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A member of the Law School's first class, Bonnie Steingart went from Cardozo to a clerkship and then on to a partnership in a major international law firm. She recently became a member of the Cardozo Board of Directors and brings to her new assignment the same enthusiasm with which she has tackled other challenges. She spoke with Cardozo Life editor Susan Davis about the work ahead—for her and the Law School.

This issue of Cardozo Life is illustrated in part with images from the Museum of American Folk Art's exhibition "Millennial Dreams: Vision and Prophecy in American Folk Art," which is at the museum located across from Lincoln Center through May 14, 2000. The painting on the cover, Edward Hicks' The Peaceable Kingdom (1846), embodies the millennial concept of America as a society without war, want, or inequality. It also depicts William Penn's treaty with the Indians—a legal transaction as well as another way for the artist to depict the American dream of harmony among peoples of different races and cultures.

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From the Dean

A Good Time to Be a Law Student

At the end of the 18th century, Thomas Paine wrote, "We have it in our power to begin the world over again...the birthday of a new world is at hand." We are indeed in a similar position at the beginning of the 21st century, but we don't have the birth of our Constitution and Bill of Rights to celebrate.

We are, however, not without momentous documents and principles. This new century (and millennium) commences with a celebration of the constitutional spirit, since the rule of law and the democratic forces that produce it are alive and well all over the world.

At Cardozo, our faculty and students are constantly exploring the rule of law and its meaning for our global society. The subject may be comparative constitutionalism, various branches of legal theory, or even Jewish law but the themes are constant and inevitably return to the connection between democracy and the rule of law.

The civilizing and liberalizing effect of legal systems that ensure independent judiciaries and stable social rules and norms are something we critique and support. In effect, the 18th century concepts born in America have taken hold worldwide. As an institution we are crafting an educational structure that celebrates the public virtues the rule of law implicates. From this perspective, it is a great time to be a lawyer, a legal academic, or a servant of the law. Perhaps it is best just to be a law student. The prospect of a satisfying legal career virtually anywhere in the world is not unrealistic, and the opportunity to use one's legal training to foster support of the rule of law has never been more at hand.

Paul E. Verkuile
Netanyahu Visits Cardozo

On October 7, former Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu visited Cardozo to meet with students, faculty, alumni, and Board members at several events.

Upon his arrival, Mr. Netanyahu was greeted by Cardozo Board of Directors Chairman Earle I. Mack and Dean Paul Verkuil, who escorted him and his wife, Sarah, to a meeting with about two dozen current students.

At the meeting, Mr. Netanyahu fielded questions and made clear his interest in and excitement about the computer industry in Israel and the role he thinks it will play in the country's economic growth and stability. Currently writing a book and working for a computer company in Israel, he said that by becoming a software giant, Israel is emerging as a front-line economic powerhouse on its own and that "it is conceivable that we will soon not need any financial aid from the US—military aid, yes, but not financial."

Mr. Netanyahu proceeded to the Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, where more students, faculty, and friends heard him speak on "The Past Century Into the New Millennium." His talk focused on his leadership as prime minister and the need to insure a secure future for Israel. He said a major component of his approach to guaranteeing Israel's future is his staunch belief that peace with the Palestinians cannot be maintained unless it is anchored in strength. He also cited his economic initiatives, including freeing the currency, deregulating the economy, and significantly decreasing the deficit and inflation.

The former prime minister ended by saying, "I'm proud of my three years as prime minister and proud of Israel's 50 years of nationhood. What we've achieved is nothing short of miraculous. We have brought the Jewish people back from the dead." He added, "The US steers by the stars of liberty and human dignity. Thank you for standing up and supporting my country."

After the talk, board members and Mr. Netanyahu met at a reception and at the annual Board of Directors dinner. Famed concert pianist Byron Janis performed a brief recital, and Mr. Netanyahu reflected on his day at Cardozo.

Innocence Project Named Program of the Year

Yeshiva University bestowed the honor of Academic Program of the Year on Cardozo's Innocence Project at the 75th Annual Hanukkah Dinner and Convocation on December 12. In conferring the award, YU President Norman Lamm said, "The Innocence Project was chosen for its pioneering work in setting legal standards for forensic applications of DNA technology and its pro bono representation of more than 300 prisoners each year who believe their innocence can be proved through post-conviction DNA testing." To date, 36 clients have been exonerated through the work of the Innocence Project. President Lamm added, "This public interest law clinic also is commendable for the real work opportunities it provides for law students and the collaboration with faculty it fosters."

Innocence Project founders Professors Barry Scheck, director of clinical education, and Peter Neufeld were in attendance to receive the honor, which recognizes their outstanding
work and dedication. Also present at the ceremony was Dennis Fritz, an Innocence Project client and a former junior high school science teacher who was wrongfully convicted of rape and murder and spent 12 years behind bars. The clinic helped overturn his conviction last April with DNA testing results.

Each week, hundreds of prisoners and their family members contact the Innocence Project, which was founded in 1992, for help; at present, it is the only program of its kind in the United States, although, with the help of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL), the Innocence Project and Cardozo are leading the effort to establish similar programs at law schools across the country.

In addition, the Innocence Project, in concert with NACDL, is currently working on legislation in states across the country to allow easier access to post-conviction DNA testing of evidence when it is probative. To date, only New York and Illinois have such statutes. Legislation regarding compensation of wrongly incarcerated citizens is also being drafted and pursued.

Dean Verkuil said, "I am pleased the University has chosen to recognize this exceptional clinic, imbued as it is with a powerful and important mission—to free innocent people."

**Fitzgerald Gives Tenzer Lecture**

Like a new language, computer software increasingly is shaping the way we view ourselves and the world, declared Australian law school dean Brian Fitzgerald, adding that the ability of software to construct meaning and identity—its status as "discourse"—poses challenging questions for lawyers and other policymakers in the field of intellectual property.

"As we speed toward the digital millennium, it is ever more pressing for us (especially as lawyers) to fathom the genetic structure/code (natural and
manufactured) of life," Fitzgerald said.

Fitzgerald, professor and dean of the School of Law and Justice at Southern Cross University in New South Wales, delivered the annual Tenzer Distinguished Lecture in Intellectual Property on "Software as Discourse: The Power of Intellectual Property in Digital Architecture." David G. Post, an associate professor of law at the Temple University School of Law and self-described "cyber-anarchist," made a brief comment.

Fitzgerald said he did not oppose giving software developers property rights to their inventions, conceding that it was necessary to encourage their work. However, he approvingly cited Bernstein v. USDOJ, 176 F. 3d 1132 (9th Cir. 1999), holding that source code of an encryption software was "expressive" in nature and that the First Amendment prohibited the government from barring its export. Recognition of software as a medium of communication "gives us a value to hold in the balance," he observed.

Post indicated that software is a language and that...
language has evolved “undi­rected and uncontrolled” and has the power to con­struct social reality. There­fore, he cautioned against government attempts to control the development of the new software discourse.

**Justice Englard of Israel Gives Bauer Lecture**

Justice Izhak Englard of the Supreme Court of Israel gave a searching examina­tion of Israel’s ongoing con­stitutional revolution when he delivered the Uri and Caroline Bauer Lecture on “Human Dignity—From Antiquity to Modern Israel’s Constitution.”

Justice Englard, who is also the Bora Laskin Professor of Law emeritus at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem and a visiting scholar at Cardozo, dis­cussed the “delicate” task facing the Court as it reviews Knesset legislation in the wake of the passage of the 1992 Basic Law guar­anteeing the human dignity and liberty of all Israelis. This controversial judicial review is informed by the conception of Israel as both a “Jewish and a democratic state,” concepts that can seem contradictory.

He pointed out that the scope of the Supreme Court’s review of legislation depends on how “human dignity” is defined and gave a wide-ranging historical survey of how the concept has changed over the cen­turies, from traditional Hebrew sages to whom the most important element of dignity was honor (kavod) to Medieval philosophers who emphasized the misery of the human condition.

From the Renaissance on, more and more thinkers preached the individual’s inherent value, or dignity. Man was the great miracle, a creature with beastly qualities who, never­theless, could fashion himself into a celestial being. The emphasis in the Enlightenment shifted to “man as a person” who demanded respect from the state.

In the 19th century, Immanuel Kant posited a “categorical imperative”: man could never be treated as a means, only as an end. Political thinkers turned to the idea of human dignity for support of measures that enhanced equality. After World War II, it became fashionable to relate all rights to an expa­nsive view of human dignity. In Germany, for example, “dignity” is a superconstitu­tional right; it cannot be removed through an amendment to the coun­try’s Basic Law.

Israel’s 1992 charter and its 1994 amendments declare that “basic human rights in Israel are based on the recognition of the value of the human being, and the sanctity of his life and freedom, and these will be respected in the spirit of the principles of the Declaration of Indepen­dence of the State of Israel.” Moreover, “there shall be no violation of rights under this Basic Law except by a Law fitting the values of the State of Israel, designed for a proper purpose, and to an extent no greater than required or by such a law enacted by explicit author­iztion therein.”

Yet, said Englard, the drafter of the Basic Law probably had a narrow view of “human dignity,” one more akin to kavod than to an expansive conception of dignity as the fountainhead of all rights, including equality. Why else would they have mentioned “human dignity” separately in the Basic Law from “lib­erty” and the preservation of “life” and “property”? Still, although the Basic Law was the product of compromises among differ­ent political factions, Englard pointed out that the law’s “independent...
Leading academics and national leaders in the areas of American Indian reservation gaming, casino resort gaming, state-sponsored lotteries, Internet gaming, and sports betting discussed and provided analyses of new and pending federal and state gambling laws at a two-day conference, "Betting on the Future: Taking Gaming and the Law Into the 21st Century." Panels and conversations also took place around the issues of international gaming laws and the Gambling Impact Study Commission Report.

According to Cardozo Dean Paul R. Verkuil, "The law of gaming is emerging as a unique legal subject that cuts across many disciplines and many areas of the law.

Gaming is the Focus of Conference

Problems of federalism, state and tribal authority, the morality of governmental participation in games of chance, structuring financial arrangements, tax liability, regulation of the Internet, and a host of others come together in a fascinating combination."

Speakers included David Boies, Boies & Schiller; G. Michael Brown, Brown, Michael & Carroll, P.C.; Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., president and CEO, American Gaming Association; Arthur M. Goldberg, president and CEO, Park Place Entertainment; Ray Halbritter, CEO, Turning Stone Casino Resort; Hubert H. Humphrey III, former attorney general of Minnesota and James R. Hurley, chairman, NJ Casino Control Commission.

Freeman '00 Spends Semester at University of Havana School of Law

James Freeman, class of '00, spent the fall semester at the University of Havana School of Law, making him the first American law student to study in Cuba since Fidel Castro took power in 1959. US citizens have previously been admitted to study at the University of Havana in the areas of mathematics and philosophy but not at the law school, which is considered the most political area of study offered at the University.

To gain admittance to the University, obtain the travel license, and guarantee that the formal course of study in Cuba would be accepted for credit, Mr. Freeman sought and received approvals from the US Department of Treasury, the American Bar Association, the New York State Board of Law Examiners, the Appellate Division's Committee on Character and Fitness, and Cardozo's administration, among others. According to Dean Paul R. Verkuil, "With increased globalization of the legal field, we felt that it was important to make every effort to insure that Mr. Freeman would be able to pursue this unique and exciting opportunity."

Mr. Freeman began his studies in early September and enrolled in the courses of his choice, selecting intellectual property, private international law, property, and jurisprudence/theory of Cuban Law. At Cardozo, Mr. Freeman has focused on the area of intellectual property law.

According to Mr. Freeman, "While the administration at the University of Havana has expressed concerns about any political discourse that I might engage in during classroom hours, overall, the dean and the faculty appear to be enthusiastic about my matriculation. The dean has also indicated that he wishes to make my experi-

WINTER 1999-2000
This past summer, Mr. Freeman was an associate at the New York law firm of Proskauer Rose LLP, and has accepted an offer to return upon his graduation from Cardozo in June 2000. While there, he worked with litigator Charles S. Sims, who represents the Cuban government and its French partner, Pernod Ricard, in a long-standing dispute with Bacardi Rum Company over the trade name or trademark "Havana Club" rum.

**Constitutional Scholar Visits Cardozo**

One of the leading figures in American constitutional law, Frank Michelman, spent the fall semester at Cardozo as visiting professor. He is the Robert Walmsley University Professor at Harvard University Law School, where he has taught since 1963. At Cardozo he taught "Theories of Democratic Constitutionalism," a seminar examining ideas and conflicts that arise in discussions about democracy, making and applying law, and individual freedom.

Each week, a colloquium conducted in conjunction with the seminar and directed by Professor Michelman and Prof. Andrew Arato of the New School University brought scholars from the fields of sociology, political science, philosophy, and law to present papers. Among the guest speakers were German philosopher Jürgen Habermas, Princeton political science professor Amy Gutmann, and Israeli

**New Dean Leads Center for Professional Development**

In a tenure that began only last June, Jacquelyn Burt, assistant dean for placement, has already made her mark at Cardozo. The fall semester has been highlighted by two major activities with significant impact on hiring prospects for students. First, Burt and her staff succeeded in increasing to 125 the number of firms and agencies participating in Cardozo's on-campus interview process.

Hiring partners and human resource directors met with second- and third-year students for summer associate and postgraduate, full-time positions. Virtually every student who signed up to participate in OCI had at least one interview. This is the single highest number of employers on campus in the history of the Law School.

Second, orientation for first-year students to the Center for Professional Development, its services, and resources, which takes place every fall as mandated by the National Association for Law Placement (NALP), was marked at Cardozo by what Burt is calling the First-Year Professional Initiative Program.

"Prior to students coming to us for help with their resumes and job prospects, we want to stress the importance of professionalism and acquaint them with the responsibilities of being an ethical lawyer who participates in bar and pro bono activities. There is no better place to begin than with conversations about legal ethics," said Dean Burt. Kimm Walton, author of *Guerrilla Tactics for Getting the Legal Job of Your Dreams*, and Michael Cooper, partner at Sullivan and Cromwell and president of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, led sessions. Every first-year student attended one or both of these discussions.

Dean Burt is no stranger to the field of law school career services. She comes to Cardozo from Seton Hall School of Law, where she was director of the career services office and an adjunct professor. She is active in the National Association for Law Placement and currently serves as regional vice chair of the publications committee.

She was recently appointed to the ABA-NALP judicial task force on diversity within the judicial clerkship process and is one of the authors of *Beyond L.A. Law—Breaking the Traditional Lawyer Mode*, published by Harcourt Brace. Dean Burt received an A.B. from Harvard, and after graduating with leadership and service honors from Loyola Law School in Chicago, she spent several years as a commercial litigation associate at Sills, Cummis, Zuckerman, Radin, Tishman and Gross in New Jersey.
Supreme Court Justice Izhak Englard. Professor Michelman notes that it is the first time he has structured such a comprehensive colloquium series in tandem with a class, but said, "I hope to do it again. I'm really enjoying the series and we've had very positive feedback. For students to be exposed to scholars from different disciplines who share their expertise and address the big questions of the course is a special opportunity for them to deepen their knowledge. They are doing fine work."

Professor Michelman is a graduate of Yale College and Harvard Law School. After a brief stint in private practice, he clerked for US Supreme Court Justice William Brennan, Jr. He also served as a consultant and advisor for several organizations including US Department of HUD, Boston Model City Program, and the Governor’s Task Force on Metropolitan Development. He has published extensively on takings, constitutionalism, legal philosophy, and democratic theory.

Class of 2002 Begins Legal Studies

As in years past, the Student Bar Association hosted a boat trip around Manhattan for the entering class. With an almost equal number of men and women, the Class of 2002 has 267 students, which despite national trends is up from last year. Other indicators are up as well; the median LSAT of the fall entrants improved one point to 158, and the median GPA is the highest in the Law School's history, at 3.36. Minority enrollment is up, with 22 percent of the class identifying as students of color. Another 26 students enrolled in the LL.M. Program. Students come from 24 states; 120 are living in the Cardozo Residence Hall.

Joint Initiative Brings Together Lawyers and Social Workers

A new arrangement between Cardozo and YU's Wurzweiler School of Social Work (WSSW) brings students at both schools together to learn the fine art of interdisciplinary collaboration and offer clients a basket of legal and social work services.

Lenore Shepard, a first-year master's student at WSSW, this fall became the first social work student at YU to intern at Bet Tzedek Legal Services Clinic. Her field placement, the result of a dialogue between the schools' deans on initiating cooperative projects, will enable lawyers and social workers—often dealing with the same client population—to better understand each other's role.

"Clients often have a combination of legal and social work problems involving medical assistance, disability benefits, housing, and family problems," said Vicki Lens, WSSW clinical instructor, a lawyer and social worker who is Ms. Shepard's offsite supervisor.

"Social workers learn about laws affecting their clients and can develop critical advocacy skills. They learn to be strong advocates with different governmental agencies. It's a role social workers are not accustomed to but that is necessary, especially when lawyers are not available to do the advocating," she said.

Ms. Shepard has worked with one client who is dis-
abled and another who has dementia. She sees her role as providing short-term counseling, locating community resources that clients and their families can connect with, and generally helping clients organize their lives.

"My involvement has allowed the 24 law interns at Bet Tzedek to understand the kinds of services I can provide that they, as lawyers, traditionally would not. In the meantime, I've been learning techniques lawyers use to interview and assist clients. While our goals are the same—the welfare of the client—the arrangement has brought to light our different approaches."

"It's been very good for the law students because they tend to see problems in strictly legal terms and miss other issues. Lenore has brought a more rounded perspective," said Prof. Toby Golick, director of Bet Tzedek. "It's not that a person just has a contract problem, for example. He or she may have a life problem that needs to be resolved in order to achieve his or her goals."

Professor Golick added that the inter-school initiative, which may be expanded in the future, is groundbreaking at YU although similar interdisciplinary models do exist. "While we're still trying to feel the whole thing out, we think the arrangement will be educational for everybody involved. We're very pleased with how it is going so far," she said.

Heyman Lecture Series Features Milken, De Sole, Krueger, & Weiss

Israel's development as an "independent economic entity." A brutal American-style takeover battle for a legendary European purveyor of luxury goods. The promise of new technology and the threat of revolution when most people "do not share the American dream." The role of private litigation in keeping business honest.

Those were a few of the issues covered in The Samuel and Ronnie Heyman Center on Corporate Governance fall lecture series, which featured Harvey M. Krueger, vice chairman of Lehman Brothers; "40 Years of Investment Banking: A Lawyer's Perspective"; Domenico De Sole, chairman and chief executive of Gucci, "Gucci's Strategy in Resisting Louis Vuitton's Hostile Takeover Bid"; anthropologist and entrepreneur Michael Milken, "The Promise of the 21st Century"; and Melvyn L. Weiss, senior partner, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP, "Should the Courts Play a Major Role in Fighting Fraud?"

Prof. Lawrence A. Cunningham, director of The Heyman Center, says that one theme that has emerged from this year's and last year's lectures is the globalization of the marketplace, both corporate and intellectual, and a resulting explosion of new opportunities for lawyers and business leaders to help pioneer new markets, new products, and new ways of thinking.

"There is no longer any geography to ownership," said Krueger, who discussed his own experience in attracting foreign investment to Israel.

Krueger, who first came to Israel in 1961, nurtured his company's relationship with the Jewish state into what he called "an unparalleled franchise for Lehman Brothers," which has managed almost $3 billion of Israeli equity offerings.

For years, no banker "could make a living in Israel," Krueger said. However, as the result of reforms begun in the mid-1980s, Israel has become a "modern state ... its equity offerings are received on the market like those of any other country."

If American bankers played a large role in the economic growth of Israel, American lawyers and American tactics helped Gucci, a Dutch company with most of its operations in Italy, fend off a hostile takeover by LVMH, a larger rival.

De Sole said the American lawyers Gucci recruited did a "superb" job helping the company to craft imaginative defensive strategies. The takeover contest was "really brutal," De Sole said. "We lived like we were in an Army barr-
Milken has produced 53 million new jobs since 1970, when the population was 200 million; Europe, by contrast, has produced only 12 million new jobs starting from a year in which its population was 400 million. What makes America different, Milken said, was that entrepreneurs have "the chance to fail."

The development of new forms of capital in the 1970s and 1980s gave the entrepreneurs that chance, Milken argued. "You no longer were dependent on banks for financing," said Milken, who became a celebrity at Drexel, Burnham, Lambert during the 1980s by promoting what some market observers derided as "junk bonds." He served two years of a 10-year prison sentence for securities law violations. Today, he runs an economic think tank called the Milken Institute and a non-profit association that fights cancer of the prostate, with which he was diagnosed after leaving prison. Milken has been banned from securities trading, but his Knowledge Universe has been busy acquiring education-related companies.

Milken told his Cardozo audience that "we live in a world that's a human and social resource world." Brains are more important than steel. He is optimistic about the potential of technology and medical research but worried because he says that 70 percent of the population is making less money than 25 years ago. "We don't know what's going to happen in the next 20 years when the majority doesn't share in the American dream," he said.

Weiss participated in some of the litigation spawned by Milken's activities. He said that fraud—a global "growth industry"—is the greatest threat to the American economy. Pointing to the current experience in Russia, he reminded his audience that fraud "can threaten the very idea of the nation." He scoffed at the notion—"PR from corporate America"—that there has been a "litigation explosion."

"Fraud is proliferating because we don't have enough litigation," Weiss said. 

Class action suits filed in federal courts helped reform the insurance and accounting industries, Weiss said. "Only the persistence of private litigators forced out the information" that discredited the tobacco industry. In fact, "class actions provide a private means to pursue private goods." Public regulators don't have the resources to do the job. Class action lawsuits drive away "bad apples" and deter future wrongdoing. They help provide the confidence in the marketplace necessary for investment.

Litigation actually is "good for business," Weiss insisted.

Milken met with Heyman Scholars prior to his speech. Prof. Larry Cunningham, director of The Heyman Center, is at center of photograph.
National Law Journal Names Boies Lawyer of the Year

Scheck and Neufeld Are Runners-Up

Calling him "the Michael Jordan of the courtroom," the National Law Journal named David Boies, an adjunct professor at Cardozo, the NLJ Lawyer of the Year. He was selected for his successful representation of the US government in US v. Microsoft Corp. and for his work this year on several other antitrust cases, where he showed off his "singular gifts—a steel-trap mind, a laser-sharp memory, a head for chess and a skill with words—to raise the level of the game for all involved."

In its year-end issue (December 27, 1999), the weekly newspaper also named death penalty reformers, including Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld, runners-up for the title. Noting that Professors Neufeld and Scheck, "themselves involved in three exonerations this year, helped establish a network of clinical programs using both DNA testing and reinvestigation to expand the exoneration effort." Last June, Scheck and Neufeld convened a meeting of 19 lawyers, including representatives of 10 law schools, who came to Cardozo to learn how to start their own clinics and create curriculums on wrongful convictions. The goal of the Innocence Network "is to transform what goes on in American legal education," said Scheck.

"It is remarkable that all three lawyers honored are associated with Cardozo," said Dean Paul R. Verkuil. "It makes clear what we have long known—the intellectual climate at Cardozo is led by exciting and challenging faculty who insure that our students are getting one of the finest legal educations available."

Michel Rosenfeld was elected president of the International Association of Constitutional Law at the organization’s meeting last summer, the first American to serve in that position. He is a founder of the organization and an active member and officer of the US Association of Constitutional Law.

Cardozo Professors Participate in Summer Program for Teens

This past summer, no less than 10 Cardozo faculty members, administrators, students, and alumni participated in a three-week program, the Leadership in Law Institute, to introduce high school students to the legal profession and to the study of law. This "think camp" consisted of an intensive and vigorous curriculum, lectures, trips, and a final project. Abe Tawil ’98 founded the program, which was held at Columbia University. Barry Scheck, Marci Hamilton, Stewart Sterk, and Michael Herz were among the nearly 100 practicing lawyers and professors who donated their time.

In general, the program focused on decision-making, admission to and surviving law school, and how to become an attorney. The students also had the opportunity to become certified peer mediators by participating in a three-day training course taught by Lela Love, Frank Scardilli,
Dan Weitz, and Simeon Baum, all of whom teach at Cardozo.

Also participating were Vielka V. Holness of the Center for Professional Development, who discussed opportunities in public interest law, and several Cardozo students and alumni, including Sonny Shalom ’00, Anieska J. Garcia ’98, Cesar A. Perez ’98, and Peggy Sweeney ’00.

Gilles Appointed to Faculty

Myriam Gilles, who for two years was director of academic support and a lecturer at Cardozo, has been appointed assistant professor of law. She joined the Cardozo faculty this fall, as did Peter Goodrich, professor of law, and Mitchell Engler, associate professor of law—whose appointments were previously announced (Cardozo Life, spring ’99). Gilles graduated from Harvard College magna cum laude and from Yale Law School. She then became a litigation associate in the New York office of Kirkland & Ellis before coming to Cardozo in 1997. Her areas of teaching and research include civil rights and legal method.

PROFESSIONAL HONORS

Paris Baldacci was honored for his volunteer work for the Housing Court at an awards ceremony hosted by Chief Judge Judith Kaye and Hon. Fern Fischer-Brandveen, administrative judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York. He was appointed a full member of the judiciary committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, which reviews the qualifications of all judicial candidates for city, state, and federal courts, and for the office of district attorney in all five boroughs of the city.

Larry Cunningham has been engaged by the Independence Standards Board (ISB) as director of its project on audit firm practice structures. The ISB develops concepts, principles, and standards that ensure the independence of auditors of public companies. At Barnes & Noble at Rockefeller Center, he introduced and signed his book The Essays of Warren Buffett, which is being translated into Chinese, German, Japanese, Spanish, among others. Professor Cunningham is working on another book, tentatively titled Business Analysis: How to

Think About Markets, Numbers and Managers.

Monroe Price was a lead consultant to the Bertelsmann Foundation for its 1999 Internet Summit on Self-Regulation and Content Controls held in Munich. He was selected to prepare a background document and coordinate an international seminar, under UNESCO auspices, on international media interventions in Kosovo, Bosnia, Rwanda, and Cambodia, to be held next May in Geneva. The new newsletter, Communications Law in Transition, which he edits, was launched as the successor to the Post-Soviet Media Law and Policy Newsletter. While spending the fall semester at Oxford University, he co-chaired a roundtable on the enabling environment for media law reform in transition societies.
Paul Shupack was appointed consultant to the New York Law Revision Commission to prepare its report on UCC Revised Article 9. His article "Making Revised Article 9 Safe for Securitizations" was published in the American Bankruptcy Law Journal. He was a panelist for both the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York State Bar Association panels on the new Article 9.

Richard Weisberg testified at the US House of Representatives Committee on Banking and Financial Services hearings on the handling of Holocaust victims' assets by French, British, and Austrian banks.


Marci Hamilton represented 12 artist and theater groups in the Brooklyn Museum of Art case and wrote an amicus brief in that case. She also continued to write and speak on both copyright and the constitution. She was the keynote speaker at the Washington Area Lawyers for the Arts annual meeting, where her topic was "Copyright and the First Amendment." She also spoke on "Domestic and International Database Legislation and Proposals" at the Copyright Society of the USA, Southeastern Division and at the International Intellectual Property Law and the Common Law World conference in Auckland, New Zealand. Recent publications include "The Rev. John Witherspoon and the Constitutional Convention" in Law and Religion: A Critical Anthology, edited by Stephen M. Feldman and published by NYU Press; "Sandra Day O'Connor" in the Encyclopedia of the American Constitution; and "Database Protection and the Circuitous Route Around the United States Constitution" in Intellectual Property Law and the Common Law World.


Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld, adjunct professor, have written with Jim Dwyer Actual Innocence: Five Days to Execution and Other Dispatches from the Wrongly Convicted, a book that will be released by Doubleday Publishing in February.

Scott Shapiro gave papers on "Intentions & Reasons" at the Rationality and Intentions Conference in Amsterdam, on "Rules and the Rule of Law" at the SOPHIA XII Conference on the Philosophy of Law and of Politics in Mexico, and on "The Normativity of Instrumental Rules" at the International Society for Rationality and Intentions Conference in Amsterdam. His topic was "Is Proof in Litigation Predictable?" at the Buchmann International Conference on Law, Technology and Information held at Tel Aviv University. He also participated in a workshop on evidential reasoning sponsored by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and JET, Inc. and organized a two-day program on artificial intelligence and judicial proof at the Second World Conference on New Trends in Criminal Investigation and Evidence held in Amsterdam.


Peter Tillers spoke on "One or Two Difficulties Confronting Systematic Assessment of Decisions about Proof in Litigation" at the Decisions and Ethics Center of Stanford University. His topic was "Is Proof in Litigation Predictable?" at the Buchmann International Conference on Law, Technology and Information held at Tel Aviv University. He also participated in a workshop on evidential reasoning sponsored by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency and JET, Inc. and organized a two-day program on artificial intelligence and judicial proof at the Second World Conference on New Trends in Criminal Investigation and Evidence held in Amsterdam.
With so much interest in the millennium, it seemed appropriate to begin the new century with a look at legal documents and ideas that have resonated and had significant impact over the past 1,000 years. And whom better to ask what the most important jurisprudential ideas are than the Cardozo faculty. The response to the query offered a range of ideas. Some felt compelled to go back more than 1,000 years; others proposed more than one choice; all responded with a crispness and intellectual acuity that are marks of the faculty here. —EDITOR'S NOTE

Millennial Ideas
The Great Equalizer

If I were forced to choose the most important jurisprudential idea of the millennium (as, in fact, I was), I would pick the Enlightenment notion that the fundamental rights of individuals derive from their capacity for rational judgment and action, as opposed to birth or status. The most powerful aristocrat is entitled to no greater protection from the law than the lowliest servant, for both are able to act in accordance with their conceptions of the Good Life.

As a close second, I would choose alternate side of the street parking. How did they ever think of that? If it had been up to me, I would have had everybody move their cars from both sides of the street every day, which, now that I think about it, probably wouldn't have worked.

― Scott Shapiro

Virtual Legality

The ineradicable issue of the turn of the millennium is that of the place of the virtual, of the image, in the constitution of law. The problem is both very old and cyber novel. It can be illustrated by an anecdote from Plutarch.

A young man of the Athenian court fell in love with a courtesan, Theogonis. Desire consumed him, but she would not submit to his will. Eventually he entered a contract with her. For a substantial sum of money, she would, on a specified day, sleep with him once.

The night before the assigned day, he had a vivid dream. In that dream he consummated his passion with Theogonis, "avec tous les delices." In the morning he awoke cured of his desire. When he did not appear for his assignment with Theogonis, she inquired as to the reason and on learning it, went to court to sue for the money promised.

Her argument to the judge was that it was her image that had cured the young man and so the money was due. The judge ordered the young man to come to court with a purse of gold coins. The coins were taken by the bailiff and poured into a brass bowl in the center of the court. The judgment pronounced was that just as Theogonis's image had cured the young man, so too the sight and sound of the money should be payment enough. She appealed unsuccessfully on the ground that her image had satisfied the young man, but the sight and sound of the money had only served to whet her appetite.

The issue for the coming generations is that of how cyber law will deal with the virtual equivalent of Plutarch's case.

― Peter Goodrich

Independence of the Judiciary

The most important jurisprudential idea of the millennium is without a doubt the independence of the judiciary. Without a judiciary independent of the political branches of government, the second most important jurisprudential idea of the millennium—the primacy of right over duty—would be impossible. The modern social order would be impossible. The touch and taste of our most intimate lives would cease to be as we know them.

― Arthur Jacobson

Divide & Disperse Power

It should come as no surprise to anyone that I believe the most important legal idea in the millennium was the Framers' idea to divide and disperse power, and to extend that idea to the church-state relationship.

― Marci Hamilton
Four-Way Tie

Magna Carta (1215); English Bill of Rights (1689); US Constitution (1789); Code Napoleon (1804).

PAUL VERKUIIL

The Rule of Law

The most important jurisprudential idea that developed over the last 1,000 years is without doubt, in my view, the rule of law: commencing with the Magna Carta (1215); continuing through the writings of philosophers such as Bentham, Locke, Mill, Rousseau; incorporated in municipal constitutions, such as the US Constitution; and most recently, in international instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

All these instruments have in common the principle that individuals have legal rights that may not be denied by the governing authority, be it king or democratically elected representatives. The idea developed slowly over the course of the millennium; with the fall of communism and the adoption of new constitutions by many states in the last decade, the principle that there are fundamental human rights is now widely accepted.

Though there is some disagreement on the content of these rights and much still needs to be done to transform theory into practice, the idea itself is very powerful; it has had and will continue to have enormous impact on humanity.

MALVINA HALBERSTAM

Ideas Linking Three Millennia

Some of the most important humanitarian ideas in modern law date to the Stoics, founded by Zeno in Athens in the third century B.C.E., followed by Cicero (106-43 B.C.E.), but brought home in a modernly recognizable way by Hugo Grotius (1583–1645). Grotius expounded a theory of natural law to contend that a universal law could be derived from observation of the practices and customs of different peoples. He argued that this universal law included the equality of all people and that it is the social nature of people that leads them to recognize the possessions of others (property), the fulfillment of promises (contract), and the reparation of damages caused by fault (tort).

Apart from thus anticipating the curriculum taught in the first year of US law schools throughout the 20th century, Grotius contended in his famous treatise on war and peace (1625) that universal law can and should bind all governments, thus founding the field of international law (a name given to the field by Jeremy Bentham [1748–1832]). Grotius’s ideas led European and eventually most other nations to recognize a law governing the conduct of states, a law rooted in consent, custom, and precedent. These natural law principles furnished the foundation for creating the International Court of Justice and the United Nations in 1945 and the latter’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, all of which emphasize the social nature of people underlying Grotius’s jurisprudence.

One can quarrel with the natural law underpinnings of these ideas as well as with associated problems of defining the content of those rights and means by which to define and enforce duties to protect them (and, for that matter, with the structure of the first-year law school curriculum). Yet even recognizing the content of these formulations as simply idealistic moral codes, the nexus between the 2nd millennium and the 3rd (and before) is sharpened as so many parts of the world increasingly interlock, become interdependent, and find themselves all facing quite similar problems, the tools to think about which lie ultimately in principles of international law founded on these idealistic conceptions.

LAWRENCE A. CUNNINGHAM
How about the Babylonians, the Greeks, and the Talmud?

I can't say this millennium has produced very many really new jurisprudential ideas. Lawyers, being members of a conservative and precedent-bound profession, have spent most of the last 1,000 years refining and adapting ideas derived from the previous two millennia, which were, jurisprudentially speaking, far more innovative. Statutory codes, for example, were invented by the Babylonians; democratic government, individual rights, and trial by jury were all concepts known to the Athenian Greeks. Evidentiary rules and procedural protections for criminal defendants can be found in the Talmud. The Romans thought up corporations, commercial law, equity, and the legal profession. The ancient Chinese developed concepts of fiduciary obligation and administrative law. Tax law has apparently existed since the dawn of civilization.

Compared to all that, these last 1,000 years seem rather dull from a jurisprudential point of view. The most outstanding legal idea of this millennium? Probably the printing press. Printing has provided lawyers with such helpful innovations as form contracts, regional case reporters, and multi-volume treatises on civil procedure, as well as the opportunity to attribute their mistakes to typographical errors.

- CHUCK YABLO

Uncertainty

The greatest jurisprudential discovery of the 20th century: Law is uncertain.

The greatest jurisprudential discovery of the 21st century: Uncertainty is logical.

- PETER TILLERS

Constitutionalism

The best legal invention of the last millennium was a written constitution, binding as text on public officials and citizens alike. A constitution construed and enforced as written brings great social gains. Its determinate rules permit citizens to plan better for the future in their private enterprises and provide them with guidance on influencing public policy. Its delineation of governmental powers restrains public officials' arbitrary exactions. Empowering citizens and constraining politicians generates wealth and social harmony. Individuals gain more incentives both to produce goods and enter into a web of beneficial relations when their wealth cannot be confiscated and their relations cannot be disrupted by unpredictable action of government. A written constitution is thus an invention that has promoted the happiness of mankind as surely as our great material inventions from the wheel to the microchip.

The Magna Carta was an important step to this novel mechanism for binding rulers. But only with the framing of the United States Constitution did man recommit himself to a specific and comprehensive set of fixed rules that governed the structure of politics. The substantive content of those rules—limiting the central government through federalism and property rights—also promotes private empowerment and governmental restraint as surely as its written form. Until our own founding, political officials and their supporters had been reluctant to agree to such public and transparent declarations, which would restrain their future political opportunities to gain resources and power for themselves. Such officials much preferred to make governmental decisions under opaque or easily manipulable standards, such as the nebulous traditions of their polity or appeals to moral or divine authority. In the Roman republic, augurs even occasionally made key decisions of a constitutive dimension by consulting the entrails of birds.

Unfortunately, as we end the millennium, our most important legal theorists would like to jettison this great anchor of prosperity and social harmony and go back to a jurisprudence in which public officials—judges in this case—would again render decisions unconstrained by text. Their various methods of constitutional construction, amusingly called "non-interpretative" theories of interpretation, would again turn to precisely the materials that proved so inadequate in restraining leaders in the past—evolving traditions, moral principles as vague and subjective as long-discredited theologies, and, even in some cases, consideration of their own feelings (although they have not yet returned to consulting other species).

The explanation for the success of such theories is much the same as that for the absence of written constitutions for thousands of years after the invention of writing. Any restraint on using the government for theft and status-seeking has powerful enemies—the politicians and interest groups it frustrated. For the same reasons, theories that promise to relax these restraints win many friends. Indeed, a sad paradox bedevils constitutionalism: A good written constitution creates great wealth for its citizens by restraining governmental expropriation, but the more wealth it creates the more incentives it generates for hatching new schemes to turn the government into an engine of expropriation.

Therefore, the most important current mission for legal theory is
to start a counterrevolution to reverse the decline of constitutionalism. The movement would return fidelity to text as the centerpiece of constitutional interpretation, and protections for economic freedom and federalism as the twin touchstones of constitutional substance. If such a counterrevolution succeeds against the odds, it is sure to provide the best legal ideas for the next century and perhaps even for the next millennium.

JOHN McGINNIS

The Merchant of Venice

Like most millennial developments, the one I am choosing has not as yet been fully grasped, but I think it constitutes a great moment in the law from the past 1,000 years. It occurs in the fourth act of Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*, first performed in 1596. Although the play is often misconstrued as anti-Semitic, beginning in the late 19th century with the German legal philosopher Von Jhering we saw that Shylock's position in court has validity. Outsider groups, we learn, need to rely on a legal system that adumbrates their rights and remains steadfast when insiders (like Shakespeare's Christian characters) try to manipulate the law to persecute them. As the millennium approaches, we have still not appreciated (as Shakespeare did) how the majority's unspoken values inform seemingly rational legal interpretations that do harm to less powerful individuals and groups.

RICHARD WEISBERG

480 B.C.E.

As for the past: The history of the last millennium took an incalculable turn 1,500 years earlier when the Greeks defeated the Persians in a narrow channel off the coast of Salamis in 480 B.C.E. The subsequent emergence of Greece is unimaginable without that Greek naval victory, and trying to lift off the pages of history Greece's influence on the West—jurisprudential and otherwise—during the last 1,000 years is impossible. As for the future: The realization of meaningful equality must be the hope. Assuring political equality and diminishing economic inequality must be more than a dream. But the fair measure of required equality is even more than this. Tolerance and mutual respect are essential if peace and good will shall reign.

DAVID RUDENSTINE

"...and the lion will lie down with the lamb."

Hicks's "The Peaceable Kingdom" brings to mind the concluding paragraph of Grant Gilmore's *The Ages of American Law*: "The better the society, the less law there will be. In Heaven there will be no law, and the lion will lie down with the lamb.... In Hell there will be nothing but law, and due process will be meticulously observed." (cf. Madison: "If men were angels, no government would be necessary.") Gilmore gives us two jurisprudential ideas. The first is the most important: the rule of law—the idea that in hell due process *must* be meticulously observed. The second is Hicks's truly "millennial" concept of a society without law. Since people are, for better or worse, not angels, that now will remain only a jurisprudential *ideal*, even in the next millennium.

MICHAEL HERZ

Arbitrariness

I was bowled over, as a law student, when I discovered that in western mining law, the person who discovered an outcropping of a mineral owned the veins below the surface, even if they ran under someone else's land. This was so liberating. It taught me how arbitrary law really is, how wonderfully based it is on local perceptions, local customs, prejudices, economic needs. It helped me understand that the only way to take law seriously is not to take it seriously.

MONROE PRICE
The Future of Gaming: Is it on the Internet

Fluid as the night, electronic particles and the activities they support flout and mock traditions of law and regulation.
The Internet is the haunting, speculative presence at any discussion of the future of gaming in the United States and the world. Of course there is no reason why gambling should be spared the shattering reformulation that touches all businesses in light of new technologies. The destabilizing and radically reformulating pressure of the Internet is a condition of almost every fixed institution, as more and more enterprises are shaken or energized by the shift to electronic commerce and concourse. What is fascinating, across the Internet, is the way legal institutions begin to change to accommodate the new potential, with little buds of adjustment already visible on what will soon become a fully blossomed transformation.

Much of the debate over gaming echoes discussions over the last five years concerning other areas of content control on the Internet: pornography, defamation, copyright violations, consumer fraud. In each case, there’s a discussion of the dangers present in an unregulated Internet. In each case there’s a discussion of the value of providing a suitable regulatory environment rather than prohibition. In each case there’s a discussion of the inability of any country to regulate effectively the Internet. There are calls for self-regulation by the Internet industry (or perhaps by elements of the gaming industry). There are special fears for the corruption of children. And there are varying estimates of how extraordinary the dollar amount of traffic already is, and potentially will be.

In each case, too, there is the danger that instant legislative responses might produce ineffective, possibly unconstitutional laws that gain publicity but do not yield meaningful or positive social change. Pornography has seen a series of laws that have collapsed under judicial scrutiny, including the famous decision by the Supreme Court in Reno v. ACLU.

Gambling on the Internet presents, then, problems that are, in many senses, common. But there are idiosyncrasies and significant differences. While the dollar estimates for many uses of the Internet rise to the apocalyptic, the figures for Internet gaming are particularly impressive. The “t” word (trillion) has been dangled just to make up for overuse of the “b” word (billion). Already legalized gambling institutions—cities like Las Vegas, riverboat gambling in Mississippi, church-sanctioned gambling, and casinos on Indian reservations—elements of a huge existing industry, could be affected, transformed, or rendered obsolete by Internet gambling. Addiction is a serious problem, with huge problems of policing credit.

And as in other areas, domain names for web sites are part of a struggle for cuteness and brand identification.
ference to Europe, the Caribbean, and Australia."

Adapting, perhaps unconsciously, a line used by the most traditional of sharks, a South African consultant to the study said that "the biggest danger is a lack of time. Other jurisdictions are looking very proactively at the Internet gambling market, and if they get in first, we may have missed the boat."

There seems, also, to be a rush to off-shore jurisdictions, islands in the Caribbean or off the United Kingdom, to establish Internet gambling businesses conveniently lawful in that place of establishment. In an important New York case, Judge Charles Edward Ramos enjoined the operations of World Interactive Gaming Corp. The judge said that a "computer server cannot be permitted to function as a shield against liability, particularly ... where respondents actively targeted New York as the location where they conducted many of their allegedly illegal activities."

True, World Interactive's online casino required the gambler to submit a permanent address in a state that allowed land-based gambling, and a person who actually gave an address in an unfriendly jurisdiction was thrust from the electronic table. But the New York AG's office gave a Las Vegas address to demonstrate how easy it was to foil the company's "rule."

One unexpected way of taming or regulating the industry is through the policing of Internet gambling sites by the credit companies. There have already been major interesting lawsuits involving the liability of credit card companies whose cards were used to rack up gambling debts. Internet gambling debts are probably unenforceable in many jurisdictions. And the US National Gambling Impact Study Commission recommended that the prospective federal law generalize these restrictions.

In one case, a California woman sued MasterCard, Visa, Providian, and others for allowing its cards to be used for debts incurred by companies in what were alleged to be illegal transactions. The case was interesting because many of the companies, particularly MasterCard, announced worldwide practices for accepting Internet gambling charges as part of the settlement of the lawsuit. The rules require that Internet casinos post a notice on their websites warning that gambling may be illegal in certain jurisdictions and that cardholders must ascertain whether their gambling practices are lawful.

The Internet casinos, to be suitable parties to the use of the card, must ask prospective gamblers to identify the state or foreign country where they are located and keep the responses to these questions. Finally, complex new rules will code exactly what kind of gambling-related transaction has given rise to the charge against the credit card. Similarly, Visa will sign merchants only if the gambling website has a valid license to offer services under the appropriate laws; it must describe the rules of play and payout and make its best effort to prohibit minors from gambling.

There are innovative strategies to avoid liability. Many companies eschew the role of casino or gaming site. Some additionally avoid playing the role of bookmaker. For example, youbet.com stakes its claim on its relationship with licensed horse racing betting facilities. The company states that it does not actually accept the bet. Rather, it is a communications vehicle for information moving between the bettor and the track, for which it charges a monthly fee and a percentage of the wager.

Home Gambling Network, Inc. hopes to make its money by bringing "live, real-time casino gambling to a customer's home/office anywhere he or she may be...." The customer would then be able to place bets with pre-established credit at the casino's actual site.

For those wondering who needs this service, HGN provides a convenient answer: Gambling may be difficult for those who "a) [are] physically challenged, b) ha[ve] children, c) cannot afford the time or money to travel, d) feel insecure, e) cannot stand to be in a crowded setting, f) do not like to be in an environment with cigarette smokers and/or drinkers... ."

One of the $64,000 questions is whether gambling and a wager is made at the gambler's home (or equivalent) or whether it is made at the point where the gambling facility is located. This sounds like one of those
interminable first-year hypotheticals concerning long arms, doing business, and the Commerce Clause. Careers are being made on trying to assure one or the other answer to this question, while legislators, particularly state legislators, are choosing "both or either" as the right result. They would assert jurisdiction in a broad category of situations, including where advertising was targeted, where a bettor was located, where a business is located, maybe even where a server is located.

There are also major issues of privacy and trust. The identity of gamblers could be in jeopardy in an Internet world. Many of the Internet gaming approaches require the customer to place large sums of money in the proverbial handkerchief and turn it over (electronically) to an entity that he or she may not know.

And there are technological problems in ensuring that the Internet site is running a proper game. The kinds of technology issues involved were illustrated by a report from a company called Reliable Software Technologies. It asserted that a software flaw existed in the implementation of an Internet game called Texas Hold 'em Poker. The flaw would allow a player to determine the exact ordering of every card in an electronically shuffled deck. According to Reliable Software, it could ascertain the "seed" that determined the basis for a pseudo-random number generator to produce a shuffled deck of cards before each round of play, and the rest would be easy.

One of the most interesting forms of Internet risk-taking involves gambling in the market for Internet gaming companies themselves. Starnet, for example, a publicly traded company, suffered a big drop in its stock (at least temporarily) when a combined force from the Vancouver Police, the Mounties, IRS, and US Customs barged into the company's offices. They claimed that Starnet was conspiring to violate laws against accepting or assisting wagers on games of chance and sporting events without a proper license.

Bring the thrill of gambling together with the excitement of gambling on Internet stocks, and the result may be a new era of possibilities for deception. In the fall of 1999, a grand jury in Los Angeles indicted Gecko Holdings, a telemarketer that offered stock in an online gambling business about to go public. With visions of huge profits, Southern Californians lined up to send money. Unfortunately, the owners of Gecko fled with the investments, probably spending a good deal of it at the track.

Notwithstanding the passage of prohibitory laws and the existence of prosecutions, skepticism about the effectiveness of the legal system fuels the growth of Internet gaming stocks. One consultant company, Frost and Sullivan, reported that "software developers and operators maintain that laws prohibiting online gambling will be effectively unenforceable and that people who wish to gamble online will do so regardless. Consequently, market participants march forward despite legal uncertainties engulfing the market."

Take Starnet, for example. After its Vancouver offices were subjected to search and seizure, it moved to Antigua, where gambling is supposed to be legal. That's why a Canadian economist, George Bragues, like many others, thinks that Internet gaming would be better off legalized. Without legalization and regulation, the reality will be "underage gamblers continuing their activity unchecked, the prospect of fly-by-night operators victimizing gamblers, software that unduly rigs the game against players, and casinos that welch on bets." Bragues thinks that legalization and regulation could ameliorate the possible hazards. With proper controls, "governments could threaten to revoke the licenses of online casinos that defraud customers, accept bets from minors, or are insufficiently vigilant about money-laundering and pathological gambling."

Fluid as the night, electronic particles and the activities they support flout and mock traditions of law and regulation—at least in the short run. But as major institutions develop, with a need for stability, investment, and protection against competitors, this market, like many others before it, will become domesticated and secure. National laws, international co-operation, self-regulation, and technical devices will all be part of some complex solution yet to be fully articulated, full of hazards in implementation.
Bonnie Steingart is a member of Cardozo’s first class and graduated magna cum laude in 1979. While at Cardozo, she was notes and comments editor of the Cardozo Law Review and recipient of the Felix Frankfurter Award. Now, 20 years later, she has become a member of the Cardozo Board of Directors. She is a partner at Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson and specializes in regulatory, transactional, and litigation matters. She sat down with Cardozo Life editor Susan Davis to talk about her career, the legal profession, and what she sees for Cardozo in the future.

An Interview with Bonnie Steingart
One of the nice things about being a lawyer is that there is opportunity for movement.

DAVIS: This fall you became a member of the Cardozo Board of Directors. Can you tell me what your early impressions are?

STEINGART: The people on the Board, their caliber, and involvement are very impressive. They are clearly knowledgeable about the School, its academic and fundraising activities, and they try to make a real contribution to Cardozo's development in those areas and in its being recognized for having quality programs.

DAVIS: How do you think Cardozo's reputation is viewed in the legal community?

STEINGART: Cardozo has a very solid reputation. In terms of scope, depth, and quality of professors, it should be perceived as on a par with NYU, if not better.

DAVIS: Were there any courses you found particularly important as you moved into legal practice from law school?

STEINGART: At law school you really learn to problem solve in a particular context. I think it's important to learn how to be analytical and how to identify what is important in any given set of circumstances. It's important to listen to your client and colleagues and read the material that's available, and then you have to figure out what's really important. Those are the kinds of skills you need to develop, and much that you learn at Cardozo helps.

DAVIS: Prior to returning to Fried Frank in 1999, you were deputy superintendent and general counsel at the New York State Department of Insurance. How would you describe that position?

STEINGART: Being a general counsel is one of the most interesting things you can do as a lawyer. In my position, I got to do enforcement against companies that were not complying with solvency or consumer protection requirements. I was able to write laws, develop policy initiatives, structure transactions and reorganizations involving insurance companies, and visit with legislators and deal with issues they had in terms of how the agency is run. So I really got to do a variety of tasks and use problem-solving skills that I have developed over the course of my career.

Now that I have returned to Fried Frank, I'm trying to maintain that same kind of diversity. I do some corporate work as well as litigation, and I still represent government agencies—they get sued and undertake investigations.

DAVIS: Does Fried Frank hire many Cardozo grads?

STEINGART: Fried Frank has at least three partners now who graduated from Cardozo. I think that number will grow in the next year or two. In addition, this firm always hires a number of Cardozo students who come here and do very well.

DAVIS: It seems as if employment prospects for young lawyers are growing and that firms are hiring increasing numbers of law students.

STEINGART: I think that the market for lawyers is strong and that Cardozo's dean of professional development will help our graduates broaden their perspective about exciting career opportunities. There are many things to do beyond going to a large firm or clerkship. There are many interesting corporate, not-for-profit, and compliance jobs to have. There are many ways in which to grow your career.

DAVIS: Are there certain areas of the profession that you would qualify as “hot legal areas?”

STEINGART: Becoming part of an emerging enterprise is
The clerkship was helpful in increasing the number of firms that were interested in interviewing and hiring me.

always interesting. I think that lawyers should see if they can get positions in emerging Internet companies or other emerging industries where they can combine business tasks and legal tasks. That's a great way for a lawyer to develop. Here in New York, for instance, there's a "Silicon Alley" where start-up companies need people who are willing to do a variety of activities, legal activities among them.

DAVIS: On occasion I do some recruiting for Cardozo, which helps me develop marketing and admissions materials. This year, a majority of the students with whom I visited said that they are interested in international law. What does this area of law generally encompass?

STEINGART: At our firm, what one does most is give advice to companies that are global. These companies have businesses in all sorts of jurisdictions, and they need advice on how to run them and do transactions that are compliant with all of the securities and other laws in their jurisdictions. You may be called on to do agreements that are global in scope. For example, to market a pharmaceutical company worldwide or to sell media time across borders, you have to have a sense of how those agreements are enforced and you must be sure to have forum selection clauses, choice of law clauses, and other items that will give your clients in an international context the greatest amount of certainty. But there is no single body of international law.

I think that the YU structure—with Einstein Medical College and Wurzweiler School of Social Work—gives Cardozo a really wonderful opportunity to develop a master's program in health-related law. This area of practice encompasses Medicaid and Medicare; how insurance companies, health insurance companies, and health professionals are regulated; the ethics of medicine, euthanasia, abortion, and the ethics of distributing a finite amount of high-level medical care to an almost infinitely demanding population.

Cardozo could be at the forefront of developing professionals who will be leaders in the area, who will practice at hospitals and departments of health, who will make government policy. This is really one of the emerging important social/political issues in the United States. I have already discussed this with some members of the Board, and I will talk with the dean about it. International law is nice, but this, I think, would be an important area in which Cardozo could emerge as a leader.

DAVIS: You touched briefly on how you have been able to structure your job in order to enjoy it more. The dean and the faculty are beginning to look at pro-active ways that the Law School can correct lawyer disaffection, the attrition rate among young associates, and growing dissatisfaction with the legal field. I wonder if you have any thoughts on this subject?

STEINGART: I don't think that there's more disaffection with law than there is disaffection with life. Lawyers may have inordinately high expectations about what they deserve because they are lawyers. But we don't get things just because we think we deserve them. We get them because we earn them or we are offered certain opportunities.

I think you have to figure out where you fit, and that is always really hard. I think law, like everything else, has become very competitive. It's such a big world today that it is much harder to find a place where you feel you belong and where you think you can make a difference.
And, of course, if you become a lawyer just because you want to accumulate wealth, then you've planted the seeds of continuing dissatisfaction.

DAVIS: Why do so many young attorneys choose to work at a firm like Fried Frank knowing that long work days are common?

STEINGART: Many people work long days, and there are still times that I do. But the relationship between young lawyers and law firms is not just one-sided. Young lawyers get exposure to major issues and complicated transactions. They get paid a lot of money, and they can do it for as long as they want.

One of the nice things about being a lawyer is that there is opportunity for movement. After coming to Fried Frank in 1980, I left after three years. I went to a small firm for a couple of years, and I came back here and became a partner in 1986. Then, I left for a couple of years to take the job at the State Department of Insurance. While I'm happy to be back at Fried Frank, there are still other professional opportunities I would consider.

DAVIS: Pro bono legal work is written about and discussed a lot at law school. There are panels at Cardozo about it, and our admissions materials discuss it. How much of your career is devoted to pro bono legal work, and how is it important to your career?

STEINGART: For those interested in doing it, pro bono work is a very important ingredient in a professional's life. I spend between 10 and 20 percent of my time doing pro bono work that ranges from giving organizational speeches and papers at conferences to taking on litigations to serving on a board, not only at Cardozo but for many years at the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, where I did a number of litigations.

The firm does a lot of pro bono work, including organizational and charitable activities as well as specific kinds of litigation. For instance, we represent charter schools pro bono. It's not litigation work but corporate governmental representation of entities that are trying to run schools that provide a different kind of quality of education. As a firm we decided that it's worthwhile contributing valuable lawyer time that would otherwise go to paying clients. From my point of view, in this kind of practice it's very important because you tend to lose your sense of the world when you spend your life representing companies like IBM and Xerox. People talk about big firm work as being immoral; it's not immoral, it's amoral. There is no underlying issue of social justice when it is a battle of corporate greats. If you don't fill your life with things that steer your moral compass, I think you begin to forget your own sense of right and wrong.

DAVIS: What would you like to accomplish or contribute as a board member?

STEINGART: I would like to help involve other alumni in more regular giving to the School. I think people believe that when they're asked to give they must contribute a lot, or that if they give one contribution they are going to be asked to give all the time. I would like people to understand that giving shows a commitment and an involvement and helps the institution and the public's perception of the institution, which is important to those of us who've graduated. The act of giving to one's alma mater is a symbiotic kind of giving.

People have to realize that they can start small and build. No one has to give more than they can afford. They can skip a year if they are not having a good year. In general, though, alumni should make giving to Cardozo part of their regular charitable activity. If everyone did, it would mean that the School would develop a meaningful endowment that could be used to make Cardozo a real factor in legal education.

I would like to organize these efforts, and those that will help Cardozo grow on a professional level in New York. I would like to see a Cardozo graduate on the federal bench. There are a number of grads who are in the right positions to be appointed; it's time; and we have enough influence to see that it happens.

DAVIS: We're delighted that you decided to spend part of your time as a member of the Cardozo Board.

STEINGART: And I'm delighted to be on the Board. It's an exciting time for Cardozo: I think Paul Verkuil is a great dean, and I think the School is ready to take the next step. I'm honored to be helping.

If you don’t fill your life with things that steer your moral compass, I think you begin to forget your own sense of right and wrong.
NYS Attorney General Delivers Commencement Address

Cardozo’s last class of the century received juris doctor degrees at the Law School’s 21st commencement, held at Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts on June 13. Parents, grandparents, children, and friends came to honor and cheer the 285 students in the class of 1999. New York State Attorney General Eliot Spitzer, who delivered the keynote address, spoke about public service and the potential of law and lawyers to advance society and improve people’s lives.

The Monrad G. Paulsen Award for devoted service to the vitality of the ideals and purposes of legal education was given to Cardozo Board Chairman Earle Mack; his mother, Ruth Mack, accepted the award for him. The student commencement address was given by Jordan Matthew Dressler.

Each year, the class selects favorite professors; this year’s winners were William Patry, E. Nathaniel Gates, Stewart Sterk, Kyron Huigens, and Daniel Silverman, adjunct professor. Students chose Anita Walton, former director of student services to receive the favorite administrator award. The moment was particularly touching as Ms. Walton, who left Cardozo at mid-year to become director of admissions at Rutgers University School of Law at Newark, was present to see the class graduate.

Nine Receive LL.M. Degrees

In September ’98, 16 students were the first to enroll in Cardozo’s Master of Laws program. In June, nine of them received LL.M. degrees—six from the General Studies program and three from the Intellectual Property program.

Nicole Toepperwien from Switzerland received the Louis Henkin Award for academic achievement and superior scholarship in the LL.M. program and has returned to her country. Upon graduation she became a research fellow at
At a news conference in November at the United Federation of Teachers headquarters in midtown, Randi Weingarten '83, union president, was at Hillary Clinton's side to ask the question the media were eager to know. Randi said, "And we need someone to be the successor to Pat Moynihan, who really cares about education. So is it yes or no?" It was at this point, to a hushed room, that the First Lady announced her intention to run for US senator. The event received extensive media coverage, including CNN—Randi was seen on hundreds of television news programs and in newspapers nationwide.

Barbara Bracher Olson '89 recently published *Hell to Pay: The Unfolding Story of Hillary Rodham Clinton* (Regnery Publishing, Inc.). As chief investigator of the Clinton's travel office firings, Barbara uncovered the "filegate" scandal. According to the publisher's press release, *Hell to Pay* "reveals the 'real' Hillary Clinton—a woman fiercely driven to gain power and influence in the national political arena." As a legal analyst and commentator, Barbara is frequently on television and radio talk shows.

Six Win Alumni Association Scholarships

Michael K. Bachrach, David L. Heath, Aubrey Elain Riccardi, Seth Wade Stein, and Peter Yu of the class of 1999 won Alumni Association Scholarships. The Monroe E. Price Award was given to Mitchell S. Kleinman. Each year, these scholarships are awarded on the basis of financial need, community or law school service, academic achievement, and/or to students with disabilities or those who are disadvantaged in some way.

29 Students Receive Order of the Coif

This year was the first that the Order of the Coif was bestowed at graduation on those who finished in the top 10 percent of the class. New members are Maria K. Anastasia, Timur E. Bondarenko, Richard Boter, Morgan M. Bowers, Nafiz Cekirge, Stephanie Cuba,
Law Review Holds Reunion and BALLSA Launches Scholarship Appeal

This year, the Law Review chose a new venue for its annual alumni reunion party—the Gotham Comedy Club. As in previous years, attendance was high. Students, faculty, and alums enjoyed cocktails, a sit-down dinner, and stand-up comedy.


Over 100 alumni and current students attended a reception sponsored by BALLSA where it was announced that the student organization is fundraising for scholarships and needs volunteers to sit on the scholarship committee. Two days after the reception, Melissa Franco, BALLSA president, noted that pledges had already started coming in.

(From left) Robert Johnson, District Attorney, Bronx County; Hon. Diane Renwick ’86, Civil Court of the City of New York; Robert Parker ’00.

Four Win Intellectual Property Writing Awards

Several students received intellectual property law honors from organizations outside the Law School. Peter Yu ’99 won Best Paper on Intellectual Property Law at the Gerald Rose Memorial Competition, held by John Marshall Law School. He also won first prize in the 1998 Nathan Burkan Memorial Writing Competition hosted by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP). In addition, he received the Judge John R. Brown Scholarship Foundation Award for Excellence in Legal Writing, second place.

The International Intellectual Property Society presented three others with scholarship awards: first and second place went to Jason Boyarski ’00 and Jason Vogel ’99, respectively. Honorable mention went to Brett Kaplicher ’01.
Attendance Doubles at First All-Class Reunion

Tavern on the Green looked beautiful, inside and out, and the weather was balmy for Cardozo's first all-alumni reunion held last May. Attendance was double that for any previous reunion. Special recognition was given to the class of 1979, which was celebrating its 20th anniversary; more than 50 members were present.

Dean Verkuil and Yisroel Schulman '87, who won the inaugural Alumni Achievement Award

Alan and Kathy Greenberg '82

Matthew J. Kluger '94 and Caroline Cole Durst '95

Prof. Barry Scheck, James D'Auguste '96, and Rhona Silverman '96

Rachel Spiro '97 and Prof. E. Nathaniel Gates

Sheila Klempner '79 and Judge Jon G. Marks '79

Leon Segen '79 and Cathie Seidman '79
Class of 1979

Jane Goldblum, a partner at Goldblum & Hess, practices immigration law in Philadelphia. She and her partner were featured in an article in the Philadelphia Legal Times. Gary M. Levine opened a private practice in Kingston, NY specializing in estate planning and real estate. Gary teaches estate planning at Marist College and is an advisor to the college’s Certified Financial Planner program.

1982

Peter Aronson married Emily Russo, a founder and co-president of Zeitgeist Films. Peter is an associate editor and writer at the National Law Journal in New York. Arlene Hahn, who was recently featured in the New York Law Journal column “Profiles from the Bench.” Prior to this position, she served as an administrative law judge for NYC Department of Transportation from 1991 to 1994.

1983

Michelle Schreiber was inducted as a housing court judge in Manhattan. Harry Zelcer opened his own firm in NYC, where he specializes in domestic and international tax.

1984

Phyllis Kaufman is the artistic director of the Philadelphia Festival of World Cinema. Tom Kleiner is serving a term as supervisor for the Town of Orangetown in Rockland County.

1985

Steven Feldman and his wife, Caren, announce the birth of Corey Michael. Steven is assistant tax counsel, New York Life Insurance Co. Sharon Kovacs Gruer of Great Neck, NY recently became a Certified Elder Law Attorney. Sharon has practiced elder law for over 13 years and focuses on estate planning, wills, trusts, guardianships, probate, and tax.

1986

Nelson Perel is a founding partner of the recently formed law firm Webster Szanyi LLP. Philip Rosenberg is a partner at the Albany, NY office of Wilson, Elser, Moskowitz, Edelman & Dicker specializing in health care. Michael I. Schneck is a principal and head of the Real Estate Tax Appeal Group, Brach, Eichler, Rosenberg, Silver, Bernstein, Hammer and Gladstone, P.C., of Roseland, NJ. He appeared on the News-12 New Jersey weekend television show New Jersey Business.

1987

Wesley Michael Odell was ordained a rabbi in 1994 at the Cincinnati School of the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. Since then he has served as rabbi of Temple Israel of Dover, NH. Prior to rabbinical school, he was mediation coordinator for the Children’s Aid Society, NYC. Odell’s new name is Rabbi Lev B’esh. Peter Skolnik, a partner at Lowenstein Sandler PC. in Roseland, NJ, represented the Nabokov estate and Dmitri Nabokov in the highly publicized copyright and trademark infringement suit arising from the unauthorized publication of an Italian novel, Lo’s Diary, which retells Vladimir Nabokov’s Lolita from the adolescent girl’s point of view.

After much litigation, a compromise was reached recognizing the Nabokov copyright and the principles for which they sued.

1988

Jordan Comet and his wife, Gila Goren, announce the birth of a son, Zachary Scott. Jordan is a solo practitioner in Bergenfield, NJ, and Gila is a social worker in New York. Allen Gary Palmer is an associate at the law office of Wayne D. Effron, PC. in Greenwich, CT. Jeffrey Weiss is a partner at Pierce & Weiss, LLP in Los Angeles, CA specializing in labor law and workers’ compensation defense. He is a member of the Return to Work panel for the City of Los Angeles.

1989

Brent Chapman is vice president of business operations at Rainbow Sports, a division of Cablevision’s Rainbow Media Holdings Inc., in Bethpage, NY. Holly Lichtenstein Goldberg is an associate at Fox, Rothschild, O’Brien &
Frankel, LLP. She is helping the firm establish a broad-based real estate practice. **Warren S. Goodman** is in private practice in Larchmont, NY, and in June was endorsed for a two-year term on the Town Council for Mamaroneck township. **Andrew Schorr** and Elisa Cullen Schorr '90 announce the birth of their daughter, Dylan Rose. **Alisa Applbaum Weinrib** and her husband, Bruce, announce the birth of their fourth child, a daughter. **Jeff Weitzman** has moved to Palo Alto, CA to work for Yahoo. In August, he and his wife, Rachel, had a daughter, Molly Aviva. **Michael J. Wildes**, who is city councilman of Englewood, NJ, testified before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims of the House Judiciary Committee. Michael, a partner at Wildes & Weinberg, PC, and a former special assistant attorney with the US Attorney's Office in Brooklyn, offered his testimony regarding an amendment introduced by Congressman Bob Andrews regarding aliens who "knowingly aid and abet" known terrorists.

**Class of 1989**

**Michael Silvermintz** is associate, secretary of the corporation, and general counsel at the construction services firm York Hunter. He has worked there for two years. **Steve Wohr** was elected mayor of Lake Dallas, TX in May. He had been serving in that post since March, when the former mayor resigned for health reasons.

In October, Kenny Schachter '87, artist, curator, and art dealer, brought to Cardozo the works of seven emerging artists for the lobby gallery exhibit "Lifer." Because some of the pieces reflected nonconformist perceptions of our times, they provoked a lively exchange on campus that delighted Kenny. He said, "When was the last time anyone at the school engaged in a dialogue about art? It is thrilling and exhilarating to have a conversation about actual works of art. After 12 years in the professional art world, I was beginning to think there was no discourse other than that of a strictly commercial nature." Kenny, whose career veered to the arts shortly after law school, said, "This exhibition is the perfect excuse to find my way back to Cardozo."
Gifts and Pledges for 1998–99
Increase More Than 250%

In the final tally for the 1998–99 fiscal year, gifts and pledges totaled $3,743,740, a 253% increase over giving the previous year. Major individual and foundation gifts ($50,000 and over) accounted for $2,900,000, led by two gifts from the Mack family: Earle Mack gave $1,500,000 and Ruth Mack gave $500,000. Dr. Stephen Floersheimer donated $250,000 to fund a study in American and Civilic Discourse, directed by Prof. Richard Weisberg; and Board members Harvey Blau and Dr. Ira Kukin made significant gifts. The gala evening last June honoring the 10th anniversary of The Squadron Program in Law, Media and Society raised $358,000.

Total giving by alumni increased 66%—proof that our young alumni body is successful and giving back to their alma mater. Stephen A. Weiss and Christopher A. Seeger, both of the Class of 1990, are co-chairmen of the Alumni Annual Fund and can be credited with much of the fund’s growth. Credit is also due to the activity generated by the Alumni Leadership Council, co-chaired by Jonathan and Pamela Hennes. ’96. Susan Halpern ‘84 and Jeffrey Straus ’80 should be recognized as well for generating gifts to Cardozo this year. Cardozo gratefully acknowledges those whose generous contributions help sustain and build the Law School. The donor list follows.
1990

David A. Appell is interim chief financial officer of Internet Cable Corp. in Charleston, SC. He serves as a director of Allied Capital Services, LLC, a consulting firm providing financing and real estate development services, and is managing director of the Regency Group Inc.

1991

Elchanan I. Dulitz and his wife, Hannah, announce the birth of their fourth child, Shayna Leah. Lloyd J. Jassin participated in a panel discussion sponsored by The New York Times and Small Press Center on "Prepublication Legal Review of Manuscripts." An attorney in private practice, he is general counsel for the Audio Publishers Association. William M. Quinan was ordained a priest for the Diocese of Bridgeport, CT.

1992

Alan Blattberg is an associate at the law firm of Phillips, Lytle, Hitchcock, Blaine & Huber, LLP in NY. He focuses on commercial, bankruptcy, and hospitality litigation areas. Sheryl D. Jassen and her husband, Peter Fink, have two children, Hannah and Benjamin. Jean McMahon, who was the producer of The Edge With Paula Zahn, married John Doyle Geelan, a lawyer, in Manhattan.

1993

Victoria B. Fischel Cantor married Eric M. Cantor on July 23, 1994 and had a daughter, Gabrielle Sarah, on July 14, 1998. She is a former policy analyst and counsel to the Judicial and Corrections Committees, Michigan House of Representatives. Moshe Horn, who is an assistant district attorney for the Borough of Manhattan, married Leslie Zigman, a senior sales engineer at Glen Mills, Inc. of Clifton, NJ. Barry Marenberg and his wife, Lisa, announce the birth of their first child, Zander Ethan, on April 7, 1999. Barry is a senior pharmaceutical patent counsel for Bristol-Myers Squibb Company in Princeton, NJ.

1994

Marnie Kapernick Nieves is director, Business and Legal Affairs at MCA Records in Los Angeles.

1995

Brian Selvin is an associate at the tax and estate planning practice of Cole, Schotz, Meisel, Forman & Leonard in Hackensack, NJ.

1996

Rabbi Moshe Blech and his wife, Ali, announce the birth of their daughter, Rachel. Melissa S. Channing has joined Broad and Cassel in West Palm Beach, FL as an associate in the real estate development practice group. Joshua G. Gerstin recently published "How to be a Prime Target for a Lawsuit and Lose All Your Assets" in On Call Magazine: The Journal of the Palm Beach Medical Society. His firm represents clients in FL, NJ, and NY and offers services that focus on asset protection, lawsuit prevention, commercial collection, negotiation, and litigation. Julie Hyman, a divorce lawyer, sings solo at numerous hotels in the tristate area and plays cameo roles on television shows. She will appear on the
cover of a romance novel, *Whatever Will Be* by Zebra Books, and was featured this fall in a PBS documentary called *Who’s Dancing Now?*

**Eric W. Landy** is an associate at the Morristown, NJ law firm of Riker, Danzig, Scherer, Hyland & Perretti, LLP. He practices in the tax and trusts and estate groups.

**Larry Schwarz** is chief executive of Rumpus*®* Toys. In a feature in the October issue of *Forbes* magazine, he was noted for his entrepreneurial spirit and personal flair, unusual retailing tactics and the remarkable success of his two-year-old company. On the same day that her daughter was married in England, **Rhona Silverman** won a $25 million verdict in Kings County for her client. She specializes in the area of medical malpractice. **Carrie B. Zehfuß** and her husband, Mark, announce the birth of a daughter, Emma Rose, on August 20.

**1997**

**Ariane Dimitris** was selected for Judge Advocate General (J.A.G.). She began Officer Candidate School in Virginia this October. **Dorit T. Robbins** is an associate at the Morristown, NJ law firm of Riker, Danzig, Scherer, Hyland & Perretti, LLP. She practices in the tax group.

**1998**

**Michael S. Axelrod** is an associate at Marshall, Dennhey, Warner, Coleman & Goggin in Philadelphia. He practices in the insurance coverage/bad faith area. **Shari M. Blecher** is an associate at Goldshore and Wolf in Plainsboro, N.J. **Tricia Cohen**, who is an associate in the real estate department at Weil, Gotshal & Manges, married Jason Pantzer, an associate at Goldman, Sachs & Co.


**IN MEMORIAM**

**Carol J. Kronman** '80 died in May. Since 1995 she had been the publisher and editor of the insurance and construction industry newsletter *Kronman Letter*. For three years Carol was general counsel in the New York City Mayor's Office of Construc-

**Correction:** ClassActions misidentified Amelia W. Silver, director for foundation and corporate relations at Bennington College, as from the class of '97. She graduated in 1985.
Cardozo Calendar of Events

JANUARY 25
Heyman Center Lecture
Robert E. Dellham

FEBRUARY 8
Jacob Burns Ethics Center Lecture
Robert S. Bennett

FEBRUARY 9
SBA Public Interest Goods & Services Auction

FEBRUARY 23
Heyman Center Lecture
Thomas H. Lee

MARCH 2
BALSAM Alumni Dinner

MARCH 29
US Supreme Court Swearing in Ceremony

APRIL 16-17
Constitutional Colloquium
with US and European Justices

JUNE 11
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law Commencement