Welcome to the sixth issue of the William S. Richardson School of Law e-news.

To support programs at the Law School, to expand student scholarships, and to give added life to innovative ideas, the Law School is dedicated to raising private funds in addition to the public funding it receives through the state.

Those interested in contributing to an array of programs may contact Julie Levine at the University of Hawai‘i Foundation at julie.levine@uhfoundation.org or through the foundation’s website at: http://www.uhfoundation.org/

To reach the Law School for general information:
2515 Dole St., Honolulu, HI. 96822-2350, (808) 956-7966

Stories by William S. Richardson School of Law Media Consultant Beverly Creamer, unless otherwise noted.
For an hour he has been “telling stories” - stories about his passion to stem environmental damage in the Philippines – and parables he hopes will shed light on why he’s been so powerfully compelled to take action. And now he is ending his lecture with song, the way he ends each of the classes he’s been teaching during the spring semester at the University of Hawai‘i’s William S. Richardson School of Law.

As the 2015 Daniel and Maggie Inouye Distinguished Chair in Democratic Ideals, Antonio A. Oposa Jr. is the first of a prestigious line up of idealists to spend a semester teaching at the UH Law School. Accustomed to being a pathfinder, he served as inspiration for a class of students to discover their own voices for change, and even to plant vegetables in the Law School’s central courtyard, along a Honolulu city street, and in front of the Department of Land and Natural Resources headquarters.

Philip Tumbaga ’15 finds Oposa’s class electrifying. “His class is really a call to action,” says Tumbaga. “His goal is to get us out there and making a difference. This is a great opportunity to go from theory to focus on what’s really important. It’s so inspiring and encouraging.”

“He is an inspirational and charismatic leader,” Dean Avi Soifer said in his introduction of Oposa before the Inouye lecture. “He is passionate and remarkably able to get people to do things. Tony
just keeps on going, like a snowball effect that grows and changes the world. And he has done it against all odds—by connecting people and ideas.”

On this evening of his lecture, he has done it again—sending his audience off into the night to be their own advocates for the earth. And also to plant sweet potatoes he brought whose vines were culled from Associate Dean Denise Antolini’s own garden.

“The first step is to plant vegetables in the Law School courtyard,” says Oposa. “Then on the UH campus. And then in Honolulu.” He envisions streets not only shared with bicyclists and pedestrians, but planted with urban gardens.

“Every crisis is an opportunity,” Oposa tells his audience. “If you’re an environmentalist, they think you’re a little weird. But the environment is about life and the source of life. Land, air, water—the vital organs of the earth that make life possible. Once we understand that, everything else becomes easy. You poison one, you die.”

In 2009 Oposa was honored with the Ramon Magsaysay Award, often called Asia’s Nobel Prize. The citation read in part: “For his path-breaking and passionate crusade to engage Filipinos in acts of enlightened citizenship that maximize the power of the law to protect and nurture the environment for themselves, their children and generations yet unborn.”

Oposa has organized and led daring law enforcement operations against environmental criminals in the Philippines. He also founded SEA Camp, which has trained thousands of children, youths, government officials, fishermen, law enforcement officers, teachers, lawyers, and laymen in working principles for sustainable living. Oposa has taught Environmental Law at the University of the Philippines College of Law and at other top law schools around the globe and he is in great demand as a lecturer.

In the late-1990s Oposa sued 11
Philippine government agencies on behalf of future generations, demanding a cleanup of Manila Bay. After a 10-year battle, the case went before the Supreme Court of the Philippines. In a continuing mandamus judgment, the high court ordered all defendant agencies to implement a time-bound action plan to clean up the bay and to report ongoing progress to the Court every 90 days.

Most recently he has inspired the road-sharing movement in the Philippines, which is now going into effect. On a Sunday in mid-February, half of busy Roxas Boulevard in Manila was closed to cars and opened to pedestrians and bicyclists.

“Do it yourself,” he told his Imin Center audience, “and then government will follow.... One doesn’t have a right to complain unless you do something about it.

“We all have a role to play,” he continues. “Whatever you can dream, you can do .... Think differently,” he adds. “Don’t change the mind, change the heart.”

THE DANIEL AND MAGGIE INOuye CHAIR
Established in 2005 by the UH Board of Regents, the Daniel and Maggie Inouye Chair in Democratic Ideals brings distinguished public figures to Hawai‘i to foster public discourse regarding democratic ideals and civic engagement. The Chair is housed in the Law School and in the Department of American Studies in the College of Arts & Humanities. Recent Inouye Chairholders have come on a limited basis, but Oposa was in Hawai‘i throughout the semester in keeping with the original plan for the Inouye Chair.
The Philippines’ New ‘Road Sharing’ Movement Reflects Honolulu’s Vision of ‘King Street Cycle Track’

BY ANTONIO A. OPOSA JR.
(Reprinted from the Honolulu Star-Advertiser Editorial Page)

Congratulations to the Beautiful City of Honolulu for its recent opening of the first major urban bikeway in the city - the King Street Cycle Track. It is the beginning of a new experiment: moving people across town on a major urban corridor in a more efficient, and indeed, in a healthier manner. One way to evaluate the controversy surrounding this experiment is to look at the Philippines, where a radical new “road-sharing” movement is already beginning to transform the road system.

This road-sharing movement is composed of people fed up with a transportation system that’s not only unfair, inconvenient, and expensive, but promotes lifestyle diseases, and greenhouse gases. Using the power of the people, coupled with the power of the law, this movement proposes to divide village roads in half lengthwise, with one half devoted to good public transportation, and the other half for good sidewalks and bike-lanes, and even edible urban gardens.

An upcoming event in Manila, on Sunday, February 15, will show how this idea can work. From 5 a.m. to 12 midnight, a major artery called Roxas Boulevard will be divided lengthwise. (This seaside road is the equivalent of Kalakaua Avenue). One-half of the road will be set aside solely for people walking and biking in orderly lanes. The other half of the road will be set aside for motor vehicles running in both directions. This is an example of road sharing. In Filipino, Bayanihan sa Daan – or cooperative heroism.

Honolulu, too, is experimenting with a new way of road-sharing. Mayor Kirk Caldwell and the City Department of Transportation Services created Hawai’i’s first protected bike lane. Despite early strong objections from people who drive, according to a recent Star-Advertiser poll, 53 percent of Oahu’s population supports the Cycle Track just two months after its creation.

I salute Mayor Caldwell for this bold move! It’s an excellent example of the often-missing element in governance - “political will!” Congratulations also to the people of Honolulu for understanding that roads are meant to move people, not motor vehicles.

The poll also found that while 78 percent of those surveyed would not use the Cycle Track, 21 percent said they would. Does this represent a repudiation of the Mayor’s pilot project? No! On the contrary, it’s a very good start.

The current percentage of Honolulu residents who commute by bicycle is just 2.4 percent; if the Cycle Track encourages 21 percent of residents to use it, that’s a resounding success. Wait until families start riding the track on Sundays for good family fun. That number will skyrocket so high other streets will begin to ask for it!
New Pilot Program Allows Direct Admission
To UH Law School Without Taking LSAT

HERE’S STILL TIME TO APPLY to UH Law School under a new pilot program that does not require the LSAT exam.

Recent changes in American Bar Association rules have made it possible for highly qualified new UH-Mānoa graduates and very recent alumni to apply directly to the UH Law School without taking the Law School Admissions Test.

The deadline is July 7.

Applicants under the new pilot “Direct Admission Program” must meet the following criteria to apply directly to the William S. Richardson School of Law:

• They have not already taken the LSAT and do not plan to take the June 2015 LSAT.
• They graduated (or will graduate) from UH-Mānoa between August 2014 and August 2015.
• They earned a cumulative GPA of 3.50 or above in six semesters of undergraduate academic work at UH-Mānoa. (Students and alumni may view their academic records in MyUH. Click STAR Degree Check/View Transcript.) https://myuh.hawaii.edu/cp/home/displaylogin
• They scored at or above the 85th percentile on the ACT or SAT. (Students and alumni may find the national percentiles on their score reports.)

UHM students or alumni who have already taken the LSAT or will take the June 2015 LSAT are not eligible for this new pilot program, but may still apply via the Law School’s regular admissions process. https://www.law.hawaii.edu/jd-admissions

Those interested in the new Direct Admission Program should email Admissions Director Elisabeth Steele Hutchison at esteel@hawaii.edu. Questions about the program may also be directed to her at (808) 956-5557.

The new rule has come about as a result of recent revisions of the ABA “Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law.” (See ABA Standards and Interpretations, Chapter 5: Admissions and Student Services.) https://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/standards.html

Law School Dean Avi Soifer noted that, “Unlike many law schools, we are fortunate to be able to personalize the legal education we offer. We therefore can and do pay particular attention to the kind of person who is applying for admission; we are small enough to be able to look beyond the so-called objective numbers involved.”

Students enrolled for the fall 2015 class get a first taste of law school on Admitted Students Day.
The William S. Richardson School of Law jumped 18 places in the latest rankings released this spring by U.S. News & World Report, improving the school’s standing within the nation’s Top Tier law schools.

The University of Hawai‘i Law School was ranked in 82nd place among the 149 best law schools in the country, tying with the University of Oregon, the University of Cincinnati in Ohio, St. John’s University in New York, and the University of Tulsa in Oklahoma.

In the same new rankings, Richardson was first in the nation as the “Most Diverse” Law School, meaning that students are “most likely to encounter classmates from a different racial or ethnic group.”

Richardson repeatedly scores either as the best or one of the best law schools for its diversity, both among students and faculty.

In other new ratings, Richardson Law School was ranked:
- 3rd lowest level of law school debt for graduates among all top tier law schools. In 2014, Richardson graduates carried an average debt from law school of $56,266.
- 5th best in practical training. (Rated by The National Jurist magazine.)
- 7th highest “yield rate” among the nation’s Top Tier law schools. The yield rate is the percentage of accepted students who enroll in a particular school. Over 50 percent of the Law School’s offers of admission were accepted.
- 25th for the Environmental Law Program.
- 30th for the Evening Part Time program.

Regarding the “yield rate,” Dean Avi Soifer said: “We are very pleased that so many of our offers lead to enrolling in our entering class. Unlike some of our peers in legal education, Richardson has not had to lower our standards to fill the entering class and we continue to be able to enroll very highly qualified students with great potential to be leaders in many different realms.”

Richardson’s relatively low debt load for graduates was only slightly higher than the debt borne by graduates of Clark Law School at Brigham Young University, with average debt of $54,203, and Howard University Law School, with average debt of $24,021. (The school with the highest average debt among its graduates - Thomas Jefferson Law School - had an average of $172,445 in student debt.)

Cyrelle White, Richardson’s Financial Aid Manager and Counselor, explained, “Our students are attracted by the great bargain we offer compared to other schools. They get an extremely high quality legal education at one of the lowest costs anywhere in the United States.”

In analyzing the strengths of Richardson, U.S. News noted that it has a tough acceptance rate, at 38 percent of those applying for admission. It also noted that of the 2013 graduating class, 35.8 percent were employed at graduation, and 71.6 percent were employed within nine months of graduation.

Additionally, the new rankings pointed out that in 2014 Richardson had a student/faculty ratio of 8 to 1, one of the best in the nation. While fewer than half the country’s law schools offer a part time program, 14 percent of all law students attend part time. That amounts to 18,450 law students, out of a total enrollment of 128,641 nationally.

Richardson Associate Dean for Student Services Ronette Kawakami ’85 called the rankings solid recognition of the excellent education offered by Richardson, which is one of the nation’s smallest as well as one of the most affordable.

“It’s a testament to our innovative programs, the diversity of our faculty and administration, but also to the strength of our students who are known for being highly supportive of one another,” said Kawakami.

“Our small size allows us to personalize the legal education we offer. While our students achieve in the classroom, they also have fun, and graduate to become outstanding members of the Bar.”

During events that were part of “Admitted Students Day” welcoming members of Richardson’s next incoming class, Student Bar Association president Matthew Tsujimura ’16 also emphasized the warmth and camaraderie that are a large part of the Richardson spirit.

“Part of the reason I came here is because it’s a small, tight-knit community,” said Tsujimura, “It’s a wonderful school where we all get to know each other.”

“Every student has each others’ back.”
HAWAI'I SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE
Justice Simeon Acoba Jr. (retired) and his wife, Carolyn C. Acoba, recently endowed a new scholarship at the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa.

The scholarship will go toward tuition payments at the Law School, with a preference each year for a student from a public high school.

“Judge Simeon Acoba and his wife Carolyn Acoba’s generous gift to the William S. Richardson School of Law is especially meaningful because it comes from University of Hawai‘i alumni who have gone on to highly successful careers and leadership roles in our community,” said UH System President David Lassner.

“Most recently, Judge Acoba was selected to serve on the UH Board of Regents. The Acobas are paying it forward by investing in UH and our students who might not otherwise have the means to attend law school and realize their dreams. We are immensely grateful.”

The Acobas’ gift is designed to help those who otherwise might find it difficult to pursue their dreams. Both Acobas are products of public school education, and they recognize how much tuition assistance can make a significant difference.

As a Farrington High School graduate, Judge Acoba was the first in his family to go to college. “I attended the University of Hawai‘i on a scholarship,” he said, “and that really helped a great deal.”

Carolyn Acoba is a Roosevelt High School graduate and a UH undergraduate before earning a degree in linguistics from the University of California-Berkeley, and later a teaching degree from the UH College of Education. She spent her professional career as an elementary school teacher in Aina Haina and Niu Valley before retiring in 2007. She was often assigned to teach classes of gifted and talented children.

“A lot of very talented children come through the program and we know the background of their families. For immigrant families especially, it’s that much more challenging (to pay for advanced degrees),” she said.

“We are deeply grateful to UH Mānoa graduates who give back to their alma mater,” said Chancellor Robert Bley-Vroman. “The Acobas are shining examples of alumni with roots in public schools who, in turn, are helping to realize the dreams of public high school graduates seeking the pursuit of legal studies at our fine law school.”

Dean Avi Soifer expressed the Law School’s great appreciation for the Acobas and for their very generous gift. “The Acobas have long stood out as leaders in the pursuit of justice through both law and education,” Soifer said, “and thus their gift’s commitment to future generations is wonderfully fitting as well as tremendously helpful to those who otherwise might not be able to afford to go to law school.”

Judge Acoba retired last year from the Hawai‘i Supreme Court, having served since May of 2000. He received his B.A. degree from UH with Honors, and his JD degree from the Northwestern University School of Law. After law school, he clerked for the late Chief Justice William S. Richardson, and he was admitted to practice in the federal and Hawai‘i courts in 1969.

Judge Acoba has long been a staunch advocate of equal justice, and he was the first chair of the Hawai‘i Access to Justice Commission when it was created by the high court in 2008. The commission has been instrumental in focusing attention on needs of the underserved, including helping
to create a series of “self-help” centers throughout the state at which volunteer attorneys provide their services free of charge.

“In our democracy which is guided by the rule of law,” said Acoba, “it is essential that a continuing rational and critical assessment be made of our laws to further the goal of fair and equal treatment for all ... The Law School stands as an independent and progressive institution dedicated to these purposes.”

Before his appointment to the Hawai’i Supreme Court, Acoba was an associate judge at the Intermediate Court of Appeals from 1994-2000; a Circuit Court judge from 1980-1994, handling both criminal and civil cases; and a per diem District Court judge from 1979-1980.

Acoba was also an adjunct professor at Richardson Law School in the 1970s, and is currently a Lecturer in Law at the Law School, and he remains active in the leadership of the Access to Justice Commission. He was named to the University of Hawai’i Board of Regents by former Governor Abercrombie in October of 2014, and confirmed for a full term by the Senate this year. He received the UH Alumni Association Lifetime Achievement Award at the Annual Awards dinner on May 13.

“Call it “Ninth Circuit 101” – the extraordinary opportunity for Hawai’i law students to sit in on oral arguments as cases are heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Each semester the UH Law School hosts a rotating three-judge panel from the federal appeals court — offering students a window into judicial proceedings and the real life tug and pull of oral arguments. The appeals being argued in the Law School’s Moot Court room often are Pacific-based cases, with particular resonance for the audience in Hawai’i.

The most recent appeals heard, for example, included a case that questioned the fairness of the Jones Act that forbids foreign carriers from sailing directly into Hawai’i. Another involved a dispute between Guam’s governor and its attorney general; the third was an immigration case involving the citizenship of a child born in China, though the mother lived outside China, and the legality of the mother’s actions in applying for a passport.

During the spring visit the judges also offered something more to the Hawai’i lawyers-to-be: sound advice from experienced members of the federal court bench.

“The biggest tip is to just answer the questions,” noted Judge Michelle Taryn Friedland, the Ninth Circuit’s newest member, appointed in 2013 by President Barack Obama. “It’s very frustrating if the lawyer doesn’t. It’s very important to answer the questions and a lot of lawyers don’t and it doesn’t help them.”

As the question-and-answer session unfolded, Judge N. Randy Smith recommended that lawyers who come before the court should strive to write what he called “a good brief.” The brief is all-important, he emphasized, because “we’re reading your brief to decide if it’s a good brief.”

“The brief is all-important, he emphasized, because “we’re reading your brief to decide if it’s a good brief.” The brief is all-important, he emphasized, because “we’re reading your brief to decide if it’s a good brief.”

As you go on and on, it’s easy to lose the point.”

Clifton also offered this advice on overall behavior:

• “Never look down to the other lawyers.”
• “Make your discussion to us, not the other attorney.”
• “Treat this as a dialogue with the judges.”

Last, but not least, Clifton told the packed courtroom that being a federal judge was really a stimulating and inspiring role.

“If someone calls you and asks if you’d like an appointment to the federal bench …” stated Clifton, “Say yes.”
THE HAWAII LIBRARY ASSOCIATION (HLA) is a statewide professional group that was founded in 1922 to promote the field of librarianship and join together like-minded professionals in Hawai‘i. Each year, HLA sponsors an annual conference for its membership. The 2014 meeting was held at the Kahala Resort and Hotel in Honolulu on December 5 and 6, 2014, and the William S. Richardson School of Law and Law Library staff were well represented.

Of particular note, the current HLA President is part-time law student Kimball Boone ‘17 (during the day, Boone is a reference librarian at Brigham Young University-Hawai‘i). HLA Vice President, Brian Huffman, is the Electronic Resources Librarian at the Richardson Law Library.

Huffman joined Dr. William Chismar (Interim Dean of the Outreach College at UH Mānoa) in a presentation on ‘Open Textbooks: Advocating for Change.’ The presentation focused on open educational resources (OER) and initiatives at UH and other U.S. law schools. Huffman reviewed several law school and non-profit/consortium models of OER and offered his predictions of the future of OER in law schools. Chismar outlined the background of OER and shared the next steps for implementation of OER at UH Mānoa. The goals of the presentation were to look at successful academic programs that have used collaboration, cooperation, and partnerships; to develop strategies to foster support with faculty, administration, and students; and to raise awareness on the impacts of open access for our communities.

Kelsey Domingo, the evening supervisor at the Law Library who also manages the Law School’s growing archive collection, was a panelist discussing ‘Ho‘okele Na‘auao: Advocating for Preservation and a Hawaiian Place of Learning’ with Kauwela Valeho-Novikoff, Keikilani Meyer, and Keali‘ikauila Niheu. The panel discussed efforts of Na Hawai‘i ‘Imi Loa, a student-run organization, to plan and host a Hawaiian Librarianship Symposium at UH. The panel focused specifically on NHIL’s advocacy and the hard work involved to make the symposium a success while supporting the University’s mission of being physically and conceptually grounded as a Hawaiian place of learning.

Domingo was also celebrating her graduation from the UH Library and Information Science Master of Arts Program in December 2014; she will be joining the HLA Board of Directors in 2015.

In addition, Domingo and Cynthia Engle, a Technical Services Assistant at the Law Library who is also a new library student, gave a presentation focused on innovative changes in policy and procedures at the Richardson Law Library that are helping to establish a dynamic environment and providing a research center for the students, faculty, and staff. This pair of up-and-coming librarians detailed projects they hope could be implemented in other libraries to achieve similar successes. Some examples included changes in collection organization, physical layout, and library advocacy.

Engle also participated in a poster session along with library student Matthew Kanekoa. Their poster, ‘Campus Plant Digital Library Project,’ visualized...
how their student group worked with the Buildings and Grounds Management Department at UH Mānoa to create a digital library for vegetation growing on campus. Specifically, the poster highlighted potential solutions for organizing information about these plants and how people can access this information. The poster was created for a Library and Information Sciences course entitled “Systems Analysis for Information Management.”

Keiko Okuhara, Law Library Cataloger and Bibliographic Services Librarian, joined Erin Kim from the UHM Systems Office, Hamilton Library in a presentation in which the two shared their findings on “linkrot” (broken or dead URLs) in the library online catalog. The procedures used in their experiment and their findings will be used to assess broken links across the UH system. As part of their presentation, Okuhara discussed the growing problems of dead links cited in peer-reviewed literature and she introduced a permalink (perma.cc) solution.

Finally, Karen R. Schneiderman, Law Library Instructional Services and Reference Librarian, participated in two presentations at the HLA annual meeting. Schneiderman moderated a panel on Hawai’i’s Access to Justice Program (http://www.hawaiijustice.org/hawaii-access-to-justice-commission), which is substantially increasing access to civil legal forms through a free interactive website called LawHelp (http://www.lawhelp.org/hi). The panel featured Jenny R. F. F. Silbiger, Hawaii State Law Library; Sergio Alcubilla ‘13, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii; and Susan Nakata, Hawai’i State Public Library System. Schneiderman also presented a session on understanding and accessing primary legal authority with a focus on useful and free legal research online tools.

The HLA 2014 Conference was jam-packed with librarians from across the state as well as visiting librarians from the continent. Programming consisted of 40 presentations, of which seven were organized by the UH Law Library faculty and staff. President Boone and Vice President Huffman organized an exciting meeting and provided an excellent opportunity for the talented staff at the Law Library to share their research and accomplishments.
Danielle Conway Accepts Deanship at University of Maine School of Law

In an emotional and heartfelt ceremony in the Law Library April 16th, Richardson faculty and staff bid farewell to Professor Danielle Conway, who joins the University of Maine School of Law on July 1 as its seventh Dean, and the first of African-American ancestry.

With lei, hugs, tears, and the haiku from Dean Avi Soifer, the Richardson family wished the best for Conway in her new role leading Maine’s only law school.

Conway, the Michael J. Marks Distinguished Professor of Business Law and Director of the Hawai’i Procurement Institute at UH Law School, has been a member of the Richardson faculty for 14 years. In that time she has established a stellar reputation as a leading expert in public procurement law, entrepreneurship, intellectual property, and as an advocate for minorities.

Soifer congratulated Conway on her appointment, but said he was seeing her leave with “mixed feelings...yet also with many, many thanks ... for the multitude of things she has accomplished and the great deal she has added to our community over the past 14 plus years.”

Conway is a graduate of the Stern School of Business at New York University, and Howard University School of Law. She earned her LL.M. degree from The George Washington University School of Law.

Since 2003, she has been Of Counsel at Alston Hunt Floyd & Ing LLP in Honolulu, and in 2008 she was the Godfrey Visiting Scholar at the University of Maine School of Law.
UH Law School Admitted to Prestigious
International Environmental Law Academy

HE WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW has been admitted to the prestigious International Union for Conservation of Nature Academy of Environmental Law (IUCN). The IUCN represents 180 law faculties and research centers in over 50 nations.

Working to build environmental law education capacity on a world-wide scale, the Academy has an outstanding record of fostering research, collaboration, and learning in environmental law in all regions of the globe.

Academy membership further opens the door to Richardson law students seeking to take advantage of the enormous potential for involvement in global environmental issues.

“We are honored to be included as members of this stellar organization, which has done so much to advance understanding of environmental law, environmental sustainability, and effective environmental governance,” said Richardson Law Dean Avi Soifer.

“Richardson Law School has an outstanding record in environmental law teaching and scholarship as well as in assisting in the development of improved environmental policy for Hawai‘i and the Pacific region,” Soifer added. “We look forward to making contributions to the Academy.”

The IUCN is headquartered at the University of Ottawa in Ontario, Canada, and it has held international environmental conferences in Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, and Australia to focus on issues including climate change, biofuels, water, and the development of policy for protected areas.

The next World Conservation Congress – scheduled for September of 2016 – will be held at the Hawai‘i Convention Center in Honolulu. This will be the first time in the Academy’s more than 60 year history that the U.S. has hosted this international gathering. Conferences are held every four years, and the last one took
place in 2012 in Jeju, Republic of Korea.

David Forman, Director of Richardson’s Environmental Law Program (ELP), said that, “ELP looks forward to applying the considerable skills and energy of its faculty, lecturers, as well as students in the interest of global conservation initiatives, while further tapping the expertise of Richardson’s Pacific Asian Legal Studies program and the ASEAN Law Integration Center (ALIC).”

Associate Professor Shalanda H. Baker, faculty advisor to the Environmental Law Program at Richardson and founder of Richardson’s new energy law program, called the Law School’s inclusion in the Academy a major honor for the school.

“This is an unprecedented time to consider issues at the intersection of climate change and energy law and policy that are of increasing relevance to global conservation efforts,” said Baker. “Hosting the IUCN Congress in Honolulu provides the state a unique opportunity to showcase our efforts to tackle all three concerns. At the Law School we are simply delighted to bring our expertise to bear in this important conversation.”

In 2011, the IUCN Academy received the American Bar Association Award for Distinguished Achievement in Environmental Law and Policy. The award honored the Academy’s significant contributions in the field of environmental law and policy, specifically in the areas of teaching, research, and policy initiatives.

Professor Nicholas A. Robinson, who led the establishment of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law, stated that, “It is a singular honor for the Academy to welcome the University of Hawai‘i’s Richardson School of Law as the most recent Member of the Academy. The environmental law expertise of this Law School is renowned world-wide.”

Robinson is University Professor on the Environment at Pace Law School in New York State. He is credited with developing that school’s highly rated environmental law program.

He added, “Richardson Law School’s depth of experience with international, as well as federal and state environmental law, as well as its insights into the traditional and customary laws in the Pacific islands, will contribute enormously to the comparative law studies of the Academy.”

Professor Robinson concluded by observing that “Hawai‘i’s participation in the Academy will bring scholars from around the world to Honolulu, beginning with those attending the 2016 World Conservation Congress of IUCN.”

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**Faculty Spotlight**

UH Law Professor David Callies Earns National Award for Scholarship Addressing Takings and Private Property Rights

Professor David L. Callies, the Benjamin A. Kudo Professor of Law at the University of Hawai‘i William S. Richardson School of Law, has been recognized by the Owners’ Counsel of America (OCA), a nationwide network of eminent domain attorneys, for his lifetime of scholarship that focuses on takings law and private property rights both nationally and internationally.

In a ceremony February 7 at the Nikko Hotel in San Francisco, the OCA honored Callies with its Crystal Eagle Award.

Gideon Kanner, Professor Emeritus, Loyola Law School, and Robert H. Thomas ’87, a director with Damon Key Leong Kupchak Hastert in Honolulu, introduced Professor Callies and presented the award. Thomas is the Hawai‘i representative of OCA.

“Annually, the Owners’ Counsel of America identifies an individual who has made a substantial contribution toward protecting the civil right of private property ownership and presents that individual with the Crystal Eagle Award,” explained Cathy Newman, Owners’ Counsel executive director. “This year, we are honored to recognize David Callies for his work concerning eminent domain, land use regulation and takings law.”

Richardson Law School Dean Avi Soifer said, “It is wonderfully fitting that David Callies has been honored in this way. He has been a standout teacher and scholar at our Law School for decades during which he has informed, challenged, and creatively provoked a generation of our students.” Soifer added, “David continues to do that and much more for the Law School as well as for many members of the larger community.”

At the Law School, Callies teaches property, land use, and state and local government law. He is a member of the American Law Institute, the American College of Real Estate Lawyers, the Council of the International Bar Association’s Asia Pacif-
David Callies, a prolific writer, has authored or co-authored 20 books and over eighty articles on topics relating to real property law, takings law, and land use and development in both the United States and Asia. In 2007, his book Taking Land: Compulsory Purchase and Land Use Regulation in the Asia-Pacific (with Kotaka) (U.H. Press, 2002) was republished in Japanese. Additionally, his book, Land Use Controls in the United States has been published in both Japanese and Chinese. He authored the article “Takings, Physical and Regulatory,” addressing the use of U.S. property law precedents by Hong Kong’s highest court that was published in a special 2007 edition of the Asia Pacific Law Journal to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Hong Kong’s establishment as a special administrative region of China.

In addition to his written scholarship, Callies has delivered endowed lectures at Albany Law School and John Marshall Law School, presented at the Brigham-Kanner Property Rights Conference at William & Mary Law School, and lectured on land use issues in Japan, China, and Korea. He recently served as co-chair and lecturer at Touro Law School’s symposium commemorating the 40th anniversary of The Takings Issue, a book Callies coauthored with Fred Bosselman and John Banta in 1973. He is a regular speaker at annual conferences presented by the American Law Institute and the American Planning Association.

Before relocating to Hawai’i, Callies practiced local government and land use law with the firm of Ross & Hardies in Chicago, and he also taught as an adjunct professor at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee’s School of Architecture and Urban Planning and served as an Assistant State’s Attorney. He is a graduate of De-Pauw University, the University of Michigan Law School (JD) and the University of Nottingham (LLM). He is also a past foreign fellow and present life member of Clare Hall, Cambridge University.

“The Owners’ Counsel of America sought to honor David Callies for his scholarship, which has evolved over the last 40 years to highlight the importance of private property rights in takings law,” said Thomas. “David has become an abiding voice in support of the constitutional right of property, and a fearless and outspoken critic when property rights are not given appropriate recognition. For example, in a recent article, he noted that the Hawai’i Supreme Court’s 1993-2010 track record on private property rights was ‘appalling,’ and hoped the current court would reverse that trend.”

“In addition to his work researching, thinking and writing about property and takings law, we are grateful to Professor Callies for educating and mentoring new generations of lawyers, and for showcasing the relationship between property rights and individual liberties,” Thomas added.

ABOUT OWNERS’ COUNSEL OF AMERICA (OCA):
The Owners’ Counsel of America is a nationwide network of eminent domain attorneys dedicated to protecting the rights of private property owners large and small, locally and nationally, and to furthering the cause of property rights. Lawyers affiliated with OCA are in private practice in nearly every state and represent landowners against federal, state, and local governments, utilities, redevelopment authorities and other entities that may possess the power of eminent domain or engage in land-use regulation. Locate an eminent domain lawyer in your state at www.ownerscounsel.com.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW | 15
In a May ceremony, Professor Justin D. Levinson, one of the nation’s leading experts on implicit bias, and a much-admired member of the faculty at the William S. Richardson School of Law, received a 2015 Board of Regents’ Medal for Excellence in Teaching, the highest award for teaching at the University of Hawai‘i.

Law Dean Avi Soifer called Levinson “a superlative teacher” who “constantly gets rave reviews from his students.” Soifer said Levinson teaches some of the most difficult subject matter in the curriculum, but that he also cheerfully tackles new material when the Law School asks.

“Over and over again, no matter what the subject matter, his students emphasize his ability to make complex subjects clearly understandable, his keen sense of humor, and his ability to be both down-to-earth and inspiring simultaneously,” wrote Soifer in his nomination of Levinson for the university honor after Levinson won the Law School annual teaching award.

As an internationally recognized expert on implicit bias and how it affects juries and legal outcomes, Levinson has done a number of important empirical studies and he helped to define the subject in a book he co-edited with Robert J. Smith – “Implicit Racial Bias Across the Law” - published by Cambridge University Press in 2012.

Levinson in great demand as he conducts studies, publishes articles, and serves as an expert witness, yet Soifer pointed out that the demands of the classroom come first. “His teaching, if anything, has been getting even better as his international scholarly reputation has soared,” wrote Soifer.

Levinson said he is gratified by the support of the Law School’s faculty, and of its amazing students: “As a teacher, I cannot think of a better environment in which to thrive. At the Law School, our students are engaged, thoughtful, and dedicated. Each day with them energizes me.”

Remarking on the Law School’s faculty, Levinson continued, “Our faculty is world class, not only using the traditional measures of scholarly achievements, but particularly in the deep dedication to our students. My colleagues’ love of teaching has been contagious.”

At the Law School Levinson is Director of the Culture and Jury Project, an interdisciplinary and international research collaboration dedicated to studying human decision-making in the law. He is currently collaborating with scholars in China, Japan, and Korea as well as within the United States.

Soifer noted some of Levinson’s cross-campus and international work, pointing out that Levinson is “broad-gauged in his community service and his cross-disciplinary efforts.” He also serves as an advisor to the Law School’s largest public interest organization and to the Hawai‘i Law Review.

Levinson currently teaches courses on Business Associations, Corporate Finance, and Criminal Law. He also pioneered courses on Law and Psychology and Implicit Bias.

He earned a BA, with distinction, from the University of Michigan in 1996; a JD from the University of California, Los Angeles in 1999; and an LLM from Harvard Law School in 2004. Levinson and his wife, Galit, are the parents of two young daughters.
HERRY BRODER, a Lecturer in Law at the William S. Richardson School of Law at the University of Hawai‘i, Adjunct Research Fellow at the East-West Center, and a long-time Hawai‘i attorney with expertise in complex civil litigation, this spring received the American Bar Association’s “2015 Solo & Small Firm Lifetime Achievement Award.”

She is one of two Hawai‘i attorneys chosen to receive this prestigious annual award. Attorney Leighton Oshima was also honored for his outstanding legal achievements. An attorney for 42 years in Hawai‘i, Oshima focuses on insurance defense, workers’ compensation, and insurance bad faith. He’s a graduate of George Washington University Law School.

With this award the ABA recognizes solo and small-firm attorneys who are known by their peers to have had significant lifetime distinction and exceptional achievement. Broder and Oshima received their awards at the GPSolo Awards luncheon in Hawai‘i on April 17.

Broder’s work over more than three decades was celebrated for epitomizing the ideals of the legal profession and of solo and small-firm practitioners.

In one of her outstanding cases, for example, Broder served as class liaison counsel for the 9,500 victims of torture during the time that Ferdinand Marcos was President of the Philippines. She and the rest of the legal team ultimately won a $2 billion verdict, one of the largest personal injury verdicts in U.S. history.

In another well-known case, Broder won a class action lawsuit on behalf of Hawai‘i mothers and their children exposed to excess levels of the pesticide heptachlor in milk products derived from pineapple debris used as cow feed.

She also has worked on social justice issues for Native Hawaiians throughout her career. She is a longtime counsel for the Office of Hawaiian Affairs and served as Deputy Chief Counsel at the 1978 Hawai‘i Constitutional Convention.

In addition, Broder was the first woman president of the Hawai‘i Bar Association and she currently is Vice President/President Elect of the Federal Bar Association for the District of Hawai‘i. She also has been the President of Hawai‘i Women Lawyers and of the Hawai‘i Women Lawyers Foundation. In addition to her law practice and her teaching, she serves as a mediator, arbitrator, and hearings officer for state and federal government agencies, the Hawai‘i Supreme Court, and private parties. She has also been a consultant to the Foreign Ministry of Turkey.

As a Lecturer at the Richardson Law School, Broder teaches Public International Law, International Ocean Law, and International Human Rights. She has published extensively in these areas and has lectured in universities, law schools, and government venues around the world.

Law School Dean Avi Soifer said, “This honor is richly deserved. Sherry Broder has made and continues to make indelible contributions to our Law School, Hawai‘i, and the nation, as well as being a significant actor in advancing worldwide human rights and environmental concerns.”

Soifer added, “Sherry is a phenomenon and we are extremely fortunate to have her as an integral part of our Law School community.”

She is also the founder and Executive Director of the Jon Van Dyke Institute of International Law and Justice, which has sponsored symposia, workshops, and publications on International Ocean Law, International Environmental Law, Human Rights, and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Broder is the widow of the late Richardson Law Professor Jon Van Dyke, whose work in international environmental, ocean and human rights law made him famous internationally.

Broder graduated in 1970 from Wellesley College as a Wellesley Scholar, and in 1975 from the University of California-Berkeley Law School with highest honors, Order of the Coif. ☮
WASHINGTON, JANUARY 27, 2015 – The Peace Corps has launched a new Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program in partnership with the University of Hawai‘i’s William S. Richardson School of Law. The program will provide graduate school scholarships to returned Peace Corps volunteers who complete a degree-related internship in an underserved American community while they pursue their studies.

“The Peace Corps is excited to extend this opportunity to returned volunteers in partnership with the University of Hawai‘i to support continued public service and education,” Peace Corps Director Carrie Hessler-Radelet said. “The Coverdell Fellows Program gives returned volunteers the chance to build on their classroom experience by sharing their unique knowledge and skills with local organizations in need.”

Competition selected Coverdell Fellows will have the opportunity to pursue a JD degree. The new partnership is the first between the Peace Corps and a university in Hawai‘i and it is one of a handful of Coverdell Fellows programs to offer a law degree.

“The William S. Richardson School of Law is well suited to host and educate Coverdell Fellows because we are an unusually friendly and exceptionally diverse law school community with programs that focus on international law and the law of Asia and the Pacific as well as on American, indigenous, and environmental law,” said Avi Soifer, dean of the Law School. “In addition, we are fortunate to be able to maintain a face-to-face culture in a beautiful place that truly still has aloha spirit.”

Fellows selected for the program will receive $3,000 per academic year in financial aid.

Internships in underserved communities will be an integral part of each fellow’s degree. By sharing their Peace Corps experience and global perspective with the communities they serve in the United States, returned volunteers are supporting the Peace Corps’ Third Goal commitment to strengthening Americans’ understanding of the world and its people. Professional placements at nonprofits and government organizations also help students further develop their skills. Fellows pursuing a law degree will have the choice of completing a professional externship or undertaking pro bono work.

The Paul D. Coverdell Fellows Program began in 1985 at Teachers College, Columbia University and now includes more than 90 university partners in 33 states and the District of Columbia. The program is specifically reserved for students who have already completed their Peace Corps service abroad. For more information, visit www.peacecorps.gov/fellows.

As the preeminent international service organization of the United States, the Peace Corps sends Americans abroad to tackle the most pressing needs of people around the world. Peace Corps volunteers work at the grassroots level with local governments, schools, communities, small businesses and entrepreneurs to develop sustainable solutions that address challenges in education, health, economic development, agriculture, environment and youth development. When they return home, volunteers bring their knowledge and experiences – and a global outlook – back to the United States that enriches the lives of those around them. President John F. Kennedy established the Peace Corps in 1961 to foster a better understanding among Americans and people of other countries. Since then, more than 215,000 Americans of all ages have served in 139 countries worldwide. Visit www.peacecorps.gov to learn more.
SOIFER MODERATES SNOWDEN VIDEO

‘Appearance’ in Honolulu

UH Law School Dean
Avi Soifer moderated a simulcast conversation with Edward Snowden at a February forum in Honolulu. Snowden, who publicized documents revealing U.S. government surveillance on a massive scale, appeared live via video link from Moscow, where he is in exile.

The forum, part of the ‘Davis Levin First Amendment Conference,’ was sponsored by the ACLU of Hawai‘i Foundation and was open to the public. Hundreds of attendees filled the Hawai‘i Convention Center auditorium, though it was Valentine’s Day and a stormy Saturday morning.

Soifer, a constitutional law expert, moderated the discussion with Snowden and with Snowden’s attorney, Ben Wizner, who is the director of the National ACLU ‘Speech, Privacy and Technology Project.’

The discussion, which focused on the question “Can Democracy Survive Secrecy?” followed a screening of “Citizenfour,” a documentary by filmmaker Laura Poitras about Snowden and the National Security Agency spying scandal, that days later won the 2015 Academy Award Oscar for ‘Best Documentary Feature.’

The following Tuesday Wizner and Army General (ret.) David Bramlett discussed national security issues at a lunchtime forum at the Law School. Soifer, who also moderated that discussion, said, “It was a strikingly high-level, mutually respectful, and informative session. It went so well, in fact, that the two men—who approach these knotty issues from very different perspectives—have agreed to teach a mini-course together on this subject during our next J-Term in January, 2016.”
Special Hawai‘i Moments
for Japan Law Student Study Tour

BY FACULTY SPECIALIST SPENCER KIMURA ‘96, DIRECTOR OF THE LLM PROGRAM AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

For two weeks in March, 37 law students and 10 faculty members from the University of the Ryukyus (Okinawa), Aoyama Gakuin University, and Meiji University visited the UH Law School as part of the annual Japanese Law Student Study Tour in Hawai‘i.

Now in its 12th year, the program introduces students to a wide range of American law subjects including American Business Law, Elder Law, Native Hawaiian Rights, and International Criminal Law. For most of the students, this was their first time to visit the U.S. It also gave them the opportunity to meet UH law students and students from other Japanese universities.

The group took part in a series of 14 customized mini-lectures, visited Governor David Ige, the Judiciary, the Goodsill Anderson, Quinn and Stifel law firm, and the Women’s Community Correctional Center.

It was a wonderful learning experience for the students, both in and out of the classroom. Two particularly special moments this year were the opportunity to meet with Governor Ige, whose ancestors are from the same town in which the University of the Ryukyus is located.

Also special was the group’s visit to the Women’s Community Correctional Center. A group of inmates chanted an oli to our group, and, in response to the oli, the law students and faculty sang a Japanese children’s song to the inmates.

Law students on Japan Study Tour visit the UH Law Library, assisted by Reference and Instructional Services librarian Roberta Woods.

The Japan law students with Gov. David Ige.
UH Law Student Linnea Schuster

Chosen as 2015 Patsy T. Mink Fellow

Linnea Schuster ’17 has been named the 2015 Patsy T. Mink Fellow and will spend the summer working in the Washington, D.C. office of U.S. Rep. Tulsi Gabbard.

Schuster, 25, has had several years of experience working for members of the Hawai‘i State Legislature, and she believes her time in Washington will give her a broader perspective.

“I see this as an opportunity to get to know the federal political system a whole lot better,” said Schuster, “in addition to supplementing what I’m learning in class since we discuss both state and federal law.”

A ceremony honoring Patsy T. Mink and her legacy took place on Wednesday, April 29 in the Moot Court Room at the Law School, with a keynote address by former Congresswoman Colleen Hanabusa ’77 and remarks by former Patsy Mink Fellows, Diana Kim ’16, Wehi Ahu ’16, and by Linnea Schuster ’17.

This is the 13th anniversary of the landmark fellowship launched by UH law students in 2002 - the year of Mink’s death - to honor her legacy and to provide an extraordinary educational experience for a Hawai‘i law student.

One of Mink’s crowning achievements in her 24 years in the U.S. House of Representatives was passage of Title IX, a portion of the Education Amendments of 1972, that provided equal access to opportunities in education for women.

Mink was always a powerful force for gender and racial equality, partly fueled by the discrimination she encountered as a young professional woman. “I can’t change the past,” she often said, “but I can certainly help somebody else in the future so they don’t have to go through what I did.”

Law School Dean Avi Soifer said, “The Patsy Mink Fellowship is a marvelous example of a sustained law student initiative that benefits our students as well as the larger community.”

Schuster, who graduated from Willamette University in Salem, Oregon, with a bachelor’s degree in English, will spend two months in Washington beginning June 1. The Fellowship includes a $5,000 stipend to cover expenses.

Over the years all of Hawai‘i’s Congressional delegates have participated in the fellowship, taking turns including students in their offices and cultivating high quality legal research and writing skills.

As a result, the Fellowship has helped chart the careers of past recipients as it provides a unique opportunity to participate in leadership at the national level. Awardees are encouraged to research areas in which they are specifically interested.

Schuster hopes to weigh in on the current debate over removing industrial hemp from the Controlled Substances Act so that it can be grown nationwide as a crop. “Industrial hemp is distinct from marijuana because of its insignificant levels of THC, the ‘active ingredient’ in marijuana,” she said. “There’s a bipartisan effort to have industrial hemp removed from the Controlled Substances Act because of its many uses, including phyto-remediation, building materials, and more.”

Schuster’s path to law school began with her volunteer work with Judge Steve Alm’s HOPE Probation program. With her interest piqued, Schuster went on to work as an administrative assistant in the law offices of Alston Hunt Floyd & Ing, and then to work at the State Legislature. At the Law School she became interested in research about potential legislation to abolish the non-compete agreements for doctors that reduce the availability of care to patients.

“Law, medicine, and the clergy are all service jobs. You can really make a difference and help people who otherwise can’t help themselves,” says Schuster.

Schuster is the daughter of a civil engineer and a technical math teacher. “The only lawyer in our entire family was my great-grandfather. He spent one semester at USC Law and then passed the Bar. But there were fewer laws to learn then!” she explained.

Linnea Schuster ’17
ACH YEAR 7,000 young people come into the juvenile justice system in Hawai‘i, according to Senior Family Court Judge Mark Browning. Eileen Nims ‘16 is determined to help as many as possible to better understand and navigate this frightening and uncertain new world.

As one of the current leaders of LYtE – the Law for Youth Empowerment program at Richardson Law School - Nims helps train law students to use their compassion, caring, and legal know-how to help troubled youth understand their lives and perhaps even change course.

Now Nims and other LYtE leaders are also in the process of formulating a new course for students at Richardson that would embrace both clinical work with incarcerated youth as well as offering interested law students a strong foundation in the laws that govern juvenile justice.

“Criminal Law doesn’t cover juvenile justice, and doesn’t talk about status offenses at all,” Nims said. “And the public defenders clinic doesn’t take juvenile clients in their clinic. Some family law is about child welfare, but it’s mostly divorce, marital issues, and custody, but not with this population.”

Judge Browning said he welcomes the involvement of law students at Family Court, and would welcome a course on juvenile justice at the Law School.

“The rights and the lives of children who are involved in the juvenile justice system are so critical - to ensure they are kept out of the adult system,” said Browning. “We know that from all the statistics and studies we’ve gathered over the course of years that kids who have been involved in the system many times grow up to find themselves in the adult system.”

Nims’ interest grew out of the LYtE program that is part of the 60-hour pro bono public service graduation requirement through which law students work without pay for people who need legal help. The program is supervised by retired Law School Associate Dean Laurie Tochiki ‘80, who is president and CEO of the EPIC ‘Ohana Program, which is part of
Family Court and the Department of Human Services.

“The authentic love that the students bring to this kind of work, and their concern for these kids really connects with them,” said Browning. “Trying to intervene early and provide opportunities and connections and services with people who care, and are compassionate, make all the difference in the world in taking them out of the system. You never know when a single act of compassion connecting with young kids, reaching out and helping them, changes their lives.”

Each semester as many as 25 law students participate in LYtE by visiting youthful offenders in the Hawai‘i Youth Correctional Facility as well as detainees awaiting adjudication at the Detention Home.

Law students themselves founded the assistance program in 2011 as both an introduction to Hawai‘i’s juvenile justice system and as a way to help young people who may only need a second chance and a caring advocate.

Judge Browning said that since law students have been involved, first at the Hawai‘i Youth Correctional Facility and now also at the Detention Home, they have made important contributions.

“It’s the fact that they’re dedicated, and committed to making a difference in these kids’ lives,” said Browning. “The law students’ work is a huge service to the community as a whole. There’s so much emphasis within the larger community with respect to adults and so little on the juvenile side.”

The law students in LYtE hope to de-mystify the legal process in which young offenders find themselves suddenly entwined because of offenses that range from running away from home to serious criminal activity.

“As a youth (in this situation) you assume everyone is against you, which is not the case,” says Nims. “So one of the missions we have right now is to separate in their minds who has their best interests at heart. They sometimes have questions like – ‘So do you get paid for coming in here?’ – and when we say ‘No, we do it voluntarily,’ they say ‘Wow, you come here just for us?’”

The whole point, says Nims, is “how can they help themselves get out of this predicament and not return to the same place? That’s the over-all mission of LYtE – to break the process down so they understand it.”

At the same time, the group helps train law students about the law that governs juvenile justice, familiarizing themselves with an area of law that has a profound impact on thousands of Hawai‘i families.

“This is the only opportunity you will find in your whole law school experience that deals with juvenile justice,” says Nims. “This is where you learn it.”

LYtE recently entered into a partnership with the Family Court’s Accountability and Restitution office to broaden the community service base from which the youths choose their probation requirement.

“We are locating different community organizations that need volunteers to connect to the youths in order to give them a meaningful community service experience,” said Nims. “The philosophy is to broaden their skillsets as well as their social capital and to create a positive springboard.”

As law students work at the correctional center or detention home, they discover how quickly the young people begin to trust them and are willing to share problems or concerns.

“There’s an honest dialogue between the facilitators and the youths,” said Nims. “We’re obviously not in a position of authority for them so they will open up to us because they’re not afraid it will be held against them. We hear stories about things like police brutality; you just don’t get that information in law school books.

“The law students all feel they’ve gained more understanding, and many different perspectives, than they could not possibly have gained anywhere else.”

Judge Browning noted that the Family Court has already established a curriculum for law students who want to intern with the court. “We work closely with Faculty Specialist Dale Lee (Director of Professional Development) in opening up our court for students to come out here and learn. The four different divisions in Family Court include: Criminal, Juvenile, Domestic and Special; any matter involving kids or families comes under one roof. The curriculum we set up for law students is set up to give them as much of a variety of different experiences as possible. We will take anybody who is interested and wants to learn.”

Browning said that of the approximately 7,000 youths who come into the juvenile justice system every year, about 5,000 are from O‘ahu. He said about 80 percent have some sort of substance abuse issue, while 60 percent have mental health issues. Sometimes there’s a dual diagnosis.

“Our focus is how do we help, and how do we solve the issues,” said Browning. “Every one of them has suffered some kind of trauma; how do we help them, that family, and how do we hold them accountable at the same time.”
Hawai’i Supreme Court Brings Oral Arguments To UH Law School

ICHARDSON LAW STUDENTS had the exceptional opportunity in April to watch the Hawai’i Supreme Court in action on the students’ home turf, and then they enjoyed a rare chance to question the Justices about how they weigh cases, work together, and reach out to high school students to help explain the justice system.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald emphasized the importance of the ongoing relationship between the high court and the Law School, including the way law students serve important roles as mentors to younger students and promotes equal access to justice in various ways.

“We have a long-standing and strong relationship between the Supreme Court and the Law School,” Recktenwald told a packed moot courtroom during the Court’s visit to the Law School to hear oral arguments.

“Supreme Court Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald emphasized the importance of the ongoing relationship between the high court and the Law School, in-cluding the way law students serve important roles as mentors to younger students and promotes equal access to justice in various ways.

“We have a long-standing and strong relationship between the Supreme Court and the Law School,” Recktenwald told a packed moot courtroom during the Court’s visit to the Law School to hear oral arguments.

“It has benefited the community in many ways,” he continued, noting how law students have been strong partners in the “Courts in the Community” outreach project.

In that program, the Supreme Court holds oral arguments in high schools around the state, and law students have been part of the team to help prepare and tutor the high school students about the case to be heard, and even to assist in staging moot court cases at the schools beforehand.

“We hope they (high school students) can see the integrity of the system,” Recktenwald said.

Indeed, that response is obvious from the positive feedback the Justices are already receiving from young Hawai’i students who might otherwise never have known about how the legal system functions.

“One student at Farrington told me ‘You know, I asked the same question in our moot court as Justice Acoba (now retired) asked in oral arguments!’” said Recktenwald. “Another student said ‘I was surprised how tough the questions...”

Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald of the Hawai’i Supreme Court prepares to answer student questions.
were you had for the government attorney (in the case.)"  

“So taking it out to students we think is really valuable,” added Recktenwald.  

Justice Sabrina McKenna ’82, noted that it’s also important for students “to see we’re human and we do this professionally, but we really care that justice is done.”  

The Law School has had a long history of having actual oral arguments on campus. The tradition of Hawai’i appellate courts coming to the Law School began with retired Judge James Burns, former Chief Judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, who is now an important mentor at the Law School.  

The federal Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has been coming twice a year, and the Hawai’i Supreme Court began to hear cases at the Law School shortly after Recktenwald became the Chief Justice.  

Alan Akao ’15 said he especially liked seeing how the Justices worked together to elicit further information to help make a decision. “It’s the first time I’ve had the chance to see them in action asking the hard questions,” said Akao. “It was good to see them as members of a unit, letting each other flesh out ideas, not just asking questions out of curiosity, but working together.”  

Akao, who graduates in May, was particularly glad to see the whole court in action since he served an externship with Justice Michael D. Wilson in 2013, before Wilson was appointed to the Supreme Court, and he also took an evening course in evidence from Justice Richard W. Pollack.  

Ronette Kawakami ’85, Associate Dean of Student Services, called the high court’s appearance at Richardson “a tremendous benefit to our students. We are so appreciative that the Justices are willing to provide such a unique opportunity for our young legal scholars,” added Kawakami.  

In answering questions from students, the Justices were frank in talking about the importance of oral arguments, which they hear in about 80 percent of the cases they accept, said Recktenwald.  

“We probably come in with some kind of inclination the way the case should go,” said Recktenwald, “but oral arguments can change that. People see things in very different ways and one of my colleagues could ask a question that I hadn’t thought of.”  

Added Wilson: “Part of why we look forward to oral arguments is to hear what our colleagues ask.”  

Recktenwald said the Justices had purposefully scheduled their visit for late afternoon and early evening so Evening Part Time law students could join in. And he called that program “fabulous.”  

The evening program is designed for working professionals who continue to hold day jobs, or have other daytime responsibilities. Its classes are generally scheduled after 5 p.m. on weekdays, but a few also take place on Saturdays.  

The program attracts a wide range of individuals, from military personnel to state workers and from doctors to journalists, for example, as well as those who have always dreamed of law school but have had family and other obligations that previously prevented their attendance.  

In thanking the Supreme Court Justices for their visit, Law Dean Avi Soifer praised the Court for its collegiality and graciousness, and for timing their visit so that Evening Part Time students could participate.  

Soifer also noted: “Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald and his fellow Justices have been doing a terrific service to the public by hearing actual cases at high schools throughout the state.”  

He added, “We are very proud that our law students volunteer and help prepare the high school students for those hearings, and it is a real treat to have the Supreme Court also sit regularly at the Law School.”
There’s Never Been a Better Time

to go to Law School

By Avi Soifer, Dean and Professor, William S. Richardson School of Law

(Reprinted from the Honolulu Star-Advertiser)

Over the past five years, the number of applications to American law schools has dropped over 25 percent nationwide. High tuition, heavy student debt, and a very tough job market in the nation’s biggest cities clearly are significant factors behind this decline.

In the flurry of negative national publicity around cost and debt, what may be forgotten is how often law is - and even more, should be - a helping profession. As my colleague Professor Mari Matsuda recently wrote, legal training helps us to “see beyond the horizon” and to do something with “the gift and responsibility of knowledge.”

Lawyers fundamentally are problem-solvers, and our world surely seems to have an abundance of problems in need of careful attention. Indeed, one does not have to be a practicing lawyer to grasp that the much-vaunted Rule of Law is extremely fragile as well as vital to the health of any society. Law itself is not some heavenly abstraction; it is made by human beings who yearn for a just society. In the United States generally, and even in Hawai‘i, we remain very far from guaranteeing equal access to justice for all.

Largely because Richardson Law School stands out in the most recent rankings and surveys for its diversity, its excellent student-faculty ratio, and its renowned training in practical skills, Richardson students who choose to become lawyers are hired at a very high rate. But they are certainly not our only graduates who become leaders and who serve communities across the globe in countless different ways. It certainly helps that our tuition is among the lowest in the nation; in fact, a just-released survey announced that Richardson graduates on average incur the third lowest amount of debt to pay for law school in the entire United States.

In addition, our students also are well-trained in matters that stretch beyond Anglo-American common law. Native Hawaiian principles are embedded in Hawai‘i’s property law and in public access to Hawai‘i’s beaches, for example. And the unusual expertise of our faculty concerning the law of Asia and the Pacific helps our students gain nuanced comparative understanding of core issues far beyond our shores.

When the late Chief Justice Richardson and his allies fought for the opening of this law school over 40 years ago, they emphasized the need to afford opportunity to all people, with an emphasis on Native Hawaiian issues, Asia and the Pacific, the environment, and diversity. And they knew that such a school would create a cadre of skilled people able to face future issues with clarity and competence - that is, leaders in all walks of life.

Legal education at any accredited law school opens doors as well as minds. The analytic abilities, writing and verbal skills, and talent in collaborative work that are developed and honed in law school are unique - and uniquely practical in any work or community service. As part of our small, supportive community, our students also connect with the lawyers and judges downtown and throughout the state, and vice versa. To graduate, they must do 60 hours of public service under legal supervision, but they also interact directly in countless other ways in service to their community.

Even if a potential student does not apply to Richardson, there has never been a better time to apply to law school. A strong legal education will help anyone who wants to learn to grapple with complexity and yet still strive to create a better world - and our world certainly needs all such help that it can get.
STEW DAY

...when UH Law School faculty honor law students by serving them free, bountiful meals...

In top photo Admissions Director Elisabeth Hutchison (right,) Associate Dean of Student Services Ronette Kawahami ’85, and Professor David Callies dish up lunch; in bottom photos, law students enjoy the traditional ‘stew day’ meal in the sunny courtyard.

‘Stew Day’

at UH Law School Sets it Apart

TEW DAY AND NOODLE NIGHT – when UH Law School faculty honor law students by serving them free, bountiful meals as they head into exam season – are just two of the many unique and homey traditions that set apart the William S. Richardson School of Law.

Professors get to wear chef hats and frilly aprons at these events, but they model an attitude of service and of appreciation for the students at one of the country’s smallest and highest ranked law schools.

Not only do faculty and staff serve a free delicious meal to both the day and evening students, they honor the student “heroes”. “Hero stories” are posted during the two events as students recognize the many kindnesses shown by their fellow students.

WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW | 27
THE LAW SCHOOL MOOT COURT TEAMS enjoyed noteworthy success this year in regional competitions, with two teams taking first- and second-place honors in their respective regional finals and a third team taking third-place.

Each year students begin preparing for moot court competitions as the fall semester begins in late August, with Law School teams this year entering an array of competitions that ran the gamut from a focus on Environmental and International law to Client Counseling, Labor Law, Intellectual Property, Native American Law, and even Space Law.

Traditionally the Law School has had outstanding success in such competitions. For instance, in 2013, an inaugural Intellectual Property Moot Court Team won the 22nd annual Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition’s North American Regional Competition, and finish as semifinalists at the international finals in Gulfport, FL.

- Advance to the quarter-finals in the National Environmental Law Moot Court competition.
- Place third in the Nelson Mandela International Negotiations Challenge.
- Have three teams reach the “Sweet Sixteen” and two teams reach the “Elite Eight” in the Native American Moot Court Competition.

In a jubilant email after the regional Jessup victory, team adviser and Assistant Professor Diane Desierto noted that the UH team defeated Santa Clara Law School in the quarter-finals, then the University of California Berkeley-Boalt School of Law in the semi-final match. In the championship round, the UH team bested the defending regional champions from the University of Denver Sturm School of Law.

The UH team also won individual awards, with Loren Seehase ’15 named the Best Overall Oralist out of 100 competitors, and Grant Fasi-Allison ’15 winning 10th Best Overall Oralist. Additionally, the team took 2nd Best Overall Memorial (Applicant and Respondent.)

While the team earned a 3-1 match record in the international round, it was narrowly unable to proceed to the advanced rounds of that competition. Nonetheless, team members were able to meet and speak with several judges from the International Court of Justice in the aftermath of the final competition.

The 56-year-old Jessup Competition is the world’s largest and oldest moot court competition with as many as 1,000 student teams from over 550 law schools representing more than 80 countries participating annually. The competition simulates a dispute between countries before the International Court of Justice.

Professor Carole Petersen joined Desierto in coaching the team, and a number of faculty and past Jessup team members mooted team members to help prepare them for the intense regional competition.

Meanwhile, in the Stetson International Environmental Moot Court Competition, the UH team coached by Associate Professor Shalanda Baker and Environmental Law Program Director David Forman ’93 finished 2nd overall in the North American Regional Competition in Washington, D.C. On the way to the regional final, the team eliminated defending international champion Hastings College of Law as well as a team from the highly-regarded environmental law program at Pace Law School.

In mid-April the team of Veronica Stetson regional second-place finishers: From left, Veronica Nordyke ’16, David Stapp ’16, and Jordan Davis ’16
Nordyke ’16, David Stapp ’16 and Jordan Davis ’16 earned second best memorial in the international competition, ahead of North American regional champion Wake Forest and just behind Southeast Asia Regional champion Ateneo de Manila. The team went 3-1 in preliminary rounds, with victories over teams from India (Hyderabad), China and the Philippines (University of Cebu). Davis also earned a best oralist award.

The Stetson competition, now in its 16th year, focuses on environmental law and simulates an environmental dispute before the International Court of Justice. There was also noteworthy success in these other competitions:

“The National Environmental Law Moot court team, coached by ELP Director Forman, advanced to the quarter-final round hosted by Pace Law School in White Plains, New York. Team members won individual awards in two out of three preliminary rounds. Joanna Zeigler ’15 was named Best Oralist in the first preliminary round, and Lida Angier ’15 was named Best Oralist in the second preliminary round.

“The Law School’s Black Law Students Association fielded two teams for the Nelson Mandela International Negotiations Competition, with the team of Cameron Holm ’15 and Josh Michaels ‘15 advancing to the semi-finals and taking third place in competition in Portland, OR. Michaels was also recognized as one of six National BLSA Members of the Month. The teams were coached by Associate Faculty Specialist Kenneth Lawson.

This is the second year in a row that a UH BLSA team has come home with trophies. Last year UH students finished as regional runners-up and national finalists in the Thurgood Marshall Mock Trial Competition.

The Nelson Mandela challenge develops negotiation skills, as well as increasing understanding and awareness of global issues among law students, particularly concerning social justice. It honors the man who has been called “The greatest negotiator of the 20th century.”

“Sweet Sixteen” group, and two teams reached the “Elite Eight.” Jordan Inafuku ’15 was named Best Oralist and his team partner, Dylan Taschner ’16, placed third for Best Oralist. The UH teams were coached by Professor Melody MacKenzie ’76, director and founder of the Ka Huli Ao Center for Excellence in Native Hawaiian Law.

The National Native American Moot Court Competition explores current issues involving indigenous peoples in the U.S. The competition enhances knowledge in the fields of tribal law, federal Indian law, and traditional forms of governance.

To help the students hone their delivery and their grasp of the relevant substantive law, team coaches volunteer a great deal of time, including many evenings and weekends. Much credit goes to the extensive coaching and practice round judging by Law School faculty as well as many Honolulu attorneys and judges.

“We could not have reached this point without your support and insight,” wrote the International Environmental Law Moot Court team in an email to their eight local moot court judges.

“Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedules to make our team better.”

Environmental Law Program Director Forman added: “Our students deserve the lion’s share of credit for working so hard to succeed in these competitions, but members of the legal community who volunteer their time also play an integral role in bringing positive exposure to the terrific programs that we are proud to offer at Hawai’i’s Law School.”

“Our students deserve the lion’s share of the credit for working so hard to succeed in these competitions...
With a rainbow overhead and spring breezes billowing their black robes, 118 UH Law School graduates listened to graduation speakers urge them to fight injustice as they begin their law careers — and to find inspiration in Hawai‘i’s famed “1954 Revolution” that launched major social reforms in the Islands.

As keynote speaker at the May 17 graduation ceremony, Hawai‘i Supreme Court Chief Justice Mark Recktenwald told the Richardson Law School’s 2015 graduates that their extraordinary pro bono service during their law training shows they have already embarked on the path of seeking equal access to justice for the underserved.

And Professor Linda Hamilton Krieger, chosen as the faculty speaker by the graduating class, emphasized that law can be used as “an instrument for social justice,” citing how much still needs to be done in Hawai‘i, with a regressive tax system that “disadvantages the poor” along with the highest cost of living in the country.

“You are the branches (from the trunk) of that 1954 Revolution,” Krieger told the graduates, “and you have your work cut out for you in the years ahead.”

Bill Richardson, son of the Law School’s namesake, told the class his father had been both a tinkerer and a builder. He suggested they continue his legacy — “to build a better Hawai‘i.”

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Recktenwald’s keynote underscored the immense needs of low and moderate income people in Hawai‘i who don’t have equal access to the civil courts simply because they cannot afford attorneys.

There is “a crisis in our civil legal system,” he told the graduates. As a result, every year “thousands of people must represent themselves in our civil courts, trying to navigate a system that is foreign to the average layperson.”

“They have nowhere near enough resources to meet the need.”

In 2008, Recktenwald’s court launched the Access to Justice Commission to tackle this issue — working with community organizations, including the Law School, which he praised for its ongoing work. “The Richardson Law School is a leader nationally in its commitment to pro bono service,” he said, “and it’s a commitment that has come from the heart of the school, its students.”

“In 1992, the school was the first in the nation to adopt a student-initiated pro bono service requirement,” he pointed out. “All of the members of your class have fulfilled that requirement, with some giving more than 200 hours of their time to organizations as diverse as the Legal Aid Society, Volunteer Legal Services Hawai‘i, the Innocence Project, the Medical Legal Partnership for Children, and the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, to name just a few.”

Speaking directly to the graduates, Recktenwald encouraged them to continue to be the ones to fight for equal justice.

“It is up to each of you, as lawyers, to guide us forward in that fight.”

The memorable afternoon began with a touching “Keiki Diploma Ceremony” in the Law School’s leafy courtyard at which the children of members of the graduating class who had sacrificed time with their parents during the years of classes, received certificates. After joining hands and singing “Hawai‘i Aloha,” the afternoon ended with a large, chaotic crowd of about 600 hugging, laughing, sharing multiple lei, and snapping photos on the Andrews Amphitheatre lawn.

Along the way student speakers representing the LLM, Evening, and Day classes — Jeneline Nicolas, Raine Arndt, Norman Wong, and Joshua Michaels — brought laughter and tears as they reminisced about how powerfully the time at Richardson had affected their lives.

“Let’s never stop learning; let’s never stop growing; and never give up on our dreams.”
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON SCHOOL OF LAW

GRADUATION HEAD TKT40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

THE ETE BOWL
Hawai'i CJ Offers Advice for New Law Grads

BY MARK E. RECKTENWALD, CHIEF JUSTICE HAWAI'I SUPREME COURT

GOOD AFTERNOON AND ALOHA. To the moms and dads, spouses and children, grandparents, aunts and uncles, and other family and friends who have joined us, thank you for all you have done to support your graduates on the long journey to this day. And to each of the graduates, congratulations on this great achievement. You are the heirs to a special legacy—that of William S. Richardson, the beloved namesake of your school and former chief justice of the Hawai'i Supreme Court, and the person who, through his example, defined what it means to be a Richardson lawyer.

While today has great significance for each of you as individuals, it also has great significance for our community. I recently reviewed the speech that CJ Richardson gave to the first graduating class back in 1976 - including his handwritten edits on the text - which was a chicken skin experience for me. One comment he made particularly stood out: “the future of the law school is important to the future of Hawai‘i.” It was absolutely true then, and it remains equally true today, and I’d like to share with you some of the reasons why.

This is the second occasion on which I have addressed the entire class of 2015. The first occurred during your orientation week, when I administered the law school pledge. The pledge is one of the many great traditions that make the Richardson School of Law unique. Each of you committed that day to “guard zealously legal, civil and human rights which are the birthright of all people,” and to “endeavor always to seek justice.”

Now, as your time at the Law School draws to a close, I’m going to ask you to think about that commitment again. This is a particularly appropriate day on which to do so. As Dean Soifer just mentioned, it was 61 years ago today that the United States Supreme Court decided Brown v. Board of Education, which declared that segregation in public schools violated the Constitution’s guarantee of equal protection.

That decision resonated with the promise of better days ahead. But as recent events from Ferguson, Missouri and elsewhere have illustrated, the struggle for justice in this country is far from over.

That struggle requires courage and perseverance on the part of those who wage it. There is no better example than Thurgood Marshall, who represented the students and their parents in the Brown case. Although he is best known for later becoming the first African American justice on the Supreme Court, in the earlier part of his career, Justice Marshall served as an attorney for the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In addition to challenging segregation and other discrimination, he travelled across the South defending African Americans accused of serious crimes, including ones that carried the death penalty. His mere presence mattered, and the words “Thurgood is coming” gave hope to those who had none.

Justice Marshall undertook this work at great personal peril. In 1946, he and other NAACP lawyers took on the defense of 25 African American men accused of rioting in Columbia, TN. There were threats that the lawyers would be lynched, and their bodies thrown into the nearby Duck River. The legal team won acquittals for most of the men, and after the last trial, Justice Marshall was leaving town when his car was stopped at night by eight men—some in police uniforms—who accused him of driving drunk. They took him from his car, and drove him away . . . not back to town, but rather toward the Duck River—only to be interrupted by a young NAACP attorney who followed them there from the purported traffic stop. Reluctantly, the men drove Marshall back to Columbia, where he was eventually released and was able to leave town after supporters sent a decoy car driving in the other direction.

When Thurgood Marshall made his way to the relative safety of Nashville later that night, he called the Attorney General of the United States, Tom Clark. Marshall and Clark had gotten to know each other well. After Marshall relayed what happened, Clark asked “Well, were you drunk?” “No,” Justice Marshall responded, “but exactly five minutes after I hang up this phone I’m going to be drunk!”

I hope that none of you will be called upon to face the dangers that Thurgood Marshall faced. But the profound injustice that remains in our society will not go away without committed struggle by lawyers who possess the same perseverance and passion that he demonstrated throughout his career. For years, Justice Marshall strategically picked cases that would chip away at the edifice of institutionalized discrimination, carefully laying the groundwork that would ultimately lead to the decision in Brown and other landmark cases. Perseverance in the face of injustice was also a hallmark of CJ Richardson, and is part of your legacy as Richardson lawyers.

In 1980, CJ Richardson told the graduating class how he and other young law-
yrs had returned to Hawai‘i after serving in the military in World War II, and dedicated themselves to pursuing justice. As he put it, “we gathered others together and systematically set about achieving small goals on a road to what we believed was a greater victory. We sought an open society, with all sharing equal opportunity.” The results eventually included landmark decisions on issues ranging from the rights of Native Hawaiians to water use and public beach access.

Can every lawyer be like Justice Marshall and Chief Justice Richardson and make fighting injustice their life’s work? Of course not. But can each of you make a difference in that fight during the course of your careers? The answer to that is absolutely yes.

One of the greatest challenges to equal justice today is the lack of effective access to our civil justice system. The reason is simple—people who have low or even moderate incomes cannot afford to hire an attorney to represent them in their civil legal cases.

Although there is a right to appointed counsel in criminal cases, there is, with only a few exceptions, no such right in civil cases. And although there are legal services providers like the Legal Aid Society of Hawai‘i who do an amazing job representing indigent clients, they have nowhere near enough resources to meet the need. As a result, every year in Hawai‘i, thousands of people must represent themselves in our civil courts, trying to navigate a system that is foreign to the average layperson. Many of them simply give up.

Ensuring that every person’s voice is heard when their legal rights are threatened is not a luxury - it is at the very foundation of the legitimacy of our courts, and therefore, our democracy. We are talking about fundamental human needs - housing, health care, the ability to participate in raising one’s child. Making such decisions without hearing every side of the story makes the promise of justice for all ring hollow.

In 2008, Hawai‘i formed an Access to Justice Commission to focus on this crisis in our civil legal system. The first chair was Justice Simeon Acoba, one of your professors and the recipient earlier this week of a lifetime achievement award from the University of Hawai‘i Alumni Association. The commission has been a grass roots effort, and has been strongly supported by the Richardson School and Dean Avi Soifer. The faculty and administration have made such an impact in our community in so many ways. We are so lucky to have them. The commission has made some great strides. Most notably, it has spearheaded the opening of self-help centers in our courthouses, where attorneys volunteer their time to give information and advice to those individuals who cannot afford an attorney to represent them in their civil cases. Since the first center was opened in 2011, more than 8,000 people have been helped - at almost no cost to the public - and we now have six centers operating across the state.

I hope the day will come when there are resources to ensure that every person has a lawyer to represent them in cases involving fundamental human needs. But until then, our ability to provide justice for all in our civil courtrooms requires the commitment of attorneys to give back to the community through volunteer - or pro bono - service.

And that’s where those of you who are graduating today come in. Each one of you will have to help us to meet the need. And the best thing is . . . you have already started to do so. The Richardson School of Law is a leader nationally in its commitment to pro bono service - a commitment that has come from the heart of the school, its students.

In 1992, the school was the first in the nation to adopt a student-initiated pro bono service requirement. All of the members of your class have fulfilled that requirement, with some giving more than 200 hours of their time, to organizations as diverse as the Legal Aid Society, Volunteer Legal Services Hawai‘i, the Innocence Project, the Medical Legal Partnership for Children, and the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, to name just a few.

In closing, I ask you to rededicate yourselves to the commitment that you made three years ago when you started here at the law school—to endeavor always to seek justice.

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In closing, I ask you to rededicate yourselves to the commitment that you made three years ago when you started here at the law school - to “endeavor always to seek justice.” Never forget that the law is not an end unto itself, but rather a tool to achieve justice.

Nearly 30 years ago, in 1987, Justice Marshall spoke on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the constitution. His remarks were considered controversial by some because he pointed out the contradiction, in his words, between guaranteeing liberty and justice to all while denying them to African Americans. He concluded by observing that “the true miracle was not the birth of the constitution, but rather its life, a life nurtured through two turbulent centuries of our own making.”

The struggle to give life to the promise of equal justice continues today, and it is up to each of you as lawyers to guide us forward in that fight. As graduates of this very special school, and heirs to the legacy of CJ Richardson, you have already shown yourselves to be more than up to that task. To each of you, and your family and friends, congratulations and aloha.
BY THE NUMBERS // No. in graduation class - 118 // No. of JDs - 112 // No. of LLMs - 6 // Countries of LLM class - SAUDI ARABIA, GERMANY, JAPAN (2) REPUBLIC OF KOREA, THE PHILIPPINES // Full-time JD grads - 87 // Evening Part Time grads - 25