Criminal and Youth Justice Clinic Scores Due Process Victory for Youth

The Criminal and Youth Justice Clinic (CYJC) scored a resounding victory on behalf of incarcerated youth last spring in State v. interest of Y.C., 91 A.3d 636 (App. Div., June 5, 2014). This case challenged, on due process grounds, the administrative transfer of youth who have been adjudicated delinquent and placed in the custody of the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) to adult prisons. In a unanimous opinion, the court held that, in transferring the CYJC client, Y.C., the JJC violated the State Administrative Procedures Act (APSA), his right to representation by counsel, and his right to a hearing before an impartial hearing officer.

The CYJC’s Post-Disposition Advocacy Project has represented Y.C. since 2012, when he was adjudicated a juvenile delinquent and placed in JJC custody for a sixth-year term. Unlike adult prison sentences, the primary goal of juvenile incarceration is rehabilitation. Despite this focus, however, most young people committed to state custody do not have access to counsel, and the Juvenile Court does not conduct regular review hearings to monitor conditions of confinement. As a result, abuses such as long-term solitary confinement, rampant violence, inadequate treatment services, and lack of mental health care often go unchecked. The Post-Disposition Advocacy Project, which has received generous support from the Community Foundation of New Jersey, the Frank and Marilyn Ashin Fund for Clinical Education, and the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, attempts to address this problem by providing legal representation to youth in JJC custody. The project is a collaborative effort between the CYJC and the Rutgers–Camden Children’s Justice Clinic and, in its five years of operation, Rutgers clinical students, post-graduate clinical fellows, and faculty have represented approximately 230 young people. The project not only has ensured that its clients receive essential educational, medical, mental health, and re-entry services, but also has given rise to system reform efforts with partners from around the State.

One of these initiatives opposes the administrative transfer of youth who have been tried in juvenile court to adult prisons. This practice raises grave concerns not only because of the dearth of rehabilitative programming in adult institutions but also because youth incarcerated with adults suffer significantly higher rates of institutional abuse, suicide, and recidivism than those who remain in the juvenile system. New Jersey is one of only two states in the country to permit such transfers, yet, because young people in JJC custody had not been represented by counsel prior to the inception of the Post-Disposition Advocacy Project, no one had challenged the constitutionality of the transfer statute or continued on page 6

Professor Randi Mandelbaum Co-Authors Letter to Congress on Experts’ Concerns About Treatment of Unaccompanied Immigrant Children

In July 2014, Randi Mandelbaum, Clinical Professor of Law and Director of the Child Advocacy Clinic (CAC), and Jane M. Spinak, Clinical Professor of Law and Director of the Adolescent Representation Clinic at Columbia Law School, drafted a letter urging Congress to reject legislative proposals to eliminate current protections for unaccompanied children and youth from Central America. The letter expresses deep concerns regarding the proposed elimination of legal protections and processes for Central American children and youth that were implemented in 2008 through the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act. The proposals would instead permit a young person to sign a document waiving his or her right to seek entry to the United States following an expedited screening process similar to that currently conducted for children from contiguous countries. More than 50 leading child welfare, child advocacy, and child development experts from around the country signed the letter, which was sent to Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid and House Speaker John Boehner.

The letter argues that the proposals “would subject Central American children to an expedited screening process that fails to take into account their youth and vulnerability,” and that it would be “inconsistent with our treatment of children in the U.S. legal system and would set a dangerous precedent for children’s law in the United States.” It further asserts “that the expedited screening process for Mexican unaccompanied children is not effective and returns children to Mexico even though they actually fear persecution and/or were trafficked. This model must not be replicated for Central American children and, in fact, the model for Mexican children should be revised in order to prevent the expedited removal of Mexican children to situations where they may face harm.”

Professor Mandelbaum’s co-authorship of the letter flowed from other recent initiatives of the Child Advocacy Clinic that are aimed at helping immigrant children and youth regularize their immigration status once they arrive in the U.S. The CAC provides legal representation to individual young people in Family Court in order to obtain the court orders that enable clients to apply for an immigration remedy known as Special Immigrant Juvenile status (SIJ). SIJ status is available to children who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned by one or both of their parents; who come to this country in large part to escape such abuse; and whose best interests would not be served by a return to their country of origin. SIJ is one of the only immigration remedies that is not exclusively within the province of federal immigration authorities. Rather, it is a two-step process, requiring a child first to approach a state family court and request that it enter an order establishing that the child is in fact abused or neglected, that the child is in need of the court’s attention, and that it would be in the child’s best interests to remain in the U.S. On the basis of this order, the child can apply to the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for an adjustment of immigration status to Legal Permanent Resident. The CAC has partnered with immigration attorneys and non-profit immigrant rights organizations, such as American Friends Service Committee and Kids In Need of Defense, which represent clients in adjustment proceedings before the immigration authorities after the CAC has obtained the predicate court orders in Family Court.

Over the last two years, the CAC’s representation of individual clients in SIJ proceedings has led to a number of system reform initiatives. In addition to the letter to Congress, these include the development of a model family law statute (with faculty and students from Fordham and Stanford) and some immigrant rights advocates); presentations by Professor Mandelbaum at various conferences; the drafting of an amicus brief to the New Jersey Supreme Court (with faculty from Rutgers–Camden); and, together with Professor Arju Gupta and the Immigrant Rights Clinic, faculty from Rutgers–Camden and Seton Hall law schools, Lowenstein Center, and a list of other clinics and advocates, a conference on Special Immigrant Juvenile status, which will be held at Rutgers—Newark in October 2014.

In This Issue
CTLC Promotes Human Rights.................................................. 2
Civil Justice Clinic Unmasks a Con Artist................................. 3
IRTC Students Help Real Life Romeo & Juliet Win Asylum............. 7
EHLC Works To Dismantle the School-to-Prison Pipeline............... 4
International Human Rights Clinic Combats Human Trafficking...... 7
CJC Students Successfully Argue Federal Court SSA Appeals........... 5
Publications, Presentations, Appointments and Awards................ 8

continued on page 6
Student Spotlight: Stephanie Robins ’14

Stephanie Robins ’14 decided to attend law school while living in Dakar, Senegal. The public interest lawyers she encountered in Dakar inspired her by demonstrating that social justice could be achieved through the law. Knowing that she wanted to become a public interest lawyer, Stephanie chose to attend Rutgers School of Law–Newark to be a part of its legacy as “the People’s Electric Law School.” She was also drawn to the school’s robust clinical program as a way to gain practical skills outside of the classroom by serving those in need of legal aid.

Prior to starting law school, Stephanie spent a year as a field case manager for the International Institute of New Jersey, where she coordinated access to social services for asylum seekers, immigrant victims of domestic violence, and victims of human trafficking. Working directly with clients was a formative experience for Stephanie, as she worked with the Newark Asian Office, conducted “Know Your Rights” presentations at local detention centers, and organized a day-long panel on immigration representation in New Jersey. Working directly with clients on their asylum cases taught Stephanie how to develop a case from start to finish, including the particular types of legal research and legal writing necessary in these cases.

Throughout her years at the law school, Stephanie has remained dedicated to her goal of becoming a public interest lawyer. As a result of her commitment to public interest law, the Alumni Association has awarded Stephanie the Fanette Bear Besser Public Service Scholarship and at graduation the law school presented her with the Clinical Legal Education Association Outstanding Student Award, the Judge J. Skelly Wright Prize (awarded to the student who has done the most for civil rights, civil liberties, and human affairs), and the Carol Rust Memorial Prize (awarded to the student who has best demonstrated a commitment to and a record of distinction in promoting women’s rights through the law).

For Professor Gupta, participation in the clinic, and internships in the field of immigration allowed Stephanie to formulate her desire to continue in the field of immigration after law school. This fall, Stephanie will begin a judicial law clerkship at the New York Immigration Court through the U.S. Department of Justice’s Honors Program in the Executive Office for Immigration Review. She plans to remain connected to the IRC after she graduates and remain faithful to lessons it taught her.

CTLC Promotes Human Rights

In the fall of 2013, Guangcheng Chen retained the Rutgers Community and Transactional Lawyering Clinic (CTLC) for the purpose of forming a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization. Born in the Shandong Province of China, Mr. Chen’s childhood was marred by a childhood illness at a young age. Since 1996, he has been advocating for disability rights, welfare for the poor, and women’s rights. In 2005, Mr. Chen was also a key figure in the enforcement of China’s “one child” policy. Mr. Chen’s fervent advocacy gained widespread publicity throughout China and the rest of the world. For his efforts, he was imprisoned and later put under house arrest. In 2012, then-Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton was able to facilitate his travel to the U.S., where he won a fellowship at New York University. Shortly after arriving in the U.S., Mr. Chen contacted Rutgers Law Professor Christina Ho to establish The Chen Guangcheng Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization. Familiar with Rutgers Law School’s history of political activism, Professor Ho brought this matter to the clinic.

The Chen Guangcheng Foundation’s mission is to provide services to human rights advocates in China and the United States, and providing them with support for their work under circumstances that may subject them to legal and political pressure. The Foundation will also provide much-needed support to political dissidents and their families. In the future, Mr. Chen also plans to sponsor study-abroad programs to enable young Chinese activists to learn the skills necessary to thrive in the American academic and political environment.

Clinical Deputy Director Robert C. Holmes Named Clarence Clyde Ferguson Jr. Scholar

After his receipt of “clinical tenure” on the Rutgers–Newark Clinical Scholar Series (CSS), Clinical Professor Robert C. Holmes has been named the Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr. Scholar at the Law School. Professor Holmes is the Deputy Director of Clinical Programs and the founder and director of the Community and Transactional Lawyering Clinic. Previously, he was the Assistant Commissioner of the New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs, Chief Executive of the Newark Housing Development Corporation, Commissioner of the Newark Waterfront and partner at the law firm of Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer. Professor Holmes is the recipient of the Garden State Bar Association’s (GSBA) Living Legends award (2011), and the GBBA’s Officer Randolph award for contributions to civil rights (2006). In addition, the City of Newark has declared a “Bob Holmes” day in honor of his public service to the City.

Civil Justice Clinic Unmasks a Con Artist

The Civil Justice Clinic (CJC) achieved a major victory this year when it successfully defended a client who fell prey to a real estate swindle. Will Hale became a clinic client in the fall of 2009, having recently been released from a short prison term.* His mother died while he was incarcerated and, when he tried to return to the home they had shared, he was chased off the property. Mr. Hale soon learned that Rod Smith, whom he did not know, had been appointed administrator of his mother’s estate in January 2008 through forged documents filed with the surrogate. Smith obtained title to the property and then sold it in August 2008 for $60,000. James Evans, an attorney, represented both the buyer and seller at the closing. Shafter financed the purchase with a mortgage, and the mortgage processor was the wife of Smith, the estate administrator. Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.

In the fall of 2010, CJC students Josh Detzky ’11, relying in part on the prior work of Megan Bornstein ’10, filed a complaint and order to show cause in Probate, seeking the removal of Smith as administrator.* Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.

In the fall of 2010, CJC students Josh Detzky ’11, relying in part on the prior work of Megan Bornstein ’10, filed a complaint and order to show cause in Probate, seeking the removal of Smith as administrator.* Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.

In the fall of 2010, CJC students Josh Detzky ’11, relying in part on the prior work of Megan Bornstein ’10, filed a complaint and order to show cause in Probate, seeking the removal of Smith as administrator.* Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.

In the fall of 2010, CJC students Josh Detzky ’11, relying in part on the prior work of Megan Bornstein ’10, filed a complaint and order to show cause in Probate, seeking the removal of Smith as administrator.* Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.

In the fall of 2010, CJC students Josh Detzky ’11, relying in part on the prior work of Megan Bornstein ’10, filed a complaint and order to show cause in Probate, seeking the removal of Smith as administrator.* Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.

In the fall of 2010, CJC students Josh Detzky ’11, relying in part on the prior work of Megan Bornstein ’10, filed a complaint and order to show cause in Probate, seeking the removal of Smith as administrator.* Mr. Hale never received a dime from any of these transactions, and when he tried to come to the clinic, he had no permanent housing.
Education and Health Law Clinic Works To Dismantle the School-to-Prison Pipeline

On May 15, 2014, the Education and Health Law Clinic (EHL Clinic) and the Rutgers School of Law–Newark co-hosted a symposium on “Breaking the School-to-Prison Pipeline.” The symposium was in conjunction with the Rutgers School of Criminal Justice and the Family Support Organization of Essex County (FSOEC), the event brought together over 150 stakeholders from across the State of New Jersey, including those in the fields of education, mental health, child welfare, juvenile justice, and non-profits representing youth and families. The program raised awareness about the disproportionate impact that zero tolerance and harsh disciplinary policies have on students of color in public schools, identified entry points into the juvenile justice system, and began a dialogue within the community to address this important issue.

In January 2014, the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the U.S. Department of Education took the unprecedented step of issuing a joint guidance letter to help schools meet their federal legal obligations to administer discipline without discriminating on the basis of race, color or national origin. The administration’s action was based on a Civil Rights Data Collection (CRDC) conducted by OCR, which indicated that African-American students without disabilities were “more than three times more likely than their white peers’ to be suspended or expelled. Moreover, although African Americans make up 15% of the students in the CRDC, they made up 35% of students suspended once, 44% of those suspended more than once, and 56% of those expelled. Additionally, Hispanic and African American students made up 30% of students arrested for school-based infractions or sent to law enforcement.

The symposium brought together stakeholders involved in the various systems to look at ways in which N.J. can address these and similar issues in our communities. The first panel, moderated by Clinical Professor Esther Canty-Barnes, Director of the Education and Health Law Clinic, discussed ways in which students entered the juvenile justice system through school-related discipline, harsh disciplinary policies and practices by school officials, lack of understanding of diagnoses by mental health providers and the need for parental support and advocacy assistance. This panel included Alex Shalom, Senior Staff Attorney, American Civil Liberties Union of New Jersey; Dr. Susan Esquibel, child psychologist; Peter Liguori, Deputy Public Defender, Union County; New Jersey; and Dr. Gloria Washington, former Chief of the Family Practice Division, Administrative Office of the Courts, New Jersey Juvilicy.

The second panel was moderated by Janis Williams, Director of the Abbott Institute at Rutgers University. This panel explored promising practices and strategies for diverting students from the juvenile justice and penal systems, including mental health initiatives, station house adjustments, the creation of Supportive Disciplinary Practices, Safe School zones, and other alternatives to expulsions. Panel participants included Cornell Brooks, Executive Director of the New Jersey Institute for Social Justice and newly-elected national President of the NAACP; Professor Paul Boxer, Rutgers–Newark, Department of Psychology; Dr. Larry Layetver, Executive Director, Panasonic Foundation; and Lori Scott-Pickens, Director of Community Outreach, Rutgers School of Criminal Justice.

In addition to the panel discussions, the program included a workshop on “Undoing Racism,” featuring the People’s Institute for Institutional Racism and the People’s Institute for Diversity and Beyond. The workshop provided lively discussions concerning the impact of historical and institutional racism on individual decision-making and public policy. In light of the symposium’s success, the Education and Health Law Clinic plans to undertake future collaborative efforts to address these and other issues affecting students who are adversely affected by harsh disciplinary policies.
The extraordinary contributions of Associate Dean for Clinical Education and Professor of Law Jon C. Dubin to legal education and poverty law garnered him national awards this spring. At the April 30 Association of American Law Schools’ (AALS) annual conference on clinical education and pro bono, Dubin received the 2014 Clinical Legal Education Association (CLEA) Award for Outstanding Advocate for Clinical Teachers. Two weeks later, the National Organization of Social Security Claimants’ Representaties (NOSOCR) presented its highest honor, the Eileen P. Sweeney Distinguished Service Award, to Dean Dubin, in recognition of his contributions and advocacy for disability claimants and in improving the Social Security adjudicatory process.

"Jon Dubin has long been a national leader in the award-winning Rutgers Clinical Education and Professor of Law Jon C. Dubin. In his scholarship, clinical practice, and public service, he is an astute and dedicated advocate on behalf of the rights of SSI and Social Security disability claimants and other low-income persons. We are delighted that CLEA and NOSOCR have selected Jon for these prestigious awards. We are very proud of him." -ALI/BALI

When Dubin arrived at the law school in 1999, the Rutgers treatment to correct the ALJ's error was not necessary in order to make an accurate assessment of the claimant's ability to work in the economy, the court found that a remand for a new hearing was necessary. Dubin also twice cited Dubin's scholarship in the Social Security Administration's Disability Programs Review, in a 2011 orthopedist report as "standing requirements of even several sedentary work — the least physically demanding work — the least physically demanding category of work. They also argued that the ALJ incorrectly decided that the claimant's six-hour per day in-patient psychiatric hospitalization was not necessary to correct the ALJ's error in determining the claimant's ability to work.

In conclusion, the court found that the remand was necessary to correct the ALJ's error in determining the claimant's ability to work.


In 2001, Dubin founded the first in-house clinic at St. Mary's University School of Law in 1999 and received the Eileen P. Sweeney Distinguished Service Award, to Dean Dubin, for his contributions to clinical education and pro bono.

In 2010, Dubin arrived at the law school in 1999, the Rutgers treatment to correct the ALJ's error was not necessary in order to make an accurate assessment of the claimant's ability to work in the economy, the court found that a remand for a new hearing was necessary. Dubin also twice cited Dubin's scholarship in the Social Security Administration's Disability Programs Review, in a 2011 orthopedist report as "standing requirements of even several sedentary work — the least physically demanding work — the least physically demanding category of work. They also argued that the ALJ incorrectly decided that the claimant's six-hour per day in-patient psychiatric hospitalization was not necessary to correct the ALJ's error in determining the claimant's ability to work.

In conclusion, the court found that the remand was necessary to correct the ALJ's error in determining the claimant's ability to work.
Brian Klein ’14 wrote the briefs, which challenged the Director’s transfer decision. Although the court refused to return Y.C. to JJC within two days’ time, after a “hearing.” Formerly a student, so I needed a law school within commuting distance. Finally, I had a connection to Rutgers from having gotten my B.A. at Rutgers in New Brunswick.

CYJC Scores Victory continued from page 1

in implementing regulations. In August 2012, however, a Camden client was transferred, and the Children’s Immigration Rights Clinic appealed. In August 2012, however, a Camden client was transferred, and the Children’s Immigration Rights Clinic appealed. In November 2013, the Law School hosted an event to raise awareness of the immigration and the criminal systems in Newark and surrounding areas. The Newark Police Department announced in 2013 that the Newark Police Department announced in 2013 that the Newark Police Department announced in 2013 that the Newark Police Department announced in 2013 that the Newark Police Department announced in 2013 that it would refuse these ICE detainer requests.

Many Rutgers students take advantage of the school’s extensive experiential learning opportunities, including work in one of the ten live-client, in-house clinical programs, the externship placements or simulation courses and competitions. Charles Simmons ’14 enrolled in both the Civil Justice Clinic and Constitutional Rights Clinic and took courses in Trial Advocacy, Appellate Advocacy, Matrimonial Litigation, and Civil Litigation Strategy and Practice. He also participated in the National Mock Trial and Nathan Baker Mock Trial Competitions and was on the winning team in both and also won best individual witness for his performance in the trial competition. At graduation, Charles won the Myron Hurkavy Prize for having shown the most promise as a trial lawyer in the entire class of 2014. “Clinic News” recently spoke with Charles about life before, during, and after law school.

Charles Simmons ’14

A Brick City Victory: Newark Police Refuse to Honor ICE Detainers

In November 2013, the Law School hosted an event centered on a recent immigrant rights victory in New Jersey. The event, entitled, “A Brick City Victory: Newark Police Refuse to Honor ICE Detainers,” shed light on the Newark Police Department’s recent decision not to cooperate with Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer requests. A detainer request is the mechanism by which ICE asks local police departments to detain someone after that person has been arrested though he or she normally would be released. ICE then takes custody of the individual. This process is part of the “Secure Communities” program, through which the federal government seeks local law enforcement cooperation to identify, detain, and deport undocumented immigrants to ICE.

“The problem with ICE detainer requests is that they tear families apart, create a tremendous amount of fear in community members because every encounter with the police becomes threatening, and have the potential to lead to racial profiling and violations of due process,” said Pina Cittito ’15, an Immigrant Rights Fellow and one of the principal organizers of the event.

The Newark Police Department announced in 2013 that it would refuse these ICE detainer requests. Although local police departments across the country have stopped honoring detainer requests in the country because it has no exceptions for particularly serious offenses.

Panelists included Amy Gottlieb ’96 (Program Director of American Friends Service Committee Immigrant Rights Program), Udai Ofer (Executive Director of the ACLU-NJ), and Rev. Eugene Squeo (St. Patrick’s Church and the Director of the Newark Community Resource Projects), who discussed the intersection of the criminal and immigration systems. Ofer spoke about Newark’s rationale for opting out and the sound arguments for doing so as a civic policy. Father Squeo described similar movements in other cities such as Jersey City.

The event highlighted the progressive nature of the police and its potential to adapt to the changing needs of the community and the city.

CN: What are your immediate and long-term post-graduation plans?

CS: I am going to clerk for a trial judge, Judge James Hely in the Civil Division in Union County. Union County’s target is in Elizabeth, New Jersey, where I grew up which was also a big plus for me. After my judicial clerkship, I may return to the Gibbons firm where I have worked in the past, or I might work as an associate at a law firm. That is a possibility which will expose you to aspects of that work. While goals may change with exposure to different areas of law, experiences that help you determine what areas of law you like are just as valuable as those that help you determine which areas you love. With ten different clinics to choose from, there are plenty of opportunities for every law student to gain practical hands-on experience in different areas of law.

The Rutgers–Newark Clinics will provide you with insight into your goals and help you advance your development as a lawyer through exposure to real cases and clients.

CN: What are some of the highlights of your clinical experiences?

CS: I had a chance to handle what turned out to be a one-hour, one-hour brief, which was written oral oral argument oral argument argument. The court argued the case in mid-May. A mere three weeks later, the court issued a lengthy opinion, in which it held that the JJC violated the APA by transferring Y.C. in the absence of validly promulgated regulations and that the hearing procedures failed to afford Y.C. due process. It remanded the case to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) for a new hearing, at which Y.C. will have the right to representation by counsel. The ACLU of New Jersey and the Lowererent for the Public Interest will act as co-counsel at the OAL hearing with the CYJC.

“Not only did the agency err, from a factual standpoint, in transferring Y.C., but the New Jersey transfer scheme is fraught with facial constitutional deficiencies,” said Professor Cohen. “The CYJC will continue to oppose any effort to incarcerate young people in the adult system, on behalf of this client and all youth in state custody.”

In November 2013, the Law School hosted an event centered on a recent immigrant rights victory in New Jersey. The event, entitled, “A Brick City Victory: Newark Police Refuse to Honor ICE Detainers,” shed light on the Newark Police Department’s recent decision not to cooperate with Immigration & Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainer requests. A detainer request is the mechanism by which ICE asks local police departments to detain someone after that person has been arrested though he or she normally would be released. ICE then takes custody of the individual. This process is part of the “Secure Communities” program, through which the federal government seeks local law enforcement cooperation to identify, detain, and deport undocumented immigrants to ICE.

“The problem with ICE detainer requests is that they tear families apart, create a tremendous amount of fear in community members because every
This year, Immigrant Rights Clinic (IRC) students encountered a real-life Romeo and Juliet story. Fortunately, this one had a much happier ending. Isaac and Fiona spoke on the phone throughout the day but they deleted any evidence of their connection when they returned home from work. About two years after they began this secret relationship, their families discovered it, which led to Isaac asking for permission to marry Fiona, he was surprised by the response. His father refused to permit the marriage. When he spoke to Fiona’s uncle, he learned about the sub-clan feud, which had occurred in Northeastern Africa. Neither Isaac nor Fiona understood the severity of the conflict until later.

When Isaac’s father learned that Isaac had approached Fiona’s uncle, he was furious and beat Isaac mercilessly. Later that evening, the religious police came to the house. Despite claiming that he had an improper relationship with Fiona, Isaac was incarcerated for eight days, beaten, and denied due process. Both Isaac and Fiona believe that Fiona’s father informed the religious police of the relationship in order to punish Isaac. Meanwhile, when Fiona returned home from work, her father beat her and locked her in a storage room without access to food, water, or a bathroom. The next day, her father took her to the religious police station, where she was questioned about her relationship with Isaac. Despite her and Isaac’s denials, they had no other relationship, an act that probably saved his life. The police were unable to find proof of their relationship in her phone, but she was taken to a hospital where she was subjected to a virginity test. After this humiliating experience, Fiona’s father returned her to the storage room, where she stayed until her employer began frantically calling her bosses to no avail. Once she was finally freed from the arti, and permitted to return to work, she learned through her sister that her parents were planning to force her to marry a much older man, who already had at least one other wife.

Despite the hardships they endured, Isaac and Fiona decided to marry secretly at the embassy of their home country. They told no one about the wedding. Fiona returned to living with her family, and Isaac, with his friends. Because they feared being harmed or killed, however, they decided to leave the region. They applied for asylum visas for the United States because they had no other option. Isaac and Fiona, who had been granted asylum, were soon reunited in New Jersey.

Isaac and Fiona’s asylum interview was held in December 2013. Clinic students Stephanie Roberts ’14 and Michael Rupe ’14, who were supervised by Professor Gupta, represented them. Two weeks after their interview, Isaac and Fiona were informed that they had been granted asylum. Currently, both Isaac and Fiona are attending college, working, and participating in community activities.

International Human Rights Clinic Combats Human Trafficking

The Rutgers School of Law–Newark’s International Human Rights Clinic (IHRC) has been working on a number of different projects related to human trafficking. In anticipation of the 2014 Super Bowl, which was held in New Jersey, the clinic hosted a training program for hotel executives and employees on how to recognize trafficking victims. Studies show that there is a spike in trafficking surrounding major sporting events such as the World Series, the World Cup and the Super Bowl, and hotels are the most common venue for sex trafficking. The training program included speakers from the New Jersey Attorney General’s office, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, anti-trafficking non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and high-level corporate executives from major hotel chains who are dedicated to fighting human trafficking.

Additionally, in conjunction with the American Bar Association’s Human Rights Institute, the clinic devised a Human trafficking curriculum, which was presented at the November 2013 New Jersey Judicial College. (The Judicial College is an annual continuing education program for all New Jersey judges.) The clinic’s Director, Professor Penny Venetis, presented the curriculum, which taught judges that they can play an active role in identifying trafficking victims when they encounter them and in steering victims to much-needed services instead of incarceration.

When working with various anti-trafficking NGOs around the globe, the IHRC is pressing the hospitality industry to institute human trafficking recognition training for employees at all levels. The Clinic is also pressing corporations to be proactive in ensuring that trafficked labor is not used at any level of its supply chains. Finally, the clinic is working on various projects to ensure that the Internet is not used to facilitate human trafficking.

credited with informing the New Jersey Legislature’s decision to abolish the death penalty entirely in 2007. She retired from the bench in 2012. As a current member of the board of directors of the Center for Responsive Ministries, a nonsectarian and non-profit agency, Justice Long worked with her colleagues to provide free legal services for incarcerated individuals in the United States and Canada who are факально innocent of their crimes. She was also the organizer of the group of public service advocates for pro bono service requirements for prospective bar applicants by the Chief Justice of New Jersey and also a member of the board of trustees of Legal Services of New Jersey.
Frank Askin  

Charles Auflant  
Appointed Co-Chairperson, AALS Clinical Section (January 2014).

Esther Canty-Barnes  
Presentation on “New Jersey Dispute Resolution Process,” Dispute Resolution in Special Education symposium, Ohio State University, Moritz College of Law, Columbus, Ohio (February 2014). Comments from presentation to be published (forthcoming 2015).

Sandy Freund  

**Anjum Gupta**  
*Nexus Rules; 90 IND. L. J. ___ (forthcoming 2014)**  
*The New Nexus; 85 Colo. L. Rev. 377 (2014).*  
Promoted to Associate Professor of Law, July 2014.  
**Robert Holmes**  
Use of Clinic Students’ Existent Talents: Negative Exploitation or a Peak at the Future of Legal Education, 66 Rutgers L. Rev. ___ (forthcoming 2014).  
**Jennifer Rosen Valverde**  
Presented “Re-Examining and Re-Defining Permanency from a Youth’s Perspective” at the 10th Annual Wells Conference on Adoption Law, Capital University Law School, Columbus, Ohio (March 2014).  
**Jennifer Rosen Valverde**  
Presented “Re-Examining and Re-Defining Permanency from a Youth’s Perspective” at the 10th Annual Wells Conference on Adoption Law, Capital University Law School, Columbus, Ohio (March 2014).  
**Penny Venetis**  
Presented at the annual New Jersey Judicial College in conjunction with the ABA and devised and presented a curriculum and training program on recognizing human trafficking victims and diverting them from the criminal justice system to needed social services (November 2013).  

**The Rutgers clinical professors, fellows and staff**  
(bottom, left to right) Randi Mandelbaum, Jennifer Rosen Valverde, Frank Askin, Cynthia A. Blium, Norma Torres, Gina Davila.  
(not shown) Sandy Freund, Ronald K. Chen, Jonathan Hyman.  

**Publications, Presentations, Appointments and Awards**

**Frank Askin**  

**Charles Auflant**  
Appointed Co-Chairperson, AALS Clinical Section (January 2014).

**Esther Canty-Barnes**  
Presentation on “New Jersey Dispute Resolution Process,” Dispute Resolution in Special Education symposium, Ohio State University, Moritz College of Law, Columbus, Ohio (February 2014). Comments from presentation to be published (forthcoming 2015).


Moderator and Coordinator, “Breaking the School to Prison Pipeline,” symposium, Rutgers University School of Law, Newark, New Jersey (May 2014).

Testified in support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposal for a full clean-up of the Passaic River, Newark, New Jersey (May 2014).

Awarded the New Jersey Bennett College Alumnae Association Award for Service in the Legal Profession, Livingston, New Jersey (March 2014).

Laura Cohen  


Granted clinical tenure on Rutgers-Newark Clinical Scholar Series and appointed the Justice Virginia Long Scholar (July 2014).

Jon C. Dubin  


Panelist, “Present and Future Issues Impacting State Law School Clinical Programs” at the University of Maryland School of Law conference, “Building Bridges to Practice: Celebrating 40 years of the Clinical Law Program,” Baltimore, Maryland (April 2014).


Awarded the National Organization of Social Security Claimants’ Representatives (NOSCSR) 2014 Elden P. Sweeney Distinguished Service Award, Spring NOSCSR Conference, Indianapolis, Indiana (May 2014).

Appointed Co-Chairperson, Nominations Committee, AALS Clinical Section (July 2014).