

CILENotes

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL LEGAL EDUCATION

Alumni at State Department Advance Rule of Law



It goes without saying that the subject of a photo that makes the cover of *The New York Times* is important. The June 30, 2004, *Times* cover recorded Pitt Law Alumna **Corin Stone (JD '98)**, legal adviser at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, accompanying Ambassador John Negroponte as he presented his credentials to Iraq's president, Gazi al-Ywar, and foreign minister, Hoshiyar Zebari.

The presentation of credentials, says Stone, "was one of my first official acts as legal adviser. The ambassador relied on me solely to make it work. It was really pretty thrilling when it came together." As the legal adviser to Ambassador Negroponte since *Continued on page 2*

From the Director

It again has been a busy year at the center. Our staff has grown, faculty and student travel has increased, programs have multiplied and improved, and members of our CILE family have done their part to make the world a better place in troubled times. This year many of our stories are written by the students who lived them.

Please explore their reports of internships, study abroad, and life-changing experiences. The account of our graduates at the State Department also demonstrates the reach and effect of solid legal education.

Success in programs comes only with the work of many. At the obvious risk of exclusion of persons who have done much, I want to thank:

- Mark Walter, Vivian Curran, Gina Clark, and Caroline West, for their exceptional efforts with our programs at the center.
- Alcoa and the Alcoa Foundation; Mark and Jenifer Evans; and Franklin and Sara West for special support.
- The Honorable Brooks Smith, the

Honorable Joseph Weis, David Murdoch, David Kremen, and all of the CILE Advisory Board members for guidance and support.

- The law firms, corporations, and organizations that have provided LL.M. internships.
- William Brustein, Glema Burke, Robert Hayden, Alberta Sbragia, Wolfgang Schloer, and all of the UCIS and Area Studies staff for cooperation on programs.
- Kevin Ashley, Elena Baylis, Doug Branson, Teresa Brostoff, John Burkoff, Kevin Deasy, Harry Flechtner, Bob Harper, Ann Sinsheimer, Linda Tashbook, and all of the members of the Pitt law faculty and staff who have been a part of our programs.
- Daniela Blyth, Daniil Fedorchuk, Ahmet Hasolli, Celine Keshishian, Zorka Kovačević, Alexey Kostromov, Tatiana Kyselova, Milena Milutinović, Irina Nurzad, Zvenyslava Opeyda, Roman Petrov, John Porter, Arta Rama, and Bekim Sejdiu for help in their countries.

I cannot close without noting the recent passing of W. Edward Sell. Ed's service as dean and as a faculty member for 54 years at the School of Law was a model for all of us. He was always willing to spend time with faculty and students to discuss any issue. We will miss his conversations, calls, and consistent support.

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Alumni at State continued

March 2004, Stone supervises the activities of the Office of the Legal Adviser, consisting of four American attorneys, one Iraqi attorney, and one paralegal. Her responsibilities include providing legal advice regarding the application of the Law of Administration for the State of Iraq for the Transitional Period and its Annex, interpreting legislation promulgated by the Coalition Provisional Authority, advising the ambassador on the authorities and responsibilities of the various United States government entities operating in Iraq, and supporting the negotiation of agreements with the new Iraqi government. She also supervises the activities of nine attorneys working in the Embassy's Iraq Reconstruction and Management Office.

Stone is one of five University of Pittsburgh law graduates at the U.S. Department of State.

Ed Brown (JD '81) has been a foreign service officer in the Department of State since 1987. He is currently assigned to the Office of European Regional Affairs, Washington, D.C., where he works on economic and trade issues concerning the European Union. He has served in Iceland, Burundi, the United Kingdom, and at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations in New York. In Washington, he has worked in the State Department Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) and the Bureau of African Affairs. One of the hardest jobs he has

undertaken was as the U.S. representative on the U.N. Security Council Iraq Sanctions Committee, the committee that administered sanctions against Iraq, including the Oil-for-Food program.

An active alum, Brown has been instrumental in encouraging and facilitating School of Law participation in various projects and missions. During his term in Burundi, he was instrumental in enabling Professors Jules Lobel and John Burkoff to go to Burundi to provide advice on that country's constitution.

For most of the past 12 years, **John Kropf (JD '88)** has served as an attorney with the Office of the Legal Advisor. He is currently an attorney-advisor in the Consular Affairs division. He provides legal advice on immigration and consular issues for American citizens abroad and aliens seeking visas to enter the United States. Kropf advises on the implementation of new border security and visa procedures implemented under the USA Patriot Act, the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Improvement Act, and the Homeland Security Act. He has also served in the Legislation and General Management Office and the International Claims and Investments Disputes division.

John Blanck (JD '95) is an attorney-advisor in the Office of the Legal Advisor, Treaty Affairs. This office provides oversight of all international agreements negotiated by the U.S. government. Blanck's specific responsibilities include reviewing and approving requests to negotiate or conclude international agreements, providing guidance on interpretation, and helping to negotiate. "The most exiting part of my job," said Blanck, "is the negotiation process. [They] can be exhausting, but are also exhilarating." In the two years since he became a



Corin Stone (JD '98) in Baghdad.

member of the Treaty Office, he has participated in U.S. delegations to negotiate two International Labour Organization (ILO) agreements, an International Hydrographic Organization agreement, a Universal Postal Union Agreement, and a number of bilateral agreements. For these negotiations, he has traveled to Monte Carlo, Nantes, Bern, Geneva, and Mexico City.

"The most gratifying part of the job," said Blanck, "is being able to represent my country, whether it be in a brief filed in the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal or in treaty negotiations." Prior to his Treaty Office assignment, Blanck spent two years in the Office of International Claims and Investment Disputes.

David Pawlak (JD '96) has been an attorney-advisor with the NAFTA Arbitration Division in the Office of the Legal Advisor since 2001. He is one of six attorneys in the Office of the Legal Advisor charged with defending claims brought in arbitration against the United States under NAFTA's Chapter Eleven investment measures. His office also makes submissions to tribunals constituted to hear cases brought against Canada and Mexico. He also prepares submissions regarding issues of treaty interpretation in cases brought, for example, by U.S. or Canadian investors against Mexico.

CILENotes 2004

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CILE staff (left to right): Mark Walter, Vivian Curran, Caroline West, Gina Clark, and Ronald Brand.



EU-U.S. POLICY CONFERENCE ESTABLISHES TRANSATLANTIC DIALOGUE

The Center for International Legal Education, in cooperation with the University of Pittsburgh European Union Center and the Institute for European Studies at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel, hosted a seminal conference focusing on “Private Law, Private International Law & Judicial Cooperation in the EU-U.S. Relationship” on May 7, 2004, at the University of Pittsburgh.

Jeffrey Kovar, assistant legal advisor for private international law at the U.S. Department of State, remarked, “It was an outstanding conference that brought together key government, private sector, and academic experts to look at the possibilities for more robust cooperation among the U.S. and EU legal systems.” Kovar, along with **Fernando Paulino Pereira** (principal administrator, DG for Justice and Home Affairs, European Commission), **Telmo Baltazar** (Delegation of the European Commission, Washington, D.C.), and **King Burnett** (former president, National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws), presented comments in the conference’s second session, “The Institutional Actors: The Role of Europe and the United States in the Development of Private International Law.”

More than 20 American and European experts discussed the basic framework for private law and private international law in

the European Union and the United States, the institutional context for development of such law in the European Union and the United States, and the role of international organizations in cooperative development of private international law and international private law.

The conference was an “extremely timely event,” Kovar noted, “because most major aspects of international judicial cooperation are becoming core matters for the European Commission to handle on behalf of all 25 EU member states.” Further, “cooperation between our legal systems is also becoming ever more important as our trade and commercial ties become more and more extensive and larger numbers of people travel back and forth. International transactions and human interactions inevitably lead to problems, and courts need to be able to coordinate and cooperate in the delivery of just outcomes.”

Kovar was one of three conference participants who are from the Pittsburgh area. “My dad and his brothers went to Pitt, so it is extremely gratifying to me to see the way the law school and the University have become real players internationally,” Kovar said. Also from Pittsburgh is **Paul Herrup**, an attorney with the Office of Foreign Litigation in the Civil Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. New York University School of



Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg talks with The Hon. Joseph F. Weis Jr. during the EU-U.S. policy conference.

Law Professor **Linda Silberman** also comes from the community. Herrup, one of the U.S. delegates to the Hague Conference on Private International Law, moderated the conference’s first session, “Establishing a Common Framework: Understanding Similarities and Differences.” Professor Silberman’s presentation focused on “the U.S. as an Actor in Private International Law.”

CILE, noted **Chancellor Mark A. Nordenberg** in his luncheon address, has “a successful track record of having organized international conferences,” including 2003’s “Beyond the UNCITRAL Digest,” which was designed to build upon the work of the current draft of the UNCITRAL CISG Case Digest. Kovar agreed with Chancellor Nordenberg’s assessment. “The way the law school and University have integrated their approach to international programs is a model for other universities,” he said. “Professor Brand has done an outstanding job in building a program that mixes top-notch scholarship and course offerings, first-rate students from abroad, and impressive opportunities for Pitt students to intern and work abroad.”

One result of the conference will be a publication of papers based on many of the presentations. The conference was the fourth in a series sponsored by the University’s European Union Center through a generous grant from the European Commission. Previous policy conferences focused on issues related to immigration and criminal justice, aviation regulation, and e-Government.



EU-U.S. policy conference participants.



Internships Provide Practical Education for LL.M. Grads

One of the unique aspects of the LL.M. Program for Foreign Law Graduates at the School of Law is that it offers each student the opportunity of an internship during the summer following graduation. The small size of each LL.M. class and the strong international and comparative law interests of the local bar result in internships each year that allow graduates to see the law from a practical perspective that enhances their academic training. In recent years, students have participated in internships with top regional and international law firms and corporations in Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, and Washington, D.C., with federal and state judges, and in government offices.

“Now I can give my students some examples of how real judges work.”

Tatsiana Seliazniova's internship in the chambers of Judge Kim Berkeley Clark in the Family Court Division of the Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas provides an example of the value of such experiences. “In Belarus,” said Seliazniova, “I was very disappointed with the court system. So much so that, as a professor, I would advise my students to concentrate on becoming practicing lawyers, not judges.” Seliazniova said that her internship with Judge Clark impressed her so much that she has changed her mind. Seliazniova described Judge Clark as a consummate professional, but with a “softness of the soul...a rare combination.” Judge Clark’s job, Seliazniova said, is so important because “she is like a mom for all of these difficult and abused children.” Seliazniova’s observations demonstrated what she described as how “the court can change a person’s destiny.”

Seliazniova will be returning to Belarus with a new appreciation for what a judicial system should be and the role of the judge in that system. “Now I can give my students some examples of how real judges work,” she said, “and offer good examples to follow.” Seliazniova has also revised her PhD thesis, which focuses

on reforming family law legislation in Belarus, to propose the establishment of a family court division. Seliazniova teaches International Private Law, Family Law, and Comparative Commercial Law in the Civil Law, Department of Polotsk State University in Polotsk, Belarus.

The following is a complete list of the 2004 LL.M. internships:

- **In Kwon Cho** (Southwestern Pennsylvania Neighborhood Legal Aid Society)
- **Aleksandra Gorak** (Buchanan Ingersoll, P.C.)
- **Dmitry Lysenko** (Obermayer Rebmann Maxwell & Hippel LLP)
- **Lucia Ostoni** (Westinghouse Electric Co.)
- **Maurice Odour** (Malakoff Doyle & Finberg, P.C.)
- **Vuk Radovik** (Judge Judith Fitzgerald, U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania)
- **Tatsiana Seliazniova** (Judge Kim Berkeley Clark, Allegheny County Court of Common Pleas)
- **Zoran Skopljak** (US Steel)
- **Tserendagva Sodkhuu** (City Solicitor Jacqueline Morrow)
- **Dmytro Taranyk** (Robert Creo, Esq.)
- **Violetta Vatagina** (Alcoa)
- **Hui-Ying Wang** (Cohen & Grigsby)

Fellowships Aid JD Internships and Overseas Study

Have you ever wondered what law students do during the summer? With the help of CILE Summer Fellowship Awards, 26 students have worked harder—and traveled farther—than they ever dreamed possible.

Nawshin Ali (JD '05) traveled to Dhaka, Bangladesh to work for “Ain o Salish Kendro” (ASK), a non-governmental organization whose mission is to help factory workers, women, children, and the disadvantaged by giving them free legal aid, and to participate in public campaigns to raise awareness of human rights violations. Ali researched and wrote reports on human rights violations in Bangladesh and studied human rights law and domestic abuse.

Bangladesh is one of the world’s poorest countries. It is this poverty that, in part, prompted Ali to work for ASK, whose full name translates to Law and Mediation Center. “Women in particular suffer from this poverty through lack of education and job opportunities,” said Ali. “As a result, they are often ill-treated at home by their husbands and families, who consider them a financial burden. These women are often unaware of their human rights and feel powerless to improve their situation.”

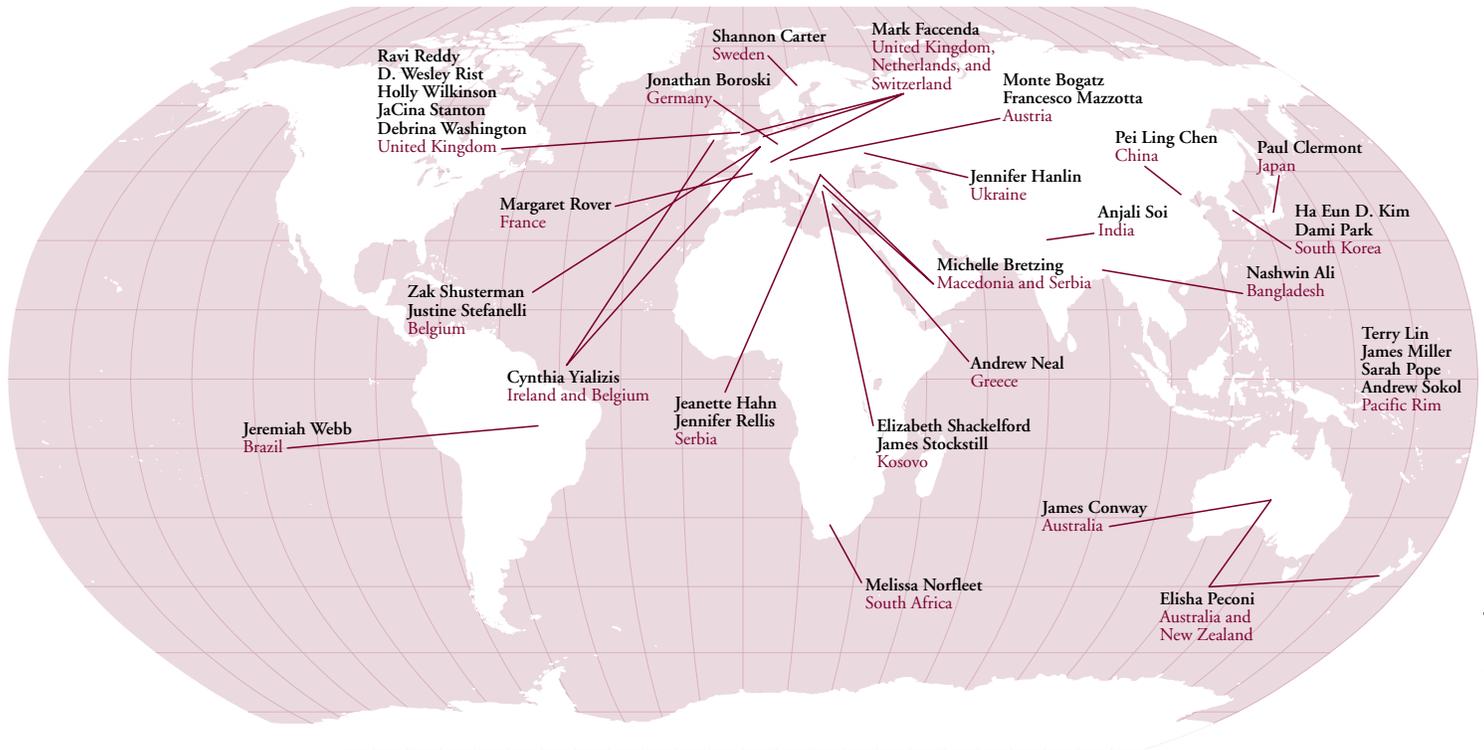
Another second-year student, **James Stockstill (JD '05)**, went to Prishtina, Kosovo, to implement the Citizen Participation Law program, one that he has worked to develop for CILE. Stockstill conducted seminars for

high school and college-age students on the practical application of law to their lives and the lives of those in their communities. Stockstill also interned with the Criminal Defence Resource Center (CDRC) in Prishtina. The CDRC provides legal assistance to defense attorneys in Kosovo in serious criminal cases, particularly those involving humanitarian law offenses, ethnically and politically motivated crimes, and violations of human rights standards.

CILE annually awards approximately \$20,000 in Summer Fellowships to students for work and/or study overseas. A complete list of recipients of the 2004 CILE Summer Fellowships can be found on page 19.

IAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS

Student Internships and Study Abroad



Courage

By Mark Walter, Assistant Director

In the pages of this newsletter you will read about the students who have spent summers and semesters abroad. You will read about their experiences “on the ground” in places like Kosovo, South Korea, Serbia, and Ukraine. You will also read about students who have come from afar to join us here at Pitt’s School of Law for a year of graduate legal study. All these people have something in common that may not be immediately apparent to someone who has not been through a similar experience. They all possess a level of courage that most people do not.

There are better descriptors than courage: Tenacity. Gutsy. Grit. Mettle. Fortitude. *Chutzpah*.

On the morning of the beginning of their journeys they have swung their legs over the sides of their beds, shaken

off the inertia of sleep, and willed themselves to blaze a new trail. They have suffered through the dilemma of packing as much as a year’s worth of belongings into a single suitcase. They have bade teary-eyed farewells. They journey to strange places. Recent war zones. Lands of former enemies. Places where life is anything but easy.

Now they travel armed only with a genuine desire for adventure and knowledge that most of them wear openly, on their shirt sleeves. They land in a state of naivete, unable to communicate without at least some difficulty, unfamiliar with all but the most rudimentary understanding of local custom, convention, and colloquialism. They are voluntarily, in a word, disabled.

On the morning of the first day in the landscapes of their new homes they are

like children, experiencing everything for the first time. Overstimulation. Perhaps a bit of regret over having taken such a bold step. Homesickness. Realization of all that is taken for granted at home. Nearly every moment is occupied with learning something wildly new.

For every new, sometimes truly dangerous, burden that is encountered there is a ten-fold return in the form of experiential knowledge...the truest kind of knowledge. St. Augustine knew how true when he wrote that “the world is a book, and those who do not travel read only a page.”

We at the Center for International Legal Education are lucky to be surrounded by these amazing people. We feel their pain and their excitement. We benefit everyday from their courage. We also hope you enjoy reading of their adventures.



Kosovo

Finding the Rule of Law in Kosovo

by Elizabeth Shackelford

As a summer intern in the Prishtina, Kosovo, office of the American Bar Association's Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI), I worked on several projects aimed at promoting the rule of law. The amorphous idea of "promoting the rule of law," which is ABA/CEELI's mandate in more than 20 countries, is particularly difficult in Kosovo, where even determining the state of the law is no easy feat. ABA/CEELI has been in Kosovo since 1999 promoting the rule of law through the training of judges and advocates, association building with the Kosovo Chamber of Advocates and the Judge's Association, and dissemination of current law to the public.

My primary project during the summer was to establish the groundwork for the first legal clinic in Kosovo at the University of Prishtina Law Faculty. The work consisted of researching other legal clinics in the region, working with the Law Faculty to create a clinic format tailored to the needs of Kosovo, and drafting the grant application to acquire the necessary funds. The purpose of ABA/CEELI's efforts is to establish educated and ethical professionals prepared to take on the rule of law problems that continue to plague the region.

Another project I worked on was the Legal Profession Reform Index (LPRI). The LPRI provides a snapshot of the state of the legal profession in Kosovo. I researched current law applicable to the legal profession and assisted in the interview process of local and international advocates, judges, and prosecutors in Kosovo to determine



Elizabeth Shackelford gathers with summer colleagues in Prishtina.

where further reform is needed. I also engaged a number of female law students at the University of Prishtina to establish a Women's Law association. The purpose of the Association is to provide a network of support for women in the legal field. This project is still in the early stages, but the energy and ideas the women have for the association are very encouraging.

What was most educational for me this summer was talking to people and hearing their stories. The many obstacles to the rule of law in Kosovo have given me great respect for the work ABA/CEELI is doing, the accomplishments already made, and the energy and optimism of the individuals we worked with daily.

On a working trip to Mitrovica, in northern Kosovo, I saw firsthand the complex problem of lingering ethnic tensions that Kosovars must still overcome. The purpose of the trip was to speak with Kapllan Baruti, president of the Judge's Association, about establishing a praktikan program, in which recent law graduates intern with a judge for a year to gain practical experience prior to taking the bar exam. Taken by armed escort, we met Judge Baruti at the courthouse on the north side of the town—a town divided by a river and intense ethnic tensions.

Mitrovica is the primary hot spot of ethnic tension in Kosovo. North Mitrovica is populated almost exclusively by Serbs, while the south is composed of ethnic Albanians. Cutting across the center of the city is the Ibar River. The bridge—which connects the north and south—is heavily fortified with tanks, French NATO troops, barbed wire, and sandbags. Although north Mitrovica is administered almost entirely by Belgrade, and treated in many ways as Serbia proper rather than Kosovo, it still seats the courthouse for the whole city. Following the 1999 war, the United Nations believed that moving the courthouse to a friendlier neighborhood would acknowledge and exacerbate the ethnic divide. As a result, ethnic Albanians in this region must travel across the Ibar River into hostile territory to seek justice.

We asked Judge Baruti about the strains on the court caused by the north Mitrovica location, and he explained how it works. Each morning, court employees gather at the south side of the bridge to board an escorted UN bus for transport to the courthouse on the northern side. Ethnic Albanians working in the court are not permitted to leave the premises for any purpose other than to board the UN bus returning to the south. Judge Baruti



Elizabeth Shackelford at ABA/CEELI's offices in Prishtina.

showed us the wing of the courthouse that was burned extensively by Serbs in January this year, illustrating the continuing need for precaution. After the war in 1999, Judge Baruti chose to return to his home a few kilometers from the courthouse, but within the northern portion of Mitrovica. His choice comes at a price. He may safely leave his home only by armed escort from the court. Judge Baruti explained that he is essentially a prisoner in his home from the time he is escorted home on Friday afternoons until he is picked up again on Monday mornings. We asked the obvious question: why doesn't he move to southern Mitrovica? He gives the inevitable answer: "Because this is my home."

Kosovars are willing to go to great lengths to bring justice to their transitioning society, but ethnic tensions are only a starting point for the barriers between Kosovars and the just rule of law. In 1989, the Yugoslavian government began a campaign of oppression against ethnic Albanians in Kosovo that effectively barred them from practicing any professions, removed them from most jobs, and forced their education system underground. For the entire decade of the 1990s, leading up to the war in 1998–99, no ethnic Albanian lawyers, judges, or prosecutors were able to practice. Even students able to complete their legal education, in make-shift classes offered out of private homes, were unable to take the Serb-administered bar exam to qualify in the profession. Ethnic oppression was pervasive in all aspects of Kosovar society, but the effect on the legal community has particularly broad consequences because it handicapped the legal system through which all Kosovars must seek justice.

Today, the Kosovo legal community must be rebuilt after a decade underground, and in a context not previously known or understood by Kosovars. Kosovo is emerging from an oppressive communist past, and is attempting to develop a market economy and the rule of law. But Kosovo is not a democracy—it is not even a state—and the presence of an elected parliament is misleading. Kosovo is currently administered as a protectorate of the UN, and the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) has the final and unchallenged say on what is and what is not the law. Furthermore, Kosovo's final status—whether or not the protectorate will be reintegrated into Serbia or become independent—remains uncertain. In the meantime, Kosovars are left with an uncertain future and an assortment of legal authority to sort out.

The supreme law of Kosovo is the UNMIK regulations. UNMIK may enact law independently or by authorizing legislation passed by the Kosovo Parliament. Statutes passed by Parliament may be enacted, amended and enacted, or rejected by UNMIK. In any case, the law developed by UNMIK is not complete and must be supplemented by communist Yugoslavian law. Where UNMIK law is nonexistent, either pre-1989 Yugoslavian law governs or, alternatively, Yugoslavian law from the 1990s may apply. The latter will not apply, however, if it is discriminatory against ethnic Albanians.

When promulgated, UNMIK regulations are made available first in English and are only later translated into Albanian and Serbian. Therefore, local practicing lawyers and judges may have no access to new law until months after application by interna-

“Kosovars are willing to go to great lengths to bring justice to their transitioning society, but ethnic tensions are only a starting point for the barriers between Kosovars and the just rule of law.”

tional prosecutors and judges has already begun. Inaccurate translations are also a recurring problem. The new Criminal Code of Kosovo, effective in April 2004, is one example. The official English version and the widely used Albanian version are riddled with inconsistencies. Thus, different courts and judges apply different criminal laws.

With a system that doesn't recognize case law, with constantly evolving regulations that trickle slowly to the public, and with almost no legal commentary, practicing law in Kosovo is like sorting through a train wreck. Uncertainties in the legal system are a severe hindrance to legal professionals, but are an even greater problem to Kosovars seeking justice through the system.

Within the context of uncertainty, Kosovars, and numerous non-governmental and international organizations, are attempting to carve out a functioning legal system. Progress has been made since 1999, but much more work must be done. Regardless of what the future holds, the role of a just rule of law system is vital. Legal professionals must thus continue to establish and develop the tools necessary to play their part in promoting and preserving justice in Kosovo. Organizations like ABA/CEELI are committed to assisting them along the way.



Luljeta Plakolli (EFL '04) with her father in front of her apartment in Mitrovica.



Internship Gives Perspective from inside an NGO

by Adam Shapiro

During the summer of 2004, I worked in New York for the General Counsel of the International Rescue Committee (IRC). The IRC is a non-governmental organization (NGO) that provides humanitarian aid to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP). An IDP is a person that is forced from his or her home, but has not left the country. Many refugees and IDPs are away from their homes for years at a time. The lives of these refugees are difficult and often dangerous.

In the fall of 2003, I had the unique experience of an internship at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in The Hague, Netherlands. It was an amazing opportunity to live abroad, to work for something that is certainly a piece of living history, and to broaden my knowledge of international law.

In the IRC, I found a nonprofit corporation with a worthy mission and an amazing history. The birth of the IRC has its roots in the formation of the International Relief Association (IRA), formed in response to the rise of Nazi Germany and its repressive regime. Albert Einstein, honorary chair of

the organization, supported the IRA in its efforts. Initially, the goal of the Association was to assist refugees from Nazi Germany, but its mandate quickly grew as the war spread around the world.

The IRC takes a long-term approach to providing assistance to refugees and displaced persons. At the outset of a refugee crisis, IRC staff members dispatch an emergency team to assess the situation and arrange for the emergency delivery of water and food, and for proper sanitation. Sadly, few conflicts end quickly, and even if they might it can take a long time to safely allow refugees to return home. In the intervening time, the IRC strives to maintain some semblance of normality in the lives of displaced persons. Education is a top priority, and the health and welfare of all refugees is a matter of constant attention. After a conflict has ended, the IRC seeks to assist the refugees in making a safe return home. As children often become separated from their families during a crisis, the IRC has a program that seeks to reconnect torn families. Recently, the IRC inaugurated the Post Conflict Development Initiative (PCDI), based in IRC-United Kingdom

offices. The initiative seeks to address root causes of conflict both during and after a conflict so that the fragile states that may emerge from years of conflict do not collapse on top of a weak support system.

My work in the general counsel's office was much like that of a legal intern working for the in-house counsel at any corporation. I spent much of my summer working on major revisions to the essential documents that govern the corporation. Additionally, I drafted a conflict of interest policy, wrote charters for significant committees of the board of directors, and even drafted a contract for an AIDS conference in Pakistan. My work not only allowed me to learn about the inner workings of a corporation, but more importantly offered an understanding of how a large organization functions as a living and breathing entity that must be carefully handled. My work was not policy oriented, but I sought out opportunities to learn about the IRC's policies and the programs designed to implement them in various territories. In this way, I was able to obtain a comprehensive experience.

Total Immersion—A Law School Semester in Ukraine

by Jennifer Hanlin

Even before beginning classes at Pitt's School of Law in 2002, I was excited about the prospect of studying at the Donetsk National University Faculty of Law and Economics in eastern Ukraine. As a history major at Pitt while an undergraduate, my area of specialization was Soviet history. I had studied abroad in St. Petersburg, traveled extensively through Russia and Eastern Europe, and spent a year in the Peace Corps in Northern Kazakhstan. My experiences abroad had taught me that total immersion, and living like the people about whom I wanted to learn, were the best ways to understand a different culture. I believed that studying as a regular law student in Ukraine would help me understand how their legal system differs from ours, and what impact that may have on me as an American practitioner representing clients doing business in Ukraine. What I

did not anticipate was how much I would learn through this process.

I was amazed by the services and goods available in Donetsk. My experience in Kazakhstan, when I lived in a village where half of the former population did not have running water and milk was not sold in stores in the winter, was that the former Soviet Union had poor services in all outlying areas. I had a hot water heater in my bathroom that worked most of the time in Donetsk, my apartment was lovely, and not once did I crave food from home, the quality of the food was so good. I miss the food there more than I enjoy the broader choices here.

One reason I was drawn to Ukraine instead of another Eastern European country was its reputation as being lawless and run by the mafia. What do lawyers study, how do they work if everything is done under the table and

according to the law of the street, not the state? I learned that the answer is very simple: it depends. Just as some lawyers practicing in Ukraine represent their clients' interests through bribes, some law students pay for their diplomas. On the other hand, some lawyers work within the law while advocating for their clients, just as most law students study diligently to receive their high grades. Corruption (is it corruption if everyone is doing it?) will continue to be a major hurdle for economic development until it can be rooted out of the judicial system in Ukraine.

At first, I had a difficult time keeping up with my instructors' lectures. Unlike classes at American law schools, where the Socratic method is the tool of choice for most professors, my classes in Donetsk were organized into two parts—lectures

and seminars (similar to our recitations). Usually, one of the full professors gave an 80–90-minute lecture, and then later in the week one of the junior instructors conducted a seminar class on the same subject, ideally on the same topic. Similar to the curriculum at American law schools, students were required to prepare before class by reading textbooks and commentaries on the law, in addition to the applicable statutes and codes. In sharp contrast, however, students are not told to read specific pages in a certain book, but are told to educate themselves on a topic (for example, the rights of family members of a tenant) and are expected to find the materials they need on the subject independently. The cost of textbooks is relatively high there, so most students I knew shared them and downloaded the laws they needed off of Liga, their LexisNexis equivalent, onto computer disks that they read somewhere else.

The most difficult part of adjusting to studying in Donetsk was not the language, but my inability to understand what was going on—what I had to read, when assignments were due, what was required for assignments, etc. At first, I asked the best students in the class a few days early what the homework was if I didn't understand what the teacher had said. Usually, they were also unsure. I ended up going to see the seminar teachers individually to make sure that I was staying on course. I think I had this problem because there was not one list of assignments. Overall, my biggest frustrations during the first two months were with myself and my inability to find my way out of the maze that was my class assignments.

As I was figuring out when and where to find my professors in order to know exactly what to prepare for classes and assignments, I also got over the language difficulty hump. For the first three weeks or so, most of my note taking in class was composed of vocabulary questions. Every time I did not understand a word I read in a law or textbook, or heard in class or conversation, I recorded it, wrote in the definition next to where the Russian word was, and memorized the meaning. At the end of three weeks, I had a new working vocabulary of several hundred words that helped me understand my reading materials and lectures with little difficulty. After that point, I still prepared for class more than most students, just as our LL.M. students are more prepared, but I only had to

spend six hours out of class to prepare for every hour in class after that point.

One of the most fulfilling aspects of studying in Donetsk was my experience working with three different moot court teams as a language assistant. The students who were bright enough and motivated enough to participate in English-language-only competitions were highly intelligent and a joy to work with. In particular, the former teacher in me was tickled when students who were not comfortable answering questions in practice in week one improved their skills through hard work to the point where they replied with authority and confidence within several weeks. Additionally, the moot court team members understood my frustrations better than most students in Donetsk. They also found that language was not the most difficult aspect of studying the laws of a different system. Usually, the theoretical basis for why law is the way it is in common law, continental (the Franco-Germanic system), and international law was the most daunting aspect of studying for us all.

My favorite class in Donetsk was taught by a brilliant woman who had earned an LL.M. degree from the University of Illinois, Zvenyslava Opeyda. Her course, International and European Economic Integration, had our group of 10 students examine the WTO-GATT system, the workings of the European Union, and the planned creation of a free trade zone/economic system among Russia, Ukraine, and other former Soviet countries. Opeyda then asked us to evaluate whether Ukraine would benefit or suffer from becoming affiliated with each of these entities. By the end of the semester, I found WTO rulings on countervailing duties riveting, a development I credit to Opeyda's teaching method.

My scariest experience in Donetsk was sitting for my Civil Law examination with

“My scariest experience turned into my proudest when Professor Yankova told me that she would be a happy woman if all of her students understood Ukrainian civil law as well as I did.”



New Economics and Law Faculty building at Donetsk National University.

Professor Yankova. Final examinations in Donetsk and the rest of Ukraine are quite different from any examination I have ever taken in the United States. Several weeks before the final exam, our class was given a list of 93 topics that might be covered. These topics were rather broad; for instance, some I found to be the most difficult were “execution of economic contracts” and “construction contracts.” I had to read as many laws, treatises, and codes as I could in order to prepare adequately. On the day of the examination, students began arriving at 7 a.m. to stand in line and get their tickets. Once the doors opened, eight students were admitted at a time into one room, given a ticket with three to four of the 93 topics on them, and told they had 30 minutes to prepare for their oral interview with the professor and junior instructor. Students were not allowed to use any materials from outside while drawing up outlines of their answers. Once the first two students were called up to begin, two more students were admitted and allowed to prepare. This continued until 3 p.m. I was more nervous talking with Professor Yankova than I was for any second-year exam at Pitt. She asked me questions and probed my knowledge not only of Ukrainian law, but also American law for over 45 minutes. My scariest experience turned into my proudest when Professor Yankova told me that she would be a happy woman if all of her students understood Ukrainian civil law as well as I did.

Most of all, I enjoyed meeting intelligent, hard-working, and funny people half a world away. I had heard from Professors Brand and Walter that the people in Donetsk were rare treasures, but I still did not anticipate liking them so much. Interested students with a strong command of Russian should definitely take advantage of the connection that has been forged between our two universities and spend a semester in Donetsk.



Finding Democratic Principles in Belgrade

by Jennifer Rellis

I traveled four thousand miles to Belgrade, Serbia and Montenegro, to encounter again—and again—the core founding document of America’s democracy, the Declaration of Independence. It was hanging in what was to be my internship office for the summer—the office of the Lawyers’ Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM), a non-governmental organization (NGO) composed of legal experts engaged in upholding human rights, promoting the idea of the rule of law, and rendering legal assistance to victims of human rights violations.

When I asked my colleagues why Serbians felt an affinity for this document, they told me that the Declaration represented the model of a successful democracy. For me, this symbol brought me back to the very reason I jumped at a chance to spend my summer in Belgrade—to have the opportunity to observe, first-hand, legal reforms in an emerging democracy.

The focal point of my internship was YUCOM’s campaign to lobby the National Assembly to pass a Freedom of Access to Information Act (FOIA) and to simultaneously educate media and citizens about the importance of this right. I contributed to the effort by researching and analyzing FOIA laws and implementation procedures in other countries for YUCOM’s English language publications. Although this right is something we take for granted in the United States today (our law was passed in 1966), access to information is a prerequisite to democracy, and essential to the implementation of other human rights. Sweden was the first to adopt such a law—in 1776!

Passing a FOIA law in Serbia, however, has been an arduous process. It was further prolonged when the government lost its majority and a new legislature was elected in December 2003. However, YUCOM and other organizations have kept this issue on the legislative agenda and it is hoped that a law will be passed this fall. I had the privilege of attending a conference on Serbia’s draft FOIA law held by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the Open Society Fund.

Back in the Belgrade office, I brought my professional background in fundraising to bear by writing and editing grant applications and researching American foundations that fund human rights initiatives in the Balkans. Also, I spent a great deal of time meeting with YUCOM’s attorneys, who are focused on strategic human rights litigation, and observing the continental legal system in Serbia.

I had the unique experience of accompanying Zorka Kovačević (EFL 2002) to the Special Court for Organized Crime, a new section of the district court established only last year. The court’s docket includes several high profile trials focused on war crimes, including the assassination of Prime Minister Zoran Djindjić in March 2003. I observed the trials of the defendants accused of the 2000 kidnaping and assassination of former Serbian President Ivan Stambolić, and the 1999 attempt on the life of Vuk Drašković, now the foreign minister of Serbia and Montenegro. Just being inside the courtroom was an interesting experience. The defendants are isolated in a bulletproof glass “box” and accom-

panied by two police officers each. The audience is also locked into the courtroom during the proceedings. Aside from trial observers from NGOs and a scattering of interested citizens, the primary audience for the trial is the relatives of the accused, some of whom are accompanied by their own bodyguards. On the day I observed the Stambolić and Drašković trial, I heard Milorad “Legija” Ulemek, commander of the Red Berets, a special police force under Slobodan Milosevic, testify. After a year in hiding, Legija, the alleged mastermind behind the Djindjić assassination, turned himself in and joined eight other defendants in this complicated proceeding. I felt fortunate to witness this unique moment in the political and judicial history of Serbia.

My summer internship also overlapped with the presidential election of reformist candidate Boris Tadic, who narrowly beat nationalist Tomislav Nikolic. It was truly exciting to watch the campaign and see the election of a candidate who pledges to bring Serbia closer to membership in the European Union.



(Left to right): Zorka Kovačević, Mario Srdić, and Jennifer Rellis on the road to a YUCOM seminar in Negotin and Bor, Serbia.



WTO Accession Project Internship Provides Special View of Belgrade

by Jeannette Hahn

When my plane landed in Belgrade, I had no idea what to expect for the next two months. It wasn't that I had not done my research—I met with a number of individuals who recently traveled to Serbia and Montenegro, and I even studied the region as an undergraduate. Yet no two testimonies matched, and most of my knowledge of the area was largely outdated. Any anxieties were quickly replaced by a new excitement concerning my summer home, which I immediately discovered was an urban center rich in history and hospitality. Belgrade has a contagious vigor and bustle with people forever out and about catching up with friends at cafés, or strolling the pedestrianized streets.

Once I began my internship with the USAID WTO Accession Project for Serbia and Montenegro, I learned that the energy of Belgrade extended beyond the buzz of the streets. The project's extraordinary team of attorneys, economists, and support staff were incredibly vivacious and passionate about their work. In order for Serbia and Montenegro to become a full member of the WTO, its trade laws and policies must be harmonized with WTO rules and regulations. The project's attorneys and economists taught me about the basic principles of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS). Specifically, I learned how to identify the modes of supply as defined by GATS. I also learned

about general obligations that Serbia and Montenegro must fulfill in its service sectors concerning Most-Favored Nation Treatment (MFN), transparency, and regulation and licensing procedures.

My wonderful experience at my internship re-sparked my interest in international law. I am grateful to the Center for International Legal Education (CILE) for assisting me in arranging the internship as well as providing a CILE fellowship, and the Kokkalis Program on Southeastern and East-Central Europe for their awarding a fellowship. I especially appreciate the work of my mentor and legal expert at the WTO project, Milena Milutinović, a 2002 graduate of Pitt's LL.M. program.



CILE Welcomes Visitors for 2004–05

Visitors at the School of Law during the 2004–05 academic year include a Heinz Fellow and two Junior Faculty Development Program (JFDP) Fellows. The JFDP brings young university teachers to the United States to develop curricular needs.

JFDP Fellows **Sanja Gligić** and **Balša Kaščelan** both come to the School of Law from the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, where Ms. Gligić is an assistant lecturer teaching General Legal History, Roman Law, and Rhetoric, and Mr. Kaščelan is a teaching assistant in Inheritance Law and Civil Procedure.

Ludmila Ungureanu comes from Moldova as this year's H.J. Heinz Company Foundation Fellow at the University of Pittsburgh. An institution building advisor with the American Bar Association/Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI), she is studying nonprofit organization management in order to return to develop legal services organizations.

Professor Han-Taek Kim, a professor of law at the College of Law at Kangwon National University in Chunchon,

Republic of Korea, has returned to the law school as a visiting scholar, after a similar visit in 1997–98.



Left to right: Balša Kaščelan, Sanja Gligić, Professor Brand, Ludmila Ungureanu, and Professor Han-Taek Kim.

English for Lawyers Expands Its Global Reach



EFL Professors Teresa Brostoff and Kevin Deasy's visit to Łódź, Poland, makes local news.

In what has become a global road show of sorts, Professors Teresa Brostoff and Kevin Deasy traveled to Łódź, Poland, in July 2004 to teach English for Foreign Lawyers (EFL) at the University of Lodz to a combined class of practicing lawyers, law students, faculty, and legal translators. This marks the seventh overseas site for the course normally taught in Pittsburgh each July. Professor Brostoff and Professor Ann Sinsheimer previously have taught the course in Belgrade, Donetsk, Ghent, Kyiv, and Reykjavik, and Brostoff and Deasy have taught it in Tokyo.

Professor Deasy described the class as “a wonderful group of people—nice, warm and welcoming,” as well as a “very hard working group.” While most of the students had jobs, it was “clear that they were prepared.”

Despite lengthy homework assignments, according to Deasy the students arrived each day with “precise, detailed questions” that showed “great understanding of the legal concepts.”

In October 2003, Professors Brostoff and Sinsheimer taught EFL to 30 University of Ghent LL.M. students in Belgium. The course was required for all students enrolled in Ghent’s European Union and Comparative Law LL.M. program, resulting in a diverse class, including eleven Chinese lawyers, as well as LL.M. students from Ethiopia, Germany, Belgium, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Italy, Chile, and Cambodia. Brostoff and Sinsheimer will return in fall 2004 for the second part of their two-year Fulbright Senior Specialists program at Ghent.

Mini-Symposium Compares Approaches to Punitive Damages

On March 22, 2004, CILE hosted a mini-symposium on punitive damages in U.S. courts and their reception abroad. Speakers included CILE Director Ronald A. Brand, University of Augsburg Professor Volker Behr, 2004 LL.M. graduate Lucia Ostoni, and 2004 JD/MA (GSPIA) graduate Scott Jablonski. Professor Brand gave an overview of punitive damages in the United States and their reception abroad. Professor Behr discussed both the German approach to enforcement of U.S. punitive damages judgments and that country’s internal approach to granting damages of a punitive nature. Ostoni and Jablonski presented translations of Italian and Spanish cases in which U.S. punitive damages judgments were presented for enforcement.



Professors Teresa Brostoff and Kevin Deasy with EFL students in Łódź, Poland.



Polish EFL students working together.

Going Home Again—To Learn the Law in Korea

by Dami Park

Even though I was born in and grew up in South Korea, I did not have any substantive knowledge about my country's legal system. So I joined the Santa Clara University summer program in Seoul, South Korea, to learn more about the civil law system and how it works in South Korea.

This seven-week program combined four weeks of academic course work with three weeks of internship and practical experience. The academic component of the program consisted of two parts. The first part was held at Kookmin University and the second part was held at Seoul National University. The first part of the program was a general introduction to law in South Korea. We covered various subjects, such as contracts, property, and criminal law. We also had several field trips to the Judicial Research Institute, the Prosecutors' Office, the Supreme Court, and the Constitutional Court. It really helped me to understand the Korean legal system. The most interesting part of the Korean legal system is the role of the Constitutional Court.

This court only deals with the issue of Constitutionality. Whereas some of these cases come from the Supreme Court, others were submitted by the citizens directly.

At Seoul National University, we studied human rights in the Korean context. We studied the basic international concept of human rights, and learned a lot about Korean society. It was interesting to see how culture affects the law. Korea is a homogenous country. In that context, racial discrimination was not discussed in depth. However, since Korea was

“It was a good experience to meet the people who really need the protection of law.”

influenced by the Confucian culture, gender discrimination is considered more problematic.

During my last week of classes at Seoul National University, I started an internship with a nonprofit organization, the Beautiful Foundation. I worked with the public interest lawyers' group called Gong-Gam, a component of the Beautiful Foundation. Activist groups in South Korea only recently began using law as an effective channel for dispute resolution and social movement. Until now, the Korean society was not really litigious. With this recent development, Gong-Gam wanted to learn more about pro bono in the United States. They wanted me to do research for them on this issue. So, I submitted a research paper and gave them a presentation. While I was working with them, I had the opportunity to visit the Prostitute's Shelter, the Institute for the Disabled, and the Organization for the Migrant Workers. It was a good experience to meet the people who really need the protection of law.

Fulbright Senior Specialists Extend CILE Reach

Four members of the CILE family now are listed as Fulbright Senior Specialists available to teach and advise in countries around the world. Professors **Teresa Brostoff** and **Ann Sinsheimer** have taken their “English for Lawyers” course across the globe. Pitt's Foreign-International-Comparative Law Librarian **Linda Tashbook** has provided instruction on internet research and advice on library development. Adjunct Professor and CILE Board Member **Robert Creo** provides programs on arbitration and mediation.

The Fulbright Senior Specialists Program offers short-term grant-funded visits of two to six weeks by leading U.S. scholars and professionals. Visits allow U.S. faculty and professionals the opportunity to collaborate with professional counterparts around

the world. The English for Lawyers course taught by Brostoff and Sinsheimer introduces students to United States law, legal reasoning, and language.

Tashbook is available for library service projects and the teaching of electronic legal research to faculty and students. Her specialty is an interactive 15-lesson course in international legal research. Having taught basic international legal research via distance learning to students in Serbia, Iceland, and Ukraine, she developed this on-site comprehensive course to enable students to search competently foreign and international primary sources, and to use professional investigative techniques with a broad range of secondary sources.

Creo is a full-time arbitrator and mediator who lectures frequently on

related subjects. He also serves as a salary arbitrator for Major League Baseball and the Major League Baseball Players Association, a grievance arbitrator for the National Football League and the National Football League Players Association, a mediator for the Court of Arbitration for Sport, and a neutral for World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) arbitration and mediation. He thus has a wealth of information to share in his Fulbright capacity.

Non-U.S. institutions interested in having any of the Pitt Fulbright Senior Specialists provide programs for students, professors, and practicing lawyers should contact their local Fulbright office affiliated with the consular offices of the U.S. Embassy.

Vis and Niagara Moot Teams Win Awards

Second-year Pitt law students **Kerry Sheehan** and **James Stockstill** brought home the award for third place Respondent's Memorandum at the Eleventh Annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, held in Vienna, April 3–8, 2004. This helped propel them to the round of 16, out of 136 teams from 42 countries, at the annual competition testing student knowledge of international arbitration and sales law.

In addition to the University of Pittsburgh team, the CILE sponsored and helped prepare teams from the University of Belgrade, the University of Prishtina, Donetsk National University, and Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University. CILE Assistant Director Mark Walter made several training

trips to assist the team coaches, all of whom are CILE alumni. **Milena Multinović (LL.M. '02)** coached the team from the University of Belgrade, Serbia & Montenegro. The University of Prishtina, Kosovo team was coached by **Vjosa Osmani**, a graduate of the School of Law's English for Lawyers program and a 2005 LL.M. candidate. For the two Ukrainian teams, **Daniil Fedorchuk (LL.M. '01)** coached the Donetsk National University team and **Alexiy Kostromov**, a 2002–03 alum of the Junior Faculty Development Program at the University of Pittsburgh, coached the Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University team.

The Vis competition, cosponsored by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), has become

a mecca for international arbitrators and experts on the U.N. Sales Convention. Pitt's leading role in scholarship on the convention regularly is indicated by the number of teams citing articles from the *Journal of Law and Commerce* in their memoranda. Sheehan and Stockstill's Respondent's Memorandum is online at www.cisg.law.pace.edu/cisg/moot/awards11.html.

The Pitt Niagara team consisting of **Richard Birch (JD '04)**, **Catherine Nadirov (JD '04)**, **Zak Shusterman (JD '05)**, and **Cathy Wittmeyer (JD '04)** also demonstrated superior writing abilities by winning the Best Applicant Memorial Award at the competition hosted by Loyola University Chicago in March 2004. The Niagara International Law Moot Court Competition is cosponsored by the Canada-United States Law Institute and the Center for Canadian-United States Law. It focuses on legal issues of particular importance to Canadian and American residents of the Great Lakes region. Topics are based on actual past conflicts between the two countries. The 2004 problem involved the cross-border legal dimensions of international parental child abductions and the application of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. Nineteen universities from the United States and Canada competed in this year's competition.



James Stockstill and Kerry Sheehan compete in the Vienna VIS Moot Competition.

Visiting Professors Add to Curriculum Diversity

The University of Pittsburgh School of Law and the Center for International Legal Education hosted four talented visiting professors over the course of the past year. In fall 2003, **Professor Joachim Herrmann** of the University of Augsburg, Germany, returned to the School of Law to teach for the fifth time. His course in Comparative Criminal Procedure drew a strong class of 25 students. His visit to the School of Law was cosponsored by the University's exchange relationship with the University of Augsburg, the University Center for International Studies (UCIS), and CILE.

During the spring 2004 term, **Professor Bernhard Schloh** taught an Introduction

to European Union Law course to 37 students. Schloh is professor emeritus at the Vrije Universiteit Brussel Faculty of Law and a former legal counselor at the Council of the European Union in Brussels. This was Schloh's second visit to teach at the School of Law. During his visit, Schloh provided special lectures on "European Union Constitutional Prospects" and "When Is a Majority Not a Majority? Political and Legal Reflections on the European Constitution."

Also returning to Pittsburgh during the spring 2004 term was former Heinz Fellow **Geeta Ramaseshan**, a human rights litigator from India. Ramaseshan

taught International Human Rights Law and presented a public lecture on "Terrorism and Human Rights: The Indian Experience." She was able to share her expertise as a special public prosecutor for India's Criminal Bureau of Investigation.

A second University of Augsburg visitor, **Professor Volker Behr**, returned to the School of Law in the spring term to join Professor Ronald Brand in his Transnational Litigation course. He also participated in a CILE-sponsored mini-symposium on punitive damages in U.S. courts and their reception abroad.

Tenth LL.M. Class Arrives

The LL.M. Class of 2005 continues the tradition of diversity and academic strength that now marks 10 years of the Program for Foreign Law Graduates.

Jelena Arsić (Serbia and Montenegro) comes to Pittsburgh from the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law, where she received her bachelor's degree in law in 2004. During her final year of law school, she served as a teaching assistant for a course on Alternative Dispute Resolution and Family Mediation at the University of Belgrade. Arsić hopes to return to Belgrade to teach courses in civil law and family law. She is the recipient of LL.M. fellowships from the U.S. Department of State linkage grant between the Universities of Pittsburgh and Belgrade and the CILE.

Leonardo Cortes (Nicaragua) is a 2001 graduate of the Universidad Americana in Managua, Nicaragua, and has served as a legal adviser at the City Hall in Managua for the past three years. He plans to focus on financial and banking law.

Nataliya Dromina (Ukraine) has been the chief specialist and acting head of the International Department of the High Council of Justice in Kyiv, Ukraine. A 2001 graduate with distinction of the Odessa National Academy of Law, Dromina has published several articles on human rights in Ukraine. She is the recipient of a Muskie Fellowship.

Matthias Grabmair (Germany) is a graduate of the University of Augsburg, Germany. He is the recipient of scholarships from the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation, the University of Pittsburgh, and the German Academic Exchange (DAAD). While at Augsburg, Grabmair was a member of the faculty council and the student parliament, chief editor of the law school magazine, and a member of Augsburg's Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court team.

Aleksandra Jurewicz (Poland) is a 2003 graduate of the Uniwersytet Jagiellonski in Poland. She interned in two law firms in New York during the summers of 2001 and 2002. In 2003, she participated in a two-month program at Aristotle University in Greece. She is the recipient of an Alcoa Scholarship.

Linda Khaemba (Kenya) received her Bachelor of Laws degree in 2000 from Moi University in Eldoret, Kenya, where she

was assistant editor of the *Moi University Court of Appeal Law Reports*. After graduation, she joined the law faculty as graduate assistant. Khaemba is the recipient of a CILE Fellowship and a Franklin West Housing Fellowship.

Ardit Memeti (Macedonia) received his Bachelor of Laws degree in 2003 from Justinian Prvi Law Faculty in Skopje, Macedonia. Most recently, he has served as the national rule of law officer for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) field station and the administrative manager for the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in Tetovo, Macedonia. He is the recipient of a Ron Brown Fellowship.

Vjosa Osmani (Kosovo) is a 2004 law graduate of the University of Prishtina Faculty of Law, where she was a member of the 2003 Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot team. For the past four years, she has been a legal interpreter with the U.N. Department of Justice in Kosovo. Osmani has been awarded a tuition scholarship by the University Center for International Studies (UCIS). She also received a scholarship from the Center for Russian and East European Studies (REES) and the CILE through a grant funded by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs NIS Colleges and University Partnership Program.

Korab Rexhepi (Kosovo) graduated from the University of Prishtina Faculty of Law in 2001, and has worked as a legal

assistant with the United Nations Mission in Kosovo. He has published several articles on human rights law and international private law in Kosovo. He is the recipient of a scholarship from Center for Russian and East European Studies (REES) and the CILE through a grant funded by the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs NIS Colleges and University Partnership Program and by the University Center for International Studies.

Natalia Skvortsova (Russia) received her law degree from Ivanovo State University in Ivanovo, Russia in 2001. Most recently, she worked for the *Wall Street Reporter* magazine in New York.

Michelle Todescato (Brazil) is a 1999 law graduate of the Universidade do Vale do Itajai, Brazil. She has specialized in labor law, working for Empresa Brasileira de Vigilância as an attorney and the Labor Court of Appeals and the Central Bank of Brazil for the State of Santa Catarina as a legal trainee. Todescato is the recipient of an Alcoa Scholarship.

Meihua Xu (China) received her Bachelor of Arts in Law in 2002 from Waseda University in Tokyo, Japan. In 1998, Xu, a native of Qitaihe, a small city in the northern part of China, was one of only two foreign students admitted to Waseda University, where she was awarded a scholarship by the Japanese Ministry of Education for four consecutive years. Xu is the recipient of an Alcoa Scholarship.



LL.M. Class of 2005 visits Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater.

McLean Lecturer Considers Use of Force and Law



Charlotte Ku presents the 12th Annual McLean Lecture on World Law.

Charlotte Ku, executive vice president and executive director of the American Society of International Law, delivered the 12th Annual McLean Lecture on World Law on January 14, 2004. Her lecture, "International Law and the Use of Force: Assessing the Elements of Global Governance," was cosponsored by the World Federalist Association of Pittsburgh and CILE. Ku holds MA, MALD, and PhD degrees from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. Her professional career spans positions in education, nonprofit organizations, and legislative office.

Special Lectures Deal with War Crimes and Genocide

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Three visitors to the School of Law during the 2003–04 academic year provided unique perspectives on issues of war crimes and human rights in ethnic conflict. In October 2003, University of Belgrade Law Professor Stevan Lilic, who was also a member of the Serbian Parliament, presented "Ending the Milosevic Era: Constitutional Challenges in Serbia and Montenegro." Professor Lilic, a respected figure in the anti-war and civil rights movement in Serbia during the 1990s, was elected to the Serbian Parliament in

2000. He was a visiting professor at the University of Pittsburgh in 2002 and 1992–93 and has been instrumental in the State Department-funded partnership between the Belgrade and Pitt law faculties. Lilic's lecture was cosponsored by CILE and the Center for Russian and East European Studies.

During the spring 2004 term, two experts on international human criminal issues provided lectures in conjunction with courses taught by Professor Elena Baylis. Brenda Sue Thornton, former

prosecutor for the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) and the U.N. prosecutions in East Timor, lectured on "Prosecuting War Criminals in Rwanda and East Timor" on April 7. Thornton is now an attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice's anti-terrorism unit. Yeheneu Tsegaye, former assistant dean and a lecturer in law at the Faculty of Law of Addis Ababa University in Ethiopia, discussed "Ethiopia's Genocide Trials" on March 17.

Flechtner Named UNCITRAL National Correspondent

In June 2004, Professor Harry Flechtner was named by the U.S. Department of State to be one of two national correspondents from the United States to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). In this capacity, he will be responsible for tracking U.S. decisions on UNCITRAL-sponsored treaties and model laws such as the U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) and the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration.

Flechtner will prepare abstracts of decisions for submission to UNCITRAL, where they will be published in the "CLOUT" (Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts) system for use by researchers. He will also participate in other activities to promote understanding of UNCITRAL-sponsored activities.

As a part of his duties, Flechtner will attend the annual UNCITRAL meetings each July in New York and Vienna. He is looking forward to undertaking these new responsibilities. "For me," he said, "being a national correspondent means having a

unique opportunity to increase understanding of the CISG and other UNCITRAL-initiatives worldwide—and, indirectly, to increase global understanding of the U.S. legal system. It also provides me with a very important opportunity to become more familiar with the work of UNCITRAL, an agency that has already had a major impact on my field of scholarly interest and whose influence on commercial law worldwide appears to be growing."

An Interview with Milena Milutinović: An LL.M. Graduate Making a Difference

Milena Milutinović graduated from the LL.M. Program in 2002, Magna Cum Laude. She is now a teaching assistant in international commercial law and insurance law at the University of Belgrade Faculty of Law and legal consultant for The Services Group at the USAID WTO Accession Project for Serbia and Montenegro. An avid rower, Milutinović is a former member of the Yugoslav national rowing team.

Please tell me about your background and family life.

I was born and raised in Belgrade, Serbia. My parents are also lawyers. My mother is a Supreme Court judge, and my father is an attorney. I have a younger brother who just graduated from high school and has now passed an entrance exam for the law school.

Why did you decide to study law?

Living in a family of lawyers has pretty much determined my interest in this area. Some American series, such as “LA Law,” contributed to that, as well. Even as a kid, I always felt the urge to be an advocate for other people’s rights. I guess I haven’t changed much since my early childhood.

How did you find out about the University of Pittsburgh?

In May 2000, the University of Pittsburgh organized a human rights law course and the English for Lawyers (EFL) course at the Belgrade Law School. That was the first opportunity I had to learn about the American system of education and to consider studying abroad.

What prompted you to choose the University of Pittsburgh?

The Pittsburgh cooperation agreement with Belgrade was one of the factors that influenced my decision-making. I also really enjoyed the above mentioned classes. I found that Pittsburgh offered a lot of interesting classes that I wanted to take, especially in the area of international commercial law. Also, it sounded remarkable to meet and learn from some of the most distinguished people in this

area of law—Professor Ronald Brand and Professor Harry Flechtner.

In Pittsburgh, what was your favorite class?

It is difficult to name only one of the classes as my favorite, since I really enjoyed all of them. But I guess that the International Business Transactions class sticks out as the No. 1, together with International Sales Seminar.

I have to point out that these are the subjects, along with Insurance Law, that I teach at the University of Belgrade. I must add that the Pitt experience helped me to enhance the syllabus for my class and lecturing style.

Have you stayed in contact with classmates?

Yes. I’ve stayed in contact with some of my classmates. Some of them have come to visit me in Belgrade. Some of them I went to see in their home countries. It is the most beautiful experience that studying in Pittsburgh provides: a most diverse environment and truly wonderful people.

What do you remember most from your LL.M. program?

People are always what make the difference. I remember all those lovely faces that I saw every day for a year in Pitt’s law school and all the fun we had during that time.

What were the high points/low points of your LL.M. program?

Honestly, the program was almost perfect. It is really difficult to find low points and I’m not going to waste time by trying to do so. But I need to emphasize that the highest point of the LL.M. program was the assistance provided by all of those administering the program. The amount of support we received from these people was tremendous and I’m extremely grateful to them for that.

Did the LL.M. program meet your expectations? Why?

Completely. I tend to say that in one year at Pitt’s law school, I learned more than in four years at Belgrade’s law school. And, in the three-month internship provided for



Professor Brand and Milena Milutinović.

me by the law school, I learned more than in five of studying.

Why?

Well, the American system of education, the Socratic method of teaching, the case study approach...all of these things make the law easier to understand. The students are therefore more equipped to practice after they graduate. The internship, of course, is invaluable as it gives you the opportunity to apply all the knowledge you have gained during the course of studies. For me, my internship with Westinghouse Electric Company gave me remarkable satisfaction and fulfillment.

How has the University of Pittsburgh had an impact on your career?

I would say that University of Pittsburgh has, for the most part, determined the course of my career. First of all, it contributed a great deal to my education, especially in the area of international commercial law, which is the subject that I teach at the university here in Belgrade.

Second of all, it helped me improve the teaching methodology for my classes and it has helped me develop a better course for my students. In the classes that I teach, I have changed the focus of teaching from in-class lecturing to question-and-answer discussions of the assigned material and case studies. It is my opinion that this approach enables students to take an important part in presenting and understanding the subject matter of the course. I encourage classroom discussions and provide students with an opportunity to

Continued on page 18

Interview continued

meet practitioners and to discuss various legal issues with them.

It also proved to be a good opportunity for students to learn about internship and full-time employment possibilities. I encourage students to use Internet-based resources and keep daily contact with them through a group e-mail account that we have established. Additionally, I teach them how to write official legal documents in English and how to use and cite foreign literature. During the course of the semester, based on my own experience, I help students prepare the documentation necessary to apply for graduate studies at various universities. I have also organized various roundtables, student debates, and trial simulations from the area of international trade and international commercial law.

Being affiliated with the University of Pittsburgh has also helped me obtain a better position in the faculty environment. For the past year, I have been a member of the working group to reform the Law Faculty's curriculum and syllabus and a member of the Board for International Cooperation at the University. This position enables

me to advocate for an improved academic environment by proposing to incorporate all the positive experiences I had studying in the United States into the courses we offer and the way in which we teach those courses.

Last, but not least, the University of Pittsburgh also got me involved in the William C. Vis Moot Competition for law students, which has become one of the most important aspects of my work at the Law Faculty here in Belgrade—coaching and preparing a team of students for international competition in international sales and international arbitration law.

Please tell me about your work with the WTO Accession Project.

In September 2002, upon my return from Pittsburgh, I started working as the legal consultant for the USAID-sponsored WTO Accession Project for Serbia and Montenegro. My job includes reviewing and commenting on the existing legislation relevant to the WTO accession process; reviewing and commenting on amendments drafted by relevant governmental entities; taking part in drafting teams of

governmental entities; reviewing translations of legal texts; drafting amendments and new legislation; and assisting international consultants in understanding the domestic legal system, tradition, and the environment.

Are there recent cases, legal issues, or projects that you care to discuss?

The most important “pieces” of legislation that I participated in drafting are the Financial Leasing Law (enacted in May 2003 in Serbia), Foreign Trade Law (enacted in April 2004 in Montenegro, pending adoption in Serbia), Law on International Commercial Arbitration (pending adoption in Serbia), and a set of eight intellectual property-related laws that are adopted by the Union government, but still pending adoption in the Parliament.

Do you have any advice to offer prospective LL.M. students?

Law schools are not as difficult as you've heard. Learn from people, not just from books. Find some time to have fun and party...work will come easier afterwards.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Jaime Burchianti (JD '05) was awarded a Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship (FLASF) for the 2004–05 academic year by the Center for Latin American Studies.

Erica Burgess (JD '05) was awarded a Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship (FLASF) for the 2004–05 academic year by the Center for Latin American Studies.

Jennifer Hanlin (JD '05) was awarded a Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship (FLASF) for the 2004–05 academic year by the Center for Russian and East European Studies.

Andrew Neal (JD '05) was asked by the Athens Institute for Education and Research (ATINER) to be a reviewer/editor for scholarly articles submitted to the group for publication. Neal presented his paper, “A More Level Playing Field? The European



Andrew Neal in Athens, Greece.

Electronic Value Added Tax (E-VAT) and Its Effect on U.S. Corporations,” in May 2004 at a conference on International Economic and Political Affairs hosted by ATINER in Athens. His article of the same title will be published in volume I of the *Pittsburgh Tax Review* this fall.

Elizabeth Shackelford (JD '06) was awarded a Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship (FLASF) for the 2004–05 academic year by the Center for Russian and East European Studies.

Gregory Walker (JD '06) published his article, “‘Doing Business’ in Montreal: The Effects of the Addition of ‘Fifth Forum’ under the Montreal Convention,” in the summer 2004 issue of the *Penn State International Law Review*.

The following students received support from the CILE for internships, study, and related activities abroad:

Internships:

Nashwin Ali (JD '05) Dhaka, Bangladesh—“Ain o Salish Kendro,” a human rights NGO.

Michelle Bretzing (JD '05) Macedonia and Serbia—World Health Organization.

Jeanette Hahn (JD '06) Belgrade, Serbia—World Trade Organization/U.S. Agency for International Development.

Jennifer Rellis (JD '06) Belgrade, Serbia—Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

Elizabeth Shackelford (JD '06) Prishtina,

Kosovo—American Bar Association/
Central European and Eurasian Law
Initiative.

Anjali Soi (JD '06) New Dehli, India—
Human Rights Law Network.

James Stockstill (JD '05) Prishtina,
Kosovo—Criminal Defence Resource Center.

Jeremiah Webb (JD '06) Brazil—
law firm internship.

Semester Abroad:

Jonathan Boroski (JD '04) Germany—
Bucerius Law School.

Paul Clermont (JD '04) Japan—
Kyushu University.

James Conway (JD '05) Australia—
Bond University.

Elisha Peconi (JD '05) Australia and
New Zealand—Thomas M. Cooley Law
School.

Jennifer Hanlin (JD '06) Ukraine—
Dontesk National University, spring 2004.

Ravi Reddy (JD '06) United Kingdom—
LL.M. Program.

Margaret Rover (JD '05) France—
Université d'Aix-Marseille.

D. Wesley Rist (JD '05) United

Kingdom—University of the West of England.

Holly Wilkinson (JD '05) United
Kingdom—University of Tulsa.

Summer Study Abroad:

Monte Bogatz (JD '06) Austria—
St. Mary's University.

Pei Ling Chen (JD '06) Beijing,
China—Duquesne University.

Mark Faccenda (JD '06) United
Kingdom, Netherlands and Switzerland—
Syracuse University.

Ha Eun D. Kim (JD '06) Seoul, South
Korea—Santa Clara University and legal
internship.

Terry Lin (JD '06) Pacific Rim—
University of Pittsburgh Law at Sea.

James Miller (JD '06) Pacific Rim—
University of Pittsburgh Law at Sea.

Melissa Norfleet (JD '06) South
Africa—University of Florida.

Dami Park (JD '06) Seoul, South
Korea—Santa Clara University and legal
internship.

Sarah Pope (JD '06) Pacific Rim—
University of Pittsburgh Law at Sea.

Zak Shusterman (JD '05) Brussels,

Belgium—University of Georgia.

Andrew Sokol (JD '06) Pacific Rim—
University of Pittsburgh Law at Sea.

James Sokol (JD '06) Pacific Rim—
University of Pittsburgh Law at Sea.

JaCina Stanton (JD '05) England—
Tulane University.

Justine Stefanelli (JD '05) Brussels,
Belgium—University of Georgia.

Debrina Washington (JD '05)
England—Tulane University.

Cynthia Yializis (JD '06) Ireland and
Belgium—University of Tulsa.

Other:

Shannon Carter (JD '06) Sweden—
University of Uppsala; courses in Swedish
on history and politics.

Francesco Mazzotta (JD '05) Vienna,
Austria—Arbitrator at Vis International
Arbitration Moot Competition, spring 2004.

Andrew Neal (JD '05) Greece—
presentation of paper at the second
International Conference on European and
International Political Affairs at the Athens
Institute for Education and Research.

FACULTY ACTIVITIES

A Year in Review

Professor Kevin Ashley delivered two invited talks in November 2003: "Do Case-Based Models of Legal Reasoning Fit in a Civil Law Context?" at the Workshop on Case-Based Reasoning, University of Maastricht, the Netherlands, and "Applying Scientific Hypothesis Testing to Predict Case Outcomes: The Predictive Role of Legal Concepts" at the Catholic University of Leuven, Belgium. He also served as a referee for PhD candidate Bram Roth at the University of Maastricht School of Law, The Netherlands, whose thesis was entitled "Case-Based Reasoning in the Law: A Formal Theory of Reasoning by Case Comparison." He spoke on "Case-Based Models of Legal Reasoning in a Civil Law Context," at the February 2004 International Congress of Comparative Cultures and Legal Systems of the Instituto de Investigaciones Juridicas, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico City.

Professor Elena Baylis moderated a discussion of Rwanda's gacaca courts at the Kabak Conference on Conflict Resolution at Pitt on October 10. She spoke on crimes against humanity and victims' rights for a panel at the ABA Criminal Justice Section's annual meeting in Washington, D.C., on November 14, 2003, and moderated a discussion on international human rights law at a Junior International Law Scholars Roundtable held by the University of Virginia Law School on December 5 and 6 in Washington, D.C. Professor Baylis's op-ed, "Sadaam's Accomplices Must Be Tried," was published in *The Contra Costa Times* (January 4, 2004) and other newspapers. In March 2004, Professor Baylis gave a work in progress talk at Case Western University Law School. Professor Baylis spoke on suicide terrorism at the Law and Society Meeting in Chicago in May and at the Evil, Law and the State Conference at Oxford University in England in July. In

June 2004, she taught a course in Minority Group Protection in Prishtina, Kosovo. Professor Baylis has been elected to the Board of Directors of Brother's Brother Foundation, a Pittsburgh-based organization that sends donated textbooks and medical supplies to schools, hospitals, and other organizations around the world. Her article, "Beyond Rights: Ethnic Conflict and Legal Process," will be published in the *Michigan Journal of International Law*.

Professor Ronald Brand participated in the State Department's Ukraine-USA Educational Partnerships Workshop in Pereyaslav Khmelnytsky, Ukraine on October 17–19, 2003. Prior to the workshop, Brand and Mark Walter met in Kyiv with officers of the Ukrainian Bar Association, LL.M. alumni, and members of the Private International Law Department at the Kyiv Taras Shevchenko National University Institute of International Relations. On October

24, Professor Brand presented a talk on the negotiation of a choice of court convention at the Hague Conference on Private International Law as part of a panel at the International Law Weekend 2003, sponsored by the American Branch of the International Law Association in New York. On November 15, Professor Brand was the lead speaker, providing "A View from the United States," at a Round Table on the 1999 Hague Preliminary Draft Convention on Jurisdiction and Foreign Judgments, held at the Istituto di Diritto Internazionale at the University of Milan, Italy. On December 1–9, he participated in The Hague, Netherlands, as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Hague Conference on Private International Law Special Commission negotiating a Convention on Choice of Court Agreements. On February 4, 2004, Professor Brand presented a work in progress talk to the faculty of the University of Maryland School of Law on "Considering the Future of U.S.-EU Relationships in Private Law and Private International Law: The Hague Conference Choice of Court Convention and Beyond." On February 7, he attended the American Law Institute Joint Meeting of the Advisers and Members Consultative Group for International Jurisdiction and Judgments in Philadelphia. On May 7, Professor Brand spoke on "The Role of Private Law and Private International Law in the United States," at a conference on Private Law, Private International Law,

and Judicial Cooperation in the EU-U.S. Relationship, sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh European Union Center, the Center for International Legal Education, and the Institute for European Studies of Brussels. On June 2–10, he taught a course on International Business Transactions at the University of Prishtina Law Faculty in Prishtina, Kosovo, as part of the Pitt-Prishtina Summer School program.

Professor Brand has been named a member of the Provost's International Services Advisory Committee, and a member of the Advisory Board for the University's Global Studies Program. Two books for which Professor Brand is a co-editor were published in 2004: *Beyond the Draft UNCITRAL Digest: Cases, Analysis and Unresolved Issues in the U.N. Sales Convention*, with Franco Ferrari and Harry Flechtner (Sellier European Publishers and Sweet & Maxwell), and *International Civil Dispute Resolution* with Charles S. Baldwin IV, David Epstein, and Michael Wallace Gordon (West Group). Professor Brand also published "A Global Convention on Choice of Court Agreements" in *10 ILSA Journal of International & Comparative Law* 345 (2004); and "The Hague Conference Working Group Draft Text on Choice of Court Agreements" in *V Yearbook of Private International Law* 35 (2004).

Professor Douglas Branson served as plaintiff's expert witness in 2003 in *Doel/Roe v. Unocal*, a case involving claims of forced labor, rape, and genocide in the

construction of a natural gas pipeline from platforms in the Adaman Sea to power plants outside of Bangkok. In March 2004, Professor Branson addressed the Malaysian Corporate Governance Institute in Kuala Lumpur on "Trends in Board Composition and Structure" and on "Enron and Its Aftermath." He also gave the latter address to a LexisNexis conference on corporate governance in Sydney, Australia in early September 2003. In March 2004 he spoke at Cardozo Law School and the University of Alabama School of Law on "Holding Multinational Corporations Accountable: the Litigation Alternative Under the Alien Tort Claims Act."

Professor Branson's article on "The Social Responsibility of Multinational Corporations" appeared in the *Bond Law Review* (Australia). His review of Larry Mitchell's *Corporate Irresponsibility: America's Newest Export* will appear in the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review*. He has completed two books: *Questions and Answers on Business Organizations* (LexisNexis) and *Understanding Corporate Law* (Matthew Bender).

Professor John Burkoff taught a three-week Introduction to United States Law course at the University of Ghent during the 2004 spring term, and spent a research sabbatical in Paris. He has recently published three books with West Publishing: *Concise Principles of Criminal Procedure; Criminal Procedure* (second edition); and *Criminal Offenses & Defenses in Pennsylvania* (fifth edition—now available on WESTLAW).

Professor Pat Chew spoke on "The Role of Culture in International Conflict Resolution: Cultural Relativism and the Rule of Law" at the October 10–11 Kabeck Conference on International Conflict Resolution, sponsored by the University Center for International Studies and the Graduate School for Public and International Affairs. She also presented "Update on the Status of Asian Pacific American Law Faculty" at the Conference of Asian Pacific Law Faculty at Boston College on October 17–18. She spoke on the "Rule of Law in China" at the Ohio State Law School, and her article, "Pervasiveness of Culture in Conflict," was published in the spring 2004 issue of *Journal of Legal Education*.

Professor Vivian Curran spoke on "Le plurijuridisme et la convergence entre



Professor Ronald Brand teaches an International Business Transactions class to University of Prishtina law students in Kosovo.

le droit commun et civil" at the Law Faculty of Aix-en-Provence on September 5, 2003. Her talk will be published in a volume of the Presses universitaires d'Aix-en-Provence. On March 29, 2004, she gave a talk to the faculty at the Ohio State Law School on "Possibilities for European Law Integration." On April 19, she spoke to the Cardozo Law School faculty on "Comparative Perspectives of a European Court of Human Rights Decision on Assisted Suicide." On July 15, she gave a talk at the Law Faculty of the Univ. of Paris on comparative legal methodology. Professor Curran is the chair of the Comparative Law section of the American Association of Law Schools, where in January she also will give a presentation to the section on "Educating Lawyers for Transnational Challenges." Professor Curran is the current book review editor and member of the Executive Editorial Board of the *American Journal of Comparative Law*. She was elected second vice president of the U.S. Chapter of the International Association of Legal Methodology, and is a member of the International Academy of Comparative Law. She currently also is secretary of the American Society of Comparative Law.

Professor Curran's article, "Racism's Past and Law's Future," is forthcoming in *Vermont Law Review*. Her article, "Law's Past and Europe's Future," will be published in the *German Law Review*; her chapter, "The Pursuit of Law," will be published in *Harmonizing Law in an Era of Globalization* (Larry Backer, ed., Carolina Academic Press); and her essay, "The Right to Property (USA)," will be published in *Fundamental Rights in Europe and North-America* (Albrecht Weber, ed., Kluwer Int.). She currently is writing "Comparative Law and Language," to be published in the *Oxford Handbook of Comparative Law* (Mathias Reinmann & Reinhard Zimmermann, eds., Oxford University Press); and her book *Core Questions of Comparative Law* (translated from the German by Bernhard Grossfeld) will be published soon.

Professor Harry Flechtner published *Beyond the Draft UNCITRAL Digest: Cases, Analysis and Unresolved Issues in the U.N. Sales Convention* (with Franco Ferrari and Ronald A. Brand, Sellier European Law Publishers, 2004). Professor Flechtner's chapter in the book was entitled "Buyer's

Obligation to Give Notice of Lack of Conformity (Articles 38, 39, 40 and 44)." In June 2004, Professor Flechtner was appointed to be one of two "National Correspondents" from the United States to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), and attended sessions of the UNCITRAL annual meeting at the U.N. in New York. In July 2004, Professor Flechtner spoke at the Eighth Circuit Judicial Conference in Rapid City, S.D., in a panel on "International Law and the Federal Courts."

Professor Flechtner received credits (for both bass and backup vocals) on a November 2003 Jay Hitt Christmas CD called "Jay to the World." He also plays upright bass on four tracks of the recently released Jay Hitt CD entitled "Through the Window."

Associate Dean Darryll Jones was a guest on October 4, 2003, on the Bloomberg Radio Talk Show, "Simply Put," where he spoke about Military Commissions. On October 28, he was interviewed by the Australian Broadcasting Corporation regarding Military Commissions established to try terror suspects detained at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. He was also interviewed by the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press and the *Miami Herald* regarding the procedures to be applied to Military Tribunals established to try Al Qaeda and Taliban suspected terrorists. Associate Dean Jones is one of only two civilians in the United States designated to act as civilian defense counsel by the Department of Defense's Office of Military Commissions. His article, "The Neglected Role of International Altruistic Investment in the Chinese Transition Economy," was published in April 2004, in the *George Washington International Law Review*.

Professor Jules Lobel gave presentations on his recently published book, *Success Without Victory*, at Chicago, Stanford, Berkeley, Boston University, Columbia, NYU, New York Law School, New College, and Suffolk Law Schools, as well as to community and legal organizations. He spoke at a national ACLU conference on the domestic implementation of international human rights held at the Carter Center in Atlanta, and made a presentation on "The War with Iraq and the Future of the United Nations" to the National Lawyers Guild's National

Convention in Minneapolis. A paper based on the latter presentation will be published by the *Guild Practitioner*. Professor Lobel spoke in Pittsburgh at a forum on the USA Patriot Act sponsored by the League of Women Voters and at another forum on the same subject at Robert Morris College. His op-ed on civil liberties and the war on terrorism was published in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* and another op-ed on the war in Iraq was published in the *Christian Science Monitor* and reprinted in various papers around the country. *The Chronicle of Higher Education* published an edited and somewhat expanded version of the first chapter of his book, *Success Without Victory*.

Professor Lobel coauthored an amicus brief in the *Padilla* case that made the arguments adopted by the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, worked on the petitioner's brief in the Guantanamo case before the Supreme Court, and is one of the lawyers representing Maher Arar (the Canadian businessman detained at JFK Airport and rendered to Syria, where he was tortured) in his recent action filed in federal court in New York. Professor Lobel also argued a case involving a super-maximum security prison in Ohio before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Professor John Parry has been a frequent commentator in local and national media on issues relating to torture and the war on terror. His chapter, "Escalation and Necessity: Defining Torture at Home and Abroad," will be published in *Torture* (Oxford University Press) in fall 2004. Professor Parry helped organize an international conference in July at Mansfield College, Oxford University, on Evil, Law and the State. He gave the keynote address, titled "Pain, Interrogation, and the Body: State Violence and the Law of Torture."

Linda Tashbook was named a Fulbright Senior Specialist in May 2004. She serves on the Editorial Advisory Board for *West's Encyclopedia of American Law*.

Professor Rhonda Wasserman spoke at the plenary session of the American Bar Association Family Law Section meeting on April 30, 2004, on private international law issues that arise in the international family law context, including jurisdiction, choice of law, enforcement of foreign judgments, and parallel proceedings. The program was entitled "Jet Set Divorce: Issues for a Borderless Society."

ALUMNI NEWS

Jonathan Boroski (JD '04) received a DAAD (Germany Academic Exchange Service) scholarship to study German law for eight months at the University of Tübingen, the Ministry of the Interior and Justice of North Rhine Westphalia, and law firms in the Düsseldorf area in Germany.

Ed Brown (JD '81) has recently been assigned to the State Department's Office of European Regional Affairs, Washington, D.C., where he works on economic and trade issues concerning the European Union. He has been a foreign service officer in the Department of State since 1987.

Adolfo O. Céspedes (LL.M. '01) is currently secretary general of the Development and Decentralization Institute in Lima, Perú. In January, he published an article in the *Juridical Magazine of Perú*, "The legal decentralized regional framework for public investments in Perú." A book is also forthcoming. Céspedes is also one of the first lawyers in Perú to specialize in the protection against natural and technological disasters and is currently working on developing safety regulations in this field. His article, "Legal responsibilities of the local governments concerning civil protection issues," was published in the *Juridical Magazine of Perú* in May 2004.

Eva Col Debella (LL.M. '03) is currently writing a book discussing themes of private and public international law. It will analyze the application of international law in cases and events around the world in the last decade.

Daniil Fedorchuk (LL.M. '01) completed the degree of Candidate of Legal Studies (roughly similar to a PhD or an SJD degree in law), and was subsequently elected to a five-year term as an associate professor of law at the Department of Civil Law and Procedure, Economics and Law Faculty, Donetsk National University in Ukraine. Fedorchuk also recently returned from the John Smith Fellowship program where, for six weeks, he was exposed to the Scottish and English experience of building open democratic societies. During this fellowship, he notes that he "met with the

highest British officials of present and past (such as Robin Cook, Lord George Robertson, Baroness Helen Kennedy), MPs, NGO and party leaders, judges, representatives of health care, education system, academics, etc." In London, he said, "our group was received by Prime Minister Tony Blair at 10 Downing Street and by Chancellor of Exchequer Gordon Brown at 11 Downing Street. The Downing Street 10 reception was also attended by the President of Georgia Mikhail Saakashvili." Fedorchuk began a two-month internship with the WTO Appellate Division Body in Geneva, Switzerland, in September.

Yanpin Hu (LL.M. '02) is working for Alpine Electronics of America Inc. as the staff attorney for China affairs reporting to the senior manager, Legal and Intellectual Property Department in Iwaki, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.

Evelyn Kamau (LL.M. '02) completed her 2003 internship at the Center for Constitutional Rights in New York, and a six-month internship at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (UN-ICTR) in Arusha, where she was assigned to the Office of the Prosecutor. She is now in New Delhi, India, serving as the project officer for East Africa for the Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative.

Sofia Kokkini (LL.M. '99, JD '03) is an associate with Weltman Weinberg & Reis Co. She works in the bankruptcy and legal action recovery departments of the firm's Pittsburgh office.

Ivana Krstić (LL.M. '03) currently teaches International Public Law and Human Rights at the University of Belgrade. During the summer of 2004, Krstic attended the Hague Academy of International Law. In October 2004, she will take part in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) expert course in Spain. In Belgrade, she will also be lecturing on international standards in environmental protection, and training people from the NGO sector and government ministries to work with displaced persons. Krstic is com-

pleting a master's thesis on the "European Standards of the Prohibition of Torture and Other Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment."

John Kropf (JD '88) an attorney-advisor in the Department of Consular Affairs with the Office of the Legal Advisor at the U.S. Department of State, published "Turkmenistan visit renders bleak look" in *The Washington Times* on February 28, 2004. The article offers his reflections on a trip to Dashoguz, Turkmenistan in 2002 when he served as the U.S. Agency for International Development country representative in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan. Kropf is currently writing a book about his two-year stay in that country.

Victor Mosoti (LL.M. '01) is pursuing his SJD at the University of Wisconsin. His recent publications include: "The WTO Agreement on Government Procurement: a necessary evil in the legal strategy for development in the poor world?" in the *University of Pennsylvania Journal of International Economic Law* and "The New Partnership for Africa's Development: institutional and legal challenges of investment promotion" in the *University of San Diego International Law Journal*.

George Novak (JD '88) serves as lead research scientist at the George Washington University Aviation Institute and is program administrator for the International Summits on Aviation Safety & Security. He has more than 15 years of experience in international aviation matters, beginning his career as a senior FAA attorney specializing in international aviation matters.

Alex Osuna González (LL.M. '98) authored the recently published *Compraventa Internacional: Jurisprudencia y Problemas* (Tax Editores Unidos, SA de CV), the first text for teaching the U.N. Sales Convention in Mexico.

David Pawlak (JD/MA GSPIA '96) is an attorney-advisor in the NAFTA Arbitration Division in the Office of the Legal Advisor at the U.S. Department of State. On July 4, 2004, he married Biljana (Billy)

Bakic in Warsaw, Poland. When Pawlak was in the first year of the GSPIA portion of his JD-MA degree, he met Bakic, then a Master of Arts candidate in anthropology at the University of Pittsburgh, in Professor Lobel's International Law course. As neither of them were law students at the time, Pawlak said he "is indebted" to Professor Lobel for granting their requests to take his class. "Of course, it was a great class, and after all these years Billy and I are finally coming together!"

Georgia Post (LL.M. '99) is internal legal counsel for the Corporate Securities Department of Deutsche Bank A.G. in Frankfurt, Germany. Post received her Master of Business Administration from SIMT (Stuttgart Institute of Management and Technology) in May 2003.

Alexandre R. Rangel (LL.M. '99) is legal advisor to the international and immigration department of Fowler, White, Burnett, P.A., a law firm located in Miami, Fla. He is a member of the Venezuelan Bar.

Anna Ryzhova (LL.M. '03) works for Ukraine's WTO accession project, funded by USAID and performed by The Services Group of IBM Corporation. The project's goal is to ensure legal compliance of Ukrainian legislation with WTO requirements for the purposes of Ukraine's accession to the WTO. Ryzhova also reports that she represented a client in international commercial arbitration at the recognition stage of an award in Ukraine—she won this case.

Patricia Serracin Rickard (LL.M. '03) is a licensee contracts administrator for Europe, Africa, and Asia with Electrolux International Company. Last October, she married Robert Rickard.

Rami Shehadeh (LL.M. '98) was named chief of staff to the new prime minister of Palestine in April 2003. He reports that April–September 2003 was "a very interesting period" to work in the Prime Minister's Office. "In addition to all the day-to-day business of running a country (cabinet decisions, etc.), there were also the negotiations with Israel, the United States (including a visit to the White House), and the famous Arab Summit." In December 2003, after the prime minister's resignation, the UN General Assembly requested an Advisory Opinion from International Court of Justice (ICJ) on the wall that Israel is constructing in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Shehadeh was asked to join the Palestinian legal team to present Palestine's case before the International Court of Justice. At the end of January, Palestine submitted its written submission. Shehadeh notes, "the work was great, and the experience was even better." On February 23, 2004, the oral hearings began and lasted for three days. Palestine's submission is available on the ICJ's Web site (www.icj-cij.org). On July 9, 2004, the ICJ found, by 14 votes to one, that "[t]he construction of the wall being built by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and its associated regime, are contrary to international law." Before the issuance of the Advisory Opinion, Shehadeh reflected on the anticipated ruling:

"While there may not be much that Palestine can do with the ruling (absent international will), it is still a great development in the Palestine-Israel history. It is the first time that Israel [has] fail[ed] to prevent the case/conflict [from being] brought before an international body, especially a legal one. This will have an enormous impact I think. For the past three years of this ridiculous violence, people forgot that the conflict is about belligerent occupation, and began dealing and thinking about conflict as one between two states. This is not the case; we need to bring the conflict back to its origins—one of occupation governed by laws."

Todd Shenkin (JD '94) is now assistant general counsel for the Securities Investments Department of MetLife in Morristown, N.J.

Carla Silva (LL.M. '01) is a municipal attorney in Chile. She recently gave birth to her second child, a baby girl named Magdalena.

Caroline S. West (JD '94) joined the staff of the Center for International Legal Education in February 2004. She is also general counsel to Franklin West Inc., an apartment management company. She, her husband, and their infant son moved to Pittsburgh from Washington, D.C., where she had been serving as the assistant general counsel to the Broadcasting Board of Governors since 2000.

Erin Wick (JD '03) is law clerk to Justice Max Baer with the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.



LL.M. Class of 2004.



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