

GLOBAL AFFAIRS REVIEW

2019

The Transformative Power of Global Engagement



**DEAN THEODORE RUGER
DEAN and BERNARD G. SEGAL
PROFESSOR OF LAW**



Penn Law is at the forefront of global legal education. We build bridges with leading international organizations, academic institutions, world leaders, and policymakers that deepen our engagement with pressing global issues. Our faculty and students are engaged in cutting-edge research and real-world problem solving in foreign, comparative, and international law and are leaders in their fields.



INTRODUCTION

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP: A SEAT AT THE TABLE FOR PENN LAW STUDENTS

This week at the High-Level Political Forum at the UN, Secretary-General Guterres observed that all stakeholders, including academic institutions, must scale up the ambition and highlight the imperative of inclusion. He observed that mounting evidence illustrates the “transformative results of equality and inclusion,” particularly of women, in higher GDP, greater stability, and enhanced private sector performance and institutional effectiveness everywhere. At a testing time, when the values of inclusion could not be more important, both in our nation and around the world, Penn Law rises to the challenge.

Last year, our vision of “a seat at the table” brought Penn Law students together with leaders and global policymakers from around the world, from the President of Switzerland, Alain Berset, to the Foreign Minister of Egypt, H.E. Mohamed Orabi. This fall, thirteen Penn Law students will have the opportunity to sit at the boardroom table of Lubna Olayan, considered one of the world’s most successful businesswomen, and present her with their research on leadership and the global economy. The concept of a seat at the table correlates with **President Amy Gutmann’s vision of Penn’s educational diplomacy** and its transformative power in the world. Consistent with that vision, Penn Law students, faculty, and staff are engaged in a project of soft-power educational diplomacy that advances the role of legal education in designing and implementing global solutions to today’s most pressing challenges.

Conceptualized by Joseph Nye, “soft power” in diplomacy underscores the necessity of alliances, partnerships, and multilateralism. In an academic context, “soft power” can translate to the way in which Penn Law employs academic, public and private partnerships, institutional collaborations, and interactions with global leaders to share ideas and expand the frontiers of our legal education.

The real-world engagement of Penn Law faculty extends to addressing the large issues that threaten the very fabric of humanity. In an exciting development, earlier in the year, a federal appeals court revived a putative class action suit against French bank BNP Paribas brought by alleged victims of Sudan’s genocidal regime charging that the bank facilitated the regime’s commission of widespread atrocities. Professor Tobias Wolff represented the plaintiffs, twenty-one Sudanese refugees now living in the US, against BNP Paribas.

Recently, led by Professor Eric Feldman, Deputy Dean of International Programs, Penn Law forged a partnership with Hebrew University Law School, the leading Israeli law school. This partnership allows for student exchanges, study abroad, and faculty collaboration that will

enhance the cross-pollination of ideas and legal concepts. At a time of profound change in the Middle East, this partnership enhances Penn Law's engagement in geopolitical issues that can include peace building and conflict resolution.

Penn Law continued its collaborations with international agencies and multilateral institutions to shape global policy and practice. In the 2019 spring semester, a team of seven students engaged with the World Bank's Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative on a report for the Bank critically addressing the challenges and opportunities of digital ID for women in Nigeria and Tonga. Students also submitted a report to the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, Agnes Callamard, and the Ambassador to Rwanda, Valentine Rugwabiza, on mental disability and police brutality in Rwanda. Twenty-five Penn Law students presented policy briefs to UNDP, UN Women, and the Office of Legal Affairs at the UN on issues ranging from women and security to transnational family leave policies. And in a town hall meeting with Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Penn Law students took on the role of policymakers, presenting their ideas and policy considerations to address some of the great challenges of our time, from gender inequality to cyber security, to migration, to genocide. The Summer Global Human Rights Institute stretched the boundaries of Penn Law to work with non-law students and to engage with senior UN officials and policymakers.

Taking Penn Law to the world, last spring, a Global Research Seminar led by Professor Shyam Balganesh took Penn Law students to India to examine the discursive relationship between IP and development. This fall, an innovative Global Research Seminar will give students the opportunity to travel to Japan with Professor Feldman to examine emerging and pressing policy debates in Robotics and the Law. Against the backdrop of a changing Africa, Penn Law students will work with me and Professor Regina Austin in a first-of-its-kind fact-finding mission on access to justice in Gambia that will form part of a larger report of a multilateral institution.

Bringing the world to Penn Law, we will convene important world leaders and global thought leaders to engage with our next generation of leaders in the law. These leaders include: President Roza Otunbayeva, the former President of Kyrgyzstan who led her country through a peaceful transition to democracy; Justice Sisi Khampepe of the Constitutional Court of South Africa and formerly of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission; Ambassador Crystal Nix-Hines, the former US Ambassador to UNESCO; Sandie Okoro, General Counsel and the head of the Legal Vice Presidency of the World Bank; and Radhika Coomaraswamy, the former UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict and current member of the UN Fact-Finding Mission on Burma. Students will work closely with these leaders to develop case studies on women's leadership in the law. The idea is to ask difficult questions on women's underrepresentation in leadership in the law and imagine new strategies, policies, and institutional structures to help address those questions, all while amplifying the role of Penn Law in advancing global justice.

[Rangita de Silva de Alwis](#)

Associate Dean of International Affairs
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Penn Law's Soft Power Diplomacy: Building Bridges and Breaking Boundaries



Lubna Olayan, World's Preeminent Business Woman – a Force for Diversity and Inclusion



Lubna Olayan, one of the world's most preeminent business women

Rangita de Silva de Alwis's Workshop on Women and Leadership will meet with [Ms. Lubna Olayan](#) on October 11th in her boardroom in New York.

Diversity and Inclusion in The Olayan Group: A Leadership Vision and a Theory of Change

Introduction

My vision is of a country with a prosperous and diversified economy in which any Saudi citizen, irrespective of gender, can find a job in the field for which he or she is best qualified.”

- Lubna Olayan

Abu Mohammad Al Farabi, a tenth century Persian scholar known as the 'Second Master' (after Aristotle) has defined the virtuous society (*al-ijtima' al-fadil*) as one where people cooperate to achieve happiness as a collective good. Aristotle too discussed “arete” or virtue as an ethical concept in leadership. In 2017, in Davos at the World Economic Forum, Lubna Olayan described the values that drive “Responsible Business Leadership” as virtues in leadership. In asking the questions, what is a purpose-driven organization and what is responsible leadership, she said: “what we do need is a compass—a moral compass—a value system that is much more than a “compact.” She defined the moral compass as an obligation to society—one where the private sector saw itself on equal footing with the government in achieving the public good.

In 2004 at the Jeddah Economic Forum, Olayan debuted this concept of engaged corporations and the business community’s responsibility for the greater good at a segregated but high-level forum that included Presidents Bill Clinton and Erdogan.

The question she asked was provocative and ahead of the times: What are the obligations of the private sector to society?

“It means that we must work with our governments to foster and support educational systems of the highest quality and to define the appropriate academic and technical skill sets that will bring our educational curriculum into line with the demands of the 21st century workplace and enable us to be competitive in the region and the world.”

In sending out a clarion call to all other business leaders, she issued a challenge: women’s leadership is a business imperative and a public good, and “it means that jobs and career opportunities must be created and open to women, as well as men.”

While empowering women in the economy and closing gender gaps in the world of work are key to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Saudi Kingdom’s recent Vision 2030 also calls for women’s economic participation as a way to progress from an oil-dependent economy. Vision 2030 aims to increase the percentage of women in the workforce from 22 percent to 30 percent.

It is estimated that gender gaps cost the economy some 15 percent of the global GDP, whereas gender equality can add 28 trillion dollars to the global economy. The private sector, too, greatly benefits from increasing employment and leadership opportunities for women, which is shown to increase organizational effectiveness and growth. Despite this evidence, around the world, women are less likely to be entrepreneurs and face more disadvantages starting businesses. In 40 percent of economies, women’s early-stage entrepreneurial activity is half or less than half of

that of men's. Women are constrained from achieving the highest leadership positions: only 5 percent of Fortune 500 CEOs are women.

It is against this backdrop that we need to examine Olayan's rise to once again make history in 2019, this time as the first Saudi woman to chair a Bank, as a result of a merger between the Saudi British Bank (SABB) and Alawwal Bank. Lubna Olayan is the CEO of the high-net worth Olayan Group, one of the largest investors in the Saudi and regional stock markets, which actively participates in over 40 companies, often in partnership with leading multinationals. This appointment comes in the heels of the Saudi Government's latest initiatives to liberalize women's roles in a conservative community.

Olayan has several firsts to her credit. She recently co-chaired the Saudi-U.S. CEO Forum, the first annual summit of U.S. and Saudi CEOs and Saudi government officials to build bilateral trade. In 2004, Olayan joined the board of the Saudi Hollandi Bank, becoming the first woman to be elected to the board of a Saudi public company.

What makes Olayan unique among other leaders is her ability to envision and create broader social change in a change-resistant environment. Her gradualist but strategic approach to change provides much inspiration for both leadership theory and organizational development. In 2001, after 18 years as the only woman in her family-owned conglomerate, she hired her first woman, whose task was to increase the number of female employees at The Olayan Group. As of 2018, 500 of the Group's 16,000 employees across the Middle East are women. Olayan has set an important target: she wants women to make up 30 percent of The Olayan Group's Saudi workforce.

Changing the Face of the Workplace in Saudi Arabia's Private Sector: Strategic Thinking on Diversity and Inclusion

I was privileged to be a woman CEO of a large family business...." "I recognized there is something wrong with this—I can't be the only woman.

- Lubna Olayan

Olayan's diversity initiatives might very well be her most enduring and impactful legacy. Her pursuit of diversity helped make The Olayan Group the driver of a historic shift that has brought hundreds of thousands of Saudi women into private-sector jobs over the past five years.

Since 2001, The Olayan Group has exponentially increased the number of women it employs. Growing and nurturing the careers of many young career-driven women in Saudi Arabia, The Olayan Group has firmly established itself as a leading trailblazer for female employment in the Kingdom and has increased the number of women in managerial or executive roles today. The diversity effort was led by Olayan, who joined Olayan Financing Company as the first woman and remained the only woman in the entire company for 18 years.

With her family's support, Olayan began an incrementalist, but dogged, effort to expand the ranks—consulting colleagues and winning over change-resistant male partners. After months of careful planning, woman No. 2 was finally brought onboard to hire more women.

In 2001, Olayan hired Hana AlSyead (now Advisor to Penn Law's Global Women's Leadership Project), a computer scientist and systems engineer from Boston, as the second female employee to operationalize the diversity effort. Back in 2001, there was no script The Olayan Group could follow in operationalizing diversity principles—a tool box had to be created for these programs. To that end, The Olayan Group established Project ONWARD (Olayan National Women's Action for Recruitment and Development) with the objective of opening up the doors of The Olayan Group to women in Saudi Arabia.

As part of the tool box of diversity initiatives, in 2011, The Olayan Group created the Olayan Women Network (OWN) Steering Committee to connect and engage female employees across the entire Group. The Group introduced the diversity index and diversity index award in 2014. And the position of Head of Diversity was created with the specific charge of reporting directly to the CEO and advancing the empowerment of women across the organization. This was a first-of-its-kind role, establishing the company as a pioneer in the area of diversity in the region. The "House of Diversity" strategy and framework was recognized as a Best Practice by the World Economic Forum. Part of the tool-box was communicating the business case of gender diversity through the distribution of online and printed newsletters highlighting the importance of diversity, what it means in practice, successful examples, and policy updates.

What key lessons can be learned from The Olayan Group's diversity and inclusion efforts, and how can they help inform diversity initiatives in different sectors around the world? Based on the Olayan Model, I have abstracted a theory of change that might provide a helpful framework broadly applicable to initiatives around the world.

The Business Case for Diversity

While correlation does not equal causation, the correlation does indicate that when companies commit themselves to diverse leadership, they are more successful. McKinsey has been examining diversity in the workplace for several years. Companies in the top quartile for racial and ethnic diversity are 35 percent more likely to have financial returns above their respective national industry medians. Companies in the top quartile for gender diversity are 15 percent more likely to have financial returns above their respective national industry medians. Research reinforces the link between diversity and company financial performance and suggests how organizations can craft better inclusion strategies for a competitive edge.

Creating awareness of the business case for inclusion and diversity. While social justice was the initial impetus behind these efforts, Olayan has increasingly begun to regard inclusion and diversity as a source of competitive advantage, and specifically, as a key enabler of growth. Headed by a woman, The Olayan Group's diversity work reaffirms the global correlation between diversity and company financial outperformance. Currently, the percentage of women in the Olayan Group has yet to meet its target of 30 percent women.

Defining inclusion and diversity priorities that are based on the drivers of the business-growth strategy. Olayan invested in internal research to understand which specific strategies best supported their business model. This strategy included attracting and retaining the right talent and strengthening women's leadership and decision-making capabilities. Olayan, herself, has stated that her efforts are grounded in pragmatic thinking: letting talented women find employment is better for the economy. "I'm all for diversity—but diversity for deserving people."

Developing a targeted portfolio of inclusion and diversity initiatives to transform the organization. Olayan used targeted thinking to prioritize the initiatives such as the Olayan Women Network (OWN) Steering Committee; the diversity index and diversity index award; the position of Head of Diversity; and the OWN Recognition Award for high-performing female employees.

These strategies ensured there was alignment with the overall growth strategy. The Olayan Group recognized the necessity of building an inclusive organizational culture, and they used a combination of “hard” and “soft” skills to build a coherent narrative and program that resonated with employees and external stakeholders, helping to drive sustainable change.

Setting goals. The Olayan Index shows the importance of setting rankings to motivate people to compete towards gender equality, as the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Report and the UN’s Gender Equality Report do among countries. Setting goals and making the successes of others visible to the public act as “nudges” to greater gender diversity.

Harnessing the power of male role models. Olayan continuously harnessed the power of men to support her change agenda. She has often invoked her father as her role model and mentor. “It is he (Sulaiman Olayan) who instilled in us a sense of duty, and it is he who, in the terrible aftermath of 9/11, would encourage us to get involved, especially given the current state of affairs.” By including both men and women in her diversity efforts, she created real and sustainable change.

Tailoring the strategy to maximize local and global impact. Olayan recognized the need to adapt their approach—to different parts of the business, to their own locality or geographies, and to sociocultural contexts—thereby inspiring global attention and plaudits.

Paying rigorous attention to these imperatives helped to ensure that inclusion and diversity supported the company’s growth agenda. By having the Diversity Chair reporting to the CEO, Olayan created the leadership accountability for meeting goals, on building the business case, and on the coherence and prioritization of the resulting action plan.

Olayan understood that embedding inclusion within an organization can take many years and often requires action outside the organization. Companies that do this well can create a strong corporate ethos that resonates across employee, customer, supplier, investor, and broader stakeholder groups.

Olayan’s diversity work reveals how companies can use inclusion and diversity as an enabler of business impact. While causality is difficult to establish, there is a dynamic relationship between diversity and performance that has persisted over time and scale. Olayan’s model encourages businesses to examine the case for inclusion and diversity at a granular level to craft an approach that is tailored to their business and geography.

The Importance of Context: Time, Space, and Geographies

Leading yet not dominating, this is the primal virtue.

- Lao-tzu

Olayan's greatest skill is to elevate people by aspiring in them a sense of purpose and possibility—a belief that broader social change in the nation, the region, and the world must happen while each individual is developing to his or her full stature. Her philosophy is one in which there is a collective responsibility to make change. And this change happens from the ground up. In her way of thinking, it is not the great man or woman who makes history, but the collective achievement of a great people.

Olayan has said that “real change must come from within.” Change takes place across space, time, and geographies. Cosmopolitan as she was, Olayan was deeply sensitive to the Arab context and understood that change must be endogenous. She has said that for “the Arab world to take its rightful place on the world stage,” there must be a “a sense of a common purpose and a common destiny and the development of a stronger sense of engagement and social responsibility.”

To Olayan, change-makers work within particular cultural specificities: “We cannot embrace change that does not take account of our values and traditions. Real change must come from within, and it can only come from within if people are properly educated, perceive that they have choices and opportunities and accept that we are all responsible for and have a duty to each other. “

Now more than ever, this promise of change seems to be possible. Saudi women are an important part of the sustainable development of the Kingdom, and their empowerment is vital in Saudi Arabia's National Transformation Plan. Recent appointments of Saudi women in leadership positions include 30 seats in the Shoura council – which is 20 percent of the council. Recent statistics reveal that Saudi women own more than \$12 billion in Saudi banks and \$35 billion in real estate investments. Workplaces in the Kingdom have also seen a rise in female employees, and 86 percent of women occupy positions in the governmental educational sector. Forty percent of women work in the medical field. Furthermore, Saudi women are owners of around 25,000 small- and medium-scale establishments and companies. Women have 50,000 commercial registrations in various provinces.

In 2018, enactment of the Law of Anti-Harassment followed Saudi Arabia's lifting of the driving ban on women. At the same time, resolutions now allow girls to participate in sports at schools, permit families to attend soccer games, and allow Saudi women to participate in Olympic Games. Now more than ever, Olayan's vision has transformative potential in a changing the Kingdom and the region.

Conclusion: Leadership for the Greater Good

Any success I have achieved would not have the same meaning if it did not contain some lasting benefit for future generations of Saudi businessmen and women.”

- Suliman Olayan, the founder of the Olayan Group

As an Arab, as a business-person, and as a mother, I am much more appreciative of . . . shifting the focus to the societal obligations of those of us who are in the private sector.

- Lubna Olayan

At the foundation of a transformative approach to leadership is the notion that moral concerns must extend well beyond group members to include all of society. What is morally good is epistemic in nature. James McGregor Burns, often known as the father of leadership studies, developed a normative theory of leadership founded on the studies of heroic leaders in politics and social movements such as Gandhi, Madison, and FDR. Burns argues these transforming leaders are distinguished by the fact that they are more concerned with end values such as justice and equality than with transactional values of the day-to-day operations of a business or organization. While these transactional values or rule-following behavior, such as a strong drive for responsibility and persistence, are instrumentally important according to Burns, notions of social change have moral priority in his normative theory of transformative leadership for the greater good.

Transformative leaders like Suliman and Lubna Olayan are able to effect social change because they increasingly take on the qualities of more broadly and socially defined morality. As a result of their motivational and aspirational nature, these leaders are likely to make decisions based on epistemic values.

In the final analysis, Burns argues that “transforming leaders define public values that embrace the supreme and enduring principles of a people. These values are the shaping ideas behind laws and constitutions and their interpretations.” At testing times, such as the aftermath of 9/11 and now, during the life span of the Saudi Kingdom’s Vision 2030, when people confront the possibilities—and the threat—of great change, powerful values and transformative leaders like Lubna Olayan must rise to the forefront. They are the inspiration to women and men who seek to shape change. And they are the standard-bearers for change for what Suliman Olayan calls “the lasting benefit of future generations.”

By Rangita de Silva de Alwis

U.S. Court of Appeals Revives Sudanese Genocide Lawsuit Against BNP Paribas



Prof. Tobias Barrington Wolff, Jefferson B. Fordham Professor of Law; Deputy Dean, Alumni Engagement and Inclusion

“U.S. courts should never give deference to human rights atrocities such as mass rape and ethnic cleansing.”

- Prof. Tobias Barrington Wolff representing the plaintiffs

On May 22, 2019, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit revived a tort action brought by victims of Sudan’s genocidal regime, represented by Penn Law Professor Tobias Barrington Wolff, against French bank BNP Paribas. The plaintiffs, refugees now lawfully residing in the U.S., allege on behalf of themselves and a putative class of victims that BNP Paribas aided and abetted the Sudanese regime’s campaign of mass rape, torture, and genocide by illegally circumventing U.S. sanctions and providing the funds the regime used to carry out these atrocities. The federal district court dismissed the suit under the act of state doctrine, which bars U.S. courts from ruling on the validity of a foreign sovereign’s official acts. But the Second Circuit said the district court misapplied the doctrine: “The act of state doctrine cannot shield this genocide from scrutiny by the courts of the United States because . . . both Sudan’s own laws and a universal international consensus prohibit us from deeming genocide an ‘official act’ of Sudan, or for that matter, of any state, that could supply or support a rule of decision for our courts.” *Kashef v. BNP Paribas S.A.*, No. 18-1304 (2d Cir. 2019).

Professor Wolff says that the plaintiffs will continue to pursue their claims in the district court.

(Source of Prof. Wolff quote: Jonathan Stempel, “Update 1-BNP Paribas must face revived lawsuit over Sudanese genocide – U.S. appeals court,” Reuters (May 22, 2019), available at <https://af.reuters.com/article/commoditiesNews/idAFL2N22Y0XR>.

Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Co-Teaches Course on Current Challenges in International Human Rights



Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein is the former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. A former Jordanian diplomat, he served as Ambassador to the United States and then the United Nations in New York before being selected as the sixth High Commissioner for Human Rights in 2014. During a tenure that saw human rights abuses in Syria, Myanmar, and elsewhere, he earned a reputation for being courageous and outspoken.

Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (2014-18), served as the University of Pennsylvania's Distinguished Global Leader-in-Residence at Perry World House (PWH), Penn's global policy research institute, for spring 2019. Al Hussein joined a PWH 2018-19 class of fellows that included nine national and international policy leaders, such as former national security advisors H.R. McMaster and Susan Rice and former U.S. Rep. Charles Dent.

Al Hussein was the University of Pennsylvania's second Distinguished Global Leader-in-Residence. Like the inaugural Distinguished Global Leader-in-Residence, former Mexican President Felipe Calderón, Al Hussein became a part of the University community in bespoke programs that put him at the middle of a vibrant interdisciplinary exchange of ideas with Penn scholars and students.

During the spring 2019 semester, Al Hussein co-taught a class at Penn Law School with William Burke-White, Richard Perry Professor and inaugural director of PWH. The course, "Current Challenges in International Human Rights," looked at some of the most critical issues on the human rights agenda and presented advanced law and graduate students with the opportunity to learn from two seasoned policy practitioners who have served in national government and international institutions.

Source: Adapted from Amanda Mott, "Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein named Perry World House Distinguished Global Leader-in-Residence," *Penn Today* (Nov. 12, 2018), *available at* <https://penntoday.upenn.edu/news/zeid-raad-al-hussein-named-perry-world-house-distinguished-global-leader-residence>.

Led by Professor Eric Feldman, Penn Law signs MOU with Hebrew University of Jerusalem

The University of Pennsylvania Law School and the Faculty of Law at Hebrew University of Jerusalem signed a Memorandum of Understanding that will enable students and faculty from both institutions to benefit from unique academic opportunities in the United States and Israel. The Academic Exchange Agreement, signed by Ted Ruger, Dean and Bernard G. Segal Professor of Law at Penn Law, Barak Medina, Rector of Hebrew University, and Michael Karayanni SJD '03, Dean of Hebrew University's Faculty of Law, enables faculty exchanges, student exchanges, and collaborative scholarly opportunities between the two universities.

Every year, both Penn Law and HUJI may nominate up to two law students to enroll at the partner institution. The exchange program will offer Penn Law 2Ls and 3Ls a unique opportunity to spend a semester studying at Israel's premier university. There, they will learn from scholars who are experts in Israeli law, comparative legal studies, public international law, religion and state, and more, gaining invaluable exposure to a range of perspectives and legal thought.

The faculty exchange component of the program will permit faculty members of Penn Law and HUJI to teach as Visiting Professors at the partner institution. In addition to the exchange program, faculty and students from both Penn Law and HUJI will be encouraged to collaborate in scholarly efforts such as joint research and writing or organization of workshops and conferences.

"This agreement offers Penn Law and HUJI students and faculty a unique opportunity to study law from different perspectives and engage in scholarly collaboration that will enrich their academic lives and yield important insights," said Ruger. "I am particularly pleased to be working on this project with one of our own alumni, Michael Karayanni, who leads the HUJI Faculty of Law and retains a strong connection to Penn Law."

"We are excited to provide Penn Law and HUJI students and faculty the chance to engage in cross-cultural and comparative law study and research," said Medina. "We are certain that this exchange program will enrich students and scholars from both institutions. Gaining an international experience, learning of different legal systems and the opportunity to meaningfully engage with people from various cultural background is an essential element of modern academic education."

The development of the exchange program was coordinated by Professor Eric Feldman, Deputy Dean for International Programs at Penn Law, and Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Penn Law's Associate Dean for International Programs.

"Penn Law has a number of important partnerships with leading law schools in Europe and Asia, but this is our first agreement with a law school in the Middle East," said Feldman. "The dynamic legal environment in that region is of tremendous interest and importance to our students, and there is no better place for them to be educated about it than at Hebrew University."

In addition to its partnership with HUJI, Penn Law offers opportunities for study abroad at the London School of Economics, Hong Kong University, Waseda, Tsinghua, Sciences Po, and ESADE, providing students who choose this path a deeper knowledge of foreign and comparative law.

HUJI is one of the leading universities in the world, and its Faculty of Law is the flagship of legal research and education in Israel. Members of the law faculty are internationally renowned scholars, teachers, and practitioners, many of whom have held positions within the leadership of the Israeli legal system.

Penn Law traces its history to 1790 when James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, framer of the Constitution, and member of the first U.S. Supreme Court, delivered first lectures in law at what is now the University of Pennsylvania to President George Washington and members of his Cabinet. Today the hallmarks of the Penn Law experience are a cross-disciplinary, globally-focused legal education, and vibrant intellectual community. Penn Law prepares graduates to navigate an increasingly complex world as leaders and influential decision-makers in the law and related fields.



Penn Law Hosts Symposium on Courts, Law, and Politics in the United States and Asia



Professor Eric Feldman, Heimbold Chair in International Law, Professor of Law, Professor of Medical Ethics & Health Policy, and Deputy Dean for International Programs; **Professor Shyam Balganesh**, Professor of Law and Co-Director of the Center for Technology, Innovation & Competition (CTIC) at the Law School; **Professor Jacques deLisle**, Stephen A. Cozen Professor of Law & Professor of Political Science and Director, Center for East Asian Studies

On April 5 and 6, the University of Pennsylvania Law School hosted a conference featuring commentary from prominent jurists and leading academics from the United States, China, India, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. The multi-day symposium, “Courts, Law, and Politics in the United States and Asia,” was jointly hosted by Penn Law’s Center for Asian Law, the University of Hong Kong Faculty of Law, Waseda University Law School, and Penn’s Perry World House. Through panel discussions, roundtables, and keynote addresses, the symposium fostered an open dialogue on issues critical to the successful operation of every nation’s legal system. Speakers discussed subjects currently being debated by scholars, jurists, and policy-makers in all of Asia’s major legal jurisdictions.

Ted Ruger, Penn Law’s Dean and Bernard G. Segal Professor of Law, and the co-directors of the Center for Asian Law (CAL) — Jacques deLisle, Stephen A. Cozen Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science; Eric Feldman, Professor of Law and Deputy Dean for International Programs; and Shyam Balganesh, Professor of Law — welcomed attendees to the symposium.

The first day featured keynote addresses by Justice Michael Hartmann of the Hong Kong Court of Final Appeal and Justice Ruma Pal of the Supreme Court of India, in which they shared “Perspectives on the Autonomy and Accountability of Courts,” and by Chief Justice Itsurō Terada of the Supreme Court of Japan and Judge Zhang Yongjian of the Supreme People’s Court of China on “Shaping the Judiciary: The Appointment and Training of Judges and the Organization of the Courts.” The day continued with panel discussions and roundtables comprised of respected jurists and scholars from top law schools in the United States and Asia discussing judicial decision-making and issues related to specialized courts.

The keynote speakers for the second day were Justice Kim Ki Young of the Constitutional Court of Korea and Chang-Fa Lo of the Constitutional Court of Taiwan, who discussed courts, politics, and legitimacy. Panel discussions and roundtables followed, including a judicial roundtable and a discussion of inter-country legal borrowing and the use of foreign law.

“Never in the long history of Penn Law have we had such an extraordinary group of Asian jurists in the building,” said Feldman. “In addition, we were very fortunate to host an extremely distinguished group of judges and scholars from the United States. This was a watershed event in the history of the Law School, and what we hope will be the first of many such events for the Center for Asian Law.”

In addition to the jurists from Asia, the conference featured some of the most highly-respected judges in the United States, among them Judge Stephen Williams of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, Chief Judge Diane Wood of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Judge Anthony Scirica of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and Chief Judge Robert Katzmann of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Scholars attending the conference included Professors Jerome Cohen and Samuel Issacharoff from New York University Law School, Professor Mark Tushnet from Harvard Law School, and Professor Gerald Rosenberg from the University of Chicago Law School.



Creating a Global Discourse: Bok Visiting Faculty Program

To create a more vibrant campus engaged deeply in solving global challenges and creating a global discourse on the law, every year, Penn Law invites several internationally recognized experts in international and comparative law from around the world to advance legal scholarship and practice.



Marc Weller
Chair of International Law and International Constitutional Studies in the University of Cambridge



Samantha Besson
Professor of Public International Law and European Law at the University of Fribourg



Radhika Coomaraswamy
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict and Member of UN Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation; course co-taught with Rangita; Public Lecture on "Diaries from the Field" at Perry World House with Dean of GSE



Maina Kiai
United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; course on Protest Movements in Africa co-taught with Regina Austin

Penn Law as a Global Platform

Bok Visiting International Professors



Thomas Fetzner
Chair of Public Law, Regulatory Law and Tax Law, University of Mannheim



Shamnad Basheer
Scholar of intellectual property and innovation law; architect of the influential IP blog (SpicyIP)

Penn Law New Placements and Programs



Bredin Prat
Paris, France



CEJIL
Latin America



The Supreme Court
of New Zealand



London School of
Economics



(UNDP)



Salzburg Seminar
Rapporteurship
(3rd year)



Expanding Global Partnerships:

Helping to Shape a New Global Order

Penn Law offers new placements and programs that examine emerging global trends on how the study and practice of law is being transformed by the proliferation of big data, increasing digitization, growth of information economies, mobile money, and machine learning.

Strategic placements strive to place students at the leading edge of emerging technologies, diversity (gender and regional), and changing geo-political developments. Most of all, the placements must showcase a fidelity to the public good and core leadership values.

Letters from the Field



Eduarda Lague writes from Argentina:

This summer I am working at the Center for Justice and International Law (CEJIL) in Buenos Aires, Argentina. CEJIL is a non-profit, non-governmental organization with consultative status before the Organization of American States (OAS) and the United Nations. Its mission is to contribute to the full enjoyment of human rights in the Americas through the effective use of the tools of the Inter-American System and other International Human Rights Law protection mechanisms. CEJIL brings cases before the Inter-American Commission and Court of Human Rights when states violate or fail to protect human rights. The Buenos Aires office focuses on human rights issues pertaining to Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Bolivia.

The work assignments and exposure could not be more rewarding. The office handles a variety of cases and client work ranging from indigenous rights, over criminalization of vulnerable communities, migration, use of force, and many more. The office is small, but it means that I get to work closely with the attorneys, and there is a lot of hands-on work. I have used my legal writing skills that I learned in my first-year writing class to research and write memos on human rights issues, such as regarding indigenous land rights and forced disappearances by state actors, that will be presented to the Inter-American Commission and Court as well as in compiling information and data for the GQUAL campaign that works on gender parity in international bodies. I have become very acquainted with the Inter-American System and navigating its different standards and complex legal issues. Additionally, I have had the opportunity to sit in on a variety of conference calls and client meetings, which has been an impactful experience to hear the intimate testimonies of families affected by these human rights violations.

This experience has built on what I learned in International Law as well as my undergraduate studies of Spanish and Latin American Studies. These projects will continue to contribute to the intersection of my passions for Latin America and Law as I pursue a Certificate of Study in Latin American and Latinx Studies during my 2L and 3L year. I am beyond thankful for the International Summer Human Rights Fellowship for providing me with the opportunity and funding to pursue my passions in the legal field.

Eduarda Lague

University of Pennsylvania Law School | J.D. Candidate, 2021
Co-President | Latin American Law Student Association

GLOBAL POLICY LAB: PENN LAW STUDENTS work on real world challenges

Deborah Rhode of Stanford Law School famously wrote that “it is ironic that the occupation most responsible for producing America’s leaders has focused so little attention on that role.” Despite the fact that lawyers are often called upon to lead, the subject of leadership is largely missing in legal education. In order to fill that gap, Penn Law students have the opportunity to listen and share ideas with global leaders and heads of state. Most importantly, students get to critically examine the historical patterns of exclusion of women and persons of color in leadership, discuss diversity-related strategies for leaders, and learn from their leadership trajectories.



Students in “New Debates in International Women’s Rights” Seminar Present Policy Proposals to United Nations Leadership

By Katherine Schroeder L’20

Few law school classes involve convenings at the UN. Even fewer give students a forum to discuss their policy proposals with UN leadership. Yet Penn Law students in Associate Dean for International Programs [Rangita de Silva de Alwis](#)’s seminar on “New Debates in International Women’s Rights” did just that when they convened at the United Nations on April 29 to present their research to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Women, [Office of Legal Affairs](#), and the newly appointed Office of the Secretary-General’s Victims’ Rights Advocate. The students had the opportunity to present to Under-Secretary-General and Legal Counsel Miguel de Serpa Soares and [Assistant Secretary-General Jane Connors](#) and other experts. For students eager to share a semester or more of research, this audience of key policy leaders was an inspiration.

The seminar brought in diverse students across multiple disciplines who all shared a central passion for women’s rights.

“It meant the world to me to be able to share my ideas with talented women who are at the forefront of the work that we’ve been talking about,” said Hannah Watson Fels MPA’19. “It also meant a lot to many of my close female relatives, who never went to university because higher education wasn’t seen as a thing that women should be doing. I was proud to represent them today.”

Watson was not alone in her deeply personal ties to women’s rights, which was a theme throughout many of the presentations. Farah Chalisa L’20 shared research on Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) which stemmed from the stories of women in her family who were victims of the practice. Sophia Gaulkin L’20 argued for sexual harassment policies that comply with international legal instruments to protect women in the maritime industry. Her work as one of the few women in the marine industry influenced her thesis. Doctoral candidate Christiana Kallon-Kelly GrEd’22, focused on the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda’s *Akayesu* case, which for the first time defined sexual abuse as a crime against humanity to develop a stronger social movement theory based on legal doctrine. Makenzie Way L’20 discussed discrimination and violence faced by Native women in Canada, a project motivated by her experience growing up as a Native woman herself.

Other presentations incorporated research from projects that extended beyond the seminar. Fumnanya Ekhatior L’20’s arguments grew out of her research on Nigeria for the Identification for Development (“ID4D”) report to the World Bank, a project also supervised by de Silva de Alwis. The thesis of her research was that international law makers must partner with community stakeholders and gatekeepers in order to change minds and attitudes with the ultimate goal of reshaping culture. Fumnanya proposed that partnering with thought leaders to reshape thought and culture, using an itinerant education model, could be the solution that would lead to the eradication of FGM by increasing individual accountability.

Students also explored the power of international treaties and organizations. Brendan Holman L’20 studied how technological factors can aggravate gender-based violence against women and suggested ways the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

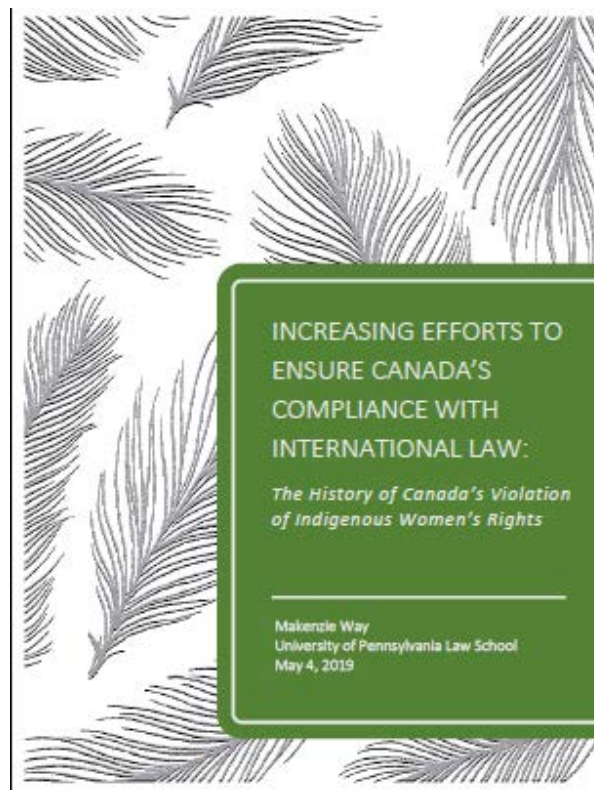
can serve as a valuable starting point given its stance that states employ regulatory authority to reign in corporations perpetrating human rights violations abroad. He argued that the apparent advantages of new technologies in the advancement of women's rights should not blind policymakers to their potential consequences, as tools of change can just as easily be exploited as tools of violence. Katherine Schroeder L'20 presented on the ways that Russia and China have each embraced and fallen short of the goals outlined in the *Beijing Platform of Action* at the 1995 Beijing World Conference on Women. Her analysis revealed that while both countries struggle with action on the ground, Russia faced further barriers to adopting necessary legislation in areas including domestic violence protection. The theme of both progress and setbacks over the past 25 years encompassed many students' projects.

By the end of their day at the UN, students returned to Penn with more than just new research avenues. The opportunity to present their ideas gave them motivation and drive to continue serving as champions of women's rights, whether at large law firms or in the public sector.

"The seminar was transformative," said Gaulkin. "It gave us all an enhanced critical lens through which to analyze the most pressing and complex issues of our time, which will be an integral part of our careers as leaders and policymakers."

Watson agreed. "I know that I will continue to engage with the ideas of the seminar throughout my career," she said.

The students in de Silva de Alwis's class do not want a world where women are paid less than men, FGM is prevalent, or sexual assault goes unaddressed. They left the seminar determined to continue to engage as global leaders to create a more equal world.



Global Women's Leadership Project Fellows Submit Report to World Bank on Gender Disparities in Access to Legal Identification



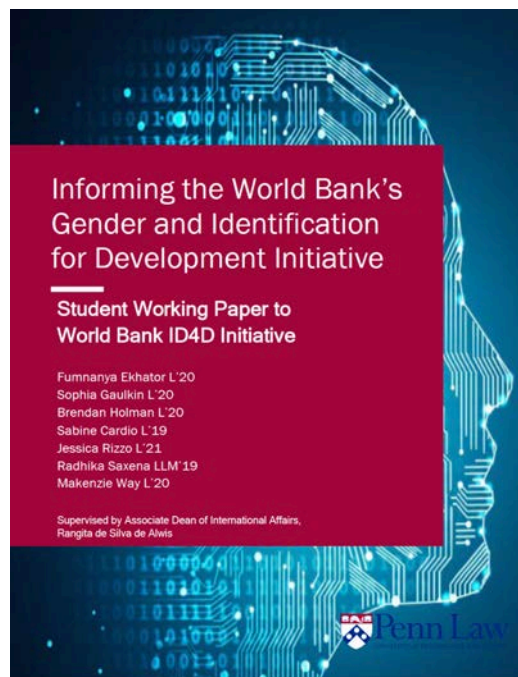
This spring, Penn Law's [Global Women's Leadership Project](#) Fellows submitted a report to the World Bank Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative on the subject of gender-based differences in access to official forms of identification and the impact on financial inclusion, access to education, and more. Developed under the supervision of Associate Dean for International Programs [Rangita de Silva de Alwis](#), the report, "Informing the World Bank's Gender and Identification for Development Initiative," analyzes the gender implications of the legal system and the application of international legal instruments to women and identification.

The World Bank Group's Identification for Development (ID4D) Initiative, in conjunction with the Gates Foundation, estimates that globally one billion people are unable to prove their identity. The majority of the one billion live in low-income countries (LICs), particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia. Women and the poor are less likely to have an ID than other population groups. There is little evidence about what causes the gender gap in possession of officially recognized IDs and how it might vary within countries between the rich and the poor and different ethnic groups. In the report, the students argue that it is important to address the gender gap because women's lack of access to IDs will constrain potential progress in other areas critical to poverty reduction such as financial inclusion, ownership of mobile phones, health services, social protection, and other development goals that are critical for the empowerment of women and girls.

Fumnanya Ekhatior L'20 led the research on Nigeria, Sophia Gaulkin L'20 on Tonga, and Brendan Holman L'20 examined comparative case studies. Sabine Cardio L'19, Jessica Rizzo L'21, Radhika Saxena LLM'19, and Makenzie Way L'20 served as research assistants.

In the report, the students surveyed Tonga's current identification coverage and regulatory landscape, including the country's digital identification potential, and found asymmetries in Tonga's laws, culture, and human rights commitments. These asymmetries revealed the gaps in Tonga's frameworks for ensuring substantive equality in women's access to legal identity and financial inclusion. As a potential solution, the students envisioned that the use of digital identity might transform Tonga's natural disaster prevention, response, and recovery efforts.

Students also examined the identification infrastructure of Nigeria, considering the issue in light of Nigeria's parallel legal systems, the socioeconomic disparities between the North and South, the current status of gender rights and politics, the effects of corruption, and inequalities between rural and more developed regions. In the report, the students argue that birth registration is best suited to Nigeria's sociopolitical landscape, and identified an entrepreneurial model as a case study for the best way to implement such registration.



Executive Summary of Working Paper

Official proof of identity is essential to an individual's ability to exercise their rights, access financial and social services, and perform many daily activities. Its fundamental importance carries even more weight for women and girls, who face additional barriers to equal participation in economic, political, social, and daily activities. The far-reaching benefits of having an official ID and the detrimental burdens of lacking one cannot be overstated: national ID systems directly and indirectly govern women's ability to secure a range of social and economic services, access equal opportunities in civil, political, economic, social, and cultural activities, and exercise their rights under domestic and international law.

Identification—of lack thereof—is an undeniable element in the fabric of women’s subordination, not only because of its contribution to gender-based barriers to women’s economic, political, and social participation, but also because of its power to shatter these barriers and advance women’s rights more rapidly, comprehensively, and boldly than ever before. Without an official form of identification, unregistered women and girls do not officially exist; their lives are excluded from the data, thereby denying them even a quantitative role in the design and implementation of relevant policies. Data, to a significant extent, captures and distills individual women and girls’ experiences, which have historically been silenced by the law, by cultural norms, and by lack of official proof of identity. Data and its analytic potential can harness women’s experiences in specific contexts and in the aggregate to refine and shape law and policy, combat harmful social norms, and accelerate development.

By illuminating and recasting the lives of women and girls into operable knowledge, data from ID systems have the transformative potential to explicate the gender-based barriers and gaps in economic opportunities, healthcare, education, technology, politics, and the justice system. A lack of robust and reliable data limits efforts to evaluate gender gaps and measure progress in closing them. Stronger forms of personal identity carry untapped potential in the design, implementation, and evaluation of evidence-based strategies, policies, and programs to advance gender equality. Without adequate data, policies are less likely to be successful, and, consequently, less likely to be changed and improved. In an increasingly digitized world, the ability to access and collect gender-specific data is fundamental to global progress in securing women’s rights, ending extreme poverty, and promoting shared prosperity.

Although this paper analyzes official identification generally, it directly applies to the development of digital identification. Digital identity constitutes a powerful catalyst for change in all areas of development. New technologies, ranging from the internet, mobile phones, social media, and digital applications, have experienced rapid development and increased global reliance. A digital form of identity, then, offers more than a strategic transformation for accelerating development; it will become increasingly necessary in the modern world. A digital identity system offers an effective mechanism for providing universal access to proof of identity while enhancing the benefits of ID possession. Likewise, the rapid growth of and reliance on technology potentially heightens the exclusion of individuals who lack a digital ID—the expansion of digital IDs could further marginalize those who lack proof of official identity, let alone a mobile phone.

Section I critically analyzes the formal and informal gender-based barriers to obtaining official proof of identity and to women’s financial inclusion in Tonga. By surveying Tonga’s current identification coverage and regulatory landscape, including the country’s digital identification potential, this section explores the ways in which legal identity interacts with diverse and interlocking gender-based impediments to financial inclusion, including land and property rights, economic and

political participation, education, and healthcare. The asymmetries in Tonga's laws, culture, and human rights commitments reveal the interstices in Tonga's frameworks for ensuring substantive equality in women's access to legal identity and financial inclusion. After an exhaustive investigation of Tonga's established national identity framework and its pervasive gender-based barriers, this section culminates in an envisioned application of digital identity in transforming Tonga's natural disaster prevention, response, and recovery efforts.

Section II asserts birth registration as an itinerant, grassroots solution to identification reform in Nigeria. The analysis begins by reviewing the present identification infrastructure within the context of Nigeria's parallel legal systems, the socioeconomic disparities between the North and South, the current status of gender rights and politics, effects of corruption, and inequalities between rural and more developed regions. It then ends with an argument for birth registration as the means of identification best suited to Nigeria's sociopolitical landscape, and identifies an entrepreneurial model as a case study for itinerant birth registration mechanisms. Birth registration is a method that is not only well suited for Nigeria's pluralist society, but can also help prevent corruption within the current identification infrastructure.

Section III presents four country case studies in which identification has been used to ameliorate longstanding gender-based barriers, thereby strengthening the social, economic, and political roles women play. Estonia's pioneering national identification scheme has created a business environment in which women can participate on near-parity with men, and the country's entrance into digital identification has raised the number of female voters in national elections. In Pakistan, the inception of subsistence programs that target rural women and require identification for access have narrowed the gender gap in the unregistered population, a phenomenon that promises to gradually transform traditional legal norms emphasizing male authority in Pakistani households. Indonesia has implemented outreach programs aimed at normalizing registration at birth—an effort that officials believe will weaken the child marriage system that annually forces thousands of girls into wedlock. India launched Aadhaar, a unique identification project for accessing social welfare services; studies recorded a surge in financial inclusion of women in the state of Rajasthan, though roadblocks to accessing services persist.

Considerations and recommendations for the implementation of national identification schemes and digital identification schemes in particular are provided in the **Conclusion** of this Paper.

Table 1: Relevant International Human Rights Commitments in Tonga

Source	Relevant Provisions
<p><u>Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)</u>¹³¹</p> <p><i>Ratified:</i> Nov. 6, 1995</p> <p><i>Universal Periodic Review Report:</i>¹³² May 21, 2013</p> <p><i>Initial Report:</i>¹³³ April 5, 2018</p>	<p>Art. 7(1): The child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents.</p>
	<p>Art. 7(2): States Parties shall ensure the implementation of these rights in accordance with their national law and their obligations under the relevant international instruments in this field, in particular where the child would otherwise be stateless.</p>
	<p>Art. 8(1): States Parties undertake to respect the right of the child to preserve his or her identity, including nationality, name and family relations as recognized by law without unlawful interference.</p>
	<p>Art. 8(2): Where a child is illegally deprived of some or all of the elements of his or her identity, States Parties shall provide appropriate assistance and protection, with a view to speedily re-establishing his or her identity.</p>
<p>UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16.9</p>	<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</p>
	<p>Target 16.9: By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</p>
	<p>Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age</p>
<p>Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, UN Fourth World Conference on Women¹³⁴</p> <p><i>Conference:</i> Sept. 4-15, 1995</p> <p><i>Internal review of implementation:</i>¹³⁵ Aug. 14, 2009</p>	<p>58. Actions to be taken by governments: (n) Formulate and implement policies and programmes that enhance the access of women agricultural and fisheries producers (including subsistence farmers and producers, especially in rural areas) to financial, technical, extension and marketing services; provide access to and control of land, appropriate infrastructure and technology in order to increase women's incomes and promote household food security, especially in rural areas and, where appropriate, encourage the development of producer-owned, market-based cooperatives</p>
	<p>166. Actions to be taken by governments: (a) Promote and support women's self-employment and the development of small enterprises, and strengthen women's access to credit and capital on appropriate terms equal to those of men through the scaling-up of institutions dedicated to promoting women's entrepreneurship, including, as appropriate, non-traditional and mutual credit schemes, as well as innovative linkages with financial institutions; (c) Enhance, at the national and local levels, rural women's income-generating potential by facilitating their equal access to and control over productive resources, land, credit, capital, property rights, development programmes and cooperative structures; (d) Promote and strengthen micro-enterprises, new small businesses, cooperative enterprises, expanded markets and other employment opportunities and, where appropriate, facilitate the transition from the informal to the formal sector, especially in rural areas; (e) Create and modify programmes and policies that recognize and strengthen women's vital role in food security and provide paid and unpaid women producers, especially those involved in food production, such as farming, fishing and aquaculture, as well as urban enterprises, with equal access to appropriate technologies, transportation, extension services, marketing and credit facilities at the local and community levels;</p>

	<p>167. Actions to be taken by governments and public and private banks: (c) Structure services to reach rural and urban women involved in micro, small and medium-scale enterprises, with special attention to young women, low-income women, those belonging to ethnic and racial minorities, and indigenous women who lack access to capital and assets; and expand women's access to financial markets by identifying and encouraging financial supervisory and regulatory reforms that support financial institutions' direct and indirect efforts to better meet the credit and other financial needs of the micro, small and medium-scale enterprises of women</p>
	<p>173. Actions to be taken by governments in cooperation with NGOs and the private sector: (a) Provide public infrastructure to ensure equal market access for women and men entrepreneurs; (b) Develop programmes that provide training and retraining, particularly in new technologies, and affordable services to women in business management, product development, financing, production and quality control, marketing and the legal aspects of business; (c) Provide outreach programmes to inform low-income and poor women, particularly in rural and remote areas, of opportunities for market and technology access, and provide assistance in taking advantage of such opportunities</p>

Table 2: Relevant Regional Human Rights Commitments in Tonga

Source	Relevant Commitments
<p>Pacific Platform for Action on Gender Equality and Women's Human Rights: 2018-2030 (PPA)</p> <p>Created: Oct. 5, 2017</p>	<p>Tonga directly supports the implementation of the PPA 2018-2030, which proposes the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the generation of knowledge to inform policies and decision-making, build capacities, and support advocacy for gender equality. • Continue to promote the use of sex disaggregated data and gender statistics, including statistics to support better understand of intergenerational, disabilities and other diversity perspectives and improve their accessibility and use by stakeholders. • Ensure research and gender analysis address crosscutting issues and interlinkages between environmental, economic, demographic and social issues. • Support access to inclusive financial services and improve infrastructure and access to markets for women of all diversities. • Adopt measures in disaster risk management and resilience strategies to ensure protection of women's economic assets. • Increase efforts to mainstream gender perspective across all legislation, policies, programmes and services delivered by government, CROP agencies and CSOs.
<p>Pacific Leaders Gender Equality Declaration¹³⁶</p> <p>Created: Aug. 30, 2012</p>	<p>Tonga pledged its committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the production and use of sex disaggregated data and gender analysis to inform government policies and programs; • Target support to women entrepreneurs in the formal and informal sectors, for example financial services, information and training, and review legislation that limits women's access to finance, assets, land and productive resources; • Strengthen consultative mechanisms with civil society groups, including women's advocacy groups, on key budget and policy issues of national and sub-national governments.

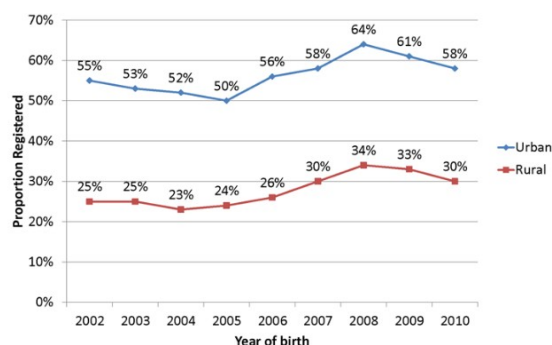
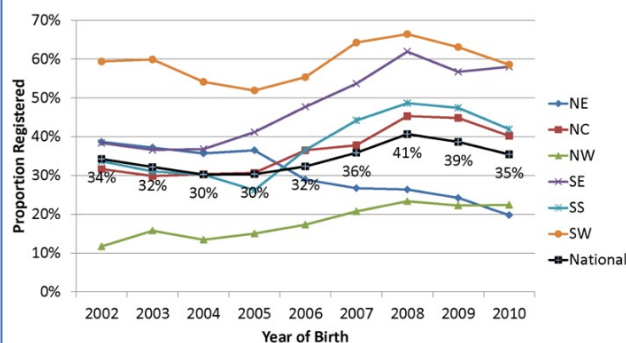
Revised Pacific Platform for Action on Advancement of Women and Gender Equality (RPPA): 2005-2015¹³⁷

Tonga committed to these objectives:

- Establishing and strengthening national institutions – such as departments responsible for women's affairs also being responsible for coordinating and monitoring efforts toward gender equality;
- Developing capacities to produce and use gender statistics, as well as collecting sex disaggregated data on violence against women and its economic costs in order to curb the prevalence of sexual and family violence;
- Adopting measures to ensure women's rights to equal opportunity in all fields of employment;
- Supporting income-generating activities for women in rural areas and in disadvantaged households.

Table 3: Relevant International Human Rights Commitments in Nigeria

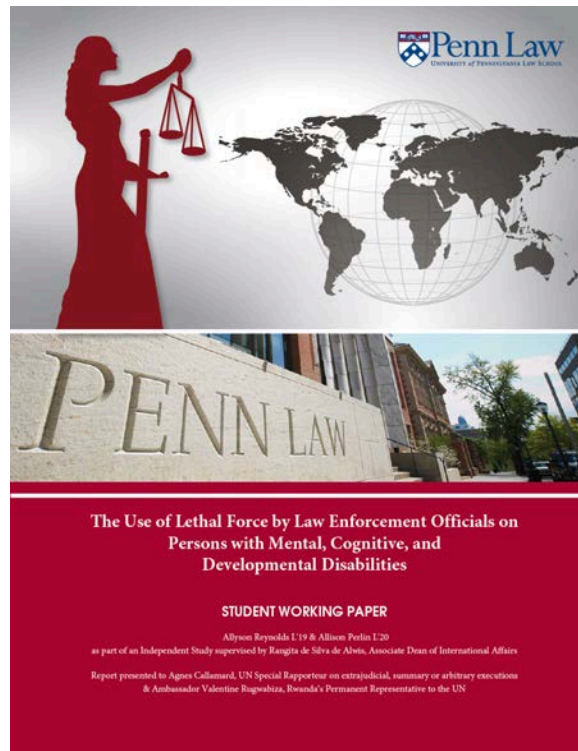
Source	Date of Ratification	Date Last Reported
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	07/29/1993	
International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	07/29/1993	04/29/1998-05/01/1998
Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	04/19/1991	06/26/2010
2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)	09/25/2015	2018
UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (UNSCR 1325)	10/13/2015	
Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	06/13/1985	07/14/2017
Maputo Protocol	12/16/2004	



The Table on the left shows birth registration completeness by geopolitical zone, and the table on the right shows birth registration completeness comparison between urban and rural areas.

New Student Research for the United Nations

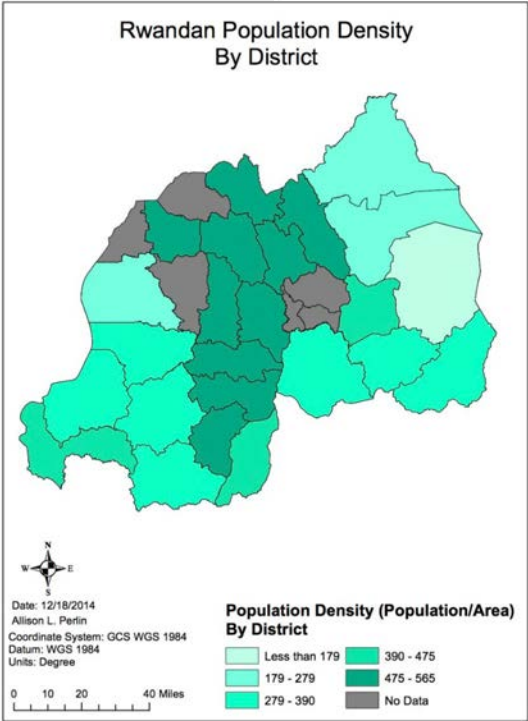
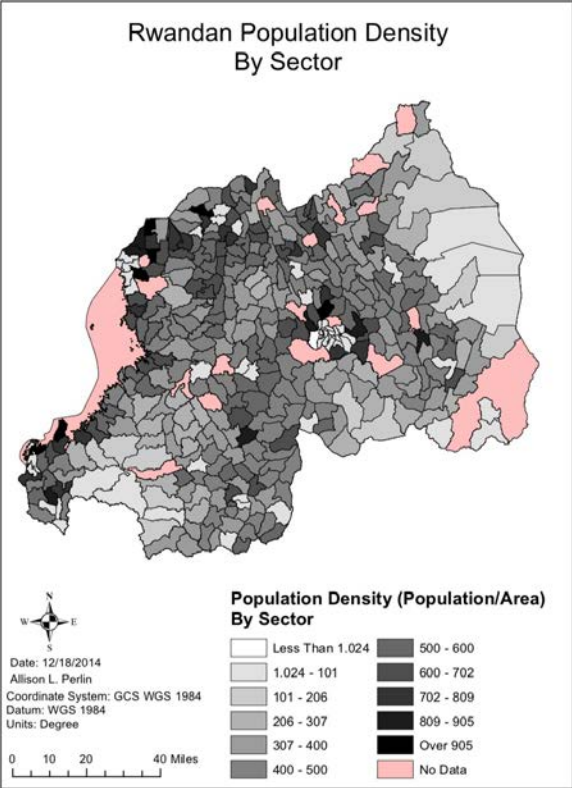
As part of an Independent Study supervised by Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean of International Affairs, Penn Law students Allyson Reynolds L'19 and Allison Perlin L'20 presented a report to Agnes Callamard, UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions, and Ambassador Valentine Rugwabiza, Rwanda's Permanent Representative to the UN. The following is excerpted from their report, "The Use of Lethal Force by Law Enforcement Officials on Persons with Mental, Cognitive, and Developmental Disabilities."



Introduction

Individuals with mental, cognitive, and developmental disabilities are disproportionately affected by police violence. As the global conversation on disability evolves, the treatment of people with mental, cognitive, and developmental disabilities by law enforcement has garnered increasing attention and poses a significant challenge to the international community. People living with a mental illness, for instance, are not more prone to violent or criminal behavior than anyone else, but when someone is experiencing a mental health crisis, law enforcement officers often serve as first responders.² Without the proper training, these officials often exercise gratuitous (and sometimes lethal) force. However, people with these disabilities are entitled to protections that will ensure their enjoyment of the right to life on the equal basis with others, including measures designed to prevent the unwarranted use of force by law enforcement.³

This report examines how current law enforcement practices affect those living with mental, cognitive, and developmental disabilities in the United States and Rwanda. The last segment of the report examines state-sponsored use of force through an intersectional lens by examining three countries which subject mentally disabled women to forced sterilization.



Student Special Rapporteurs to Salzburg – Privacy, Security, and Ethics in an Asymmetric World

SALZBURG GLOBAL SEMINAR

As technological innovation accelerates, new fields and grey areas raise unprecedented challenges for policy, law, and regulatory systems. Companies and users are global but regional approaches differ, creating legal uncertainty around conflict of laws, lack of territoriality, and imposition of extra-territorial jurisdiction. Perceptions of power asymmetry – between large technology companies, small emergent ones, governments, and citizens – contribute to a widespread erosion of trust, undermining the extraordinary potential of new technologies for public good.

The policy and legal implications of new technologies and data applications are difficult to ascertain when still emerging, but even harder to address after technologies have matured and become embedded in social and economic infrastructure. Regulation depends on top-down control and enforcement capacity, the antithesis of the bottom-up disruptive model pushed by innovators. Agnostic as to its own use, technology can be used for criminal purposes, to obscure criminal activity, or to investigate and combat crime. Legal technology (“lawtech”) can make the entire legal system more effective. However, lawyers and rule-makers may lack skills or the understanding of technology, the extent of its advance, or its future potential. This requires not only more interaction among stakeholders, but also a focus on actions designed to equip the legal sector with the necessary skills. In many cases, firms themselves are left to make the rules on ethics and take decisions for their own platforms either through legal requirement or in the absence of guidance.

Legal concerns arise constantly and in multiple cultural and political contexts regarding the balance of privacy and security and of law enforcement and human rights, as well as on how data is held or used by private actors versus by governmental institutions, and with cyber security at the forefront. Artificial intelligence and the internet of things are increasingly becoming integrated in every facet of our lives. Algorithms need to be transparent to promote trust and ensure validity, but opaque to ensure security. Notions of privacy itself have evolved in the digital era, and may even cease to exist. Current events show that a better-informed citizenry can drive demand for greater transparency and accountability, yet no common ethical framework nor apportionment of responsibilities exists, leaving policy-makers to respond to the latest headline.

Societies and economies stand to gain if leading stakeholders in law, technology, and civil society are able to come together to harness the innovation of cutting-edge companies and developers, foster cross-border collaboration, and enhance flexibility and pragmatism in law and policy-making to ultimately improve global governance. Advances can directly support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

GOALS OF THE FORUM

The Salzburg Global Law and Technology Forum will create a high-level, cross-sectoral leadership network, connecting technology, business, law, policy, academia, and civil society. It equips judges, regulators, policymakers, and the legal profession to better understand and anticipate the legal implications of new technologies, and help align law and ethics with technological progress.

The Forum seeks to achieve two concrete goals:

1. Facilitate peer-to-peer dialogue across sectors within an atmosphere of trust, to share perspectives and insights on critical challenges and emerging trends.
2. Enhance opportunities for cross-border regulatory frameworks, accords, and protocols, to clarify applicable rules and avoid conflicts of law or legal gaps.

Source: "Privacy, Security, and Ethics in an Asymmetric World," *Salzburg Global Law Seminar*, available at <https://www.salzburgglobal.org/multi-year-series/law-and-tech/pageId/session-635.html>.





Kelsey Matevish at Salzburg

Penn Law Students have the unique opportunity of serving as Rapporteurs for the Salzburg Global Seminar. The following is excerpted from Kelsey Matevish's report for the Salzburg Global Seminar - Privacy, Security, and Ethics in an Asymmetric World:

Technology is fundamentally changing society. It has led to disruption across a broad range of commercial sectors, as well as in traditional spheres of governance. While these changes provide society with ample and exciting opportunities to develop products, systems, and structures designed to optimize public good, they also create new fields and grey areas that raise unprecedented challenges for policy, law, and regulation.

The inaugural program of the Salzburg Global Law and Technology Forum—Privacy, Security, and Ethics in an Asymmetric World—brought together stakeholders from a diverse set of technology companies, along with academics, regulators, and policymakers around the world to tackle these issues. The Salzburg Global Forum sought to create meaningful partnerships and formulate tangible outcomes by encouraging participants to discuss the place of technology in

today's society, and how law and governance structures could improve this status quo. Topics of discussions included:

- ensuring an ethical underpinning for technological development, consistent with the rule of law and global public good, seeking in particular to balance needs for security and privacy, law enforcement and human rights, and responsibilities for private firms and public institutions to each other and to citizens;
- resolving specific priority issues and global challenges through a comprehensive and cross-sectoral process within conditions of mutual trust;
- devising methods to equip rule-makers from judicial, legislative, and executive bodies with technological literacy, including both through facilitating continuing education or mainstreaming technical staff advising and supporting the rule-makers within institutional and legal processes; and
- developing leadership skills and competencies that help to unleash human potential to be able to lead technological change, exploiting existing capabilities and new opportunities.



Kelsey Matevish at Salzburg

Salzburg Cutler Fellows Program: The Future of Public and Private International Law

In our fast-moving, interconnected world, the rules-based international order and accountable judicial systems are critical to peace and progress. The Salzburg Cutler Fellows Program: The Future of Public and Private International Law helps outstanding law students explore ways to forge careers in international law that can shape a better world.

The *Salzburg Cutler Fellows Program* is a one-of-a-kind program for students from 11 top US law schools who intend to pursue careers in international law, legal practice, and public service. The Program identifies and empowers outstanding talents, fosters leadership skills, and builds lasting collaborative networks within the legal and public service sectors.

The *Salzburg Cutler Fellows Program* was launched in 2012 in memory of Lloyd N. Cutler, a Washington “super-lawyer” and counselor to two US Presidents. During his service on the board of Salzburg Global Seminar, Cutler regularly mentored young lawyers and brought them together with international jurists to discuss the rule of law, including principles of judicial independence, human rights, and democratic governance. Successful lawyers across the world cite their Salzburg experience as highly influential in developing their legal philosophy, global networks, and career paths.

Salzburg Cutler Fellows follow in these footsteps as lawyers pursuing careers in international practice with an abiding interest in public service. Each Fellow prepares and presents a research paper on a topic of private or public international law. Some of the top law faculty in the US offer advice on how to make their argument more effective and how to succeed in getting papers accepted by journals in across the world. In parallel, lawyers and other mentors in public service help Fellows explore traditional and non-traditional pathways to careers in international law and public service that can align passion and personal impact.

Salzburg Global Seminar works to foster lasting networks and partnerships for creative, just and sustainable change. The Salzburg Cutler Fellows Program helps participants develop the skills and contacts needed for effective engagement and communication across the public sector, business, and civil society. These strengths can help Fellows play a leading role in emerging opportunities and challenges, including achievement of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals, in their home countries around the world.

KEY QUESTIONS

- How can law and legal systems shape a more just society across international borders?
- Where are the biggest opportunities for growth within the international law and public service sectors?
- What are the biggest challenges present in the international law field, and how can law students prepare to tackle these global challenges in their future careers?
- How can young lawyers interested in international law and public service navigate their early career to reach their professional and personal goals?

Source: “Salzburg Cutler Fellows Program: The Future of Public and Private International Law,” *Salzburg Global Seminar*, available at <https://www.salzburgglobal.org/multi-year-series/cutler-center/pageId/cutler-fellows-7.html>.

Developing an Epistemic Community



Student Salons



**Student Podcasts
on Feminism**



**Town Hall Meetings on
Challenges of the 21st Century**

Global Affairs Blog

Feminism Across the Globe: A Cross-Continental Conversation

By: Shane Fischman L'19 in conversation with Carlotta Pregnolato LSE LLM'19 and Rachael Baillie LSE LLM'19



Historically, there has been widespread dissent over the precise definition of “feminism”. However, what is most powerful about the concept’s lack of a precise definition is that it is broad enough to encompass the hopes and ambitions of a plethora of different women around the world. International Women’s Day capitalizes on the different needs of women across the globe, presenting the opportunity for these vast and deviating needs to converge around a central theme, to demonstrate that despite our differences, despite our diverging needs, women are still—always—stronger when they are united. This is particularly important in an age where borders are becoming vapid, and people are migrating to different countries to pursue their ambitions. It is critical, therefore, on this momentous day, to understand what women in different places think and feel about feminism, about their country’s progress, and about their hopes for the future.

This past Fall, I had the distinct privilege to study law at the London School of Economics. I sat down recently with two female student-leaders from LSE to talk about feminism, how the movement has changed to adapt to the 21st century, and to hear their thoughts on entering the legal profession as young women. What is most interesting about this conversation is that, though all three of us come

from different countries and backgrounds—Carlotta is from Italy, Rachael from New Zealand, and I am from New York—we all see ourselves as actors that are part of the larger societal fabric, intricately benefitting from, and contributing to the feminist movement. All three of us were touched by Hillary Clinton's avowal that women's rights are indeed human rights: with these words echoing across oceans and deserts and reverberating across the metaphoric wild west of the internet, this conversation is proof that 108 years later, women are still united and driven to achieve not only equality but parity in every community and professional field.

Shane: You're both from different countries, and have spent significant times living overseas. Do you think women face different issues in different countries? What have been your experiences at home, and how have they varied being in London?

Carlotta: Italy, where I'm from, despite its more brazen cultural developments, has always been more myopic on social and cultural issues—especially in the economic and professional arenas—than their European neighbors. I've been living in London for several years now and I have found that London is much more progressive in regard to feminism and gender equality. Italy, perhaps a reflection of their leadership, which is primarily comprised of older white men, remains very traditionalist. The issues that women face there are, therefore, quite vast. Although figures show that the pay gap is at a minimum of 5%, when analyzing this figure closely it is clear that the justification for this number is due to Italy being one of the countries with fewest women in the workforce. Notwithstanding more than half of undergraduate students being women, this figure is not reflected in the workforce. Women struggle daily to find, as well as maintain, jobs. This is also reflected in the leadership figures: Italy has never had a female Prime Minister, and women are missing from other political leadership positions. This can be clearly contrasted with England: though they still struggle with gender inequality, they appear more progressive. London is an incredibly liberal, open-minded city and in many respects, England has capitalized on London's culture using the city as an incubator for most social initiatives. Throughout my search for a job at a law firm, I have come across various several schemes directed solely at fighting gender inequality. Although these initiatives clearly do not resolve a long history of gender discrimination, I have found that they do begin to raise awareness and deal with the problem at the entrance-level. The fact that many law firms now pride themselves on their female-male employee ratios demonstrates that this cultural change is heading in the right direction.

Rachael: In terms of my personal experience, I have found that gender issues in New Zealand and London are similar.

Some fields remain male-dominated despite a significant increase in the proportion of female undergraduate students. It had previously been assumed that a higher proportion of female students would correct gender imbalances generationally, and translate into more female representation in senior roles, but this has not generally been the case. In the legal field specifically, the total proportion of female judges and female partners in law firms in New Zealand both still only sit at around 30%. In London, a friend of mine told me that in her office there were more people named David than there were women. Although it is not an empirical study of the industry, I think it is illustrative of a gender balance problem here too.

Sexual harassment is also a big issue that was brought to light recently in New Zealand when a large law firm announced an investigation into its workplace culture after serious allegations of sexual misconduct. While it is not something I have experienced personally, anecdotally the discussions I've had with my peers suggests that it is a pervasive problem, both in New Zealand and here in London. However, there has also been some significant progress. In 2017 for the first time there was a higher proportion of female permanent members of the New Zealand Supreme Court. There are also similar initiatives in New Zealand to those that Carlotta mentioned which promote gender equality, such as associations for women lawyers, scholarship programs and the New Zealand Law Society's Gender Equality Charter.

Shane: International Women's Day was launched in 1911, why do you think it still resonates so prominently with women across the globe?

Carlotta: I find that the reason that International Women's Day, and the feminist movement more generally, still resonates with women across the globe today is that we still have not reached a point of satisfaction. The fact that discrimination and inequality are frequently experienced by women daily, for instance through the gender pay gap, demonstrates that the movement still has a long way to go. The hurdles present in overcoming a long-standing history of gender discrimination depict the importance of continuing the progress. From my personal experience, the concern I have had is whether companies are now hiring female graduates for reputational reasons, in the sense that they can use it to prove that they are moving towards gender equality. It is vital that societal views progress so that corporate policies reflect the underpinning gender equality principles on the basis of its importance, rather than just for figures.

Rachael: International Women's Day celebrates the progress that has been made and serves as a platform to promote the issues that women continue to face. I think that it continues to resonate with women because, in reflecting on the past achievements of suffragette, feminists, and human rights movements, it reinforces the significance of the changes that have already been made and renews our commitment to address current issues.

Shane: What does #BalanceforBetter, the 2019 International Women's Day slogan, mean to you in the legal field?

Carlotta: This slogan reiterates that gender equality is a societal issue. Gender inequality does not only concern women being treated differently, but it also refers to a greater idea that both men and women are to be treated equally. Without gender balance, the world is not maximizing its potential. This balance is especially quintessential in the legal field, as society is meant to be represented and judged by a group that realistically reflects it. It is flawed to argue that a legal field dominated by men are realistically representing society. Women judges and lawyers are necessary for the creation of justice, firstly, because a panel comprised exclusively of men will not be able to fully understand cases involving female-related issues, but more broadly, because society itself is not homogenous and our representation in the legal field must represent the heterogeneous world we inhabit.

Rachael: In a broad sense, #BalanceforBetter reflects that women's economic empowerment improves productivity, a claim which is supported by recent research. The slogan's gender-neutral positioning is important because gender equality is not just a women's issue.

In the context of the legal profession, a business that recruits based on merits, and not gender (or other irrelevant characteristics) is logically more likely to thrive. A major challenge in achieving this, however, is overcoming two pervasive and self-perpetuating subconscious biases about meritocracy and gender: first, that characteristics that are stereotyped as associated with the male gender, such as aggressiveness, are desirable in a lawyer and second, that men are (at least initially) assumed to be more competent than their female colleagues.

That said, it is important to remember that women deserve equal treatment because it is our human right, and not just because of our value to a business case.

Shane: A dominant theme driving International Women's Day is the value women bring to every industry. Why do you think diversity is so important, specifically in the legal field?

Carlotta: The difference in the thinking of women should not be seen as a disadvantage, but rather as an advantage that enables a diverse group of employees to achieve new heights of success. The problem-solving nature of the legal field evidently benefits from people with different experiences and mindsets, enabling a gender-balanced team to solve issues in better ways. Having a room filled with like-minded men will not generate the innovative and creative solutions that a woman could bring to the table.

Rachael: As Carlotta has mentioned, a diverse workforce is enriched by a wider range of views, ideas, experiences and skills. In the legal field in particular, diversity is important because of the role legal professionals have in providing representation and shaping the development of the law. At an institutional level, the legal field is responsible for the fair administration of justice and so it is important that legal professionals who comprise the field are representative of the society that they serve.

Shane: What do you think makes the campaign for women's equality different today from past decades? Specifically, how do you think social media and technology have impacted the women's movement?

Carlotta: Campaigning for women's equality today is different than what it was in the past decades because so much change has already occurred. This means that part of being a feminist today requires embracing and making the most of the changes that our predecessors have already accomplished, and then subsequently building on this and pushing for more change. Social media and technology have made the process of campaigning much easier for women. It is not only the educated and privileged few that have the opportunity to fight for women's equality. Rather, any woman can readily access social media and use it as a platform to express her views and beliefs. This facilitates, as well as encourages, expression.

Rachael: Technology and social media provide a global platform for spreading messages, disseminating information and mobilizing movements. I think the Women's March, and the solidarity marches that it sparked internationally, are a good example of that global reach. Social media also brings those messages into mainstream culture. And I do think that they have resulted in tangible changes. For example, following the #MeToo movement, information about consent was provided as part of the orientation program for my LLM. That kind of education was not offered to me at high school or during my undergraduate degree.

Shane: What do you think is the greatest challenge facing women today?

Carlotta: In fighting female discrimination, solidarity is essential. Many women who have managed to fight against gender inequality and reach higher positions in the workplace believe that to get there you need to ruthlessly compete with all others, even women. However, I believe that this is not the case. In order to achieve overall gender equality, it is imperative that women work together to combat the absurd discrimination that they are faced with daily in the workplace. Since the legal field has always been a male-dominated area, it clearly poses serious challenges for women. This reiterates that in order to overcome these outdated and unjustified situations, women need to form a united front in confronting the matters.

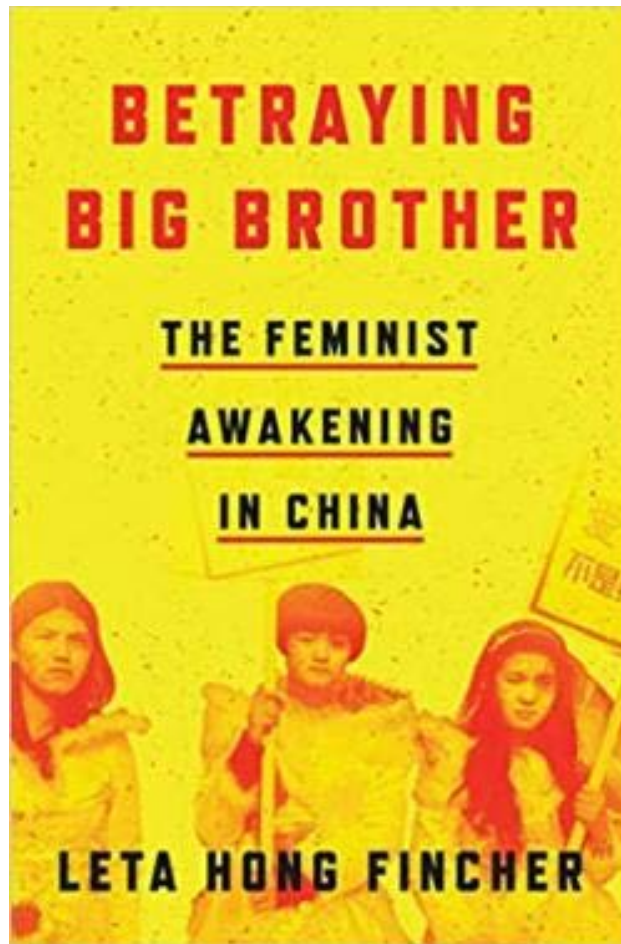
Rachael: I think generally the challenges women face today are the same ongoing issues of freedom from sexual harassment and assault, fair pay and representation in leadership.

Shane: In closing, on International Women's Day, is there any message you want to give to younger women, graduating high school and starting college?

Carlotta: My advice would be to embrace being a woman. It should not be seen as something that holds you back or allows others to impress the idea on you that it disadvantages you. Being a woman is something that you should utilize to demonstrate your worth and importance. Women are equally as necessary as men in the functioning of society, and should, therefore, be treated as such.

Rachael: While the historic lack of opportunities for women has created competition for limited space, recent activism has demonstrated the power and importance of women working together. The best advice I received was to find mentoring opportunities and join associations that build networks and empower women. I would pass that same advice on to younger women.

Why Feminism is a Foreign Policy Issue



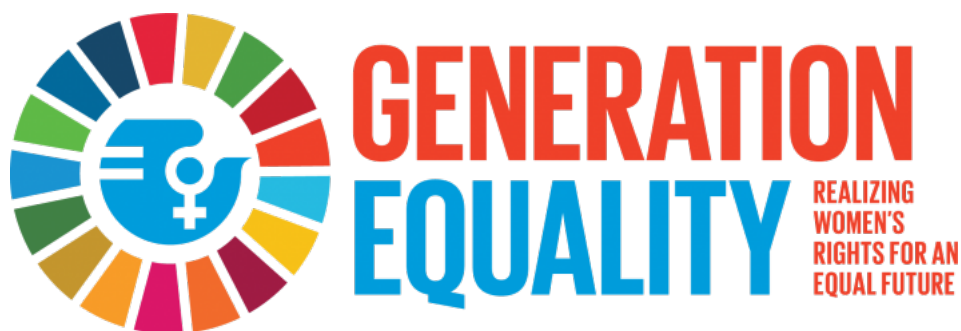
Leta Hong Fincher spoke at Penn Law's Making Laws, Breaking Silence Symposium that brought together women policymakers from over 15 countries.

Betraying Big Brother “argues that misogyny is at the core of China’s authoritarian regime and that a feminist movement, if not suppressed, could prove to be the country’s ‘most transformative movement.’ ” – New York Times

Beijing +25



Katherine Schroeder, Global Women's Leadership Program Fellow, will travel to Beijing in August to conduct research on the status of women's rights 25 years after the historic Beijing Women's World Conference, the largest convening of women in the world. She will conduct empirical research and interviews with leading women's rights lawyers on legal reform and transformation of women's rights in the last 25 years. Her research will be submitted to UN Women.



Penn Law Feminism Podcasts

In Their Own Voice: Penn Law Women Speak: What it Means to be a Feminist Lobsterer

By: Sophia Gaulkin L'20 interviewed by Jake Romm L'20

Sophie Gaulkin's L'20 podcast focuses on growing up in a family of lobster fishermen. Her story is marked by losing her father at a young age and coping with loss growing up by the sea. She spent long days at sea on a lobster fishing boat with blood pouring from her raw salt-scratched palms, fighting against the wind, and not knowing whether they would make it home that night. She was often the only woman on the boat.

This podcast, in honor of Women's History Month, is a fragment of Sophia's story as told to her classmate Jake Romm L'20, who worked as a journalist before coming to Penn Law. The podcast is available at: <https://www.law.upenn.edu/live/news/8878-in-their-own-voice-penn-law-women-speak-what-it>.

Feminism Podcast Series: What Feminism Means to Penn Law Men

In a Feminism Podcast Series episode, What Feminism Means to Penn Law Men, Clayton Keir L'21 discusses his experiences working to empower girls in the Middle East. The podcast is available at: <https://soundcloud.com/pennlaw/what-feminism-means-to-penn-law-men>

Feminism Podcast Series: What Feminism Means to Women at Penn Law - Victoria Ochoa: Giving Voice to Nuance



Victoria Ochoa on finding her voice through the Penn Law Feminist Podcast: In My Own Words

Victoria Ochoa L'21 examines the invisibility of nuance. The podcast is available at: <https://soundcloud.com/pennlaw/giving-voice-to-nuance?in=pennlaw/sets/what-feminism-means-to-me>

Students Take on the Role of Policymakers in a Town Hall Meeting with Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein



On March 26, 2019, Penn Law's Office of International Programs presented a Town Hall Meeting with Zeid Ra'ad Hussein entitled "Emerging Leaders Raise their Voice on the Most Pressing Challenges of the 21st Century," where Penn Law students presented and pitched novel solutions to critical global challenges of the 21st century. As future global leaders, students play a vital role in identifying the obstacles that face a rules-based world order; developing a strategic vision for advancing fundamental freedoms, the rule of law, an inclusive global economy, and peace and security; and debating the critical global issues of our time. This first-of-its-kind program convened the Town Hall Meeting with former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, Professor Bill Burke-White, Associate Dean Rangita de Silva de Alwis, and Penn Law students, faculty, and staff, bringing to the forefront ideas of emerging leaders on how best to respond to these challenges. During the Meeting, participants heard proposals from:

Meroua Zouai L'20 on Forced Migration as a Threat to Human Security; Statelessness and Armed Conflict

Farah Chalisa L'20 on Structural Gender Inequality as a Threat to the Rule of Law

Victoria Ochoa L'21 on Building Boundaries, Building Walls: A Growing Human Rights Threat

Nakul Nayak LLM'19 on Network Disruptions;

Kimberly Grambo L'19 on Fake News and Intermediary Liability

Allison Perlin L'20 on The Future of International Criminal Justice in the 21st Century and the Role of the U.S. in Shaping a New Paradigm

ACCESS TO JUSTICE: The Justice Gap

The Task Force on Justice—which is co-chaired by Bok Faculty Hina Jilani, together with the governments of the Netherlands, Sierra Leone, and Argentina—launched a report this year that estimates 5.1 billion people lack meaningful access to justice. Injustice is costly. The Task Force estimates that in low-income countries, everyday justice problems cost more than 2% of GDP. In low-income countries, it would cost as little as \$20 to provide each person with access to basic justice services. The impact of an investment in justice great.



Fact-finding Mission to Banzul

“Access to Justice in the Gambia”

In August 2019, Penn Law will organize a convening in the Gambia, hosted by the Minister of Justice. The Gambia trip will be led by Fatoumata Waggeh. Several Penn Law student fellows will be invited to serve as rapporteurs. The Project is supervised by Associate Dean Rangita de Silva de Alwis and Professor Regina Austin.

Following the convening, the student fellows will undertake a fact-finding mission in the Gambia with guidance from the Ministry of Justice and other governmental and non-governmental entities. Students will gather qualitative data and will submit a final report on strengthening access to justice and independence of the judiciary that will inform a larger IDLO project on Access to Justice in Africa.



Fatoumata Waggeh, a member of the fact-finding team

Context for the Gambia Analysis:

President Adama Barrow (2017-present) came to power following the 2016–17 Gambian constitutional crisis, when former President Jammeh rejected the election results “in totality” and called for new elections, holding on to power despite widespread condemnation from ECOWAS, the African Union, and the UN. The rule of law in Gambia has since improved dramatically.

The cabinet (including the Minister of Justice) has taken steps to reverse former President Yahya Jammeh’s legacy of authoritarian and abusive rule. The new government has promised to make Gambia the “human rights capital of Africa,” released scores of political prisoners, and begun to strengthen the judiciary and reform the security services. It also reversed Jammeh’s planned withdrawal from the International Criminal Court (ICC). A new slate of judges has been appointed, including a respected new Supreme Court head.

The first trial for human rights abuses committed during the Jammeh era was held in March 2018. However, the Justice Ministry has not provided a timeline for further prosecutions of human rights abusers, citing the need to strengthen the justice sector before further trials. Despite the progress, Gambian human rights groups are concerned that the government has not taken steps to preserve documentary and physical evidence of security force abuses.

This is a timely and rare window to analyze this moment of potential in the Gambia. What measurable outcomes have been achieved? What are the Gambia’s priorities moving forward?

The Fact-finding Mission:

Students will gather qualitative data on access to justice in the Gambia. Their field research will include interviews with judges, prosecutors, public defenders, justice department officials, court officials, and legal services providers and clients on a range of access to justice indicators, including: court structure, judicial appointments (high court and lower courts), conduct of service

and tenure, dismissal, suspension and retirement, freedom of expression and association, training of judges, availability of legal services, linkages between national judiciaries and regional courts, and mechanisms to strengthen linkages between formal and informal systems, including truth commissions. The qualitative research will be measured against the OHCHR's Basic Principles of the Independence of the Judiciary

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/IndependenceJudiciary.aspx>

This field research will feed into a Report on Access to Justice in Africa -- the strengthening of access to justice and independence of the judiciary in Africa. The fellows' recommendations will be presented to IDLO and will feed into an IDLO "gap analysis" of access to the courts.

Convening in the Gambia

In Fall 2019, Penn Law will organize a convening in The Gambia, hosted by the Ministry of Justice and the Minister of Justice. Our joint convening will contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law and highlight Penn Law's central role in shaping equality and access to justice as cornerstones of democracy. Students will gather qualitative data on access to justice in West Africa. Their field research will include interviews with judges, prosecutors, public defenders, justice department officials court officials and legal services providers and clients on a range of access to justice indicators to be submitted to the African Union.

Documentary Filming

The proceedings in The Gambia will be captured on video and translated to a documentary film project by Professor Regina Austin, Director of the Penn Program on Documentaries and the Law, whose primary mission is the promotion of visual legal advocacy.



CEDAW

Taking Penn Law to the World:

**Penn Law Addressing Changes
in a Rising Africa**
*Field Research in The Gambia on
Access to Justice for Women*

A new era of engagement: Penn Law's Role in Justice Reform in Gambia/West Africa A half day convening in Gambia

Penn Law/Ministry of Justice Gambia

Our joint convening will contribute to the strengthening of the rule of law in a functioning democracy and highlight Penn Law's central role in shaping equality and justice that are the cornerstones of democracy.

His Excellency Abubacarr Marie Tambadou Minister of Justice, Gambia.

He previously worked as a lawyer at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda. He studied law at the University of Warwick, in the United Kingdom, and was called to the bar as a barrister-at-law at Lincoln's Inn in 1999. He completed an LLM in international human rights from SOAS London University.

Student Salons: Advancing Global Thinkers



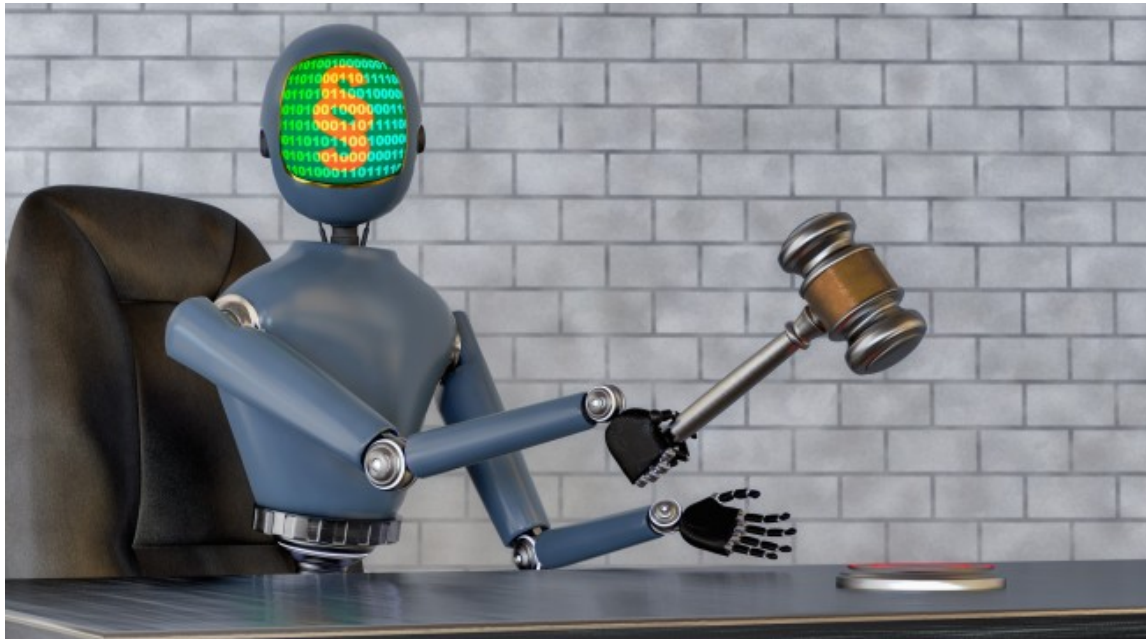
Salons: students create their own space to share their own thoughts on the intersections of culture, gender, race, religion, and class through multiple lenses, including: feminism, post-colonial theory, hybridity, intersectionality, transnationalism, structuralism, post-structuralism, and cosmopolitanism. Students read whatever they select, including short pieces from Camus to Homi Bhabha on the construction of culture.

INNOVATIONS IN THE WORLD



Brendan Holman L'20 presented to the UN his policy paper on using 21st century technology to advance 20th century human rights treaties.

Fall 2019: Professor Feldman Teaches Robot Revolution: Legal, Ethical and Policy Challenges of Robotics in the US and Japan



How can and should societies effectively manage their rapidly aging populations, shrinking workforces, shortages of doctors and nurses, high rates of highway fatalities, decreases in industrial production, autonomous weapons systems, immigration policies, and other vexing 21st century challenges? Government and industry leaders in both Japan and the United States have a single answer—Robots. Both countries are at the forefront of the global race to develop robots, and both have presented blueprints for how robots will solve their most intractable social problems. Yet neither nation has developed a legal or policy structure that effectively and comprehensively addresses the widespread deployment of robots.

Should robots be entrusted with important policy decisions? Do we want them to perform surgery, calculate our taxes, and work as lawyers? Can they be held liable for negligent acts when piloting a moving vehicle? Are they subject to strict product liability? Ought we develop a robot army that can vanquish our enemies and keep us safe? Can robots provide emotional and even sexual fulfillment? With the global competition to develop robots at full throttle, these questions have taken on a new sense of urgency.

This innovative Global Research Seminar will focus on the current state of robot technology and development in the US and Japan and explore the rapidly evolving legal, ethical and regulatory climate surrounding robotics. We will read cutting-edge scholarship on artificial intelligence and machine learning, study state-of-the-art humanoid robots, examine robot-related litigation, and consider the range of legal and policy options for managing the inevitable (but often unknowable) conflicts that will result from the robot revolution. Because we are working in a nascent area of scholarship students will have the opportunity to do original research on unexplored topics and may be able to publish their work.

Legal Issues in the Use of Artificial Intelligence by Administrative Agencies



Cary Coglianese, Edward B. Shils Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science and Director of the Penn Program on Regulation

Remarks Delivered at the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) Plenary Meeting, June 13, 2019

Cary Coglianese[†]

The world of artificial intelligence has arrived. At the highest level, literally, commercial airplanes rely on machine-learning algorithms for auto-piloting systems. At ground level, again literally, self-driving cars now appear on public streets—and small robots automatically vacuum floors in some of our homes. More profoundly, algorithmic software reads medical scans to find cancerous tumors. These and many other advances in the private sector are delivering the benefits of forecasting accuracy made possible by the use of machine-learning algorithms.

What about the use of these algorithms in the *public* sector? Machine-learning algorithms—sometimes referred to as predictive analytics or artificial intelligence—can also help governmental organizations make more accurate decisions. Just as these algorithms have facilitated dramatic innovations in the private sector, they can also enable governments to achieve better, fairer, and more efficient performance of key functions.

I was asked to open today's lunch session with some brief framing comments about possible legal issues presented by federal agencies' reliance on machine-learning algorithms. What might be the administrative law concerns about governmental use of machine-learning algorithms?

I can only provide here a short answer to this question. Longer answers can be found in two recent articles of mine: "Regulating by Robot: Administrative Decision Making in the Machine-Learning Era"¹ and "Transparency and Algorithmic Governance"²—both co-authored with my former student, David Lehr.

For now, I simply want to do two things. First, I want to explain *why* machine learning tools could raise legal issues at all. What makes these tools distinctive? Second, I want to sketch four doctrinal issues implicated by machine learning: delegation, due process, equal protection, and reason-giving. Overall, my conclusion is that administrative lawyers should be able to work with agency officials to design highly consequential algorithmic tools that fully comply with prevailing legal standards.

These are real issues—not sci fi. As others on today's panel will show, machine-learning technologies are already being put into use by federal agencies in the service of domestic policy implementation. Of course, the vast majority of these uses actually raise few interesting legal questions. No one seriously thinks there are legal problems with the Postal Service using learning algorithms to read handwriting on envelopes in sorting mail, or with the National Weather Service using them to help forecast the weather. And, with *Heckler v. Chaney*³ in mind, relatively few legal questions should arise when agencies use algorithms to help with enforcement, such as to identify tax filings for further auditing.

But we are rapidly moving to a world where more consequential decision-making, in areas not committed to agency discretion, could be aided by, and perhaps even replaced by, automated tools that run on machine-learning algorithms. For example, in the not-so-distant future, certain government benefits or licensing determinations could be made using artificial intelligence.

Such uses will raise interesting legal questions because of *two* key properties of artificial intelligence systems: automation and opacity.

The first property—*automation*—should be pretty obvious. Machine learning algorithms make it possible to cut humans out of decision-making in qualitatively important ways. When this happens, what will become of a government that, in Lincoln's words, is supposed to be a "of the people, for the people, and by the people"—not *by the robots*?

By itself, automation should not create any legal bar to the use of machine-learning algorithms. After all, government officials can already legally and appropriately rely on *physical* machines—thermometers, emissions monitoring devices, and so forth.

It is the second key property of machine learning algorithms—their *opacity*—that, when combined with the first, will appear to raise distinctive legal concerns. Machine learning algorithms are sometimes called "black-box" algorithms because they "learn" on their own.

Unlike traditional statistical forecasting tools, machine learning does not rely on human analysts to identify variables to put into a model. Machine learning algorithms effectively *do the choosing* as they work their way through vast quantities of data and find patterns on their own. The results

of a learning algorithm's forecasts are not causal statements. It becomes harder to say exactly *why* an algorithm made specific determination or prediction.

This is why some observers will see automated, opaque governmental systems as raising basic constitutional and administrative law questions.

Yet, my second objective today is to suggest that, with proper planning, governmental reliance on algorithms should not face insuperable or even significant legal barriers. Let me take each of four key legal doctrines briefly in turn.

First, let us look at the nondelegation doctrine. If Congress cannot delegate lawmaking authority to private entities, then maybe government cannot legally delegate decision-making authority to machines. Yet, algorithms do not suffer the same dangers of self-interestedness that make delegations to private human individuals so “obnoxious,” as the Supreme Court put it in *Carter v. Carter Coal*.⁴ Moreover, the math underlying machine learning necessitates that officials program their algorithms with clear objectives, which will surely satisfy anyone's understanding of the intelligible principle test.

Second, with respect to due process, the test in *Mathews v. Eldridge*⁵ requires balancing a decision method's accuracy with the private interests at stake and the demands on government resources. The private interests at stake will always be exogenous to machine learning. But machine learning's main advantage lies in accuracy, and these systems can economize government resources. Algorithms should thus fare well under due process standards.

Third, consider equal protection. Artificial intelligence does raise important considerations about algorithmic bias, especially when learning algorithms work with data that have biases built into them. But machine-learning analysis can be constructed to reduce these biases—something which is sometimes harder to achieve with human decision-making. Moreover, due to the unique ways in which machine learning operates, federal agencies would likely find that even explicit inclusion of variables related to protected classes will still likely be permissible under the Fifth Amendment. The “black box” nature of machine learning will, for example, preclude inferences of discriminatory intent.

Finally, what about reason-giving? Despite machine learning's black-box character, it should still be possible to satisfy reason-giving requirements. It will always be possible, for example, to provide reasons in terms of what algorithms are designed to forecast, how they are constructed, and how they have been tested validated. Just as agencies now show that physical devices have been tested and validated to perform accurately, they should be able to make the same kind of showing with respect to digital machines.

In the end, although adjudicating by algorithm or rulemaking by robot will sound novel, the use of machine learning—even to automate key governmental decisions—can be legally accommodated into administrative practice.

When used responsibly, machine learning algorithms have the potential to yield improvements in governmental decision-making by increasing accuracy, decreasing human biases, and enhancing overall administrative efficiencies.⁶ The public sector can lawfully find ways to benefit from the same kinds of advantages that machine learning algorithms are delivering in the private sector.

[†] Edward B. Shils Professor of Law and Professor of Political Science, and Director of the Penn Program on Regulation, University of Pennsylvania Law School. Professor Coglianese is a Public Member of the Administrative Conference of the United States (ACUS) and the Chair of its Rulemaking Committee. These remarks reflect the author's personal views and not necessarily those of ACUS.

¹ Cary Coglianese & David Lehr, *Regulating by Robot: Administrative Decision Making in the Machine-Learning Era*, 105 GEO. L.J. 1147 (2017).

² Cary Coglianese & David Lehr, *Transparency and Algorithmic Governance*, 71 ADMIN. L. REV. 1 (2019).

³ Heckler v. Chaney, 470 U.S. 821 (1985).

⁴ Carter v. Carter Coal 298 U.S. 238, 311 (1936).

⁵ Mathews v. Eldridge, 424 U.S. 319 (1976).

⁶ See Cary Coglianese, *Optimizing Regulation for an Optimizing Economy*, 4 U. PA. J. L. & PUB. AFF. 1, 11 (2019).

Global Thought Leader Profile: Professor Cary Coglianese on Regulating New Technologies

Government has an important responsibility to help provide social services and financial support to those in need. Let us imagine a future where, seeking to fulfill this responsibility, government develops a sophisticated system to help it identify those applicants who qualify for support. But imagine further that, in the end, this identification system turns out to award benefits arbitrarily and to prefer white applicants over applicants of color. Such a system would be properly condemned as unfair. And this is exactly what worries critics who oppose the use of artificial intelligence in administering social programs.

Yet the future imagined above actually appears to have arrived long ago. By many accounts, the scenario I have painted describes the system already in place in the United States and presumably other countries. It is just that the “technology” underlying the current identification system is not artificial intelligence but human decision-making.

The U.S. Social Security Administration’s (SSA) disability system, for example, relies on more than a thousand human adjudicators. Although most of these officials are no doubt well-trained and dedicated, they also work under heavy caseloads. And for decades, studies have **suggested** that racial disparities exist in SSA disability awards, with certain African-American applicants **tending** to receive less favorable outcomes compared with white applicants.

Any system that relies on thousands of human decision-makers working at high capacity will surely yield variable outcomes. A 2011 report issued by independent researchers **offers** a stark illustration of the potential for variability across humans: among the fifteen most active administrative judges in a Dallas SSA office, “the judge grant rates in this single location ranged ... from less than 10 percent being granted to over 90 percent.” The researchers reported that three judges in this office awarded benefits to no more than 30 percent of their applicants, while three judges awarded to more than 70 percent.

In light of reasonable concerns about arbitrariness and bias in human decisions, the relevant question to ask about artificial intelligence is not whether it will be free of any bias or unexplainable variation. Rather, the question should be whether artificial intelligence can perform better than the current human-based system. Anyone concerned about fairness in government decision-making should entertain the possibility that digital algorithms might sometimes prove to be fairer and more consistent than humans. At the very least, it might turn out to be easier to remedy biased algorithms than to remove deeply ingrained implicit biases from human decision-making.

Source: Bendert Zevenbergen, “Conference on Social Protection by Artificial Intelligence: Decoding Human Rights in a Digital Age,” *Freedom to Tinker* (May 29, 2019), available <https://freedom-to-tinker.com/2019/05/29/conference-on-social-protection-by-artificial-intelligence-decoding-human-rights-in-a-digital-age/>.

GenderWatch: Technology Tool to Address Sexual Harassment in the Legal Profession

A promotional graphic for GenderWatch. It features two women on the left and right, both looking at their smartphones. In the center, three smartphones are stacked, displaying the GenderWatch app interface. The background is a soft-focus image of a woman's face. The text is arranged in three columns. The left column has a title 'LIGHTWEIGHT, ANONYMIZED APPS FOR MOBILE PHONES' and a paragraph about the app's features. The middle column has a title 'HARNESSING THE POWER OF DATA' and a paragraph about data analysis. The right column has a title 'EMPOWERING LAWYERS TO FIGHT SEX ABUSE' and a paragraph about the app's use in legal settings. At the bottom, there are logos for 'POWERED BY knish.io', 'SHELTER FUND', and 'UN WOMEN'. A stylized eye logo is also present at the bottom left and right.

LIGHTWEIGHT, ANONYMIZED APPS FOR MOBILE PHONES

The GenderWatch app lets women report abuse happening to them or to those around them, supply evidence, get immediate access to help, and send the incident to local watchdog groups for further analysis and resolution.

HARNESSING THE POWER OF DATA

All securely reported incidents can form the basis for both further research into problem hotspots, as well as a valuable metric in assessing the success of various measures - such as education, training, etc. - to curb sex abuse and gender bias.

EMPOWERING LAWYERS TO FIGHT SEX ABUSE

Whether they're in the courtroom, at the office, at school, or hanging out with friends, female attorneys experience or bear witness to incidents of sex abuse and discrimination - and can now take decisive action.

POWERED BY **knish.io** SHELTER FUND UN WOMEN

Media Advisory:

GenderWatch—a technology App developed to fight sexual harassment and gender bias in the workplace, starting with the legal profession and justice systems—provides women with a free tool to anonymously record and document incidents of sexual harassment in real time.

GenderWatch is being launched in partnership with UN Women in response to UN Women's Executive Director and UN Under-Secretary-General Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka's Global Call to Action to deploy technology and innovation to address violence and sexual abuse against women. GenderWatch will go live this fall in coordination with the adoption of the historic ILO Convention on Sexual Violence in the Workplace. It also responds to the May 2019 report released by the International Bar Association on sexual harassment in the legal profession around the world: one in three women lawyers face sexual harassment in the workplace.

The goal of GenderWatch is to harness the power of data and put power back into the hands of women who may not otherwise feel comfortable or safe in coming forward.

GenderWatch partners with leaders from the public and private sectors on this historic mission to combat sexual harassment and gender bias in the workplace. In addition to its collaboration with UN Women, GenderWatch is partnering with global law firm Orrick, Herrington and Sutcliffe, a leading voice for innovation and legal reform of sexual harassment against women.

GenderWatch is developed by WishKnish, a blockchain platform, and powered by Knish.io. Shatter Fund, the premier venture capital fund for technology companies founded by female entrepreneurs, is the global sponsor for GenderWatch. GenderWatch prides itself as a “for women, by women” innovation and was authored by international women's rights expert Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean of International Affairs at Penn Law School and Nonresident Fellow at the Center for the Legal Profession at Harvard Law School. She thanks male leaders who are mentors and thought leaders in this charge of women's leadership in the global legal profession: David Wilkins, distinguished global scholar of the legal profession and Vice Dean of Harvard Law School; Professor Christopher Yoo; Professor Shyam Baganesh; Dean Theodore Ruger of Penn Law School; and Mitch Zuklie, CEO of Orrick.

The GenderWatch inaugural launch for the justice system will take place in India in the fall followed by a launch at the United Nations.



Penn Law's Global Institute for Human Rights Presents Policy Brief to the UNDP on Using AI to Combat Mental Illness in Refugee Populations



On June 14, students from Penn Law's [Global Institute for Human Rights](#) presented 16 policy briefs to the United Nations Development Programme, including one detailing the emerging use of artificial intelligence to combat mental illness among refugees in Lebanon. Students developed briefs with the aim of informing and shaping the work of international policymakers to advance the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

"One of the hallmarks of the Institute was to go beyond the grand idea of the inalienable human rights to the dialectical interplay of theory and praxis in addressing emerging twenty-first century challenges with twenty-first century solutions," said [Rangita de Silva de Alwis](#), the Academic Director of the Institute and Penn Law's Associate Dean for International Programs.

Brinda Ramesh, Isabelle Breier, Kyle Ebelt, and Marisol Espinal prepared and presented the brief on AI and refugee mental illness. Citing data from the European Commission for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection, the students noted that Lebanon has the most refugees per capita of any

country in the world, and — consistent with international patterns — refugees in Lebanon overwhelmingly lack mental health services. The UN Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) 2017-2020 explains: “[w]omen, girls and boys with disabilities are among the most vulnerable to neglect, abuse, and exploitation. Needs continue to exceed what service providers can address, including the provision of rehabilitation services, assistive devices, and mental health care.”

They also cited Goal 3.4 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, which includes the “[promotion of] mental health and well-being[,]” and Article 26 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities, which calls upon “States Parties [to] take effective and appropriate measures ... to enable persons with disabilities to attain and maintain ... full [] mental [] ability, and full inclusion and participation in all aspects of life.”

The brief then set forth the students’ policy proposal:

“In the Global Institute for Human Rights at Penn Law, we appreciated and embraced the impact of technology in addressing human rights violations. In light of UN EQUALS’ work in using technology in the service of human rights, as well as our knowledge from the Institute about technology’s potential, we propose to address the grave, yet overwhelmingly unmet need for mental health care in refugee camps in Lebanon with a telehealth app. The app, which will be available in all languages spoken by the refugees, will use artificial intelligence to screen, identify, and diagnose mental illness among the refugees. It will then provide a wellness plan, including referrals to care and resources, that are uniquely suited to each person. The purpose of this feature is to add triage to the intake process so professionals will have more time to address individuals at higher risk.”

Penn Law hosted the Global Institute for Human Rights from June 10 to 14. The Institute brought together students from around the world for an immersive and intensive one-week program to engage in critical debates and discussions on urgent human rights issues, including women’s rights and the rights of migrants and refugees. This year’s cohort of attendees included students from the United States, Korea, France, and Canada. Organized by Penn Law’s [Legal Education Programs](#) under the leadership of Executive Director [Cheryl Hardy](#), the Institute was held at the Law School and Penn’s Perry World House and concluded with the visit to the UN.

During the program, senior leaders and policymakers from the United Nation’s Office of the Legal Counsel, International Labor Organization, UN Women, UN EQUALS, UN Victims’ Rights Advocate, UNDP, Microsoft for Startups, and the Woodrow Wilson Center engaged students in roundtables and fireside chats on leading-edge topics from current intergovernmental debates to the future of work and the United Nations.

Among the speakers at the Institute was Vinicius Pinheiro, Deputy Director of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Office for the UN, who reminded attendees of the symbolic importance of Philadelphia for the ILO: “The Declaration of Philadelphia, which is an integral part of the ILO Constitution, was forged in this city and remains an important symbol for ILO’s 100-year anniversary celebrated this year,” said Pinheiro. The 1944 Declaration restated the objectives of the ILO, recognizing the centrality of human rights to social policy and the need for international economic planning.

Lopa Banerjee, Director of the Civil Society Division at UN Women, also engaged with students during the Institute.

“The Institute at Penn Law fulfills the highest aspirations of the United Nations to train the next generation of advocates in partnership with leading academic institutions like Penn Law School,” said Banerjee.

Spring 2019: Intellectual Property Strategies for National Development: A Case Study of Current Issues in India

This Global Research Seminar (GRS) introduced students to the most current intellectual property debates and controversies currently playing out in the Indian legal system. In each of these controversies, India has sought to balance its national priorities against trade-related international pressure and market-based considerations, often producing a delicate compromise in its legal rules, norms, and institutional enforcement.

Over the course of the semester, class sessions examined five such issues: patent law and access to medicines; copyright law and educational access; geographical indications protection for indigenous manufacturing; the Indian approach to protecting traditional knowledge; and the protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights. For each of these topics, the discussion focused on the doctrinal issues involved, the unique institutional settings for them, and the success/failure of the attempted resolution.

This seminar was co-taught by Professor Shyam Balganesb and Bok Visiting International Professor Shamnad Basheer. Basheer is a leading public intellectual in India. Primarily a scholar of intellectual property and innovation law, he is the architect of the influential IP blog (SpicyIP), and worked extensively with India's government and courts to craft and shape India's IP policy in various areas.





Connecting the Dots: Pathbreaking Center at Penn Law Uses Data-driven Research to Bring the World Online

Penn Law's *Advocates for a New Era* Campaign is helping create the model 21st-century law school—one that prepares graduates for an ever-changing world where technological evolutions impact the law and people alike.

The [1 World Connected](#) project at Penn Law's Center for Technology, Innovation and Competition (CTIC) is one such way they are fulfilling this mission.



Global Thought Leader Christopher Yoo, John H. Chestnut Professor of Law, Communication, and Computer & Information Science at Penn, Future Imasogie Professor of Law and Technology at Penn Law, and Founding Director of the CTIC

For many people, the Internet is a centerpiece of social and professional activity. But billions of people around the world still lack access to it, with obstacles including cost, culture, and geographic barriers.

“Bringing the benefits of the Internet to more of the world is one of the most critical ways we can improve people’s lives,” says Christopher Yoo, John H. Chestnut Professor of Law, Communication, and Computer & Information Science at Penn, Future Imasogie Professor of Law and Technology at Penn Law, and Founding Director of the CTIC. “It’s true from as far away as Vanuatu to as near as rural America.”

Seizing the opportunity to make an impact, Yoo launched the 1 World Connected project in 2016. With a small team of two postgraduate students, 1 World Connected has already analyzed more than 1,000 broadband adoption initiatives; tracked success and failures; and evaluated how expanding Internet access has improved quality of life across various dimensions, including education, health care, and economic growth.

This information can assist governments in setting policy and private investors in determining which projects are viable. “We don’t have to convince politicians that connecting people to the Internet is a good idea,” says Yoo. “What they need is information on how to do it and how to sustain it.”

1 World Connected has earned high praise from leaders in broadband adoption initiatives, who see it as the “missing link” to connect projects taking place all over the globe, often in isolation from each other.

The work thus far has been impressive from such a limited team, but Yoo has a far-reaching vision for what 1 World Connected can yet accomplish. “There are many projects we haven’t been able to follow up on because we haven’t had the resources,” says Yoo. “I would love to expand the fieldwork, because that improves our understanding of what works in different locations much more than working behind a computer. Long-term funding would be a great boost to our efforts.”

Advancing knowledge for the good of the world is embedded in the University’s ethos, and 1 World Connected is the kind of globally impactful, data-driven venture that is uniquely Penn. “We can help guide sound policy because we’re able to share knowledge and resources across schools,” Yoo says. “I don’t think there’s any other place in the world where we could be doing this important work.”

Source: Excerpted from “Connecting the Dots: Pathbreaking center at Penn Law uses data-driven research to bring the world online,” *The Power of Penn* (Apr. 22, 2019), available at <https://powerofpenn.upenn.edu/penn-law-1-world-connected/>.

Improving Regulatory Decisions

Leading business, law, and government professionals study regulation in cutting-edge executive education course.

“How do you make sound decisions in today’s fast-paced legal and business environment?”

That question motivated a four-day executive education course recently held at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, said [Cary Coglianese](#), the Edward B. Shils Professor of Law and the Director of the Penn Program on Regulation.

In May, the Penn Law certificate program, “[Regulatory Analysis and Decision-Making](#),” brought together 35 professionals and leaders from seven countries to learn how to make better decisions related to regulation.

“Regulation seeks to solve problems by changing behavior,” said Coglianese, who organized the course. “Participants gained the analytic tools needed to solve problems more effectively.”

In nearly every domain of business and law today, regulatory issues abound. With rapidly changing technologies and business practices, many of the biggest challenges facing organizations center on regulation.

“Successful lawyers, managers, and other professionals need to understand how to make good decisions in a regulated environment,” noted Cheryl Hardy, L’94, Executive Director of Penn Law’s Legal Education Programs. Participants came from corporations, law firms, and government agencies, ranging from the local to the national level.

“The talent and varied leadership experiences among the course participants immensely enriched the classroom experience,” said Coglianese, who has also taught regulatory executive education courses at Harvard, the Wharton School, and other institutions.

Reflecting the diversity of participants, the Penn Law executive education course drew faculty from across the University of Pennsylvania, including not only Penn Law but the Wharton School, the Weitzman School of Design, and the School of Arts and Sciences.

In addition to Coglianese, the course faculty included renowned Penn Law Professors [Jonathan Klick](#), an economist as well as a lawyer, who taught sessions on statistical analysis, and [Jonah Gelbach](#), also a lawyer and economist, who taught benefit-cost analysis. Participants learned the psychology underlying regulatory nudges from Professor [Tess Wilkinson-Ryan](#), one of the nation’s foremost scholars of law and psychology.

[Richard Berk](#), a professor in the Wharton School’s Department of Statistics and Penn’s Criminology Department, addressed the role of machine learning in improving regulatory systems. [Carolyn Kousky](#) from Wharton and [Mark Alan Hughes](#) from PennDesign focused on how to analyze risk and uncertainty. [Shelley Metzenbaum](#), the former head of performance management in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, taught sessions on how to measure and improve the performance of regulatory programs.

“Effective regulatory decision-making ultimately demands interdisciplinary knowledge, which is why Penn Law is the ideal institution to host this course,” Hardy said. The Penn Program on Regulation, based at Penn Law, brings together faculty from across the Ivy League university.

Course participants found that the sessions delivered immediate positive value for their work.

“This was essentially holding a magnifying mirror to the many issues facing my organization,” noted one participant.

Another participant commented that the course “was an excellent tour de force through the essentials of regulatory management and emerging trends.”

“The skills covered in this course are vital to achieving excellence in any regulatory system around the world,” said Coglianese.

The course was specifically designed to give participants background in a range of skills and analytic tools. “Whether in writing rules, enforcing them, or having to comply with them, professionals today need a range of skills that go beyond those traditionally taught in law school or other professional programs,” he added.

Following the successful conclusion of the four-day executive education program, Penn Law also released an online certificate specialization in [Regulatory Compliance](#). The online course, offered through Coursera and taught by adjunct Penn Law faculty members Andrew Kandel and Lauren Steinfeld, provides an understanding of what it takes to build an effective organizational culture of compliance. Available to anyone with an Internet connection, the Regulatory Compliance specialization includes specific applications addressing data privacy law as well as issues of compliance with anti-corruption rules.

The [Penn Program on Regulation](#) brings rigorous, balanced analysis from multiple disciplines to bear on important regulatory policy problems and alternative strategies to solve them, as well as on the processes of making and implementing regulation. The Program sponsors [The Regulatory Review](#), a daily source of global news, commentary, and research on all facets of regulation.

Source: Ned Hawkins, “Improving Regulatory Decisions,” *The Regulatory Review* (July 1, 2019), available at <https://www.theregreview.org/author/nhawkins/>.

FACULTY SPOTLIGHT: Charles A. Heimbold, Jr. Professor of Law



Charles Mooney Jr. is a leading legal scholar in the fields of commercial law and bankruptcy law. His book *Security Interests in Personal Property* (with S. HARRIS, Foundation Press, 2d ed. 1992; Supp. 1999; 3d ed. 2000; 4th ed. 2006; 5th ed. 2011; 6th ed. 2015) is a widely adopted text used in law schools around the United States. Mooney was honored for his contributions to the uniform law process by the Oklahoma City School of Law and was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by the American College of Commercial Finance Lawyers. He also served as U.S. Delegate at the Diplomatic Conference for the *Cape Town Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Aircraft Protocol* and for the Diplomatic Conference for the UNIDROIT (Geneva) Convention on Intermediated Securities. Mooney also served as a Co-Reporter for the Drafting Committee for the Revision of UCC Article 9 (Secured Transactions), as the ABA Liaison-Advisor to the Permanent Editorial Board for the UCC, and as a member of Council and Chair of the Committee on UCC of the ABA Business Law Section.

Advancing Penn Law's Transformative Values: Global Inclusion and Multilateralism

For most of recorded history, women were excluded from leadership positions. Despite a half century of equal opportunity legislation, women's leadership opportunities remain far from equal. From law firms to governments, there is a change in thinking about women's leadership—global leadership in the advancement of women is considered both a fairness issue and a macro-economic issue. McKenzie Global estimates that gender parity will help add 28 trillion to the global GDP. Current movements, including the #MeToo movement, force law schools and law students to engage in examining the underlying causes of gender discrimination and bias and create new structures, institutions, laws, and practices that will help to advance women in leadership in every field. Connecting with trailblazing women leaders from around the world helps Penn Law students to deeply engage in addressing challenges and crafting legal and policy solutions while in law school.



Global Women Leaders Forum

From 2015–2019, [Penn Law's Global Women Leaders Forum](#) has hosted the following leading women trailblazers:



*Former Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton,
Penn Law's Global Women Leaders Forum's first video speaker
(photo credit: U.S. Department of State)*

Penn Law's Global Women Leaders 2015–2019



1) Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg - Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; 2) President Mary Robinson - the first woman President of Ireland; 3) Navi Pillay - Former United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (South Africa); 4) Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka - United Nations Under-Secretary-General and Executive Director of UN Women (South Africa); 5) Irina Bokova - Former Director-General of UNESCO (Bulgaria); 6) Zainab Hawa Bangura - UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict (Sierra Leone); 7) Ambassador Melanne Verwee - Former U.S. Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues; 8) Ambassador Moushira Khattab - Former Minister of Family & Population of Egypt, Former Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, and Former Ambassador; 9) Radhika Coomaraswamy - UN Under-Secretary-General and Special Representative for Children in Armed Conflict; 10) Asma Jahangir - UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights in Iran, Former UN Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Religion or Belief; Former UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Executions (Pakistan); 11) Hina Jilani - Former UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Human Rights Defenders (Pakistan); 12) Indira Jaising - Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India & Founder, Lawyers Collective; 13) MK Tzipi Livni - the world's only woman leader to be Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs (Israel); 14) Senator Penny Wong - Leader of the Opposition in the Australian Senate and former Finance Minister; 15) Lubna Olayan - CEO of Olayan and one of the world's leading business women (Saudi Arabia); 16) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala - Former Managing Director of World Bank and two-time Minister of Finance (Nigeria)

Miguel de Serpa Soares, UN Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs and UN General Counsel Meets with Penn Law Students in the Seminar on International Women's Rights



Miguel de Serpa Soares, UN Under-Secretary General for Legal Affairs and UN General Counsel

Miguel de Serpa Soares is the United Nations' top legal counsel and legal advisor to Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon. He previously served as Director General of Portugal's Department of Legal Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as a Member of the Hague's Permanent Court of Arbitration. In April, he met with Penn Law students in the seminar on International Women's Rights.



President Roza Otunbayeva
*Former President of Kyrgyzstan
Perry World House*

Ambassador Crystal Nix-Hines
*Former U.S. Ambassador to UNESCO
Partnering with BLSA and Inclusion
Engagement Office*

Sandie Okoro
*Vice President of the World Bank and
Head of the Legal Vice Presidency*

Justice Sisi Virginia Khampepe
*Justice of the Constitutional Court
of South Africa
Perry World House/Penn Global*

Global Leaders Forum

Lawyers as Leaders

Dr. Roza Otunbayeva, Former President of Kyrgyzstan, to Join the Distinguished Group of World Leaders Bringing the World to Penn Law



Prior world leader participants in Penn Law's Global Leaders Forum: Mary Robinson, Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Former President of Ireland; President Alain Berset, Former President of Switzerland; Ernesto Zedillo Ponce de Leon, Former President of Mexico.

Dr. Roza Otunbayeva

On September 25th, Penn Law's Global Women Leaders Forum will present **Political Transitions and Peacebuilding in Central Asia**, a discussion with world leader Dr. Roza Otunbayeva.



Dr. Roza Otunbayeva, former President of Kyrgyzstan, The UN Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation

Following the April 2010 revolution, Dr. Roza Otunbayeva took office as President of Kyrgyzstan. In spite of immense pressure from a variety of political actors and groups, she convened the adoption of the Republic's New Constitution. Roza Otunbayeva is the first leader in the region to leave office voluntarily and, as such, became part of the republic's first peaceful transfer of power. She continues to lead Kyrgyzstan's long journey toward peace and reconciliation by promoting democratic governance. At a time of mass upheaval and political transitions in the world, Dr. Otunbayeva will discuss recent political challenges in Central Asia, including her critical work on the preservation of investigative journalism. Dr. Otunbayeva has also served as the Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan. She has worked for the United Nations as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Georgia (2002-2004). She was elected to parliament in 2007 and served as President between 2010 and 2011 – Central Asia's first woman leader. She is currently a Member of the Club de Madrid and the UN Leadership Council on Sustainable Development headed by Jeffrey Sachs. She is a member of the Eminent Persons Advisory Group for the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Dr. Otunbayeva received a PhD in Philosophy from the Moscow State University and has received many prestigious awards, including the Woman of Courage Award from Secretary Hillary Clinton in 2011.

Penn Law and Perry World House Fireside Chat with Dr. Roza Otunbayeva

"Governing Like a Woman" – A Charge Levelled Against Her by Her Opponents

Dr. Roza Otunbayeva, Former President of Kyrgyzstan. Dr. Otunbayeva is the only woman head of state to steer her country through a peaceful transition of power and fearlessly step down from power after the transition. As president, she led a constitutional creation process that established Kyrgyzstan as the first parliamentary republic in Central Asia. She urged a pluralistic democratic process by bringing to the table all political parties and civil society leaders to draft the new Constitution. She strengthened a peace process by deploying a Police Advisory Group (PAG)—supported by the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe—and initiated an international commission of inquiry to investigate the causes of the tragic loss of life and property during the ethnic tensions of 2010. The discussion, taking place on September 25, 2019, will shine the light on her remarkable leadership in building peace post-conflict and help advance the importance of women's leadership in resolving conflict.



25 Years After Apartheid

Looking to the Past; Looking to the Future

Lessons Learned on Nation-Building, Democracy and Reconciliation

"Reconciliation is a long process.... It is like a tree, that needs to be watered continuously"

- Justice Khampepe

On October 16, 2019, Penn Law will welcome Justice Sisi Virginia Khampepe of the Constitutional Court of South Africa (Appointed by President Nelson Mandela as Commissioner of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission Chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu).

AFTER APARTHEID: Looking Back on a Quarter Century of Democracy and Forgiveness

"Because of the South African TRC effort, forgiveness has attracted global attention and debate in law and politics well beyond its traditional home in religious and philosophical discussions."

- Martha Minow in Forgiveness, Law and Justice, 2015

Justice Sisi Khampepe of South Africa's Constitutional Court and former Commissioner of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission will share her personal and political narrative as a leader in the journey to end apartheid and in building a nation and its democratic institutions through justice and reconciliation. She will look back on the lessons learned from the TRC Commission and critically examine how the TRC shaped a nation struggling to heal from apartheid. Her discussion will also focus on what forgiveness means in the law and what those lessons can offer South Africa's future and the world.

Justice Khampepe has helped shape the Constitutional Court, the highest court in South Africa. The Court was born out of the country's first democratic Constitution in 1994 and embodies the principles that aimed to dismantle South Africa's horrific history of racial apartheid.

While South Africa's constitution is often lauded as a model of liberal democratic values, the Constitutional Court has been recognized as a model in safeguarding the country's democracy. The recent decisions by the Court on the right to peaceful protest and its ruling that President Zuma and the government did not follow constitutional requirements in appointing the head of the National Prosecuting Authority have drawn renewed attention to its role as a watchdog of the constitution and the democratic process.

The Constitutional Court is perhaps most famous for its jurisprudence on the "progressive realization" of socio-economic rights in the South African Constitution and in the International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Despite the Court's important jurisprudence, pervasive inequality challenges South Africa's democratic progress. On April 27, 2019, President

Cyril Ramphosa said to South Africans gathered "to celebrate the day we won our freedom": "As we celebrate 25 years of democracy, we need to focus all our attention and efforts on ensuring that all South Africans can equally experience the economic and social benefits of freedom."

By Rangita de Silva de Alwis

JUSTICE SISI VIRGINIA KHAMPEPE

Justice Sisi Khampepe has been a Justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa since 2009. She began her legal career as one of the first Black lawyers practicing labor law, where she was exposed to the unfair employment conditions of Black workers. In 1985, she established her own law firm, which became renowned for defending the rights of workers against unjust laws and unfair employment practices. She also represented other human rights bodies such as hawkers, civic and black consumer union. Her law firm was one of the few Black labor law firms in the country representing unions affiliated to both Nactu and Cosatu and as national legal advisor of SACAWU.

In 1995 she was appointed by President Mandela to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, and in the following year she was a member of the TRC's Amnesty Committee. She was then employed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development as Deputy National Director of Public Prosecutions.

In the period April 2005 – February 2006, she was appointed by former President Mbeki to chair the Commission of Enquiry into the mandate and location of the Directorate of Special Operation (the Khampepe Commission). In 2004, was appointed by former President Mbeki to oversee the elections in Zimbabwe, and in 2006, she served as a member of the Commonwealth Observer Group to the Presidential and Parliamentary Elections in Uganda.

She obtained her B Proc from the University of Zululand in 1980 and her LLM degree from Harvard Law School in 1982.

By Rangita de Silva de Alwis

Ambassador Crystal Nix-Hines to Speak on Women's Leadership in Law and Foreign Policy and Why Effecting Positive Change is a Moral Responsibility of Lawyers



Ambassador Crystal Nix-Hines, Partner, Quinn Emanuel & U.S. Ambassador to UNESCO (2014-2016)

On October 3, 2019, Penn Law students will have the unique opportunity to hear from Ambassador Crystal Nix-Hines on this important topic as part of Penn Law's Women, Law and Leadership in the World Series.

"I was raised in a home where public service was regarded as a duty and a privilege, more important than wealth or fame."

"My temperament is as an intrapreneur—a person who changes organizations from within."
- Crystal Nix-Hines

Ambassador Crystal Nix-Hines's moral and legal philosophy was forged by her parents, Dr. Lulu Mae Nix, an appointee of the Carter Administration, and Theophilus R. Nix Sr., the second African American lawyer to receive his law license in Delaware, who felt a profound responsibility to open doors for minorities, women, and the marginalized. Nix-Hines has said that as a beneficiary of her trailblazer parents, "I too would like to effect positive change in the world."

Nix-Hines was appointed by President Obama as United States Ambassador to UNESCO and then returned to Quinn Emanuel as partner in its newly launched Crisis Law and Strategy Practice Group.

During her tenure with the firm, Nix-Hines worked on numerous engagements at both the trial and appellate levels, including three successful cases before the U.S. Supreme Court. Nix-Hines graduated from Princeton University, where she was a classmate of Michelle Obama and the editor-in-chief of The Daily Princetonian. Beginning in 2006, she served for nine years on Princeton's Board of Trustees. She graduated from Harvard Law School, where she served as an editor of the Harvard Law Review with Barack Obama. She clerked for Justices Thurgood Marshall and Sandra Day O'Connor of the U.S. Supreme Court. Nix-Hines has also worked as a writer and producer on several network television shows such as Commander-in-Chief, Alias, and The Practice. She began her career as a reporter for The New York Times.

Few women in the law have seamlessly straddled private and public leadership in the way Nix-Hines has. As a Counselor to the State Department, she helped establish the International War Crimes Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda.

On the under-representation of women in foreign policy, Secretary Madeline Albright famously once said: "It used to be that the only way a woman could truly make her foreign policy views felt was by marrying a diplomat and then pouring tea on an offending ambassador's lap." Despite new theories of change like Feminist Foreign Policy forged by the Swedish government, there is still a long way to go in the US: on average, women constitute 20 percent of US Ambassadors.

Nix-Hines will reflect on the challenges facing women in crisis management in the law and in a new global order. In a world where women only account for 2.4 percent of chief mediator of peace agreements and 9 percent of peace negotiations since 1992, and a world where only one in five drafters in the 75 countries that reformed their constitutions from 1995-2015 was a woman, Nix-Hines continues to bend the arc of the moral universe toward justice for women and minorities.

By Rangita de Silva de Alwis

Sandie Okoro, Global Diversity Champion and World Bank Group Senior Vice President & General Counsel, to Give Lecture to Penn Law

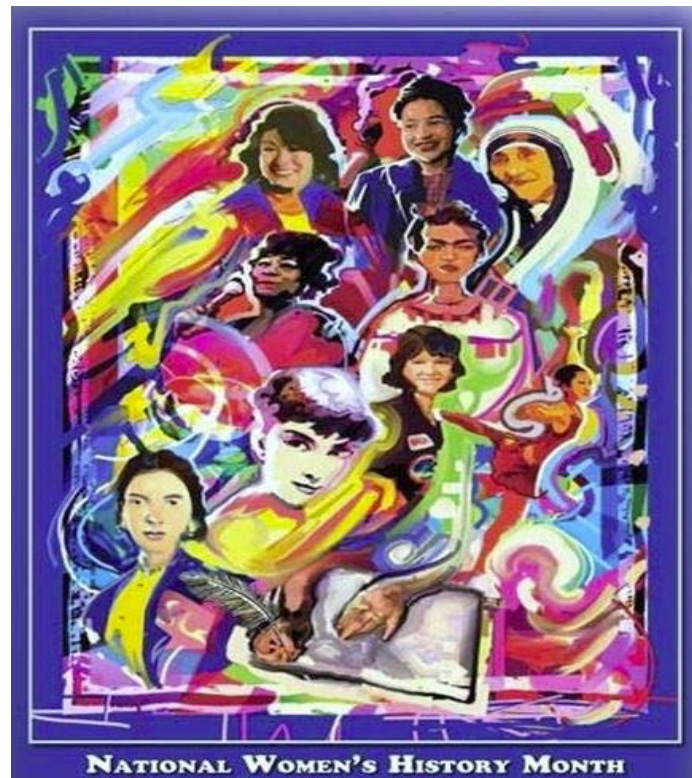


On November 13, 2019, Sandie Okoro, General Counsel and Senior Vice President of the World Bank, will give the 2019 Holt Lecture to Penn Law.

Studies on women, peace, and security show that when women are at the negotiation table, there is a greater chance that peace endures. What happens when women lead the global economy and international finance? That is the question that fascinates Sandie Okoro, the Senior Vice President of the World Bank and the first woman of color of African origin General Counsel of the World Bank. Her role is historic, and Sandie knows that she carries the weight of history of the venerable development bank on her powerful shoulders. She knows that she is a symbol of change—a woman who can shape a new narrative for the world’s largest development bank and the 193 countries impacted by the development policies of the Bank. Dr. Kim Yong, the Head of the World Bank, has said publicly that Sandie brings “new legal approaches to international finance.” Sandie is doing that, but she is also doing much more on different fronts to transform the role of General Counsel at the World Bank.

By Rangita de Silva de Alwis

Phenomenal Woman – Sandie Okoro: An Interview with Sandi Okoro for Women’s History Month and International Women’s Day



To mark Women’s History Month and International Women’s Day, on March 8, 2019, Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean of International Affairs at Penn Law and Nonresident Fellow at the Center on the Legal Profession, Harvard Law School, talked to Sandie Okoro about leadership values, inclusion, and mentorship.

When Maya Angelou Wrote “Phenomenal Woman,” She Had Sandie in Mind

“What is the point of an important job if you don’t do important work....”
- Sandie Okoro

Q: When did it all start? When did you know that you were destined to do great things with your life?

A: I grew up in Balham, South London. One day, my mother had placed an old washing machine up for sale when the doorbell rang. When she opened the door, a violent intruder barged into our home. I was only three years old at that time and I called the police. When the police came to the house he told me “you are a brave little girl.” From that point, I knew I had to be brave.

In grade school, my teacher asked the little girls and boys what they wanted to be when they grew up. When it was my turn, I said, "I want to be a judge." My teacher said: "Sandie, little black girls from Balham do not end up as judges." I decided then and there that I would prove her wrong.

Q: How did your multiethnic family shape you?

A: My mother was from Trinidad and my father was from Nigeria. I grew up in Balham in South London. When I was asked to change my surname because it was "too ethnic," I refused. I was told that I would never get a job in the city on account of that. At one point in time I was the only Black girl to have enrolled in a quasi-public secondary school in Putney. Everyone wanted to be my friend because I was different and I got a firsthand training in reaching out to people who did not look like me.

Q: Why did you choose to study law?

A: I studied history at university but soon realized that real power was in law and that I needed to study law to gain access to some of the hallowed British bastions of power.

So I trained as a barrister and then as a solicitor. By age 25, I was already managing a sizable portfolio. I was the first-ever black female director of Traders. I wanted to smash taboos and I did. Before I joined the World Bank I was General Counsel of HSBC and managing more than 450 billion in asset management. I had proved to all that the little black girl from Balham could lead at the highest levels of finance.

Q: What were some challenges you faced?

A: My life changed rapidly and the axis of the world seemed to tilt when my daughter was diagnosed with autism, at the same time that my father was diagnosed with cancer, and at the same time that I was divorcing my husband. The thing that kept me going was when my best friend who knew of my love of fashion said to me, "I will not let you wear a strait jacket, until Prada creates one."

Q: What kept you brave?

A: The love of family and friends and finding my voice.

Q: How did that happen?

A: There was a clear turning point in my life, the moment I knew that I had a higher purpose.

One day I was invited to speak on a panel on the role of General Counsel. I was the last to speak. By the time my turn came, all ground had been covered. So, instead, I tore up my prepared remarks and instead spoke of my journey. That detour was my turning point.

From there on, I was invited to speak of my story and I never looked back. I knew then that my story could be transformative and that my career was much more than the law and that I had become a lawyer to fight for the causes I cared about. I became a mentor and I reached out for

the bully pulpit where I could connect with other women. A woman once came to me, “I changed my mind about suicide after I heard you speak. You transformed my life.”

Q: Who were your role models and mentors?

A: My father was my biggest influence. Other male leaders like Mark Tucker, the CEO of HSBC saw a lot in me and pushed me. He was my boss, but he wanted me to achieve more than what he had achieved in public life. He used to say, “You can do more. You can do anything you want.” As a mentor, he saw in me something that I did not see in myself. He literally and metaphorically got me to fly. So much so that he gave me the corporate plane to fly for my farewell party before I left for the World Bank. To this day, he does not quite know the power of his influence on me.

Q: You are lauded as a diversity champion. Why is diversity so powerful?

A: Diversity is the momentum for change. In this day and age, you have to reflect your client base and lack of diversity does not go unnoticed. I got involved in “Legal Launch Pad” which is a program primarily targeted at ethnic minority law students and is run by the Black Lawyers Directory in the UK. I’m also seeing changes at law firms who want to open up to more diverse candidates.

At Barings’ I co-founded “See the Possibilities” mentoring program aimed at young students at further education colleges in and around the London area who were doing business studies courses. We spoke about asset management and gave them the opportunity to do a week’s work placement with us.

I was the first ambassador for the Law Society’s Diversity Access Scheme - in 2009. I recruited firms to provide work experience and internship opportunities to students who faced economic hardships. As you achieve success, it is important to let down the ladder.

Q: What do you see as your history making role at the World Bank?

A: From policies on menstruation and hygiene management to anti-discrimination lawmaking, I—to new legal approaches to international finance—am transforming the role of GC at the World Bank! I get paid to do my job. I don’t need accolades for doing the job that I am paid to do; it is the work that I am not paid to do that matters—that is the icing on the cake.

Q: What is your advice to young women lawyers?

A: You need to do more than your job. Never forget what you were hired to do, then do more, much more. That is what matters. Use your career to change the dialogue. Use your career to transform lives.

Q: Tell us a favorite story.

A: Look at my ring! It has a diamond missing. I can replace it, but I won’t. It reminds me that life is not perfect, but is still powerful and purposeful.

By Rangita de Silva de Alwis

Adapted from Harvard Law School Center for the Legal Profession

Maria-Pia Hope, CEO of Vinge, the Leading Law Firm in Sweden, Engages in a Fireside Chat on Women Leading in the Law



Maria-Pia Hope, Vinge CEO, [named one of Sweden's most powerful businesswomen](#)

On June 27, 2019, International Programs hosted Maria-Pia Hope at Penn Law School. She engaged in conversation with Rangita de Silva de Alwis on diversity, inclusion, and leadership in the legal profession in Sweden and the lessons learned.

The conversation, organized by Legal Education Programs, took place against the backdrop of Sweden's groundbreaking decision to become the first country in the world to declare itself a feminist government.

Penn Law in the World



Follow

As part of #CSW63, Associate Dean @RangitadeSilva moderated a panel discussion highlighting the contributions of women justice professionals, the barriers they encounter and the pathways taken in delivering justice for the achievement of the #2030Agenda.



IDLO @IDLO

"Quality of justice & quality of justice exp improve when women receive justice from women." There needs to be more women particip in justice sector to achieve #JusticeForWomen. IDLO #CSW63 update & 📺 livestream: bit.ly/2u6EyiW @QatarAtUN ...

5:18 PM - 14 Mar 2019



Follow

#CSW63 | Join us on March 13th at the launch of the High-level Group report on #JusticeForWomen, co-org w/ @UN_Women @WorldBank @nyuCIC. Contribs from @Irenekhan @regner_asa @mfrodriguezssaj @MetteGonggrijp @RangitadeSilva & more. Info & RSVP: bit.ly/2GZCZLx



Wednesday March 13, 2019 / 10.00 – 12.00

**Riverview Room: 28th Floor East Tower,
Millennium Hotel, One United Nations Plaza, New York**

Near the United Nations Secretariat at the corner of 44th Street and 1st Avenue

12:00 PM - 10 Mar 2019

On July 16, Rangita de Silva de Alwis moderated a panel for The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the High-Level Political Forum for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that will bring together heads of state from around the world.

General Counsel of REI Wilma Wallace Discusses Her Leadership Journey, Its Global Impact, and Her Aspirations to Serve as the US Ambassador to the United Nations

Climbing the ladder from commercial litigator to corporate general counsel, Wilma Wallace continues to make her mark as an in-house leader and as an executive on the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) front. On September 10, 2019, students working on the Project on Women, Law and Leadership will interview her for the database to be housed in the Penn Law library.



Under-Secretary-General Radhika Coomaraswamy to Co-Teach Women Peace and Security

Under-Secretary-General Radhika Coomaraswamy will co-teach Women Peace and Security with Rangita de Silva de Alwis and will discuss her manuscript on Diaries from the Field. Radhika Coomaraswamy was the first UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women and UN Special Representative on Children in Armed Conflict. She now serves on the Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Board on Mediation and the Working Group on Human Rights in Myanmar.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map Source: *Unicef.org*

As a member of the Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar established by the UN Human Rights Council, Under-Secretary-General Coomaraswamy heard firsthand accounts of the grave situation faced by Rohingya refugees fleeing human rights abuses in Myanmar. Last year, as part of the mission, she met with Rohingya refugees newly arriving to Bangladesh. The new arrivals reported to the UN human rights experts “overt threats they faced of violence and persecution, being cut off from their sources of livelihood, and the overall menacing environment” in Myanmar that forced them to leave the country. Over 700,000 of the mostly Muslim minority Rohingya have crossed the border from Myanmar into Bangladesh seeking refuge.

Source: “UN Experts on Myanmar conclude visit to Bangladesh weeks ahead of the release of its final report,” *United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner* (July 19, 2018), available at <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23387&LangID=E>.

Developing Lawyers as Leaders to Make a Difference in the World – Discussion with Deborah Rhode



The preeminent scholar Deborah Rhode was a guest speaker in Associate Dean for International Programs Rangita de Silva de Alwis's class on International Women's Human Rights

Students in the seminar on International Women's Human Rights taught by Rangita de Silva de Alwis had the opportunity to engage in discussion with Deborah Rhode—the nation's preeminent scholar on legal ethics, gender and the law, women's leadership, and law and leadership—about the importance of the role legal education plays in training lawyers as leaders. The discussion focused on the underrepresentation of women in leadership and decision-making positions and why it is pervasive in its persistence.

Deborah L. Rhode is the Ernest W. McFarland Professor of Law, the director of the Center on the Legal Profession, and the director of the Program in Law and Social Entrepreneurship at Stanford University. She is the most frequently cited scholar on legal ethics. She has received the American Bar Association's Michael Franck Award for contributions to the field of professional responsibility, the American Bar Foundation's W. M. Keck Foundation Award for distinguished scholarship on legal ethics, the American Bar Foundation's Outstanding Scholar Award, the American Bar Association's Pro Bono Publico Award for her work on expanding public service opportunities in law schools, and the White House's Champion of Change Award for a lifetime's work in increasing access to justice. She is the founding chair of the Association of American Law Schools' section on leadership, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and Vice Chair of the board of Legal Momentum (formerly the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund). She is the former founding president of the International Association of Legal Ethics, the former president of the Association of American Law Schools, the former chair of the American Bar Association's Commission on Women in the Profession, the former founding director of Stanford's Center on Ethics, a former trustee of Yale University, and the former director of Stanford's Institute for Research on Women and Gender. She also served as senior counsel to the minority members of the Judiciary Committee, the United States House of Representatives, on presidential impeachment issues during the Clinton administration.

Professor Rhode graduated Phi Beta Kappa and summa cum laude from Yale College and received her legal training from Yale Law School. After clerking for Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, she joined the Stanford faculty. She is the author or coauthor of over thirty books in the area of professional responsibility, leadership, and gender.

Celebrating Dorothy Roberts

By: Dorothy E. Roberts, Penn Integrates Knowledge Scholar, George A. Weiss University Professor, and the inaugural Raymond Pace and Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander Professor of Civil Rights in conversation with Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean of International Affairs



*Twenty-two years ago *Killing the Black Body: Race, Reproduction, and the Meaning of Liberty* changed the national conversation on race, gender and reproductive justice. Two decades later, it remains more critical than ever before—a rallying cry around the world, for education, awareness, and action. Its vision for reproductive justice for all women engages in the global conversations on Female Genital Mutilation, virginity testing, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization and asks questions on how women’s ability to control their bodies is constantly challenged by politics, economics, race, cultural traditions and injustice.*

A whole generation of feminist scholars and practitioners are trained on Dorothy Robert’s groundbreaking scholarship. In marking International Women’s Day, we speak to her about the way she continues to exert an influence on the study of law, gender and its intersections.

Q/A with Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean of International Affairs, follows:

Q: In an age of renewed activism surrounding harassment, health care, prisons, women's rights, and the power of the state, you have brought to the surface a forgotten chapter of our nation's history. Can you tell us something about your latest work?

A: In retrospect, I see all my work over the last thirty years as challenging biological explanations for gender, race, and class inequalities that make these inequalities seem natural rather than the result of unjust power arrangements. Biological explanations tend to find innate flaws in the very people who are the most marginalized in society and lead to fixing them instead of fixing the structural flaws in our society. I have especially focused on how politically-invented racial schemes intersect with gender and class hierarchies across multiple social institutions to exclude people from full participation in democratic society. In my first book, *Killing the Black Body*, on the longstanding devaluation of black women's childbearing, my exploration of the role biological concepts of race and reproduction have played in the denial of black women's reproductive freedom set the foundation for my later work.

In 2006, I began a new research project on the resurgence of biological concepts of race in genomic science, medicine, and biotechnologies. My latest book, *Fatal Invention: How Science, Politics, and Big Business Re-create Race in the Twenty-first Century*, explains the emergence of a new biopolitics in the United States that relies on re-inventing race in biological terms using cutting-edge genomic science and biotechnologies. The genetic understanding of race calls for technological responses to racial disparities while masking the continuing impact of racism in a supposedly post-racial society. When I came to Penn, I launched the Penn Program on Race, Science, and Society, an interdisciplinary initiative dedicated to developing transformative approaches to the role of race in scientific research and its implications for society.

When Vintage Press published a twentieth-anniversary edition of *Killing the Black Body* in 2017, it gave me an opportunity to write a new preface, based on my reflections on developments in reproductive justice and in my own thinking over the last two decades. I realized that all the devaluing ideologies, laws, and policies I wrote about still persisted and, in some cases, had expanded to deny reproductive justice to even more people and communities. While I had focused on how a sustained assault on black women's childbearing has shaped reproductive rights and health policy in America, I began to focus more on how this assault is critical to the entire U.S. political order. Some of my more recent work has examined how the contemporary intersection of welfare, prison, and foster care systems in black mothers' lives works to support the white supremacist, patriarchal, and capitalist regime. Blaming black mothers involved in these systems for structural inequities helps to obscure the need for social change. Over the last two decades, a growing reproductive justice movement, led by women of color, has provided an exciting new framework, centered on social justice rather than individual choice, for envisioning and advocating for true freedom.

Q: In this time of public reckoning about sexual assault and harassment, your work is a powerful historical reminder of the state's role in subordinating black women. How does this moment in time interact with your work?

A: In *Killing the Black Body*, I argued that the mainstream women's and reproductive rights movements in the United States had largely ignored the role of racism not only in the regulation of black women's childbearing but also in the limits on reproductive freedom for everyone. That book centered on reproductive issues, but its main claim was that policing black women's bodies has been crucial to maintaining systems of race and gender inequality. I pointed to a long history of disparaging stereotypes, originating in slavery, that portray black women as bad mothers

because they are innately sexually licentious and naturally pass down deviance to their children. The Jezebel could not be raped because she was always promiscuous. The Welfare Queen had children just to get a welfare check. The pregnant crack addict traded sex for drugs, which deprived her of any maternal instinct. All of these atrocious stereotypes about black women that have legitimized denying their reproductive freedom have also made them more vulnerable to sexual harassment and assault without legal recourse. At the same time, as with the reproductive justice movement, black women have been at the forefront of feminist theorizing and activism challenging sexual harassment and assault.

Q: Your work contributes to the ongoing national conversation on law, order, punishment, race and gender. Your next work is deeply personal, political and powerful. Please give us a prelude to the work.

A: I'm currently exploring how big data, automated decision making, and predictive analytics are used by government agencies to support carceral approaches, across multiple systems like prisons, foster care, welfare, health care, and education, by building structural inequalities into their databases and algorithms. In this way, digitized risk assessments inevitably collapse the future in past injustices and their predictions foreclose the possibility of social change. I argue for an abolitionist approach that uses technology to envision a more humane future that doesn't replicate the past. Another project seeks to advance my prior work criticizing biosocial science for asserting biological explanations for social inequalities by developing concrete interdisciplinary strategies for a transformative biosocial science. A third project—my most personal one—is a memoir about my parents' project researching and promoting interracial marriage in Chicago. My father started his research in 1937 as a 22-year-old graduate student interviewing black-white couples in Chicago, and my mother joined him as his research assistant in the 1950s. Through writing this book, I'm deeply examining the relationship between racism and intimacy and what it will take to build a society where we can truly engage with each other as equal human beings.

Dorothy E. Roberts is a Penn Integrates Knowledge Scholar, George A. Weiss University Professor, and the inaugural Raymond Pace and Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander Professor of Civil Rights at University of Pennsylvania. She writes and lectures on gender, race, and class in legal issues. Her concerns include changing thinking and policy on reproductive health, child welfare, and bioethics.

The Female Mentors of Male Leaders



Former Woodrow Wilson School Dean Anne-Marie Slaughter and Professor William Burke-White teaching, 'So You Want to be Secretary of State: How U.S. Secretaries of State View the World' at Princeton University in 2004.

In The Odyssey, before he leaves for the Trojan War, Odysseus asks Mentor, a wise old friend to watch over his son, Telemachus. While Odysseus was on the battleground, goddess Athena, also disguised herself as Mentor to watch over Telemachus, creating Western history's first interpretation of a female-male mentor relationship. Below, Bill Burke-White, Richard Perry Professor and Inaugural Director of Perry World House, speaks of the role of powerful female mentors and role models in his journey to leadership with Associate Dean of International Affairs Rangita de Silva de Alwis.

Q: A body of literature is showcasing how men who grow up with female role models not only support women but perform better as leaders. Can you use your own personal experiences to expand on that conversation?

A: I have been incredibly lucky to have been taken under the wings of a number of extraordinary women leaders, who have served as mentors, role models, and inspiration throughout my life. Their guidance, advice, example, and friendship has been truly invaluable in sparking my passions, shaping my person, and advancing my career. Each of them has gone above and beyond to steer me, to guide me, at times to correct me, and to ultimately launch me on the trajectory of the past decades. Perhaps most importantly, each has become a friend as well as a guide and I am grateful beyond words.

My series of female mentors starts with my mother, an inspirational leader for women's advancement in her own right. Growing up, mom shared with me her stories of integrating the

dorms at Harvard Business School, literally breaking down the then male-only doors of the Harvard Club upon graduation, and navigating the challenging path of being a business professional and single mother. She made a choice when I was four to move from the world of business to the world of academia to be able to drop me off at school in the morning and pick me up in the afternoon. She gave me the gift of the world – studying and learning on her sabbaticals in the temples of Tibet and the youth camps of the Soviet Union, the museums of Italy and the local communities in Bolivia. My curiosity for and respect of the cultures and peoples of the world is directly attributable to mom's leadership and guidance in these formative years.

Throughout my career, I have been fortunate to work for several amazing women whose own careers have inspired and shaped mine. In law school, I met a professor, Anne-Marie Slaughter, who has fundamentally shaped who I am as a scholar and leader. Anne-Marie, one of the world's leading international lawyers and now President of New America, took me under her wing, first as a research assistant and then as a co-author, challenging me to hone my academic work and helping me develop a voice in the field. Over the years, Anne-Maire has hired me twice – first at Princeton when she was Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School and then at the State Department, when she was Director of the Secretary's Policy Planning Staff. Over the years, that mentoring relationship has become a close personal friendship. Anne-Marie still gives me guidance, ideas, and opportunities that have a lasting impact. And, today, it means the world to me that I can occasionally reciprocate.

At the State Department, I served one of the great women leaders of our time, Secretary Hillary Clinton. Her leadership, both within the State Department, and on a global stage truly inspired me. Watching Secretary Clinton navigate the most challenging global issues with political skill, diplomatic grace, and hard-nosed strategic thinking was one of the great opportunities of my life and has shaped my own leadership skills.

Today, I'm fortunate to work for another of the great women leaders of our time, Penn President Amy Gutmann. President Gutmann put her faith in me to build Perry World House from the ground-up over the past three years. As we have together shaped Penn's new international affairs institute and Penn's global engagement, I've watched and learned from President Gutmann. Her mentorship, her commitment to me and Perry World House, and her incredible leadership of Penn inspire us all and give us the examples and role models we need for the future.

Q: Many women you have mentored have spoken about your role as a nurturer and enabler, what lessons did you learn from your female role models?

A: I am deeply committed to advancing the careers of women in academe, in global affairs, and foreign policy. I'm lucky at Penn to get to teach incredible female students and to serve as leader of an institution with many extraordinary female staff members. The mentorship I received from women leaders reaffirms to me the importance of helping all those I work with—women and men—deepen their own thinking and advance their careers. Collectively the mentorship I receive leaves me with three powerful lessons for serving as a mentor. First, gender doesn't matter. By that, I mean that men and women in positions to lead must mentor others regardless of their gender. It is a great responsibility and opportunity and applies equally to all. Second, time. Mentors give the most valuable thing they have—their own time—and any great mentoring relationship requires time. Time to think together, to write together, to talk, to advise. Such relationships also must stand the duration of time, even if jobs change, people move, and life goes its various directions. Third, have their back. All of the great women I have worked for and with have had my back when I needed them, including when I make mistakes (something we all do). A great mentor has your back, helps you through the rough patches, and gives you the guidance and support you need to do better in the future.

When Male Leaders Sponsor Women

By: Sharada Srinivasan, CTIC Fellow with an Introduction by Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Associate Dean for International Affairs



“Women have to be sponsored by leaders, and leaders are still mostly men.”

— Pat Milligan, As quoted by the NYT, January 2019

Men in positions of power can play a critical role in advancing women in their careers. A growing body of literature analyzes how these male allies not only promote individual women but revitalize an entire institutional culture. According to the Harvard Business Review (HBR), having a sponsor who supports a woman’s career is the single most important tool to level the playing field for women. Moreover, according to the HBR, a male champion who supports talented female leaders helps, thereby, to alter the status quo culture of the workplace. We believe that by highlighting extraordinary male champions, and by understanding the behaviors that drive their effectiveness, we can truly transform harmful biases and historic prejudices. Our goal is to make the actions of male champions more visible so that it encourages the modeling of these behaviors on a broader scale, especially among a new generation of male leaders. Not only is it vital for more men to mentor women in the workplace, but in a post-#MeToo world, men need to step up rather than step away from productive cross-gender relations which disrupt harmful and hierarchical cultures and advance the growth of those institutions.

For Women’s History Month, Sharada Srinivasan, CTIC Fellow, talks about the way in which a global leader at Penn Law has championed her academically, professionally, and personally.

I entered Penn Law two summers ago as a research fellow of the Center for Technology, Innovation, and Competition (CTIC), where I work under the guidance of Professor Christopher Yoo, the Center’s founding director. Working with Professor Yoo has easily been the most

rewarding experience of my life—I could not have asked for a better first boss and will forever be lucky to have him as my mentor.

Professor Yoo has championed my career, provided thoughtful guidance, clarity, and immeasurable support for my career goals. I entered CTIC as a first-generation graduate from India, starry-eyed and with a myriad of wide-ranging interests in technology and policy. In mentoring me, Professor Yoo both recognized my breadth of interests and my need to gain disciplinary and methodological grounding. He constantly focused me to hone research design skills to answer the questions I sought to study, instilling a strong commitment to rigor. When I first went to him with ideas to significantly expand the scope of our project to include primary fieldwork, he encouraged me to take coursework to supplement my prior skills and provided seed funding to conduct field research. He recognized that our different backgrounds warrant thoughtful, individualized advising approaches, and made a sincere effort to understand my skills, experiences, and interests in light of project goals. This combination of strong encouragement for bold new ideas, along with honest, constructive and timely feedback has made a marked difference in my ability to pursue new research projects and ask more nuanced questions.

Professor Yoo has lifted me up professionally. He helped me develop my network, allowed me to take initiative to apply for grants that interested me, as well as seek out conference and presentation opportunities for professional growth. Under his guidance, I have learned to develop partnerships for field research, effectively present at international policymaking fora, including at the United Nations, and submit to top academic conferences. Professor Yoo is unafraid of letting me get my hands dirty in the real-world nitty-gritty of the research process, be it negotiating data access from international organizations for a grant that required access to sensitive refugee data, or developing ties with local governments to collect granular administrative data. Professor Yoo puts my goals at the forefront of our relationship, always asking how an opportunity, skill, or experience can advance my interests and career goals. This is a characteristic that I deeply value. Moreover, he goes out of his way to provide me with opportunities to explore new avenues—connecting me to industry mentors who provide me with perspective on industry-relevant careers, for instance—instead of imposing his ideas for what my goals should look like. This flexibility and his remarkable receptiveness to a diversity of career options have enabled me to explore and experiment, with advice and support.

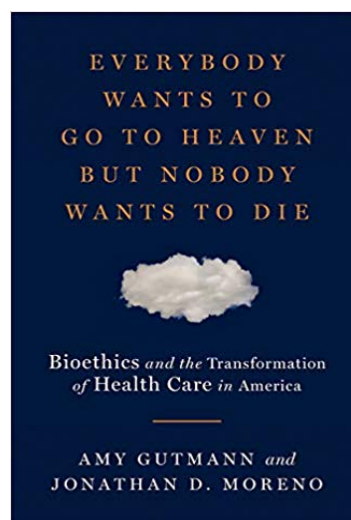
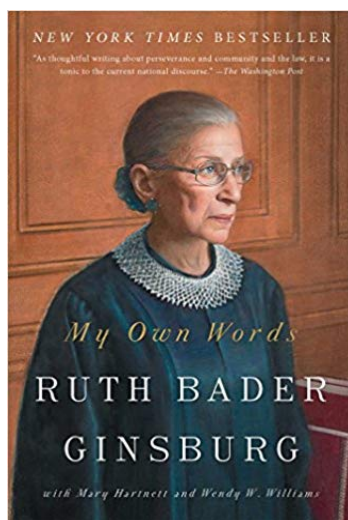
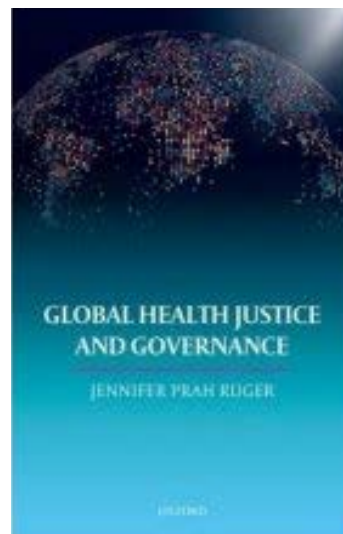
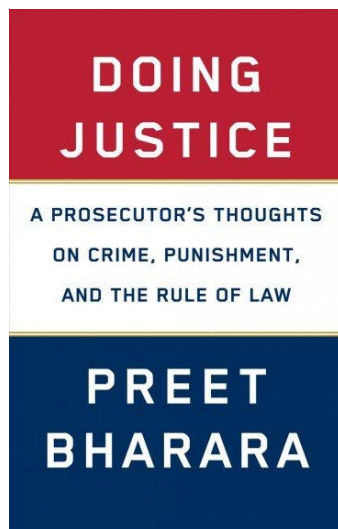
The most important moments that stand out in working with Professor Yoo have been in times of adversity. As a first-generation graduate, I struggled with crippling impostor syndrome when I first entered campus. Over the last two years, I have battled burnout, research dead-ends, and numerous rejections. Academia, to a complete newcomer such as myself, at first felt like a black box with a hidden curriculum that I did not know to decipher. I remember the first time I told him “I do not know if I would ever fit in here” in September 2016. That led to a five-hour conversation where we talked about life in America, academia, and Penn. Professor Yoo’s ability to listen and sympathize, while providing me with a crucial perspective at critical moments has been life-changing. His availability despite his demanding travel schedule — which at times means that he takes calls at 1 a.m. while in East Asia— provides me with the support that not many are blessed to have. He is a listener I can confide in at the darkest moments. He cares about my failures as much as my successes and shares valuable experiences with me so I learn to normalize the demands of academic life.

As a budding academic, I see my future self as a mentor, a leader, and a teacher to many. I could not be luckier to have a role model such as Professor Yoo to guide me as I tread down that path.

Books That Change the World

Four books launched recently change the global public discourse and help change law, policy and institutions. These books are:

- Preet Bharara, *Doing Justice: A Prosecutor's Thoughts on Crime, Punishment, and the Rule of Law*
- Jennifer Prah Ruger, *Global Health Justice and Governance*
- Ruth Bader Ginsburg, *My Own Words*
- Amy Gutmann and Jonathan D. Moreno, *Everybody Wants to Go to Heaven but Nobody Wants to Die: Bioethics and the Transformation of Health Care in America*



Preet Bharara, Penn Law Commencement Speaker 2018, on “Doing Justice”

Speaking to Rangita de Silva de Alwis, Preet Bharara points out how his work impacted the Turkish justice system: Gold trader Reza Zarrab's prosecution showed secular Turkey that the rule of law can work.

“After all, every human being’s life in this world is inevitably mixed with every other life and, no matter what laws we pass, no matter what precautions we take, unless the people we meet are kindly and decent and human and liberty-loving, then there is no liberty. Freedom comes from human beings, rather than from laws and institutions.”

- Preet Bharara, [Doing Justice: A Prosecutor’s Thoughts on Crime, Punishment, and the Rule of Law](#)

Book Talk: Professor Jennifer Prah Ruger, Amartya Sen Professor of Health Equity, Economics, and Policy



On May 13, 2019, Perry World House held a Special Book Event with Professor Jennifer Prah Ruger, Amartya Sen Professor of Health Equity, Economics, and Policy to discuss her new book, *Global Health Justice and Governance*. The conversation was moderated by LaShawn Jefferson, Deputy Director of Perry World House, and the event was sponsored by Penn Law, Perry World House, Penn LDI, PennGlobal, Annenberg School for Communication, Perelman School of Medicine, Center for Global Health, Penn Nursing, and Penn Social Policy & Practice. Her book presents a new theory of justice and governance to address the intractable global challenges of health and inequality.

National Book Festival at the Library of Congress Will Feature Global “Changemakers” Justice Ginsburg and President Gutmann



U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg will be one of the speakers featured at the 2019 Library of Congress National Book Festival. *Photo credit: Collection of the Supreme Court of the United States*



University of Pennsylvania President Amy Gutmann and Jonathan Moreno will speak about their new book “Everybody Wants to Go to Heaven but Nobody Wants to Die: Bioethics and the Transformation of Health Care in America.”

The 2019 Library of Congress National Book Festival on August 31st will feature U.S. Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who will discuss her book “My Own Words” with NPR correspondent Nina Totenberg. The book is a collection of writings and speeches from throughout Justice Ginsburg’s life discussing issues ranging from gender equality to the workings of the Supreme Court, to being Jewish, to law and lawyers in opera. Penn Law was honored to host Justice Ginsburg, who delivered the Roberts Lecture in 2018.

University of Pennsylvania President Amy Gutmann will also be among the featured speakers along with her co-author Jonathan Moreno, engaging in a discussion with NBC News’ Andrea Mitchell about their new book “Everybody Wants to Go to Heaven but Nobody Wants to Die: Bioethics and the Transformation of Health Care in America.”

“America is known as a country that welcomes people to its shores. All kinds of people. The image of the Statue of Liberty with Emma Lazarus’ famous poem. She lifts her lamp and welcomes people to the golden shore, where they will not experience prejudice because of the color of their skin, the religious faith that they follow.”

- Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg
The Justice delivered Penn Law School's
Roberts Lecture in 2018

