2001 Cardozo Life (Summer)

Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law

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Features

Nietzsche Comes of Age in America
Legal scholars are finding the work of Nietzsche and the questions that he posed to be relevant and perhaps an inspiration for people to rewrite the law 100 years after the great philosopher's death.

BY PETER GOODRICH
PROFESSOR OF LAW

Cardozo:
Enjoying a Transformation
The Law School is undergoing an extraordinary expansion and renovation. Upon completion Cardozo will boast a new facade and entrances, modern and technologically enhanced classrooms, and a larger and more commodious library, Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, and lobby.

Enjoying the Jobs of Their Lives:
Alumni on the Bench
In speaking to several alumni who now sit as judges, Jeff Storey found that the day-to-day tasks and the ways these grads came to their jobs often are quite different. However, they did have one thing in common: They all agree they are in the job of their lives.

BY JEFF STOREY '01

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From the Editor

A Special Anniversary

Cardozo enjoyed an auspicious beginning 25 years ago. With a mandate from Yeshiva University, founding dean Monrad Paulson hired a faculty for a new law school that would offer humanistic studies and practical opportunities. That balance has been achieved beyond all expectation. Today the Law School boasts nearly 7,000 graduates who are achieving at the highest levels of the legal and business worlds as well as in the public sector. Therefore, it seems appropriate to feature some of our alumni judges and to record the reunions and commencement of last June.

This anniversary year will be special in many ways. Thirteen professors from around the world will visit. A two-day symposium on Nietzsche organized by Prof. Peter Goodrich will bring to campus some of the leading philosophers of our day. To meet the increasing needs of students and faculty, the University has embarked upon a multifaceted building improvement plan, which calls for the renovation and redecoration of the entire Cardozo facility. Highlights, which are outlined in a photo essay inside, include the expansion and renovation of the lobby level of the Law School, the building of a new Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, and the reconfiguration of the building’s facade and entrances.

We have much to celebrate as we mark a quarter-century and hope that as you read Cardozo Life you will feel some of the excitement being generated on campus.

—Susan L. Davis
Clinton Receives Advocate for Peace Award

To a standing-room-only crowd of students and faculty who roared their enthusiastic greetings, former president William Jefferson Clinton strode onto the stage in the third floor lounge, where he was to receive the second annual Advocate for Peace Award given by the Cardozo Online Journal of Conflict Resolution (COJCR) and the International Law Students Association (ILSA). Mr. Clinton was selected by the students in these organizations for his efforts to promote peace in Ireland, Bosnia, Korea, and the Middle East. COJCR and ILSA created the award in 1999 to provide recognition and encouragement for the efforts of those in the international alternative dispute resolution community. And as explained by the students during the ceremony, the award is for those who “by their deeds and efforts sought peace.” The inaugural recipient was former ambassador Richard Holbrooke, who also attended this year’s event with his son.

In bestowing the engraved crystal plate to Mr. Clinton, Melissa Stewart, president of ILSA, and Peggy Sweeney, editor of COJCR, quoted Abraham Lincoln, who once said, “The best way to destroy an enemy is to make him a friend.” They continued, “We believe this describes Mr. Clinton’s approach to conflict resolution within the international arena. He brings people together. He puts people first.”

In his remarks, Dean Verkuil noted that the event drew criticism and protests as well as praise for the former president. However, he said, a law school “thrives on activism, controversy and scholarship ... it makes better lawyers.”

Mr. Clinton’s speech was very well received by the audience of more than 300. Dean Verkuil closed the proceedings by thanking Mr. Clinton for “a spell-binding address ... what we will remember from this afternoon’s talk is not your grasp of the facts, as dazzling as that is, but your humanity, your sense of purpose, your understanding that redemption on earth is possible.”

Mr. Clinton started by quoting Justice Cardozo, who “once wrote that prosperity is in union, not division.” He tied that theme together with several others: the idea that we are all created equal and that no one has a monopoly on truth, emphasizing that peace requires letting go of old hatreds and requires the ability to visualize a future different from the past.

He told personal stories of people from whom he learned important lessons in negotiating peace, including Nelson Mandela, King Hussein of Jordan, and Yitzak Rabin of Israel.

In discussing the Middle
East conflict, he noted especially that he was “deeply disappointed” that he was unable in the end to convince the Palestinians and Israelis to make peace. To close his remarks, Mr. Clinton drew on the teachings of the three monotheistic religions that were born in the Middle East, saying, “When Christ was asked what is the greatest commandment, he said to love God with all your heart, and the second is like it, to love your neighbor as yourself. The Koran says that Allah put on earth different peoples, not that they might despise each other but that they might come to know each other and work together and live together. And the Tbrah says that he who turns aside from a stranger might as well turn aside from God. In the name of these faiths, people have fought each other over that tiny, sanctified, and sullied piece of land.” However, he continued, if you believe that “we are all children of God, created equal … then everyone has a role to play [working for peace] and we will all be better when we help each other.”

He challenged the students and asked, “Do you believe that no one, even you, has the monopoly on truth? Do you have the strength of character, the wisdom, to let go? To realize that you are never going to get even and that every day you remain in the grip of a hatred is a day that you give up to your demons, giving them permission to steal your life away from you day by day by day? Can you imagine that tomorrow could be different? The degree to which young people like you, blessed with good minds, good fortunes, and good education, believe those things will determine the shape of the world we live in.”

Students Raise $40,000 Towards Public Interest Stipends

Auction items ranged from Broadway tickets to dinners with members of the faculty, to two Cardozo sweatshirts signed by former president Bill Clinton. Auctioneers were drawn from the faculty and administration, bidding was lively, and more than $15,000 was raised at the 9th Annual Goods and Services Auction presented by the Student Bar Association. In addition, an anonymous $25,000 donation was given, making a total of $40,000 raised for the Cardozo Public Interest Summer Stipend Program, which allowed 30 students to take summer positions in the public sector.

Vivien Naim ’88 shows off one of the auction’s hot items—a Clinton-signed Cardozo sweatshirt.

CARDOZO BEGINS 25TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Twenty-five years ago this September, Cardozo welcomed its first students. To begin the yearlong celebration of the 25th anniversary, a kickoff party for the entire Cardozo community is scheduled for September 6. The anniversary theme is taken from Justice Cardozo’s famous quote, “The cause of law is the welfare of society,” emblazoned on the wall sculpture that graces the school’s lobby. A series of conferences, galas, dinners, and other events, including the conferring of the Democracy Award, is planned to commemorate the Law School’s founding and achievements. All members of the Cardozo community are invited to participate and share in the celebration and special activities.

New Teleconferencing Facility Expands Reach of “Wrongful Convictions” Course

Last February, as students began to enter the newly operational video conferencing classroom at Cardozo, they could see second- and third-year law students at Duke, Northwestern, Cooley, and Tennessee beginning to take seats in classrooms on their respective campuses. These other students were live on a screen at the front of the lecture hall. The occasion was the first meeting of
When the clock read 4 p.m. exactly, Professor Scheck went to the podium and said to the audiences, "If you can hear us, wave enthusiastically." The students on the various campuses began to wave. The months of planning by Professor Scheck and the Innocence Project staff in concert with YU's facilities management team, MCI technicians, Prof. Lynn Wishart of the Chutick Law Library, and Cardozo administrators were bearing real fruit.

Professor Scheck introduced the semester's first lecturer, Richard A. Leo, professor of criminology, law & society and psychology and social behavior at the University of California, Irvine, and, according to Professor Scheck, the world's leading expert on false confessions. At the end of Professor Leo's talk, students on every campus had the opportunity to ask him questions. Each week, a world-class expert presented a live lecture at Cardozo, and students at the four other schools participated through videoconferencing technology.

This distance learning course, an interdisciplinary examination of the principal problems that lead to the conviction of the innocent and the leading proposals for social and judicial reform, is open to graduate students of law, journalism, psychology, and other related disciplines. It is a

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The Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal (AELJ) was awarded the contract to publish the winning papers associated with the Recording Academy's 3rd Annual Entertainment Law Initiative Legal Writing Contest. The event, which is cosponsored by the American Bar Association, is part of the 43rd Annual GRAMMY® Week. As a result of this honor, AELJ editors Sarah Warren '01 and Paulette Fox '01, shown here on the proverbial "red carpet," attended the GRAMMY® Awards in Los Angeles.

Many Cardozo students say that one of the most rewarding and practical experiences of law school is participation in the Intensive Trial Advocacy Program (ITAP). Each year, more than 100 third-year students learn how to do opening statements, cross-examinations, closing arguments, and all phases of criminal and civil trials. About 200 visiting faculty give demonstrations and student critiques. Students are also videotaped to learn how to improve their courtroom style. The two-week program ends with a bench and jury trial before a practicing judge.
core offering for students participating in Innocence Projects that have been spawned at schools throughout the country. At least one faculty member supervises the class on each campus and leads in-class discussions, assigns and grades homework, and provides other professorial functions. The substance of the course, including readings, lectures, and online discussion, is provided by Cardozo. Among the topics covered were eyewitness identification, Habeas and post-conviction remedies, DNA evidence, snitches, junk science, ineffective counsel, police and prosecutorial misconduct, innocence and the death penalty, media and investigative journalism, and innocence and race.

The class calendar, syllabus, and all required readings were posted in electronic format on a password-protected site. In addition, readings for those interested in pursuing topics further, links to relevant Web sites, a national discussion forum for students, a discussion forum for professors involved in the course, and an area where students can ask lecturers questions were available. The course will be offered again this semester.

A company that designs and builds educational Web sites for the legal community films each lecture and makes it available on the Web, where it can be downloaded. From these files, professors are able to burn a high-quality CD to show in class. Ultimately the lectures, complete with transcripts translated into several languages, will be offered online to the global community for CLE credit or general interest.

More than 20 schools located throughout the United States offered all or part of the course.

Schuck Examines Diversity

History offers few examples of cultures that value diversity, Peter Schuck, Simeon E. Baldwin Professor of Law, Yale Law School, told an audience at Cardozo.

Schuck, who delivered the annual Bauer Memorial Lecture, said that although “mongrel cultures” based on trade are among history’s most dynamic and most successful, the spread of diversity usually has been marked by “countless blood-soaked battle monuments and endless graveyards.”

But there is one notable exception to this trend: today’s United States.

“The abstract ideal of diversity, almost always ignored and opposed throughout human history, has now reached an apotheosis in the United States,” he said.

Schuck, whose lecture represented a “preface” to an ongoing study of law and diversity, conceded that large-scale immigration in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries sparked debate about ethnic diversity in this country. Also, minority groups have frequently suffered repression, while “assimilationists” have sought to dissolve differences in favor of 100-percent Americanism.

Nevertheless, many Americans have come to value diversity as an end that private and public institutions should foster. In part, this may be explained by the fact that Americans have come to accept diversity as a demographic fact of life that cannot be reversed. They may wish there was less immigration but admire the immigrants they know personally. Labor unions that once fought the admission of people who would compete for a limited number of jobs now see immigrants as potential new members in a growing economy. And there is a collective guilt about past wrongs done to minority groups such as Jews, Native Americans, African Americans, and Asian Americans.

“Many Americans believe we can have it both ways, that the study, celebration, and maintenance of diverse traditions is compatible to assimilation to core American values,” Schuck said. A “mosaic” or a “lumpy chef’s salad” has replaced the “melting pot” as the favored metaphor in describing the relationship of ethnic groups to American society.

The struggle of African Americans for equal treatment has provided a template for the political struggles of other ethnic groups. Meanwhile, new technologies have familiarized people with diversity in its most attractive forms. This is “diversity on the cheap and without risk.”

Dean Paul Verkull, Prof. Peter Schuck of Yale Law School, and New York Law School Dean Harry Wellington
Scholars Visit to Discuss Intellectual Property

At a series of events, eminent legal scholars continued to discuss and debate the evolution of intellectual property in the new global economy that increasingly treats information as a form of wealth as well as a social good.

In March, "Intellectual Lawmaking in the New Millennium" focused on ways global elites are shaping world trade and intellectual property laws, perhaps at the cost of socioeconomic rights and national sovereignty, while in April, panelists offered provocative insights about how the Internet and new communications technologies have encouraged a convergence of copyright and communications policy that is increasingly evident in academic scholarship, legal practice, regulatory solutions, and attitudes toward Congress.

At the earlier conference, speakers expressed concern about the ways in which multinational groups like the World Trade Organization (WTO) are driving domestic law and behavior. WTO's agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is based on "broadly delineated property rights," said Gail Evans, professor at the Southern Cross School of Law and Justice, New South Wales, Australia. She suggested that the agency incorporate workplace and environmental rights in its constitution to counterbalance the emphasis on property.

Prof. John O. McGinnis said that such standards could become a source of protectionism and he was concerned that not enough has been done to consider approach to intellectual property problems.

Hamilton said that the Napster dispute had solved "one of the most important issues in all of international property law—how to generate a debate about copyright." She argued that copyright is a form of private censorship. "It is the ability to silence someone else, and we have to think carefully about when we do that and when we don't."

This was also among the concerns and themes of the April conference. Neil Weinstock Netanel of the University of Texas School of Law cited the example of an attempt by the heirs of Margaret Mitchell, the author of Gone With the Wind, to use their copyright protection against a retelling of the story from the viewpoint of a slave at Tara. "This issue raises serious questions of free speech," he said.

Eugene Volokh of the UCLA School of Law said that copyright restricts speech and should be accompanied by procedural safeguards like the ones used in the libel field. Jack Balkin of Yale Law School noted that information is a source of wealth, and there has been a tilt in favor of rights to hold information as property.

Later in the day, Jessica Litman of the Wayne State University School of Law said that copyright holders prefer to sue intermediaries like Napster, but noncommercial users also may be vulnerable to infringement actions. "It's become necessary to sell the notion that individuals who exchange music on the Internet are evil pirates," she said. "That sure looks like the copyright police to me."
An unusual conference attracted youngsters wearing baseball caps as well as the usual academics and practicing lawyers on a baseball-perfect spring day.

The event gave fans of baseball and the law—described by Prof. Charles M. Yablon as the two most popular games in America—a rare opportunity to indulge their twin passions while earning a few continuing education credits in the bargain.

The conference even had its own mascot, “Oliver Wendell Wolf,” in the person of Nova Southeastern University Professor of Law Robert M. Jarvis. After cavorting through the crowd, the costumed Jarvis discussed liability issues created by the proliferation of team mascots. For example, “Oriole Bird” has been accused of hitting a fan with his tail, and “Phillie Phanatic” was hauled into court for assaulting a customer during an appearance at a local paint store.

“Batter Up! From the Baseball Field to the Courthouse” was sponsored by the Cardozo Law Review and received support from Fred Wilpon and the New York Mets organization. It was organized by Dave Feuerstein ’01, who was a minor league ballplayer prior to coming to Cardozo.

After a day of academic presentations and policy debates, participants happily adjourned to Shea Stadium for dinner and to watch the Mets defeat the Houston Astros, 8–2.

In addition to exploring baseball as a metaphor, speakers discussed in great detail the legal and economic challenges facing baseball as a business, including changes wrought by the Internet, which Jack F. Williams of Georgia State University School of Law said have raised the issue of “who owns the back of the baseball card?”

Another session featured a panel of well-known baseball executives who discussed contract negotiations, stadium construction, and other current issues facing baseball. Thomas J. Ostertag, senior vice president and general counsel of Major League Baseball; Eugene D. Orza, associate general counsel for the Major League Players Association; David P. Samson ’93, executive vice president of the Montreal Expos; New York Times baseball writer Murray Chass; Steve Greenberg, former deputy commissioner of Major League Baseball and cofounder of the Classic Sports Network; and former baseball commissioner Fay Vincent lent validity and star quality to the day’s event.

Mr. Vincent said that intangible performance rights have opened up the prospect of “a spectacular future” for Major League Baseball, but “the baseball owners don’t believe in the future of their own game technologically or economically.” He suggested that the owners discuss the whole issue of revenue sharing with the players.

“The history of American business has been that there has to be a sharing of ownership with the employees,” he said. “Down the road, the players will own a big piece of baseball.”
Unless the voices of the poor are heard in the American legal system, "we cannot pretend to ourselves that we have an ethical system of justice," the noted lawyer and activist Burt Neumorne told an audience of more than a hundred at the Third Annual Jacob Burns Ethics Center Lecture. Neumorne called for "a crusade" to improve the access of the poor to the system.

That message has been taken to heart at Cardozo, where the Jacob Burns Center for Ethics in the Practice of Law honored Neumorne with its first Access to Justice Award.

The Center was established with the support of Jacob M. Burns, a lawyer and longtime chairman of Cardozo's Board of Directors. Ellen Yaroshefsky, the director of the innovative Center, said that Mr. Burns was impressed by the success of the school's trial advocacy program and wanted to apply its lessons to the teaching of ethics. Utilizing video simulations and drawing upon the expertise of lawyers and judges who are teaching fellows in the ethics program, the Burns Center has taught hundreds of students who become engaged in practice-based settings. "We grapple with some of the most difficult ethical and moral issues lawyers have to face," said Professor Yaroshefsky.

Recently the Center has become more active in sponsoring programs, lectures, and conferences, covering topics that range from lawyer's use of the media to DNA in the courtroom. This past fall, the Center held its first symposium, drawing together prosecutors, defense lawyers, judges, and social scientists to examine one of the most significant issues in the criminal justice system—the use of cooperating witnesses and informants. That symposium will be published and was solicited for online presentation for continuing legal education courses. According to Professor Yaroshefsky, ongoing work in this area will be the subject of occasional papers of the Ethics Center. Continuing its heavier agenda, the Center is scheduling conferences on DNA and privacy and lessons from the South African Truth and Reconciliation Commission for the 2001-02 academic year, and is working with Fordham's Louis Stein Center for Ethics to develop a manual for legal services attorneys. Professor Yaroshefsky sees Cardozo becoming a center for discussion and scholarship.

In April, the Burns Ethics Center convened a "Forum on Faith-Based Services and Charitable Choice." (From left) Ellen Willis, director, NYU Cultural Journalism Program and fellow, Nation Institute; Prof. Ellen Yaroshefsky, director, Jacob Burns Ethics Center; and Prof. David Cole, Georgetown University Law Center, author of No Equal Justice. Other panelists were Rev. Cheryl Anthony, senior pastor and CEO, Judah International Christian Center, and vice chair, Board of Central Brooklyn Churches, and Steven Sheinberg, assistant director, legal affairs, Anti-Defamation League.

At an event heavily attended by legal aid attorneys and defense lawyers, Saul Kassin (above), professor of psychology, Williams College, and Prof. Jonathan Oberman spoke on "Police Interrogations and Confessions: Evaluation of a Defendant's Statement and the Limitations of the Law."
about critical ethical and moral issues in the delivery of legal services and the work of lawyers.

Professor Neuborne, the legal director of the Brennan Center for Justice at New York University School of Law, discussed his role in Velazquez v. Legal Services Corporation, a recent Supreme Court decision that overturned a 1996 congressional rule barring federally funded legal services attorneys from challenging existing law while advocating for public assistance recipients. The measure came as state and federal officials were instituting major welfare reforms. The regulation's message to the poor, Professor Neuborne stated, was that “you could have half a lawyer.”

The Burns Ethics Center signed on to an amicus brief in the case, arguing that the restriction would compromise the lawyers’ effectiveness and was contrary to professional ethics codes. Professor Neuborne said that while the litigation worked its way through the courts, Cardozo provided “sanctuary” for several attorneys who could not use legal services offices to craft arguments for their clients but who also could not drop the cases.

He also said that the Supreme Court decision, in freeing attorneys to argue against the status quo, created “a charter of rights for subsidized speech.” And its reasoning could be used as an argument to remove other restrictions on representation of the poor. “The poor are entitled to [legal] advice just like the rich,” he said.

David Boies, champion in the US Supreme Court for presidential candidate Al Gore, delivered the keynote address and shared his insights on Bush v. Gore at a daylong conference, “Votes and Voices: Revaluations in the Aftermath of the 2000 Presidential Election.” Other presentations challenged or defended the legitimacy of Bush’s presidency, discussed the electoral college, and mused about the state of public discourse in America.

Mr. Boies discussed the Supreme Court’s ruling that the recounts sought by Gore violated the Constitution’s Equal Protection Clause and noted that everybody was surprised by the justices’ “newfound affinity” for that clause. Bush v. Gore was one of the Supreme Court’s really bad decisions, he noted, akin to the Dred Scott ruling, which ratified slavery. But, he added that the ruling could possibly have a “silver lining”; future justices might find some good in the precedent.

Besides, he said, “there is an enormous amount of goodwill toward the Court. It’s not unlimited, but it can stand a case like this every 50 to 60 years.”

He noted that the American people accepted the Court’s decision because they have confidence
in the integrity of the system. They wanted to see it resolved and, he reminded the crowd, there will be another election in four years. He also commended the canvassers, both Democrats and Republicans, for "stepping up to their democratic duty to see that those votes were counted."

When an audience member asked him if he would have done anything differently with hindsight, Boies grinned and said he still has no idea what he could have done to change the justices' minds. After his talk, Boies signed autographs and chatted with students and practitioners who thronged the stage to pay homage to this celebrity lawyer.

Other speakers conversed on the electoral college and the popular vote, with some using baseball analogies to explain the relationships between the two. Prof. Michael Herz noted that the winning team in the World Series is not the team that receives the most runs but the one that wins the most games.

Alan Dershowitz of Harvard Law School insisted that the Court's "corrupt" decision was motivated by partisan concerns. He said, "The only relevant fact in this case was the names of the litigants. The justices were determined to see George W. Bush elected President of the United States." Nelson Lund of George Mason University School of Law disagreed. He thought Gore had engineered a biased recount. "The fact that the Court has been attacked so viciously tells us more about the Court's critics than about the merits of its decision."

The day's third panel attempted to place the election dispute in the context of larger cultural and legal developments. Prof. Richard Weisberg spoke particularly of "Monicatalk," or the privatization of public discourse. In a public opinion culture, private figures run the risk of being judged out of context, added Prof. Jay Rosen of George Washington University School of Law.

However, the noted First Amendment lawyer Floyd Abrams said that he lives in a world where people are not engaged with public issues. "I wish people would raise their voices. I haven't heard much debate since Bush became President."

The conference was organized by Professors Michael Herz and Richard Weisberg and was cosponsored by the Floersheimer Center for Constitutional Democracy and the Jacob Burns Institute for Advanced Legal Studies.

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Langfan Family Funds Oratorical Contest

(From left) Michelle Ricardo '02; Bonnie Steingart '79; Hon. David A. Gross '87, Nassau County District Court; Evan Rosen '02; Bruce Lederman '79; David Lorretto '01; Pery Krinsky '01; Erica Sleschinger '02; Lisa Tuntigian '01; Jason Halper '01; Benjamin Manteli '03; Robin Langfan Hammer '86; William K. Langfan; Gordon Novad '01; Dayna Langfan '87; David Foox '01 (LL.M.); Hon. John Garrett Marks '79; Nassau County District Court; Mark Langfan, Esq.

The Moot Court Honor Society hosted the First Annual Langfan Family Constitutional Oratorical Prize Contest—an intramural competition open to all Cardozo students. The topic was the meaning of the Second Amendment in contemporary America. Erica Sleschinger '02 (at left) won first place ($3,000) for best orator; Jason Halper '01 won second place ($1,000); and third place ($500) went to David Foox '01. Four alumni were judges. The Langfan Prize Fund was established by William K. Langfan and his family, including Robin Langfan Hammer '86 and Dayna Langfan '87.
CERTIFICATE IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION TO BE OFFERED

Both J.D. and LL.M. students will be able to receive a Certificate in Dispute Resolution after participating in a newly approved program that integrates the study of theory and policy with performance and practical skills around conflict resolution processes. Students will have to satisfy competency requirements in five categories of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)-related skills: ADR Processes, Interviewing and Counseling, Negotiation, Mediation, and Arbitration, and satisfy a writing and clinical or externship requirement. The program is supported by a generous grant from the Kukin Family Foundation.

Negotiation Teams Win Regionals

David Koenig ’02 and Melissa Stewart ’02 won the ABA Regional Client Counseling Competition at Pace University School of Law. They went on to represent Cardozo at the National Finals in Sacramento, CA. In February, the Law School hosted the third annual ABA Regional Representation in Mediation Competition. Out of 12 competing teams from Buffalo, CUNY, Seton Hall, Syracuse, and Touro, the winners of the competition were two Cardozo teams: Darian Taylor ’01 and Sheree Gootzeit ’01 and Cynthia DeVasia ’02 and Jonas Karp ’02. They represented Cardozo in the finals held in Washington, D.C.

Squadron Program Receives Grants

This past fall, the Howard M. Squadron Program in Media, Law and Society received two grants from the Ford Foundation. The first grant of $45,000 funded a new seminar, Administrative Litigation and the FCC, as well as summer placements in media law. The second grant of $75,000 is for strengthening ties and encouraging further collaboration between Cardozo and the Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy at the University of Oxford.

The Squadron Program, again in conjunction with the Oxford Programme, received an award from USAID to evaluate media developments in the Ukraine. A three-person team spent one month in the Ukraine, assessing the structure of media institutions, relationships to government, and economic sustainability.

Divorce, Victorian-Style Examined and Family Law Seminars Established

Literature buffs and family law attorneys gathered at the New York Bar Association to discuss divorce law and religious and domestic attitudes depicted in the novels of Anthony Trollope, whose books are famous for their accurate and vivid portrayals of society in Victorian England. The lecture, delivered by Valentine Cunningham of Oxford University, “He Knew He Was Right: Family Law in Trollope and Victorian Fiction,” was also an occasion to honor Adjunct Prof. Stanley Plesent on the establishment of the Stanley and Gloria Plesent Seminars in Family Law at Cardozo.

Stanley and Gloria Plesent with Prof. Monroe Price (right).
Thirteen Professors Visit During 2001–02

A record number of visiting faculty from around the nation and Israel will bring new faces to the Law School for 2001–02. Both Uriel Procaccia and Barton Beebe, who visited last year and were featured in the previous issue of Cardozo Life, will return in the fall semester. Professor Procaccia will teach Corporations, and Law and Culture; Professor Beebe will teach Trademarks and Advanced Trademarks.

Also joining Cardozo for the fall term is Gerald Gunther, William Nelson Cromwell Professor of Law, emeritus, from Stanford Law School, where he has taught since 1962. His areas of interest are constitutional law, federal jurisdiction, and legal history. He is author of several books, including the leading constitutional law casebook and an award-winning biography of Judge Learned Hand, for whom he clerked from 1953 to 1954. A year later, he also clerked for Chief Justice Earl Warren. Professor Gunther was an associate at Cleary, Gottlieb, Friendly and Hamilton for three years and then was a professor at Columbia University for six years. He was a Guggenheim Fellow and an NEH Senior Fellow, and is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has been a visiting professor at many universities in this country and in China, Austria, Ghana, and Israel. Professor Gunther holds an A.B. from Brooklyn College, an M.A. from Columbia University, and an LL.B. from Harvard University. He will teach Constitutional Law.

Martin Stone is professor of law and associate professor of philosophy at Duke University and will visit for the full year. He holds a B.A. summa cum laude from Brandeis University, a J.D. from Yale University, a B.Phil. from University of Oxford, and a Ph.D. in philosophy from Harvard University. He also has a background in music and studied piano at the California Institute of the Arts and the Tanglewood Music Festival. Professor Stone has received numerous academic fellowships and honors throughout his career, including the George Plimpton Adams Prize from Harvard University. His teaching interests include torts, jurisprudence, philosophy
of law, criminal law, contracts, and moral and political philosophy. He speaks frequently on philosophy and legal theory and publishes extensively on these subjects as well. At Cardozo, he will teach Torts, Elements, and Jurisprudence.

Janet Dolgin, the Maurice A. Deane Distinguished Professor of Constitutional Law at Hofstra University School of Law, is an anthropologist as well as a lawyer. Since joining the Hofstra faculty in 1984, she has written widely on the transformation of the American family and of American family law. Her most recent book, *Defining the Family* (NYU Press, 1997), reviews the law's response to surrogacy and reproductive technology to analyze the shifting meaning of the American family. She also writes about the implications of new genetics. Previously, she taught anthropology at Columbia University and The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and has published books and articles on the subject. She holds a B.A. from Barnard College, an M.A. and Ph.D. from Princeton University, and a J.D. from Yale University. After graduating from law school, Professor Dolgin practiced at Davis Polk & Wardwell. She lectured as a Fulbright Scholar in Israel and was a visiting professor at Cornell University. In the fall, she will teach Family Law and Child, Parent & State; in the spring, Constitutional Law and Reproductive Technologies.

Aviva Orenstein is visiting from Indiana University School of Law—Bloomington. After graduating with an A.B. and J.D. from Cornell University, she clerked for Hon. Edward R. Becker, US Court of Appeals, Third Circuit. Professor Orenstein writes and teaches in the area of evidence, legal profession, and children and the law, and is coauthoring the hearsay exceptions volume of the evidence treatise *The New Wigmore*. At Indiana, she founded the Children and the Law Discussion Group and coordinates Outreach for Legal Literacy. She also participates in the Bloomington Court-Appointed Special Advocate Program for abused and neglected children and serves on the board of the Victim-Offender Reconciliation Project. She will teach Evidence and Civil Procedure in the fall and Professional Responsibility in the spring.

Oren Gross is a professor at Tel Aviv University, where he teaches international law, international business transactions, and international trade law. At Cardozo for the full year, he will teach International Business Transactions, Law of Cyberspace, and Contracts. He holds an LL.B. from Tel Aviv University and an LL.M. and an S.J.D. from Harvard University. He was senior legal advisory officer for the Israeli Defense Forces and Ministry of Defense from 1986 to 1991. Professor Gross was an associate for one year at Sullivan & Cromwell, a Guberman Fellow at Brandeis University, and a Fulbright Scholar at Harvard. He frequently writes and lectures about human rights and international law.

Another six professors will visit Cardozo during the spring semester only: Stephen J. Morse, University of Pennsylvania Law School; Richard Delgado, University of Colorado Law School; Mark Movsesian, Hofstra University Law School; Lewis H. LaRue, Washington and Lee Law School; Jeffrey Haas, New York Law School; and Hal Abramson, Touro Law School.

**PROFESSIONAL HONORS**


Scott Shapiro was awarded the Gregory Kavka award by the American Philosophical Association. The Kavka award is presented every two years for the best published article in political philosophy. The essay for which he received the prize, "On Hart's Way Out," was published in *Legal Theory* in 1998 and has since been reprinted several times. In March, he presented this paper in San Francisco at the American Philosophical Association, Pacific Division. In January, he gave a paper entitled "Authority" at the American Association of Law Schools, Section on Jurisprudence, and in May gave one entitled "Ulysses Unbound" at a conference on Deliberation and Reason at Bowling Green State University in Ohio.

At a farewell party for Dean Paul Verkuil, Cardozo Board Member Thomas H. Lee announced that when the dean steps down, Mr. Lee would like the chair in public law that he has endowed to be renamed the Paul R. Verkuil Chair in Public Law.
Paris Baldacci was a discussion leader at the annual American Association of Law Schools Clinical Legal Education Conference in Montreal. He conducted an annual training for Legal Services of New York (LSNY) on apartment succession rights of nontraditional family members, which was attended by over 50 attorneys from legal services offices throughout New York. LSNY published his training materials in booklet form as part of its Continuing Legal Education series. He presented the training again for the Volunteer Lawyers Program of the Civil Court of the City of New York.

Lester Brickman was the keynote speaker in April at the Minnesota State Bar Association’s Business Law Institute, where his subject was “The Role of Financial Self-Interest in the Governance and Operation of the Legal Profession and its Effect on Society.” Earlier in the spring, he spoke on “Lawyer Abuse of Mass Tort and Other Aggregative Mechanisms” at The William and Mary School of Law conference on “Toxic Torts: Issues of Mass Litigation, Case Management, and Ethics.”

Malvina Halberstam continued to speak out on Israeli-Arab conflicts, appearing on Israel Update, a cable television program, and presenting a mini-course at the Fifth Avenue Synagogue.

Kyron Huigens delivered two papers last winter at the University of North Carolina Law School: “Solving the Apprendi Puzzle,” and “Law, Economics, and the Skeleton of Value Fallacy.” A paper on the latter subject was

Rosenfeld: Sleepless on Sabbatical

After working for years in the relatively small field of comparative constitutional law, Michel Rosenfeld, who is president of the International Association of Constitutional Law (IACL), spent his sabbatical year finding that the field is growing and flourishing, not only in Europe, where it has been stronger than in the United States, but statewide and even in non-Western countries such as China. For two weeks, he traveled and lectured in China, visiting Shanghai, Beijing, and Sian and was fascinated to see that there was a growing Western-style society and a great interest in the field, especially among younger people who are trying to effect governmental changes. He said, “I was surprised at the very open discussions and that certain members of the audience criticized the Chinese government in front of their own officials.” At Remnin University Law School in Beijing, he was presented with the honorary title of Guest Professor.

Rosenfeld also garnered another honor: he was appointed editor-in-chief of the International Journal of Constitutional Law, a faculty-run journal published by Oxford University Press and sponsored by the NYU Global Law School Program, which will begin publication in 2002. Coincidentally, last year was also the 20th anniversary of the founding of IACL, which was recognized at a Paris roundtable at which he presided and was a speaker.

He lectured and was a panelist and commentator at many international conferences, traveling to Aix-en-Provence, Montpellier, Nancy, Rennes, and Paris, France; Budapest, Hungary; Barcelona and Madrid, Spain; Sao Paulo, Brazil; and Palermo, Italy. Nationally, he spoke at conferences held at NYU, Harvard, Dartmouth, and University of Maryland Law School. He even returned to Cardozo at one point to speak at the Faculty Speakers Series on “Reconstructing Constitutional Quality.”

Larry Cunningham (right) signed copies of his book *How to Think Like Benjamin Graham and Invest Like Warren Buffett* (McGraw-Hill) for Jack Bogle, founder of Vanguard. A student looks on.


Richard Weisberg (right) was among the many well-wishers at the reception marking the publication of *Weimar: A Jurisprudence of Crisis* (University of California Press) by Arthur Jacobson (left) and Bernhard Schlink of Humboldt Universität zu Berlin.

At the request of the State Department, Malvina Halberstam discussed the International Criminal Court with the foreign policy delegation, a group of foreign diplomats and media representatives, when they visited in February.

Published in the *California Law Review*, while the former will be published in the *Georgetown Law Journal* at the end of the year.

Arthur Jacobson and Michel Rosenfeld are editing a new book on Election 2000, which will be published by the University of California Press.

Monroe Price's book *Television, Public Sphere and National Identity* was published in Russian. In June, he gave a paper, “National Responses to Media Globalization: Toward an Analytic Framework,” at the Institute for Advanced Study, in Princeton, NJ, where he spent the year as a visiting fellow. His publication *Enabling Environment for a Free and Independent Media* (with Peter Krug) is being translated into Albanian, Serbo-Croatian, Russian, Spanish, and French and will be distributed by USAID.

David Rudenstine gave the 10th annual Helen Buchanan Seeger Lecture, sponsored by the Center for Hellenic Studies, Princeton University. His topic was “Who Owns the Past? Greece, England, Lord Elgin and the Parthenon Sculptures.” While at Princeton, where he spent the year as a visiting fellow, he also commented on a paper presented at the Princeton Law and Public Affairs seminar. His paper was entitled: “Civic Virtue, the Supreme Court and the Limits of Sociology: A Brief Comment...”


Paul Shupack served as the consultant to the New York Law Revision Commission on its report to the New York Legislature on UCC Article 9. He was chair of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York's intercommittee working group, preparing that organization's report on UCC Article 9. He was appointed the American Law Institute's representative to the drafting committee charged with revising UCC Articles 3, 4, and 4A.

Peter Tillers was appointed visiting professor of law at Harvard Law School for the spring semester of 2002. He will teach Evidence and Fact Investigation. In the spring, he was a panelist at a workshop on "Artificial Intelligence and Legal Evidence," held in St. Louis in conjunction with the Eighth International Conference on Artificial Intelligence and Law. He inaugurated the workshop proceedings with an overview of the subject from a "jurisprudential perspective." He also spoke at a National Research Council Workshop in Washington, D.C. on "Science, Evidence, and Inference in Education."

Richard Weisberg was a distinguished guest speaker at the Anti-Defamation League symposium on the role of lawyers and judges in the Holocaust, held in Los Angeles. He spoke on "Vichy Law and the Holocaust in France." He was also a featured speaker at a special symposium held by the National Actors Theatre and American Society for Yad Vashem following a performance of the Broadway production of Judgment at Nuremberg.

Ellen Yaroshefsky spent the summer working with Bruce Green of Fordham's Louis Stein Ethics Center on an ethics manual for legal services lawyers and editing a book with Julie Blackman, Battered Women: 25 Years of Reflection.

She and Barry Scheck gave a presentation on "Wrongful Convictions: Causes and Remedies" at the AALS Clinical Teachers Conference.

NIETZSCHE COMES OF AGE IN AMERICA

Peter Goodrich, Professor of Law

There is an apocryphal story associated with James Hogg, a nineteenth-century Scottish man of letters, that captures some of the excitement of Nietzsche's reception among his European contemporaries. Hogg grew up in rural Scotland and began his working life as a shepherd. He acquired a taste for books while working for a landowning novelist, but had little time for literary pursuits. One of his tasks as a shepherd was to take his sheep to market in Edinburgh. On one such occasion, he sold his flock and then purchased a copy of Nietzsche's newly published Thus Spoke Zarathustra. He took the book back to his lodgings and read it overnight in one uninterrupted sitting. The next day, abandoning his career as a shepherd forever, he set out on foot for London. He walked the 450 miles to the British capital and there embarked upon a successful career as a novelist and poet.

It is possible to fall in love with a book. Nietzsche once asked the question, “Of what use is a book that does not lead beyond all books?” He meant it was possible for books to change lives; a book could influence a lifestyle or become a visceral part of how a reader lives, thinks, and acts. For such to be possible, readers had to be attentive, open, and ethical in the sense of embodying the ideas that they encountered. Like James Hogg, readers had to experience the excitement of ideas and had to be prepared to engage actively in overthrowing their history or biography and its various filiations. Most were not, and are not, such good or attentive readers. Nietzsche himself predicted that it would be a century or more before his works acquired an audience patient and thoughtful enough to understand the radicalism, the poetry, and particularly the orientation of his thought—not to the past but the future.

Nietzsche wrote in the future tense about a being and a community that were yet to come. The future, however, has not always been kind to his ideas. Adopting a very loose set of stereotypes, the English saw him as a threat to the faith, as a heretic and a challenge to the monarchical order of common law. The French flirted with his aesthetic theory but took his philosophy less than seriously, while in Germany fascism made brief use of his ideas of racial purity, a future aristocracy, and a higher order of being that was yet to come. His most serious reception was in Scandinavia where the bleakness of his metaphysics was appealing and where, appropriately enough, his death mask came to rest in Stockholm. More recently, feminists have rightly attacked Nietzsche's misogyny, and liberals have worried about his scorn for the hitherto-existing forms of democracy and law. Particularly in the legal academy in the United States, his work has been inaccurately dismissed as a source of...
nihilism or as a threat to belief in law. His work has been received in the main negatively. A law professor, Edgar Bodenheimer, even thought it worthwhile to write a book disproving nihilism by arguing that ‘in sum’ law has done more good than harm. The excitement of Nietzsche’s work, his radically positive view of the future and of our abilities as future readers, has yet to be embraced.

Nietzsche died in 1900. A century on, as he foresaw, it is time to look to the future of his ideas and so address their contemporary relevance. For sure, Nietzsche was a threat. Zaratustra announced the death of God and smashed the commandments, the tables of the law. Elsewhere in his writings, Nietzsche argued that truth was a metaphor distinguished only by the fact that we had forgotten that it was a metaphor. He argued that European culture, and particularly the Pauline creed, was antihumanist, repressive of both sensuality and pleasure, and profoundly nihilistic. He wished, in other words, to overturn the law, to rethink it from a materialist or even hedonistic perspective. He wanted to wake the lawyers up and at the same time arouse their slumbering cousins, the scholars or philologists who spelled out and uselessly preserved the sources but not the inspirations of the law.

Where better than in the legal academy to return to the questions that Nietzsche posed to scholars as lawyers, and lawyers as scholars? Where better than the United States—Europe without brakes—to address the future tense of his work?

Nietzsche was not a nihilist. In The Will to Power, he described a certain nihilism, a life-denying quality, a hostility to the body and to pleasure that was intrinsic to St. Paul’s interpretation of Christian doctrine. In Nietzsche’s account, nihilism was a stage in the trajectory of metaphysics. With the slow realization and incorporation of the death of God, it would become possible to move beyond nihilism towards an affirmation of the body and an attention to the pleasures, rhythms, tones, and modulations of a ‘this-worldly’ existence. Nietzsche’s nihilism was specific and temporary. It smashed the idols of a paternity and law that had outlived their geographical and historical sources. By the same token, a Nietzschean reading of positive law is concerned with overthrowing an archaic legalism and methodology in favor not of ending the law but of knowing it better.

If the anecdote about James Hogg shows that reading Zaratustra can change a life, the contemporary scholarly reconsideration can show that reading Nietzsche can potentially inspire people to rewrite the law. Perhaps uniquely, Nietzsche offers an anthropology of legalism and of lawyers. In the future tense, he wanted to know what colors law will add to existence. He wanted to know how laws attach to places, characters, and peoples. Most of all, he was keen to move beyond a legal scholarship based upon emulation, repetition, and the closure of imagination, towards new laws or law tables for the community yet to come.

Just as Nietzsche argued that an understanding of the classics required “a head for the symbolic,” an understanding of law requires an appreciation of law as a form of life, as an embodied practice, an ethic or, in Nietzsche’s idiom, aesthetic and lifestyle. In the end (and here James Hogg’s abandonment of his earlier life is perhaps too extreme an emblem) Nietzsche does not recommend giving up or abandoning the law. His work may offer criticism of the archaic tone and backward-looking style of much legal practice, but his thesis is that we need to understand the law better so as to write it anew.

EDITOR’S NOTE: Professor Goodrich and Cardozo Law Review have organized a two-day conference “Nietzsche and Legal Theory” that will be held at Cardozo October 14–15, 2001. For more information call 212-790-0324 or e-mail: jadynss@mindspring.com.
As Cardozo begins its 25th anniversary year, the Law School is in the midst of a multi-year, multifacility renovation and expansion.

Yeshiva University’s Brookdale Center has been home to the Law School since Cardozo’s founding in 1976. At the end of the 1990s, the Cardozo Board and administration, working with the University administration, developed a major capital improvement plan, which has been in process since 1998. First, the School acquired housing for approximately 130 students and purchased an additional two floors—making a total of 11 floors—at the Brookdale Center. Then, through a careful sequencing of projects, the renovation, redecorating, and upgrading of all the facilities began. Progress has been swift, with little disruption to students and classes as 55 Fifth Avenue undergoes a transformation, which includes technological enhancements and new heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems.

The University is working with two major architectural firms—Davis Brody Bond and Schuman Lichtenstein Claman Efron—under the guidance of a Cardozo Board committee chaired first by Sheldon Solow and now by Stephen Siegel, both of whom are major figures in New York real estate.

The centerpiece of the renovation is a larger and reconfigured first floor, which will include a new Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, a larger lobby, a new facade, and a 59-seat seminar room. Work on the first floor began in the summer of 2001 and should be completed before the beginning of the 2002 academic year. Davis Brody Bond has designed this floor and supplied the renderings that follow. The financing for the capital project will in part be raised through Cardozo’s $25 million capital campaign, which was announced in spring 2001.
Cardozo's lobby will grow to accommodate the space that is now rented by Metro Drugs, which is moving in October. The main entrance to the Law School will move towards 12th Street. New windows will be placed on the first and second floors of the building, both on Fifth Avenue and 12th Street.

According to Lewis Davis of Davis Brody Bond, the design will "provide the school with a strong academic identity, a sense of university life, and a welcoming public space." The name of the school will be carved into the exterior stone pediment that separates the 1st and 2nd floors.
The new, grand lobby space will surround a circular Jacob Burns Moot Court Room that will physically become the heart of the Law School. A ramp will lead to the Court Room entrance. It has been designed as a campus center, a quadrangle for an urban building. The lobby space will have flexible seating that encourages an interchange of ideas and can accommodate up to 160 people at banquets and hundreds at receptions.

Over the course of the project, classrooms are being renovated and updated, as are the ventilation and air conditioning systems for each floor. Six lecture halls have now been fitted with new chairs, desk tops with electrical outlets for laptops, and other technological enhancements, including video conferencing equipment.
The central “eye” is the new Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, which measures in excess of 4,000 square feet. It will function as a classroom/lecture hall with tiered fixed-desk seating to accommodate 150 students. For larger assemblies, additional seating can be added to accommodate as many as 250, the approximate size of an entering class of students. The front of the room is designed to accommodate a judge’s bench, witness stand, attorney tables and a 12-person jury box. A control room will accommodate audio and visual equipment for four remotely controlled courtroom cameras, video monitors, and video teleconferencing and post-production equipment. A 59-seat seminar room will be added to the lobby level, in the space previously occupied by student lockers.
The Law School has grown and been consolidated onto 11 contiguous floors, giving its vertical campus an orderly layout and making floors accessible by stairs and elevators. To accomplish this, the University first purchased and renovated the 11th floor of the Brookdale Center, which now accommodates the Law School's clinics, the admissions office, and the Center for Professional Development. Then, it took over the 9th floor, which has been renovated to increase the size of the library and to provide offices for faculty and student journals. The library space houses additional book stacks and 10 new comfortable student study rooms and areas. An interior staircase leads to the three other floors of the library. The 9th floor will be fully open in fall 2001. The 10th floor, which is home to the dean's office, student services including financial aid and the registrar, public relations, and development, was renovated during the spring and summer and will be reoccupied in the fall.

As Cardozo grew to accommodate its growing roster of faculty, larger curriculum, and new programs, it was decided that housing was also needed, especially for first-year students. In 1998, YU purchased the majority of shares in a co-op building located less than a block from the Cardozo campus. Today the Law School is able to offer housing on one of the most attractive residential streets in Manhattan to approximately 130 students each year. As a result, students from across the country find it easier to attend Cardozo and no longer have to tackle New York's residential housing maze.
Enjoying the Jobs of Their Lives:

ALUMNI ON THE BENCH

Jeff Storey '01

Many of Cardozo's graduates are making a significant impact on society as interpreters of the law. Considering that Cardozo is such a young school, there are a remarkable number of alumni sitting as judges in Housing Court, the Civil Court, Family and County Court, the Appellate Division of state Supreme Court, and federal Immigration Court.

They are appointed or elected and come to these positions with solid legal training, superior research and writing ability, and with "judicial temperament" and "people skills." Among the judges from Cardozo there are those who encourage litigants to settle disputes in ways that provide a measure of justice to both sides and those who act as gatekeepers for busy courts, determining which issues should go to the jury. Some decide whether foreign nationals should be allowed to enter the United States or forced to leave the country. Others shield children from neglect and abuse and work to ensure that defendants receive the process that is their due. All feel they have the jobs of their lives.

IN A MANHATTAN EXHIBIT SHOWCASING WOMEN LAWYERS, THERE IS A photo of Immigration Judge Annette Elstein swearing in her daughter Sandra J. Feuerstein '79 as a justice of the state Supreme Court. They are thought to be the first mother-daughter judicial team in the nation.

The fact that women could become attorneys never seemed unusual to Feuerstein. After all, her mother worked at Legal Aid for more than 30 years before becoming an immigration judge. However, Feuerstein never
gave much thought to becoming a lawyer when she was growing up. After graduating from college, she married, moved to Long Island, and taught school for six years. She stayed home while her children were young.

When their two sons were five and six years old, Feuerstein’s husband, who also is an attorney, asked her what she planned to do when the children started school. He showed her an advertisement for a new law school Yeshiva University was starting. Feuerstein joined Cardozo’s first graduating class and now is its highest-ranking judicial alumna.

Feuerstein loved law school from the moment she started, although some adjustments were necessary. She recalls sitting at the kitchen table for seven hours, reading and rereading her first Property assignment. She eventually unlocked the legal code, however, graduating with honors. And she was inspired by professors like Malvina Halberstam, “a most brilliant person,” from whom she took Criminal Procedure and several other courses. Feuerstein herself is the co-author of a treatise on New York criminal practice.

The hardest part of going to law school was the guilt she felt about spending so much time away from her family. In retrospect, “it was probably a wonderful thing I did for them,” she says. “It gave them an understanding of how hard you have to work to achieve your goals.”

Feuerstein, who always knew she wanted to go into government, was hired as a law clerk for the justices in Nassau County Supreme Court and then as a matrimonial referee, and then as a law clerk to the administrative judge. Meanwhile, she had become politically active in her community. She was elected to the District Court as a Republican and served from 1987 to 1993. She was elected a state Supreme Court Justice in 1993 and appointed to the Appellate Division in the Second Department in 1999, the first woman from the 10th judicial district.

As a District Court judge, Feuerstein was close to litigants, giving her “this tremendous feeling” that she was accomplishing something on a one-to-one basis.

She liked the give-and-take of trials in the Supreme Court—she had loved Evidence in law school—and was gratified that jurors took their role so seriously. Even though she has moved up to the Appellate Division, she would like to preside over a trial from time to time.

“After a while, I fear that you lose your perspective about what it’s like to be a trial judge and a practicing attorney,” she says. “I don’t want that to happen.”

The Appellate Division courthouse is located in Brooklyn. Feuerstein and her colleagues—including the justice she worked for as a law clerk—review lower court decisions in all kinds of cases that originate in a geographic region stretching from the Hudson Valley to Long Island. The court has a heavy caseload, and justices must comb through precedents and written records.

“We are reading day and night, seven days a week,” Feuerstein says. “Thank goodness for the computer.” It allows her to do legal research at home.

Feuerstein is sometimes frustrated by lawyers who do not argue their cases in person. She advises attorneys who do appear not to waste time with opening statements. “We’re a hot bench,” Feuerstein says. “We’re not a jury. We know your case pretty, pretty well.”

She is concerned that the reputation of the courts in general has suffered from attorneys who are not polite to their adversaries. Also, their dignity has been compromised by the inaccurate portrayal of judges on television. Feuerstein is appalled that the judges of daytime television shows spend so much of their time “screaming at everybody.” She says that young people should be taught that the law “can be used but also can be abused.”
CIVIL COURT JUDGE MARTIN SHULMAN '81 SAYS HE IS IN "the service business."

The judge's customers, the litigants who appear before him, want a disposition of their cases. He tries to maximize what he can do for each one. Litigants may not be totally happy—after all, the customers are not always right in this arena—but they do receive due process and the opportunity to be heard on something that matters a great deal to them.

In short, "you're performing justice," Shulman says.

Frequently, the court's service is to broker a compromise that avoids needless expense and gives the parties a piece of what they want.

Some judges are known as scholars. Others are regarded as excellent trial managers. In fact, a good judge has to do many things well, and Shulman says his performance demonstrates the needed versatility. However, working with litigants is his strong suit. "I'm told that I am very good at settling cases," he says.

Shulman, who is also a graduate of Yeshiva College, says that his decision to become a lawyer was a natural progression from the Talmudic education he received. His personal and academic life "constantly involved an application of law." His religion makes him sensitive to moral issues, although it does not water down his obligation to be impartial.

At Cardozo, he received "a very good legal education" from professors who made dry courses very exciting and "forced you to think." After graduation, he honed his skills as an advocate, first working in the public sector and then for a private firm. He worked hard for his clients but sometimes found himself telling colleagues, "I think we're wrong." He eventually decided that his personality was more suited to disposing of cases than for advocacy.

Shulman, who has four daughters and is active in community affairs, also grew tired of the unpredictable and lengthy hours of private practice. "I had no life," he says. The judge still works from around 8 a.m. to 7 p.m., but now the stress comes from making the right decision.

In 1994, Shulman, a Democrat, was elected to a 10-year term in the New York City Civil Court. He was appointed an acting New York State Supreme Court Justice in 1999 and supervising judge of the 13-judge Manhattan Civil Court early this year. He did not regard his selection as a judge as the pinnacle of his career, but as an extension of his previous career.

Shulman says that judges must have a good temperament, the ability to listen carefully, and good people skills. As he told the New York Law Journal, "I like attorneys who are not 'form over substance' oriented and are open-minded and pragmatic about resolving disputes. I dislike attorneys who are arrogant and ill-humored."

In brokering a settlement, Shulman familiarizes himself with the issues of the case before him and tries to focus quickly on what the parties are seeking. As a go-between, he follows a few simple rules: Never recommend a particular disposition, never betray a confidence, and never force a side to bid against themselves.

"It's a dance. Sometimes a dance works quickly. Sometimes it takes a little longer.... When it's settled, it's rewarding," he says.
IMMIGRATION JUDGE NOEL ANNE FERRIS ’80 WON’T EVER forget the man from Albania who recently appeared in her small courtroom to seek asylum in the United States.

He was about the same age as the judge, 50, but he looked like he was in his late 70s. However, his deteriorating physical condition was not caused by political persecution. Instead, it stemmed from working for decades as a coal miner in a poor country.

That did not meet any of the narrow grounds Congress has approved for political asylum. Humanitarian concerns are not enough to admit all foreign nationals who seek refuge in the United States. “I could not find a way of granting that case,” Ferris said of the Albanian.

Ferris has worked as a judge in Manhattan’s Immigration Court for seven years. The court is part of the United States Justice Department, but it is independent of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Ferris and her colleagues interpret a body of law that is “one step worse” than the infamously complex Internal Revenue Code. Two other Cardozo graduates also work as immigration judges in Manhattan: Sarah Burr ’80 and Matthew Adrian ’87.

“This is a real court,” says Ferris, who wears a black robe when she is sitting. Judges are presiding “almost all the time,” so there is little time for research or reflection. They ask questions and are expected to make oral rulings. However, there is no clerk and no stenographer. The proceedings are recorded on a tape recorder operated by the judge.

At the hearings, “everybody has a different story to tell.” This variety helps keep the work “fresh and interesting;” Ferris expects to spend the rest of her career on the court. The stories have also given her a unique perspective on current international affairs. The testimony has convinced her that “it is shocking and immoral” to ignore human rights abuses around the world. “We have a responsibility to prevent people from murdering each other.”

Ferris was one of many students at Cardozo seeking a second career. She had worked as an assistant to the fashion director of B. Altman for four years after graduating from college. She enrolled in law school because she wanted to work as the administrator of a charity and was tired of being asked how fast she typed. At first, she was a little scared, but was stimulated and challenged by “an incredible faculty” of professors like Telford Taylor, Stewart Sterk, and Peter Lushing. Within two weeks, Ferris discovered that she loved litigation.

The Law School did not teach Immigration Law when Ferris was a student. She took up the field later because she wanted to work for the United States Attorney’s Office, and that’s where the opening was. After leaving the office, she practiced immigration law at a private firm before being appointed an immigration judge.

Last year, a California newspaper rated Ferris the eighth toughest of more than 200 immigration judges in granting asylum requests. Ferris says that such comparisons ignore differences among immigration courts. The Manhattan branch is the busiest in the nation, draws petitioners from an unusually large number of coun-

Noel Anne Ferris ’80
tries, and has a large asylum caseload. It calls on interpreters who speak more than 60 languages. In a given week, Ferris may hear cases from nine or more countries. Chinese and Albanians are the most common petitioners, but on a single day recently, Ferris heard cases involving nationals of both Outer and Inner Mongolia.

Attempts at fraud are common, and Ferris works hard to detect it. “I take my oath of office very seriously,” she says. However, she cannot blame people who have had “awful lives” and try to get into the United States. “There’s nothing so wonderful as being able to tell people they can stay here for the rest of their lives, especially when terrible things have happened to them in their home countries.”

Waiting for her cases to be called as a federal defender, Dianne T. Renwick ’86 used to pass the time pondering “what the judge should do” in response to the various legal issues before the court. “Not only was I analyzing the judges’ decisions, but I was enjoying the process,” she says. When she got the opportunity, Renwick was delighted to make the judicial calls for real.

Renwick, born and raised in the Bronx, says she enrolled in law school because “I was always interested in fairness, in civil rights and human rights and law seemed like the perfect avenue through which to pursue these interests.” She was impressed by what Cardozo had achieved in a short period of time and by the faculty, but says, “I don’t think I appreciated the Socratic method as much then as I do now.”

She participated in the law school’s Criminal Appeals Clinic and the Criminal Law Clinic, experiences that she found rewarding, if a little intimidating at times. “I enjoyed exploring what the work of a lawyer entailed,” she says. However, becoming a judge was not in the forefront of her mind. “There was too much I felt I needed to accomplish. At that time, becoming a good lawyer was my primary goal.”

After law school, Renwick worked in the Bronx office of the Legal Aid Society for two and a half years. She then spent eight years in Brooklyn as a trial attorney in the Society’s Federal Defender Division, representing clients charged with drug importation and other major federal offenses in the United States District Court for the Eastern District. “I loved the work. It was challenging and stimulating,” she says, adding that “even now I sometimes miss the excitement of trying cases. However, I do not miss the long hours during trials or the time away from my family.”

In March 1997, she was appointed a Housing Court judge. Less than a year later, she was elected to the Civil Court. She would like to someday move on and become a justice of the State Supreme Court, but says, “Being a judge is a constant learning experience and I’m still learning.”

Renwick, who is 40, was the youngest African-American woman elected to the Civil Court in Bronx County. Civil Court judges handle a broad range of issues that she finds very interesting. “You have an opportunity to really see the community and assist people,” she says. A Bronx criminal court judgeship was not an option because Renwick is married to Robert Johnson, the Bronx County District Attorney. Although she could have sat in another borough, she preferred to remain close to her two young children.
Among the most important qualities for a judge is "patience," Renwick says. The Civil Court sometimes is called the "People's Court" because litigants use its Small Claims Court to press their claims without the assistance of counsel. This is gratifying to Renwick, who finds that "people want someone to listen to their case." She continues, "Not surprisingly, they feel good when the judge and court personnel treat them with respect."

**THE REACTION OF MERYL BERKOWITZ TO THE QUESTION was what you might expect from a veteran trial attorney. "I screamed out 'objection'" says Berkowitz '81.** But Berkowitz was not acting as one of the lawyers in the case. She was the judge.

"I guess the objection is sustained," one of the lawyers noted wryly.

Berkowitz's momentary disorientation was understandable. In 1999, she was one of the first Democratic candidates in 60 years to be elected a county judge in Nassau County, a Republican stronghold until the collapse of the county's finances. (David Gross '87 was elected a District Court judge in the same election. Dana Mitchell Jaffe '86, also a Nassau County District Court judge, was elected in 1996.)

When the Democrats approached her to run, the first reaction of the previously nonpolitical Berkowitz was, "Why should I do that? I can't win." She was more than surprised by her victory. "I was shocked."

Berkowitz grew up on the South Shore of Long Island, only four miles from where she now lives. At Cardozo, she signed up for what was then the recently established Criminal Law Clinic, an experience that helped get her a job at Nassau County Legal Aid, where she worked for 16 years, rising to a supervisor's position. With three young daughters at home, she eventually left the agency and was in private practice when she ran for judge.

Many judges come from a background as prosecutors, but Berkowitz said that defense attorneys also make good judges. For one thing, after years of dealing with defendants, "I know all the stories." More important, as a defense attorney, "you try very hard to be fair," she says.

Ironically, given her professional background, Berkowitz initially was not assigned to hear criminal cases. With crime rates falling recently, there is a greater need for judges in the civil arena. Berkowitz found herself presiding over accident and divorce cases as an acting state Supreme Court justice. Her cases have called into play...
other aspects of her experience. "Anybody who is married can identify with the problems in a marriage," she says. It has been an advantage to work with people who haven't already formed an opinion of her. "I started out my career as a judge in front of people who didn't know me as a lawyer."

All in all, "it's been a real learning experience." She wishes that "every lawyer could sit on the bench and watch things from that vantage point."

Berkowitz, who was elected for a 10-year term, adds, "I'd like to have this job for a very long time."

FAMILY COURT JUDGE JANE PEARL '87 sat behind a vase brimming over with purple flowers and listened as the attorney for a mother with a temper said she did not want to go to anger management therapy. "My client doesn't want to go to any more programs," the attorney said.

Pearl said that the woman could attend family counseling. The counselor would decide whether any additional therapy was needed to repair the woman's relationship with her daughter.

The Cardozo graduate has been deciding such issues since she was appointed last year as one of a dozen New York City Family Court judges in the Bronx. Her principal role is to hear cases involving the abuse and neglect of children. The work "interests me in ways that are both legal and deeply emotional," she says.

Pearl seeks to marshal the resources of the legal and the therapeutic communities in a pro-active, yet flexible effort to protect children and preserve families. Outside her small courtroom, dozens of adults and children mill around a large, noisy waiting room, waiting their turn to appear before Pearl and her colleagues.

Some judges are demoralized by the confusion and what they regard as the futility of their efforts. Pearl says that it is important to guard against judicial burnout, but "it is possible to judge without being judgmental." She says she has no plans to use her current position as a stepping-stone to another judgeship. "I cannot think of any job that I would like more," she says.

Pearl came to Cardozo already interested in family and juvenile delinquency issues. She had a doctorate in psychology and thought that a legal degree "would be an excellent addition for helping people." The school seemed sympathetic to people starting a second career, and she was attracted to "the wonderful program in law and literature" taught by Prof. Richard Weisberg.

While at Cardozo, Pearl participated in a summer seminar on judicial ethics that included an internship at Family Court. After graduation, she worked as a law secretary for two years and in the family law department of a private firm before going on maternity leave. She returned to Manhattan Family Court as a hearing examiner and referee before becoming a judge herself.

Pearl says that she does not act as a therapist on the bench, but her psychology training helps her assess the evidence in the cases before her. As a judge, she must pay attention to immediate detail—what's happening in a child's daily life—and to "global constructs"—what needs to happen as the child grows and develops. The court is busy, and Pearl must be very careful that she does not miss something important in a rush to move cases through the system.

Caseload delays cause pain to parents and children, Pearl says, "but you can move cases along in a way that's attentive to the needs of the parties."
Alan Dershowitz Delivers Commencement Address

The Class of 2001 celebrated Cardozo’s 23rd commencement in Avery Fisher Hall of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. Alan Dershowitz, Felix Frankfurter Professor at Harvard Law School, delivered the keynote address, urging graduates to be wary of the treacherous ethical conflicts they will face as lawyers. He asked them to deliberately choose a moral system for guidance.

A festive mood prevailed as 298 men and women received J.D. degrees and 46 received LL.M. degrees.

Many students were honored for distinction in academics and contributions to journals, the community, and various fields of law.

Jocelyn Laura Santo, who was the only member of the class to graduate summa cum laude, received the Louis D. Brandeis Award for best academic record over three years;

LL.M. graduate Andreas Karl Aschenbrenner received the Louis Henkin Award, also for superior scholarship.

Melissa M. Mathis was given the Felix Frankfurter Award for outstanding academic maturity, responsibility, diligence, and judgment; the Samuel Belkin Award for scholastic achievement coupled with exceptional contributions to the Law School was given to Alan Gotthelf.

Several professors were honored as well. The Law School gave Dean Stewart Sterk the Monrad G. Paulsen Award for devoted service to the vitality, ideals, and purposes of legal education. Each year, the graduates select their favorite members of the faculty and administration. Andrew Leftt, SBA president, presented the awards to this year’s winners: Larry Cunningham ’88, Eva Hanks, and Gary Galperin ’80, adjunct professor. Lynn Wishart was recognized for the most outstanding assistance to students. The Anita Walton Award for best administrator was given to Isabel Balson, registrar.
30 Named to Order of the Coif

In a ceremony that took place just before commencement, 30 J.D. students received the Order of the Coif, the legal honor that is bestowed on those who finish in the top 10 percent of the class. Bonnie Steingart ’79, a member of the Cardozo Board of Directors, received an honorary Order of the Coif.

Class of 2001:
Brooke Robyn Bass
Martin Earl Beeler
Karen Bekker
Theresa Marie Bevilacqua
Jennifer Nicole Deitch
David Todd Feuerstein
Aaron Edward Fredrickson
Daniel Steven Gordon
Alan Gotthelf
Adam Keith Grant
Jonathan E. Gross
Daniel Jeremy Hales
Jason Elliot Halper
Steven J. Horowitz
Rachel Brooke Jaffe
Albert N. Lung
Neeli Berger Margolis
Melissa M. Mathis
Julia Louise Mattson
Scott Daniel McCoy
Michelle Monique Miciotto-Kostun
Michael J. Parrish
Scott Jonathan Posner
Dennis Rimkunas
Michael Howard Rogers
Jocelyn Laura Santo
Kara Blair Schissler
Dmitriy Shleymovich
Marc H. Simon
Julie C. Young
Alumni Featured in New York Law Journal

Proud to Practice Personal Injury Law

People always told Chuck Silverstein '84 he would be a good lawyer. It appears that after 17 years of practice he has proved them right. A former musician and bartender, Chuck is now a successful medical malpractice plaintiffs' attorney, with more than a dozen seven-figure settlements and verdicts under his belt. He obtained his first part-time job during law school through the placement office, and after graduation joined the law firm of Kramer Dillof Duffy and Moore, where he became known for such stunts as bringing a piano into a courtroom. Today, after 11 years as a solo practitioner, Chuck has the luxury of choosing his cases carefully, accepting only a few per year.

How does Chuck Silverstein select a case? He says it has to be something significant, either in magnitude, in a point of law, or where some injustice clearly has been done. Chuck has represented some unlikely clients including a heroin abuser and a man who lost his winning lottery ticket, as well as other newsworthy cases that appeared on the cover of the New York Law Journal. Chuck thinks about the negative public image of personal injury attorneys every day. He found that the best response is to establish yourself as a credible attorney and to not accept frivolous cases.

Chuck is clearly proud of the practice he's built, and proud to know that some of his cases have been used as examples at seminars discussing issues such as how to handle liens and the use of expert witnesses. After years of solo practice, Chuck will soon have a partner, Michael Bast, who has been working with him for about seven years.

Chuck reminisces about Cardozo, particularly with regard to his number one status at the old pinball machine and number two status in Ms. Pac Man. He also remembers well a number of faculty members, including Professors Jacobson, Shupack, and Zelinksy. Chuck is a regular participant in Cardozo's ITAP program.

Civil Divorce Drives a Wedge for Client's Get

The world of matrimonial law is anything but routine to Jay Butterman '89, a veteran of numerous controversial cases. Jay, along with his partner and fellow Cardozo graduate Deborah Kahn '83, recently won Gindy v. Gindy, in which a Brooklyn judge ruled that a husband who refused to give his wife a Jewish religious divorce (Get) must provide lifetime support for his ex-wife. The decision, reported on the front page of the New York Law Journal on May 3, has a significant impact on the Orthodox Jewish community. Mr. Gindy will have to provide permanent maintenance payments to his ex-wife despite their short, childless marriage based on the fact that as a member of the Syrian Orthodox Jewish community in Brooklyn, she would never be able to remarry within her community without the Get. Jay hopes that this ruling will help Mrs. Gindy to obtain the Get, since her getting married again is the only way to end the husband's obligations.

Jay has had other newsworthy cases recently, including an important ruling from the New York Court of Appeals involving...
the rights of children born out of wedlock, which was reported a day later in the May 4 New York Law Journal. The law firm Butterman, Kahn & Gardner LLP, which Jay founded in 1991, also handles entertainment law, real estate, general litigation, and business law and has received the highest rating in Martindale-Hubbell.

Jay “really liked law school” and acknowledges Cardozo’s “extraordinary faculty,” especially family law professor Bob Dobvish.

Alumni Team Scores Consumer Victory

Soon after Jeffrey C. Goldberg ’95 joined forces with solo practitioner Jack Sadis to form Sadis & Goldberg LLC, they extended partnerships to Cardozo graduate Ron Geffner ’91 and attorney Douglas Hirsch. Together, they have built a thriving general practice in midtown Manhattan. The full-service law firm recently hired two associates who also are Cardozo graduates: Dennis Hirsch ’97 and Martin Stankiewicz ’00. Ron attributes the firm’s success in part to the Cardozo team who “because of the education they received at Cardozo are, by and large, entrepreneural and think outside the box.”

Sadis & Goldberg’s court victories were featured on the front page of the New York Law Journal twice; both articles highlighted the firm’s litigation department and its zealous advocacy and victories in the area of consumer warranty law.

Alumni Admitted to Supreme Court and Attend a D.C. Reception

On March 27, a group of alumni were admitted to the United States Supreme Court and then enjoyed a session of oral arguments where they could observe the nine justices in action. Prof. Michael Herz, a former Supreme Court clerk, made the motion for the group and shared some inside information about the Supreme Court at a breakfast that morning. Admitted alumni were (from left below) David Baskind ’96, Leslie Berman ’93, Stephanie Gayden ’93, Averlyn Archer ’93, Susan John ’93, Daniel Bernstein ’96, and Wayne Halper ’79 (not pictured).

The evening before the swearing-in, faculty and staff met with alumni at a reception at the law firm of Crowell & Moring, thanks to partner Cliff Elgarten ’79, who is pictured here (center) with Paul Epstein ’85 (left) and Dean Stewart Sterk. Next year, there will be a reception for D.C. metro alumni on March 19, 2002, followed the next day by a Supreme Court Admission. To be placed on the mailing list for either event, please contact Barbara Birch in the Office of Alumni Affairs at 212-790-0293, or by e-mail at birch@ymail.yu.edu. Space is very limited.

AS CARDozo LIkES IT

In February, alumni and friends attended Shakespeare’s As You Like It at the Storm Theatre. The 50-plus attendees filled the small Off-Broadway theater, making it truly a Cardozo event. After the performance, guests attended a wine and cheese reception with the cast. Lawrence Klein ’94 is shown here with Jennifer Piech, who starred in the show and was previously on Broadway in Titanic.
Reunion Celebration


Committees are now forming to help organize your class reunions. Get involved and ensure a successful event for your class. Call 212-790-0293 to join (small time commitment).
Alumni Support Capital Campaign with $100,000 Pledges

Stephen A. Weiss '90 and Cardozo Board member Eric M. Javits launched two prestigious giving societies in October at a well-attended cocktail party hosted by Samuel and Ronnie Heyman and featuring a talk by Prof. Richard Weisberg. Graduates who pledge gifts of $100,000 payable within five years are invited to join 'The Jacob Burns Pillars of Justice Society, named for Cardozo's late chairman of the board. Mr. Weiss and his wife, Debra Weiss '90, were the first to step forward. Others include James Schwalhe '93, Evan Berger '92, and Jonathan Kukin '87, who made an additional pledge to support the Kukin Center for Conflict Resolution.

The Scales of Justice Society is designed for those who want to make a $100,000 gift but desire a more flexible time span to pay it. Mitchel A. Maidman '88 and Adam S. Cottbetter '92 are the first alumni to join this important initiative. (For more information on joining either giving society, please call Debbie Niederhoffer, Director of Development, at 212-790-0288.)

Prof. Richard Weisberg spoke in the home of Ronnie and Samuel Heyman on "Recent Events in Holocaust Restitution Litigation."

Parents Attend Brunch

The first annual Cardozo Parents Day for all J.D. and LL.M. students and their families was held on a snowy January day. After a champagne brunch, guests toured the building and heard about plans for upgrading facilities and then attended miniclasses taught by members of the faculty.

3L Challenge Looks to the Future

The 3L Challenge, inaugurated last year, is a class giving program in which students show their intent to become active alumni by making multiyear pledges to Cardozo. This year, students chose to designate the gift for a broad spectrum of programs, including the library, loan repayment program, Public Interest Summer Stipend, and the Online Journal of Conflict Resolution. The committee, spearheaded by Peggy Sweeney '01, includes members of the class of '01: Catherine Alin, Reuven Falik, Ryon Fleming, Sara Gershuni, Melanie Hayes, Kevin Heller, Rachel Hirschfeld, Alexandra Hochman, Sharon Beth Kristal, Simmi Prasad, Dennis Rimkunas, Lisa Tuntigian, and Rob Zanetti; Class of '02: Cynthia Devasia, Rachel Posner, and Melissa Stewart; and from the Class of '03: Deborah Ginsberg and Brian Kidd, and LL.M. candidates Shakeel Ahmad and Pilar Tbro '02.

David Berg Foundation Supports Public Interest

The newly established David Berg Foundation made a grant of $50,000 to support public interest stipends for Cardozo students. Twenty students have been named David Berg Fellows in Public Interest Law for 2001 and received $2,000 to $3,200, enabling them to take unpaid summer positions.

They worked at such organizations as Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts, US Attorney’s Office for the Eastern District of New York, Asian Pacific American Legal Center, South Brooklyn Legal Services, Foreclosure Prevention Project, Cardozo’s Innocence Project, the Legal Aid Society, and South Brooklyn Legal Services.

The late David Berg served on Cardozo’s Board for 10 years beginning in the early 1980s. During his lifetime Mr. Berg supported numerous educational, cultural, and social nonprofit organizations. The Foundation continues his legacy.

Jeffrey and Ariene Cohan with their daughters, Stacey '02 and Joanna '04.
Class of 1981

Lois Lipton was named the first female president of the Bergen County Bar Association in April. She has a successful law practice in Hackensack, NJ, and also is a prosecutor in Edgewater and Fair Lawn.

Hon. Martin Shulman, supervising judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York, was featured in "Profiles from the Bench" in the New York Law Journal on April 9, 2001.

Class of 1985

Bruce Koffsky, a defense attorney in Weston, CT, won a high-profile murder case in which he defended a suspect in the murder of a 9-year-old boy.

Class of 1986

Stephanie R. Cooper opened a NYC law office in January representing clients in matters of corporate and individual counseling and litigation, with an emphasis on art and entertainment law.

Mary James Courtenay is CEO of Mary's Games, LLC, in Seattle, WA, which released a new board game called Disorder in the Court. The object of the game is for the “lawyer” to be the first to advance through a legal career from college graduation to retirement. Along the way, the “lawyer” must answer humorous questions on law, street smarts, and ethics drawn from real-life court cases.

Mary E. WanderPolo led two workshops on the legal aspects of caring for a loved one who requires long-term custodial care for Caregivers' Connections, a new nonprofit outreach program. Ms. WanderPolo practices elder law at the Verona, NJ, law firm of McElnea & WanderPolo and is vice chair of the Essex County Bar Association's Elder Law Committee.

Class of 1988

Georgeanne Gould Moss joined Prudential Securities as a vice president and financial consultant. She and her mother, Audrey Gould, and her sister, Ellen Gould Baher, make up the successful Gould Group, which manages assets for individuals, corporations, and nonprofit organizations.

Gregg A. Willinger announces the formation of Willinger Talent Agency, Inc. (WTA), representing television news anchors, hosts, and sports and weather anchors across the country.

Class of 1989

Stuart Gold married Leigh Ornstein June 10, 2001, in Connecticut. He is a partner at Gold & Boyarsky in NYC.


Class of 1990

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Class of 1991

Eric Fingerhut is a partner at Buchanan Ingersoll in NYC. Bruce H. Newman joined the firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering in NYC. Previously, he was a senior associate at the firm of Dechert Price & Rhoades.

CORRECTION: ClassActions misidentified Peter Allen Weinmann, who married Amelida Ortiz on September 3, 2000, as from the class of 1986. He is a member of the Class of 1987.

Class of 1992
Melinda Fellner-Bramwit became an associate at the Newark, NJ, law firm of Saiber Schlesinger Satz & Goldstein. She received an LL.M. in taxation from NYU School of Law.

Class of 1993
Stephanie Adler and Jeffrey Regenstreif of Rochester, NY, announce the birth of their daughter, Sydney Adler. She joins a sister, Julia Eleanor. Jeffrey B. Shalek is a partner at the law firm of Gellman Curtis Vento & Horn in Miami, FL. He specializes in litigation and appellate law. Rebecca J. Silberstein is a partner at the NYC law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton. She is a member of the Investment Management Practice Group in the firm’s Corporate Department, advising on leveraged buyout, venture capital, private equity, merchant banking, and other private investment funds.

Ronald A. Spim received his certification in elder law from the ABA-approved National Elder Law Foundation. He is an attorney at Vincent J. Russo and Associates PC in Westbury, CT, and focuses his practice on elder law, estate planning, and real estate.

Class of 1994
Gordon Borvick is vice president of NAI Lawrence Group LLC. He heads the corporate real estate services team. Melissa Feldman and Dean Shalit announce the birth of their second son, Logan Graham. They reside in Encino, CA. Gregg Menell received an M.B.A. degree in May from The Wharton School of Business and is joining Lehman Brothers Investment Banking as a second-year associate in August.

Grad Leads the Way to CLE On-Line
Nathaniel Ginor ’00 is a member of the management team at the e-learning company LawyersEd (www.LawyersEd.com), the largest provider of online continuing legal education. “The LawyersEd goal is to allow lawyers to receive CLE credit at a time that’s convenient, in a subject that’s relevant, while saving time and money,” says Nathaniel. Seminar offerings include traditional selections such as “Jury Selection Techniques” and “Revised UCC Article 9,” and more current topics such as “Discovery and Disclosure of Electronic Mail in Federal Court,” by Cardozo’s own Prof. Charles Yablon. Seminars have been led by other Cardozo faculty members, including Stewart Sterk, Kyron Huigens, David Carlson, Myriam Gilles, Marci Hamilton, and Melanie Leslie.

Class of 1995
Lawrence I. Garbuz is an associate at the Morristown, NJ, law firm Riker, Danzig, Scherer, Hyland & Perretti LLP. He practices in the tax and trusts and estates groups.

Class of 1996
Jennifer Bassuk is senior manager of business development at StarMedia Network, the leading Internet media company targeting Latin America and other Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking markets worldwide. Julie Hyman appeared in the award-winning documentary Who’s Dancin’ Now? that aired on PBS in June. The documentary is about Jacques d’Amboise’s National Dance Institute and highlights students who studied there as children.

BALLSA Reunion Dinner
Alumni returned to the Law School for a special dinner hosted by BALLSA, at which Loretta Lynch, United States Attorney, Eastern District of New York, was the featured speaker. (From left) Amy Vargas ’02, Noel Williams ’87, Arthur Rojas ’93, Andrew Leftt ’01, Adekunle Bankole ’01, Prof. Miriam Gilles, Vivian Walton ’01, and Prof. El Gates.
Class of 1997

Eric Kuperman and his wife, Heidi, WSSW '84 announce the birth of their son, Elyahu Aharon. Michael Likosky is a visiting research fellow at the University of Bonn and is about to complete a D. Phil. in Law at the University of Oxford. He edited a book of essays, *Transnational Legal Processes* that will be published in September and distributed in the US by Northwestern University Press. Ara Mekhjian is an associate in health-care practice at the Columbus, OH, law office of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey LLP. Nathan A. Paul YC '94 is vice president of legal affairs at Lazard Asset Management, a division of Lazard Frères and Co. LLC. Marie A. Ryan is an associate at Reece & Associates in Boston, MA. Previously she was ADR program manager at the International Trademark Association. Melanie Torres worked on and had a small part in the film “3 A.M.” starring Danny Glover and Pam Grier, which aired on Showtime July 1. She is engaged to her business partner, director Lee Davis. They have just sold a story based on Melanie’s life as the daughter of Eddie Torres of the Mambo Kings. Miramax will start production this fall.

Alumni Association Welcomes Graduating Students

On April 25, the Alumni Association welcomed third-year students to the Association with a party that included alumni speakers offering advice about life after law school. Panelists were Jason Goldy '00, associate at Weil Gotshal & Manges; Fay Leoussis ‘79, chief of the tort division, Corporation Counsel for the City of New York; Elana Waksal Posner ‘97, cofounder of iBeauty.com and attorney; and Robert Wallack ‘99, Manhattan assistant district attorney. Other alumni were on hand to mingle with students.

Class of 1998

Arun Chandra published an article on antitrust liability for enforcing a patent procured through fraud in the US, which appeared in the March 19, 2001 issue of *Mealey’s Litigation Report: Intellectual Property*. He is an associate at Morgan & Finnegan LLP. Phillip Tavel is creator of Magi-Nation, a new collectible card game, complete with video games and comic books. Launched in fall 2000, Magi-Nation is the fourth-biggest selling game of its type. Elana Waksal Posner announced her candidacy for NYC Council, to replace council member Kathryn Freed. Elana worked for Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison and founded iBeauty.com, an Internet startup. Leah Warshawsky married Leonard Silverman in Cedarhurst, NY. She is in private practice.

Class of 1999

Richard Chern is an associate at the NYC law firm of Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP. Dina Maslow married Adam Lancer in March. She is an associate at the law firm of Louis Ginsberg PC. Tamar Frunia Silton married Jeremy Epstein in Albany, NY, in March. She is a Manhattan assistant district attorney in the office of the special narcotics prosecutor.

IN MEMORIAM

Harry Langhorne, Jr. ’80 passed away May 26, 2001. He was a criminal justice planner and systems analyst for the City of Philadelphia Department of Criminal Justice Services. Previously, he was a government attorney for New York State.

Letter to the Editor

In Memory of Judy Abrams ’96

Judy Abrams ’96 passed away on December 8, 2000. At Cardozo, Judy pursued her studies with exceptional energy and enthusiasm. She was a member of the *Cardozo Law Review*, an Alexander Fellow in the Chambers of Judge Jack Weinstein of the Eastern District of New York, and a co-winner of the Cardozo-ABA Negotiation Competition. She also was an active member of her Upper West Side community and the Carlbach Synagogue. An inspiration to us all, she showed that we should follow our hopes and aspirations, be involved in our communities, and fight for justice and the rights of children. Judy is survived by her son, Baruch Spier.

—Joel Schmidt ’96
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Cardozo Calendar of 25th Anniversary Events

SEPTEMBER 6
25th Anniversary
Kick-off Party

OCTOBER 14–15
Symposium:
Nietzsche and Legal Theory

OCTOBER 18
Long Island Alumni Reception

OCTOBER 28
Parents Brunch

NOVEMBER 1
Jacob Burns
Ethics Center Lecture:
Justice Richard J. Goldstone
“Lessons From Truth
Commissions and
Criminal Tribunals”

NOVEMBER 15
Conference:
The Joy and Challenges of
Theater Law Practice

NOVEMBER 29
“Reclaiming Jewish Art:
Political, Legal, and
Academic Perspectives”
Museum of Jewish Heritage