



Name in English: Robert Ken Woo, Jr.
Name in Chinese: 胡兆权 [胡兆權]
Name in Pinyin: Hú Zhàoquán
Gender: Male
Birth Year: 1967
Birth Place: Atlanta, Georgia
Current location: Atlanta, Georgia
Philanthropy: Yes

200 millionth American, Lawyer

Profession(s): Attorney, Community Leader

Education: B.A., magna cum laude, Harvard University; J.D., cum laude, Harvard University

Awards:

2007, 2006, 2005, Georgia Rising Star, Georgia Super Lawyers; 2007, Best 40 Under 40, Atlanta Business Chronicle; 2003, Community Leader Award, Organization of Chinese Americans, Georgia Chapter; 2002, Trailblazer Award National Asian Pacific American Bar Association (NAPABA); 2002, Best Lawyers Under 40 Award, NAPABA; 2000, Young Lawyer Award, Anti-Defamation League; 2000, H. Sol Clark Award, State Bar of Georgia

Contributions:

Robert K. Woo Jr., also known as Bobby Woo, is not an average Chinese American. Though his parents tried to make sure he had an average life despite the media attention he received, his wit, intelligence, and involvement in his community have brought him just as much attention.

November 10, 1967, was a day many would remember. It was the day that Robert K. Woo Jr., the 200th millionth American citizen was born. Life Magazine, among many other media groups, took great interest in this joyous occasion, prominently featuring him in their December 1, 1967 issue. His first breaths and many subsequent breaths were covered by flashing cameras. The attention he received continued throughout his youth. However, his parents did not let the fame get to his head and pressed the importance of education and hard work on him as they did on all of his siblings. From grade school to high school, Mr. Woo became a straight A student. Not only was he an extraordinary student, he also scored the top Scholastic Aptitude Test score in the State of Georgia. He went on to earn his B.A and J.D at Harvard University. Gradually his notoriety as the 200th millionth American subsided and he became better known as an ace litigator. This briefly changed in 2006 when he received renewed media attention when the US Census Bureau determined that the 300 millionth American had been born.

Bobby Woo became the first Asian American lawyer with King & Spalding, an international law firm in Atlanta, Georgia where he worked on class action litigation involving consumer products before shifting his focus to pharmaceutical and medical device cases. He is now a full partner with the Tort Litigation Practice Group litigating in state and federal courts. Bobby Woo defended 2 major pharmaceutical companies. One company was involved in more than 1300 individual and class action suits filed in more than 32 states. He defended the other pharmaceutical company in a product liability case that involved off-label use (not explicitly condoned for such use by the US Food and Drug Administration) of a genetically-engineered anti-cancer/anti-tumor agent. This was the first significant product liability lawsuit that involved a drug that was responsible for some \$2 billion in annual revenues.

Aside from being a great lawyer, Mr. Woo has also been a community leader. He is a partner and chair member of the Minority/Woman-Owned Business Enterprise (MWBE) Subcommittee, which is a committee dedicated to advancing racial and gender diversity in the legal community. MWBE pairs with King & Spalding in a program called Flexible Strategic Partnering. This program gives MWBE resources to serve as lead case counsel in matters that might otherwise be too large or document-intensive for smaller or boutique-sized firms to effectively handle.

Philanthropy:

Mr. Woo received the H. Sol Clark Award in 2000, one of the highest awards for individual *pro bono* work given by the State Bar of Georgia. This was for his outstanding work as a board member and as a lawyer with the Georgia Asylum and Immigration Network (GAIN) providing free (pro bono) legal services to indigent refugees seeking asylum in the United States.

Publications/Patents: “Managing the Real Estate Investment Trust: An Alternative to the Independent Contractor Requirement,” 107*Harvard Law Review* 1117 (1994), reprinted in *The Monthly Digest of Tax Articles* (February 1995)