculty at the 2006 summer intellectual property law program at the Munich Intellectual Property Law Center, run jointly by George Washington University and the Max Planck Institute of Intellectual Property, Competition, and Tax Law. The summer program offers courses in intellectual property law that enroll both American JD students and LL.M. students from Max Planck.

Professor Janice Mueller spent the fall 2005 semester on sabbatical in Oaxaca, Mexico, and in India, researching recent changes in India's patent laws and their impact on pharmaceutical innovation in India. In October 2005, she chaired the sixth annual meeting of the Expert Advisory Committee for Intellectual Property of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in Washington, D.C. The CGIAR is an international nonprofit alliance of research centers working to

FACULTY ACTIVITIES *continued*

achieve sustainable food security and reduce poverty in developing countries. In November 2005, Mueller presented a colloquium on “Recent Developments in the Biotech Patent Utility Requirement” and “The U.S. Patent Reform Act of 2005” to an audience of attorneys, law faculty, and scientists at the National Law School of India University, Bangalore. She also gave a talk on “Significance of Intellectual Property Rights in a Global Economy” to that school’s students.

In January 2006, Mueller received a grant from the University’s European Union Center of Excellence in support of her research project, “Comparing Patent Claim Interpretation Approaches in Europe and the United States.” She published “Patent Controls on Genetically Modified Crop Farming,” 4 *Santa Clara J. Int’l L.* 22 (2006), and the second edition

of her book, *An Introduction to Patent Law* (Aspen, 2006). In April 2006, she spoke on the topic of India’s new patent law and its impact on public health and pharmaceutical innovation in India at the International Intellectual Property Regime Complex conference at the Michigan State University College of Law. In August 2006, Mueller completed a comprehensive article on her Indian research titled “The Tiger Awakens: The Tumultuous Transformation of India’s Patent System and the Rise of Indian Pharmaceutical Innovation,” available at the Social Science Research Network: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=923538>. Also in August, she chaired the seventh annual meeting of the Expert Advisory Committee for Intellectual Property of the CGIAR in Rome, Italy.

Professor Peter Oh presented a paper at the Global Conference on Business

and Economics, held at the University of Cambridge in the United Kingdom.

Professor Ann Sinsheimer traveled to Belgium to teach English for Lawyers at the University of Ghent as a Fulbright senior specialist in October 2005. She also taught English for Lawyers to United States Steel’s Eastern European lawyers in Košice, Slovakia, in December 2005. In July 2006, she taught English for Lawyers at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law to a group of international students and practitioners.

Linda Tashbook, the University of Pittsburgh School of Law’s foreign international and comparative law librarian, cowrote a manual in July 2006 for the Canadian organization Ideaccess to be used in establishing and operating community-based human rights libraries in Middle Eastern countries.

ALUMNI NEWS

Jelena Arsic (LL.M. ’05) became an assistant lecturer at Union University School of Law in Belgrade, Serbia. She also does some lecturing on mediation at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Political Science and is a staff attorney for the American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative in Belgrade.

Amanda Beamon (LL.M. ’98) was promoted to corporate counsel at H.J. Heinz Company in January 2006.

Michelle Jacobi (JD ’05) is the chief legal counsel for IntegriGuard, a Medicare government contractor based in Omaha, Neb.

Michelangelo Croce (JD ’02) is practicing immigration law in Miami, Fla.

Nataliya Dromina (LL.M. ’05) joined the American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative in December 2005 as the anticorruption program coordinator in Ukraine. She also

completed her dissertation on international criminal jurisdiction at the Odessa National Academy of Law.

Daniil Fedorchuk (LL.M. ’01) was married in March 2006.



Mr. and Mrs. Daniil Fedorchuk

Jaime Favela (LL.M. ’99) joined Prudential Financial Mexico as vice president and general counsel in November 2005. Prudential is a financial holding company controlling a bank, a mutual funds management company, and a life insurance company. Favela and his wife, Maricarmen, have three children: Maria Jose, 8; Julia, 5; and Ines, 3.

Ardit Memeti (LL.M. ’06) celebrated his marriage to longtime girlfriend, Nora, on April 30, 2006. Several of Memeti’s LL.M. classmates joined them on their special day.



Mr. and Mrs. Ardit Memeti

Pablo Gil de Montes (LL.M. ’03, JD ’05) is head of recruitment in a legal staffing agency in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Andrea, became the proud parents of a son, Martin, in November 2005.

Jadur Ismael (LL.M. ’02) has been managing an office in India that sells hydro-electric and wind turbines.

ALUMNI NEWS *continued*

Evelyn Kamau (LL.M. '02) is working as an associate appeal's counsel in the Office of the Prosecutor at the United Nations International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha. Her son, Kevin Amani, celebrated his first birthday on July 30, 2006.

Felix Mehler (LL.M. '02) and his wife, Cathy, welcomed their first child, Elizabeth Ann, on February 3, 2006.

Irina Nurzad (LL.M. '02) received her PhD degree in law in Kyiv, Ukraine. The official title is Diploma of Candidate of Legal Science.

Areeya Ratanayu (LL.M. '01) is an attorney at Tilleke and Gibbins International law firm in Bangkok, Thailand, which deals mostly with intellectual property law.

Jose Luis C. Syquia (LL.M. '98) took over his father's law office in the Philippines. In late spring, he took leave from the firm to take on an extended-term contract with the World Bank in Manila to handle public procurement reform and judicial reform.

Dmytro Taranyk (LL.M. '04) celebrated his wedding to his girlfriend, Olga, on June 11, 2006, in Kyiv, Ukraine.

A Strange Dream *continued*

trying out for the Vis arbitration moot team. While to this day I believe that Professors Brand and Harry Flechtner merely wanted to ensure that there was someone else around to help carry my three female teammates' luggage, I nevertheless earned a spot on the team. Several hectic months later, I found myself in the conference room of a characteristically Viennese hotel honing my oral arguments with law students from Kosovo, Ukraine, and Serbia. By week's end, my teammates and I boarded the plane back to Pittsburgh having argued over fundamental breach and force majeure with students from all over the world and with awards for each of our two legal memoranda in the competition.

Last fall I would have returned to Pittsburgh for my third and final year of law school. Instead, armed with some rusty German from undergraduate days and my FLAS fellowship, I headed to Germany to pursue an LL.M. degree in German and European Union law at the University of Augsburg. I can't even begin to summarize this past year in the space of a few sentences. Suffice it to say that studying foreign law in a foreign country in a foreign language is a daunting yet exhilarating experience that immeasurably broadens one's perspectives on American law and legal pedagogy.

In light of my experiences at Pitt's School of Law, I guess it's only fitting that

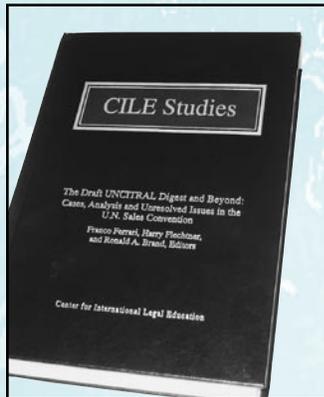
I bring this missive to a close as I stare out the window of a high-speed train bound for northern Germany. I have once again packed all of my belongings into a single suitcase and am making my way to Hamburg, Germany, where I will spend the next three months as a visiting research fellow at the Max-Planck-Institute for Foreign and Private International Law before returning to the States to study for the February bar exam. Beyond February, who knows where I will find myself? But if the next three years are anything like the last three, I have no doubt it will involve some foreign languages, a couple of foreign countries, an overstuffed suitcase, and a few more strange dreams.



The LL.M. Class of 2006 at graduation

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