From the Classroom to the World
Features

Betting on a Clerkship
How is a clerkship like analytical philosophy? They are both betting games, posits Professor Stein as he looks back at his year-long clerkship with Judge Dolores Sloviter of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit.

BY ED STEIN
ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW

In the Spirit of Cardozo:
The Founding of the Law School
A solid foundation, a pioneering spirit, and students and faculty who believed the future was bright for Yeshiva University's new law school were the elements that came together in Cardozo's first years. A look back provides a historical perspective as the Law School looks toward its next 25 years.

BY GARY GOLDENBERG

Summer Jobs. Summer School.
They Aren't Just Work
There are many ways to spend the summer when you are a law student. Some provide lawyering experiences that fatten the résumé and hone skills, while others offer learning and academic opportunities that enrich life at law school.

BY VICTORIA RIVKIN

Cardozo Students Learn the Art of Crafting Solutions Through ADR
Methods to resolve disputes that avoid costly litigation and courtroom brawls are quite the fashion. Cardozo’s dispute resolution program has been at the forefront of the field for nearly 20 years. A comprehensive curriculum, clinic, and certificate program are among the reasons that Cardozo's program has gone to the top of the national rankings.

BY JANE LINKER

Departments

Around Campus
Conference Examines Challenges to Tolerance • Sen. George Mitchell and Seeds of Peace Win Awards for Peace Efforts • Students Shape Campus Life • Scholars Explore Lacan and Crime • Compulsive Hoarding Conference Held • Torture? Maybe • Davidoff at Dean's Lunch • IP Events • Ethics Center Brings Insiders to Discuss Controversial Cases • Students Honored

Faculty Briefs
Three Join Faculty, Eleven Visit • Hughes Visits China for Media Law Program

Alumni News & Notes
Judge Weinstein Delivers Commencement Address • Criminal Law Clinic Graduate Defends the Innocent • Spotlight on the West Coast • New Officers Elected • Scholarship Honors Andrew Zucker • Annual Fund Honor Roll • Reunion • ClassActions
From the Dean

Although my view may be one-sided, I do believe that Cardozo's accomplishments continue to be astounding. We just admitted the strongest 1L class in the history of the Law School, and we did so from an unprecedented pool of nearly 4,000 applications. The faculty remains strong and dynamic, publishing articles and books, organizing conferences, and having an impact on public affairs. Student morale is excellent and the dynamism of student life is impressive. The Law School's ambitious, multi-year, $40,000,000 expansion and renovation program is nearing an end with the completion of the library and lobby. The Innocence Project is not only securing the release of innocent individuals, but its work and ideas are having an impact throughout the criminal justice system and across the nation. Our dispute resolution program is leading the way in an increasingly important area of practice. There is more, but that is enough to make the point: Cardozo's vitality and achievements are impressive.

When Cardozo opened its doors to its first students 27 years ago, its larger-than-life founding dean, Monrad Paulsen, made it plain to all that Cardozo's ambition was the pursuit of intellectual excellence for responsible professionals. The School should pursue that end by emphasizing the life of the mind while remembering that its students would become practicing lawyers. Over the years, Dean Paulsen's abstract hopes were hammered out in fine detail with courses that covered the spectrum from theory to practice.

Summer is when most students "get their hands dirty," as one student puts it. It is often the first time that they meet a client, question a witness, observe lawyers arguing in court, or watch a judge listen to aggressive advocates and weigh the relevant claims. They do this through Cardozo clinics, programs, and summer jobs, and when it is over, they are often changed individuals. Slightly more seasoned and realistic about practice, they bring fresh insights and understanding to conventional case analysis, which in turn places them in a stronger position the next time they engage in lawyering.

Cardozo's commitment to theory and practice is tantalizing. It helps students extend their own intellectual and professional frontiers and experience those precious moments when individual perception and understanding are altered and enlivened in a lasting way. It is how Cardozo helps its students make that leap from the classroom to the world.

David Rudenstine
Dean
Floersheimer Center Conference Examines Challenges to Tolerance

Fundamentalisms, Equalities, and the Challenge to Tolerance in a Post-9/11 Environment brought together 20 leading scholars, lawyers, journalists, and theologians to examine how American society grapples with the challenges of an environment altered by the attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. The two-day conference was the inaugural event of the Floersheimer Center for Constitutional Democracy.

Dealing with three interrelated themes, panelists explored "the tolerance of the Constitution itself for 'emergency measures' such as those recently promulgated in the fight against terrorism; the struggle to pin down and define terms such as emergency, terrorism, tolerance, and fundamentalism; and the potential for tolerance by those who think of themselves as 'fundamentalists' in various religious traditions and, conversely, the potential for understanding such fundamental beliefs among people who otherwise style themselves as 'tolerant,'" according to Prof. Richard Weisberg, codirector of the Floersheimer Center with Prof. Michel Rosenfeld.

Dean David Rudenstine opened the conference—attended by more than 100 participants, including the Center’s founding donor, Dr. Steven Floersheimer—saying, "Since 9/11 we must consider with new urgency issues of security—no longer in general, but for ourselves. We must look at the value we place on liberty as we face potential harm."

The keynote speaker, former Navy Secretary Richard J. Danzig, now executive director of the Center for Strategic Budgetary Assessments, analyzed the challenges to law posed by the threat of bio-terrorism. He urged the legal community to adopt a pro-active approach regarding future attacks and responses.

Danzig said that the extraordinary attention given to 9/11 overshadowed what he considers far greater security risks from biological terrorism—what he terms "5/11," the five deaths and eleven hospitalizations caused by the anthrax attacks of last fall. He outlined a chilling scenario of deadly effects of a smallpox or anthrax attack. "Is it possible to evolve some international understanding that says we regard bio-terror as an ungodly act that we will universally condemn, much in the same way that genocide has been condemned as a crime against humanity?" he asked, challenging participants to consider the consequences of a smallpox epidemic on civil liberties.

Panelists examined the "paradox of tolerance" offered by Professor Rosenfeld: "If you tolerate the intolerant, won't you ultimately be destroyed?" In this environment, said Professor Rosenfeld, American lawyers are increasingly being asked to work with domestic and foreign policy makers to...

Prof. Alan Dershowitz

Prof. J. David Bleich of Cardozo, Father Robert Drinan of Georgetown Law, and Dr. Khaled Abou El Fadl of UCLA School of Law
Rethink constitutional law regarding investigation, detention, arrest, and trial.

In "Special Jurisdictions, Emergency Acts," Prof. Alan Dershowitz of Harvard Law School said the whole post-9/11 climate forces us "to think the unthinkable" about such tactics as government-sanctioned torture.

"Tolerance from the Religious Perspective" brought together Minhel Ball, University of Georgia; Rabbi David Bleich, Cardozo; Father Robert Drinan, Georgetown; Suzanne Stone, Cardozo; Leslie Griffin, Santa Clara; Adam Seligman, Boston University; and Dr. Khalel Abou El Fadl, UCLA School of Law.

Dr. El Fadl, a noted Islamic jurist and legal scholar, argued that the historic record of Islam is a good one. He urged participants to focus on the true universalism and humanistic spirit Islam exemplifies. "Islam is at a transformative juncture; movements are relying on divergence of grievances to lock themselves into a supremacist paradigm, rather than to construct a moral vision."

Noting that the proceedings will be published in Cardozo Law Review, Professor Weisberg said, "There were debates between lawyers who see the need for flexibility in criminal procedure during times of necessity and those less willing to bend the traditional constitutional norms to a perceived emergency, and fascinating discussion among religious thinkers and analysts."


**Annual Award Was Given by Student Groups at Cardozo**

At a moving ceremony attended by students and faculty, the Cardozo Online Journal of Conflict Resolution and the International Law Students Association gave the third annual International Advocate for Peace Award to former Senator George Mitchell and to the organization Seeds of Peace. Founder John Wallach accepted the award for the organization, which brings teenagers from around the globe to Maine, where they develop trust and empathy for one another and learn coexistence.

Senator Mitchell, who represented Maine from 1980 to 1995, authored "The Mitchell Report," released in May 2001 by the Sharm el-Sheikh International Fact-Finding Committee, which he chaired at the request of President Clinton, Prime Minister Ehud Barak, and Yasir Arafat. The report focused on the need to end violence and build confidence within the region. While a special advisor to President Clinton and secretary of state for economic initiatives in Ireland, Mitchell orchestrated the signing in 1998 of a three-strand multilateral peace agreement in the Northern Ireland conflict, for which he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, among other honors. His book Making Peace chronicles his experience in Ireland.

In his remarks, Senator Mitchell urged Cardozo students to find something in their lives beyond their careers where they can do good deeds and make a difference in the world. He said, "No matter how much money you make, no matter how many possessions you acquire, you will find something missing in your life if you do not devote some part of it to something larger than your self-interest. Real fulfillment will come from committing yourself fully, with all of your physical and spiritual might, to a worthwhile cause."

He pointed to John Wallach as a good example. Wallach left his career as a journalist in 1993 to begin Seeds of Peace. Mr. Wallach brought with him two past participants in the program—one an 18-year-old Israeli.
Eli Shteinberg; the other, 20-year-old Bushra Jawabri, a Palestinian from Jordan—who related how their experiences in Maine fostered important friendships, made human those who had been identified as “enemies,” and created ways to build lines of communication.

“When I reached Maine, I had never met an Israeli before in my life,” said Jawabri. “I was so nervous. But now my enemy is my best friend. We learned to understand each other.”

Shteinberg added that during the present crisis in the Middle East, he cannot visit Palestinian, Jordanian, and Egyptian friends he made through Seeds of Peace because it is too dangerous. “Every time something happens, I get a phone call or an email asking how I am. This contact gives me hope for the future.”

In 1997-98, Wallach was a senior fellow at the United States Institute of Peace, which recently published his book The Enemy Has a Face: The Seeds of Peace Experience. He was awarded the Legion of Honor by the late King Hussein of Jordan and held honorary doctorates from Middlebury College and the University of Southern Maine.

The International Advocate for Peace Award was created in 1999 by the two student organizations. Previous award winners are President Clinton and Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke.

Seven justices of the New York State Supreme Court Commercial Division spoke on basic litigation practice at a CLE panel that was open to students, alumni, and others. They included (from left) Justices Ira Gamerman and Richard Lowe, and (not pictured) Justices Herman Cahn, Helen Freedman, Karla Moskowitz, Charles Ramos, and Walter Schackman. James d’Auguste ’96, Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, helped organize the event.

The Enron scandal and the Arthur Andersen document destruction was discussed at The Law of Document Retention/Destruction: Lessons from Enron and Beyond. The panel was organized by Prof. Charles Yablon and presented by The Samuel and Ronnie Heyman Center on Corporate Governance. On the very day of the program, the Justice Department announced its indictment of Arthur Andersen for obstruction of justice relating to destruction of Enron documents. Accordingly, the program generated a great deal of interest, both among Cardozo students and members of the public. Panelists were (from left) Prof. Richard Marcus, University of California, Hastings College of Law; David Buchanan ’93, Seeger & Weiss; Thomas Y. Allman, BASF Corporation; and Professor Yablon, director of The Heyman Center. A second panel was held later in the spring focusing on Enron accounting and corporate legal issues.
Students Shape Campus Life

Students at Cardozo influence the quality of their academic and extracurricular experience by organizing a range of activities from social events and panels to inviting special guests to speak on timely issues.

The Student Bar Association produces the annual Goods & Services Auction. The auction is fun and raises money for the Cardozo Public Interest Summer Stipend Program, which allows students to take summer positions in the public sector. Bidding was especially lively for dinners with favorite faculty members.

Former United States Attorney Mary Jo White won the first annual Most Influential Woman in the Law Award, established and given by Cardozo Women's Law Journal. Ms. White oversaw an office that was responsible for successfully investigating and prosecuting the 1993 World Trade Center bombing and for securing the conviction of Mafia boss John Gotti, among many other cases of significance.

Beth Nolan, former Clinton administration White House Counsel and the first woman to hold the job, was a guest of the student organization American Constitution Society. She addressed the students, encouraging them to become involved in public service.

An annual spring highlight is the Law Revue, a fun-filled parody of law school life with music, dancing, and playful performances by faculty members and students. (From left) Kim Mandel '03 and Stacey Middleton '03.

Students rang in the Lunar New Year at the Asian Pacific American Law Student Association's (APALSA) event celebrating the Year of Awakening. Chinese Lion Dancers, performances by the Korean Drum Troupe, calligraphy, and a buffet enlivened the campus with Asian culture.
Every year, the Moot Court Honor Society hosts students from more than 20 law schools who participate in the prestigious Cardozo/BMI Moot Court Competition. Moot Court editors and guest judges were (from left) Nicholas Lagemann '02; John Delaney, partner, Morrison & Foerster; Aiden Synnott, partner, Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison; Hon. Richard Posner, chief judge of the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit; and Todd Rosenberg '02.

An intramural event, the Langfan Family Constitutional Oratorical Prize Contest, is open to all Cardozo students to compete for the title of Best Orator. The competition was formed in 1999 by the Langfan family, which includes two Cardozo graduates. First-prize winner was Erica Schlessinger '02 (shown here) who also won last year's competition. Second and third prize went to Joshua Sussberg '03 and Guy Padula '03, respectively.

The Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal worked with the New York Chapter of the Recording Academy Entertainment Law Initiative and the ABA Forum on Entertainment and Sports Industries to bring to Cardozo veteran entertainment lawyers (from left) Jay Cooper, Fred Davis, LaVerne Evans, and Michael Reinert '82. Griff Morris, Midwest regional director of the Recording Academy, was the panel moderator. They discussed recording contracts and recent proposed legislation to amend the California Seven-Year Statute. The statute, which sanctions free agency for California service workers, was amended in 1987, when music labels were granted a special exemption allowing them the right to sue artists for damages resulting from undelivered albums. Mr. Reinert, senior vice president of business and legal affairs for Universal Motown Records, and Ms. Evans, senior vice president and general counsel of BMG, represented the major labels' position that it is essential for artists to remain under contract for a defined period so the label can develop the artists' careers. Mr. Cooper of Greenberg Traurig and Mr. Davis of Davis, Shapiro & Lewit sided with the artists advocating shorter-term arrangements.

Judge Sonia Sotomayor of the United States Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, was the keynote speaker and recipient of the Latin American Law Student Association's (LALSA) "Most Influential Latin American in the Law" award. She is shown here with Jill Cadre, LALSA president. After the presentation, students enjoyed Latin food and danced until late into the night.

Alan Hevesi, candidate for New York State Comptroller, was invited by students of the Lehman Society to speak about state budgets and the New York City education system.
Clinic Hosts Interdisciplinary Conference on Compulsive Hoarding

Nearly 170 legal and human-service professionals discussed the puzzling disorder, compulsive hoarding, and shared their experiences and resources. Sponsored by Bet Tzedek Legal Services, the conference featured Randy O. Frost, Ph.D. of Smith College, who delivered the keynote address. “For most of us, possessions provide a sense of convenience and comfort,” said Dr. Frost. “People who suffer from compulsive hoarding lose the ability to judge the value of possessions and fail, therefore, to discard possessions that appear to be useless or of limited value. Living spaces that the person occupies are sufficiently cluttered to preclude activities for which those spaces were normally designed and significant distress or impairment of functioning results from that clutter.”

Professor Frost presented several clinical examples from his research to help explain the phenomenon.

“Compulsive hoarding manifests itself in three primary ways: compulsive acquisition, saving, and disorganization. It doesn't matter how much stuff any of us have but it is how we keep the stuff.”

Conference workshops covered animal hoarding, mental health dimensions, legal-social work partnerships, and victims of hoarders.

“Lawyers are seldom aware of the expertise and resources that social workers offer, especially when representing difficult clients,” says Prof. Leslie Salzman, a supervising attorney at Bet Tzedek. Professor Salzman was a co-facilitator of the legal-social work partnerships workshop with Karen Bassuk, a social worker and program analyst at the Aging in Place Initiative of the United Hospital Fund. Ms. Bassuk challenged participants to reach out to each other, saying, “Often lawyers and social workers assume they can perform both roles [and] may not realize how much more effective a collaboration can be.”

Conference panelists also included Housing Court Judge Ava Alterman ’81; Henry Dubro, Jewish Association of Services for the Elderly-HUD 202 managing agent; Masha Friedman, ACSW, social work manager, Selfhelp Community Services, Inc.; Andrea Richardson, executive assistant to the assistant deputy director of operations, New York City Housing Authority; Andrea Risoli, staff attorney, Mental Hygiene Legal Services; and Darryl M. Vernon, Esq., Vernon & Ginsburg.

Through its representation of clients in landlord/tenant cases, Bet Tzedek has become aware of the legal and social problems of hoarders, who are at high risk for eviction, particularly during real estate boom times. Their socially and psychologically complex cases present formidable challenges and provide some of the most convincing arguments for the recent interdisciplinary approach used by Bet Tzedek to provide more effective and comprehensive services to its clients. Since 1999, social work students from Yeshiva University’s Wurzweiler School of Social Work have worked collaboratively with law students on a range of issues with a variety of clients, helping them to secure appropriate services and benefits and assisting them during often difficult litigation.
Torture was the subject of a lunchtime conversation with former New York City Mayor Edward Koch, prompted by an exchange of letters between Mr. Koch and Dean Rudenstine. The dean invited about 25 students, faculty, and alumni to discuss whether torture should be used in a "ticking bomb" scenario and whether it should be used "outside of the law or within the law."

As outlined by the dean and Mr. Koch, the ticking-bomb hypothetical was presented recently by Prof. Alan Dershowitz, who stated, "If American law-enforcement officers were ever to confront the...case of the captured terrorist who knew about an imminent attack but refused to provide the information necessary to prevent it, I have absolutely no doubt that they would try to torture the terrorist into providing the information. Moreover, the vast majority of Americans would expect the officers to engage in that time-tested technique for loosening tongues, notwithstanding our unequivocal treaty obligation never to employ torture, no matter how exigent the circumstances."

Mr. Koch clearly made his feelings known: the only time he would find torture to be appropriate—and it should be applied without direct statutory authority or procedures by the police—would be when there is a weapon of mass destruction threatening the population. "Torture is moral under these circumstances," said the former mayor. "But only weapons of mass destruction would qualify."

Opining that some specificity in the law was advisable, Prof. Malvina Halberstam said, "I don't think the onus should be on the cop."

Prof. Peter Lushing was concerned about false confessions and the desirability of having the police make decisions and mete out the punishment. In discussing the ticking-bomb scenario, there was some time spent on who should make the decision to use torture. Mr. Koch felt that the police commissioner or police captain could be given the responsibility for determining when torture should be employed, claiming that "the mayor doesn't really have the expertise" but could make the decision on the word of the commissioner. Mr. Koch is loath, however, to institutionalize the use of torture. "I don't want to expand it, and I think setting up procedures expands it."

In a vote taken by the mayor of the people in the room, all but one, who abstained, agreed that torture should be used in the hypothetical. In a follow-up vote, 10 voted for the use of torture without a law, 9 voted for torture with a statute. All seemed wary.

Cardozo Programs Ranked Again in Top Ten

In the 2002 issue of US News & World Report America's Best Graduate Schools, Cardozo again ranked among the top 10 law schools in two areas: Cardozo's Intellectual Property Law Program was ranked fifth and its Alternative Dispute Resolution Program ranked seventh, both for the second year in a row. The Intellectual Property Program has been ranked in the top 10 since 1999, and ADR made the list last year for the first time. According to magazine officials, Cardozo ranked 55th in the nation overall, just four from the first tier, and 37th for job placement.

Prof. Michael Herz, who looked at the link between a school's rank, its reputational scores, and its age, discovered that Cardozo is the youngest school to be so highly ranked.

Addressing Mr. Koch at the end, Professor Lushing said, "Only you could make torture a pleasant subject."

At a dean's lunch, Sid Davidoff, senior partner of Davidoff Malito, former administrative assistant to New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, and one of New York's best-known and most effective attorneys and lobbyists, visited with students. He was introduced by Cardozo Board member Rachel Warren '92, a partner at the firm.
Events Focus on Current Intellectual Property Issues

Prof. Marci Hamilton, Prof. William Marshall, University of North Carolina Law School, and Prof. Eugene Volokh, University of California at Los Angeles School of Law (from left), were among the presenters at Creation, Control, and Censorship: Is Copyright an Engine of Free Expression or a Tool of Private Censorship? The panel explored how media industries and religious organizations are using copyright law to protect their interests and how technology, computer codes, and industry codes of conduct can be implemented to promote the free flow of ideas.

Hon. Weerawit Weeraworawit, Thailand's Minister of Commerce, was among the panelists at the two-day conference Traditional Knowledge, Intellectual Property and Indigenous Culture. Nearly 50 academics, lawyers, government officials, and representatives of intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations discussed the misappropriation of traditional knowledge, folklore, and genetic resources and its impact on many policy areas, scientific research, and trade and economic development.

At the inaugural event of the Cardozo/University of Toronto joint lecture series, Jonathan Putnam, chair in the Law and Economics of Intellectual Property from the University of Toronto Faculty of Law, spoke on "Waging Peace: The Settlement of Pharmaceutical Patent Litigation."

Now in its second year, the Intellectual Property Speaker Series invites scholars to present luncheon talks. Graeme B. Dinwoodie, professor of law and Freehling Scholar, Chicago-Kent College of Law, and R. Anthony Reese, assistant professor of law, University of Texas School of Law, spoke to Cardozo faculty and students.

A CLE Intellectual Property Workshop featured Cardozo alumni and adjunct professors, including Peter Skolnik '87, David S. Korzenik '79, Barbara Kolsun '82, Morris E. Cohen '94, Prof. Eric Rayman, and Prof. Justin Hughes.

Recent cases raising important legal and ethical questions were debated at three panels held this spring. The Abner Louima case, the indictment of attorney Lynne Stewart, and a class action lawsuit representing mothers who are victims of domestic abuse provided the subject matter for these well-attended forums sponsored by the Jacob Burns Ethics Center.

Ms. Stewart represented Sheik Abdel-Rahman, who was convicted in 1995 of conspiracy to commit acts of terror. She was charged this spring with providing material support for terrorism, two counts of conspiracy, and making false statements. The Attorney-Client Privilege at the Crossroads: The Indictment of Lynne Stewart analyzed her recent indictment and its effects upon attorney-client privilege, right to counsel, freedom of speech, and other fundamental civil liberties. Panelists were (above) Michael Tigar, attorney for Lynne Stewart and professor of law, American University, Washington College of Law; Gerald Lefcourt, criminal defense attorney; Prof. Ellen Yaroshefsky; and (not pictured) Robert Anello, partner, Morvillo Abramowitz Grand & Silberberg, and chair, committee on professional responsibility, Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Ms. Stewart also spoke.

The discussion on the Abner Louima case, cosponsored by PILSA, focused on conflicts of interest. Attorney Steven Worth represents police officer Charles Schwarz, who was standing trial for his role in aiding officer Justin Volpe in the torture of Abner Louima. Worth has a $10 million contract with the PBA to represent the interests of police officers. The panelists discussed whether this created a conflict and might have affected his performance in defending Officer Schwarz. Panelists included Steven Brounstein, a defense attorney who represented police officers in the Amadou Diallo case; Prof. Barry Scheck, one of the attorneys in Louima’s civil suit against the City of New York; defense attorney Gerald Shargel; and Prof. Randolph M. McLaughlin of Pace Law School. Professor Yaroshefsky, director of the Jacob Burns Ethics Center, moderated.

Attorneys David J. Lansner and Carolyn A. Kubitschek spoke at Access to Justice: No Money, No Lawyer—No Children about the suit they recently won in which they represented mothers who were victims of domestic abuse. In the case, Nicholson v. Williams, Judge Jack Weinstein, in a groundbreaking decision, held it unconstitutional for New York City to remove children from mothers who were victims of domestic violence without providing them with adequate counsel. In many cases, lack of counsel is the only factor preventing mothers from regaining custody of their children.
Judge Myron Bright of the US Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit gave a breakfast talk for LLM students about the decision-making processes of the federal appellate courts.

Cardozo's first softball team, the Running Rabbis, competed in the 19th annual law school softball tournament in Charlottesville, Virginia—the law school equivalent of the World Series. For three days during spring break, 90 teams from 51 schools competed. Cardozo's "11" finished its first season with a 5–2 record.

Students Honored For Their Accomplishments

Robert Shmalo '03 continued a rigorous practice schedule in the sport of ice dancing, while attending Cardozo this past year. He and his partner, Kimberly Navarro, an undergraduate at Columbia, compete and perform at the highest levels at events throughout the world. The couple, 24 and 20, respectively, have been skating together about three years and trained for the 2002 Olympics three to four hours each morning in Monsey, NY, about 50 miles outside of the city. Their hard work paid off when they were named alternates for the Salt Lake City Olympics after placing sixth for the second year in a row at the US Championships. According to Mr. Shmalo, the couple's prospects for the 2006 Olympics in Torino, Italy, are very good. "We are relatively young and fairly new to the ice dancing circuit. In four years, we should be stronger and better known to the judges, increasing our chances to win a spot on the Olympic team."

Alexis Hali '03 was one of the three inaugural recipients of the $10,000 Sidney B. Williams, Jr. Intellectual Property Law Scholarship sponsored by the American Intellectual Property Law Education Foundation, which seeks ways to increase the diversity of the intellectual property bar. Ms. Hali is
on the AELJ, president of the Sports & Entertainment Law Students Association, and was a member of Cardozo's National Trial Team. While at Cardozo she has worked at RCA Records, Universal Music Group, HBO Direct, and Deloitte & Touche. The scholarship is named for Mr. Williams, a corporate and law firm intellectual property attorney, who played football for the New York Giants and in the Canadian Football League before going to law school.

Kendall Taylor '04, a returning student, was among a well-known literary crowd when she won a Ken Book Award this spring for Sometimes Madness Is Wisdom: Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald: A Marriage, which was published in 2000 by Ballantine Books. The annual award is given by the Kenneth Johnson Memorial Research Library for books that substantially contribute to the public's awareness and better understanding of mental illness. Ms. Taylor, who holds a Ph.D., is a cultural historian and a former Fulbright scholar. This year the award also went to Quincy Jones, Marie Osmond, and Andrew Solomon, among others. Sylvia Nasar, author of A Beautiful Mind and a 1999 Ken Book Award winner, gave the keynote address at the award ceremony.

Heyman Scholars and the first class of Heyman alumni attended a reception at the elegant Alger House in Greenwich Village. (From left) John Kirland '03, Ilana Kameros '03, Alison Wexler '03, and Elissa Aaronson '03.
Three Join Faculty and Eleven Visit

Three professors with backgrounds in philosophy, the humanities, and intellectual property join the faculty this year. Making the announcement, Dean Rudenstein noted, “Professors Stone, Hughes, and Stack are welcome additions to our accomplished faculty. Their talents and experiences from academia and practice will bring fresh ideas to the classroom and further enhance the Law School’s vibrant scholarly climate.”

Martin J. Stone, who spent 2001–02 as a visitor at Cardozo, joins the Law School faculty after 10 years at Duke University, where he held a joint appointment in the law school and the philosophy department and was an adjunct professor in the literature program. Professor Stone said, “I am thrilled to be a part of the intellectually ambitious community at Cardozo. Last year I had a great experience with my students and now am looking forward to teaching Torts and Elements in the first-year curriculum.” He has previously been a visiting professor at Cornell University and the University of Michigan. Among his many honors, he graduated from Brandeis summa cum laude with highest departmental honors, was a Marshall Scholar at Balliol College, was a fellow at the National Humanities Center, and won the George Plimpton Adams Prize for his doctoral dissertation. As a leading scholar of the philosophy of law, Professor Stone has written on Wittgenstein, formalism, and interpretation, as well as on problems in tort law. In addition to his scholarly pursuits, Professor Stone is an accomplished pianist, having studied at the California Institute of the Arts and the Tanglewood Music Festival. He received a J.D. from Yale University, a B.Phil. from Oxford University, and a Ph.D. from Harvard University.

Justin Hughes is a familiar face at Cardozo as well; he taught Law of Cyberspace in 2000–01, when he was voted best adjunct professor by the students. Formerly attorney-advisor at the US Patent and Trademark Office, where he was at the center of a wide variety of national and international policy debates, Professor Hughes brings to Cardozo a unique background in government, private practice, and academia. His areas of expertise include the Internet, WIPO copyright treaties, database protection, and audiovisual performers’ rights. Professor Hughes has also been active in democracy development projects, working on elections in El Salvador, Haiti, Mali, Bosnia, and Albania. In 1998, he spent his summer as the deputy producer of the first televised presidential debates in Bosnia since the Dayton Peace Accords. A magna cum laude graduate of both Oberlin College and Harvard Law School, he was articles editor of the Harvard International Law Journal. Professor Hughes was a Henry Luce Scholar and Mellon Fellow in the Humanities at Harvard from 1988 to 1991, after which he clerked for the Lord President, Supreme Court of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur. From 1986 to 1988, he worked at Coudert Frères in Paris, concentrating on international commercial arbitration, and from 1991 to 1996 he was at Manatt, Phelps & Phillips in
Los Angeles where he concentrated on intellectual property litigation and transaction work, civil litigation, and international arbitrations. A nationally known expert in intellectual property law, Professor Hughes is a frequent witness at congressional hearings and has written extensively on Internet, copyright, and patent law. Last year, he was a visiting professor at UCLA Law School. Professor Hughes said, “It’s great to be back at Cardozo. For me, one of the School’s great strengths is the number of older students and people returning for LL.M. degrees. They add maturity and perspective to classes.”

Kevin M. Stack’s principal interests include legislation, administrative law, and civil procedure. He comes to Cardozo from practice as an associate at Jenner & Block in Washington, DC.

Professor Stack graduated magna cum laude from Brown University in 1991, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. Following his studies there, he was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to attend Oxford University. He received a master’s degree in philosophy from Oxford and attended Yale Law School, from which he received a J.D. in 1997.

He was an editor of the Yale Law Journal and an articles editor of the Yale Journal of Law & the Humanities. After law school, Professor Stack clerked for the Honorable Kimba M. Wood of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, and then for the Honorable A. Wallace Tashima of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Returning Visitors

Several professors familiar to the Cardozo community will be among those visiting this academic year.

Aviva Orenstein will be spending her second consecutive year at Cardozo teaching Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Professional Responsibility. From Israel, frequent visitors Uriel Procaccia, who will teach Economic Approaches to Corporate Law, and Alex Stein, who will teach Torts and Constitutional Criminal Evidence, will spend the fall here. Barton Beebe will return in the spring to teach Copyright and Advanced Copyright after a year clerking for Judge Denise Cote, US District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Bernhard Schlink, a regular visitor from Germany, will teach in the spring as well. The five have been featured in previous issues of Cardozo Life.

New Faces at Cardozo

James F. Ponsoldt is the Joseph Henry Lumpkin Professor of Law at the University of Georgia, where he joined the faculty in 1978. He is best known to students for representing a group of University of Georgia Law School graduates in an antitrust class action challenging certain agreements between providers of bar review courses. The US Supreme Court ruled in the students’ favor, resulting in a reduction in the cost of bar review courses. He also has extensive experience in litigation involving antitrust enforcement and was senior trial attorney at the US Department of Justice during the Ford and Carter administrations. He served as appellate counsel for the Justice Department in United States v. AT&T, which ultimately resulted in the consent agreement breaking up the communications monopoly. Professor Ponsoldt has testified on antitrust matters before the US House of Representatives Judiciary Committee and the Georgia Public Service Commission. He holds a B.A. from Cornell University and a J.D. from Harvard University. This fall, he will teach Corporations and Antitrust.

At the Law School for the fall and spring, David Franklin, who was a visiting professor at George Washington University Law School, will teach Torts, Elements, and Conflicts of Law. Upon graduation from the University of Chicago Law School with high honors, Professor Franklin clerked for Judge Stephen F. Williams of the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit and then for US Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. He was a litigation associate at Covington & Burling in New York and has written for The New Republic, Slate, and Green Bag 2d. He received a B.A. from Yale University.

Four others will visit in spring 2003. They are Renata Salecl, University of Ljubljana; Roger S. Berkowitz, Amherst College; Daan Braveman, former dean, Syracuse University College of Law; and Frank M. Tuerkheimer, University of Wisconsin.
Hughes Visits China for Media Law Program

EDITOR'S NOTE: Between grading exams at UCLA and moving from California to New York, Prof. Justin Hughes, who joins Cardozo's full-time faculty this fall, took time out this summer to lecture in Beijing and deliver a paper in Paris. At a conference at the Institut Français des Relations Internationales, in cooperation with the Institute of Information Studies at the University of Maryland, he presented a paper comparing transatlantic developments in database protection and 'information' patents.

His lectures in Beijing were part of a program in media law and policy that marks a new collaboration between Peking University's School of Journalism and Communication and Oxford University's Programme in Comparative Media Law and Policy, founded by Monroe Price, who also participated. We asked Professor Hughes to contribute some thoughts to Cardozo Life about his impressions of Beijing.

This was my third trip to Beijing, but the first one in summertime. It's a wonderful city, but growing too fast for its own good. A decade ago, Beijing gave one the sense of what Paris or London might have been like before the rise of the bourgeoisie: beautiful palaces and temple grounds scattered around the city, with very simple, poor neighborhoods in between. These traditional neighborhoods, called "hutongs," were similar to those you'd see in small towns and villages: containing single-story buildings, alleyways too narrow for cars, and limited running water. The city's hutongs are being bulldozed to make way for high-rise apartment buildings and office towers. While this may be good for raising the living standards of the Beijingers, it is destroying some of the distinctive character of the city.

Peking University—yes, they still call the university "Peking"—is in the northwest corner of the city, far from the traditional diplomatic and international business centers, but in the midst of Haidian district, the part of Beijing where local high-technology companies are concentrated. The university is absolutely beautiful—one of the most stunning campuses I have ever seen. Imagine traditional Anglo-American university quads with classical Chinese architecture and gardens. A large part of the campus is a traditional Chinese garden that surrounds a small lake. I'm told the lake is called "Nameless Lake" and it contains inlets, grottos, stone bridges, and an island in the center. In the late afternoon and at dusk, you can find people scattered along the lake shore, talking in small groups, or lone souls reciting poetry, fishing, or programming their cellphones. The new buildings on campus have been built with a sense of proper scale and are well-thought-out postmodern structures that refer to traditional buildings.

About 60 to 75 graduate students and a few journalists participated in the five-day program. Peking University is mainland China's most celebrated all-subject university; admissions are very competitive. In fact, they were so proficient in English, they laughed at my jokes before the interpreter had time to translate them. All the professors giving lectures—from Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States—were struck with how good the students were.

Prof. Kun Li, who received a Ph.D. from the University of Oregon, and Professor Price organized the program to introduce students to a wide range of legal issues affecting mass media, journalism, and communications. My lecture focused on international standards for copyright and trademark law, how Chinese law is moving to meet those standards, and some of the complex problems that Internet technology creates for intellectual property law. Other participants covered regulatory structures for mass media in western countries, different standards for protecting free expression, licensing issues, and cultural diversity in media.
David Bleich participated in a series of panels, discussing bioethics from a Jewish perspective. Most recently, he spoke on stem cell research and cloning at Harvard Law School and gave the annual Pearl and Troy Feibel Lecture on Judaism and Law at the Milton Center of Jewish Studies and Michael E. Moritz College of Law at Ohio State University, where he spoke on “Pain Relief: Legal, Medical and Halachic Ramifications.” He also appeared on BBC-Four TV, speaking on animal rights.

Lester Brickman was the featured speaker at a luncheon held by the Manhattan Institute, where he discussed “Asbestos Litigation: Malignancy in the Courts?” At a conference held by the Center for Legal Policy at the Manhattan Institute, which released new statistics and research on class actions/aggregations in state courts, he presented “Anatomy of a Madison County (IL) Class Action: A Study of Pathology.”

Toni Fine was elected a Person of Stature in the Association of Legal Writing Directors and has joined the board of the Index to Legal Periodicals.

Malvina Halberstam spoke at the ABA International Law Section Spring meeting, held in New York, on Islam, Islamic law, international law, and terrorism.

In July, she spoke at the Knesset in support of a proposed law that would require the prime minister to get approval by two-thirds of the Knesset before entering into binding international agreements on behalf of Israel. Professor Halberstam drafted the proposal, modeling it on the US Constitution. Also in July, she participated in War, Crimes and Terrorism: The Role of International Courts and Tribunals, at the University of Nice School of Law.

Marcia Hamilton was a main speaker at the AALS/American Political Science Association Conference on Constitutional Law. She spoke about federalism, church/state issues, and litigation. In June she was invited by the US State Department and the French High Ministry to brief the High Ministry on religious liberty. She gave a lecture on religious liberty in Lyon as well.

At the Legal Educators’ Colloquium at the ABA Section of Dispute Resolution Conference in Seattle, Lela Love organized and moderated “The Lawyer as Problem-Solver,” was a panelist on “What is Mediation?”

The Emergence and Consequences of Multiple Processes,” and delivered a skills workshop on “Advanced Techniques for Complex Mediations.”

Suzanne Stone was a respondent at a panel on “The Jewish Influence on Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo” held at the Center for Jewish History, at which the major address was given by Andrew L. Kaufman, Charles Stebbins Fairchild Professor of Law at Harvard.

Paul Verkuil’s paper “Alternatives to Judicial Review of Social Security Disability Decisions,” submitted to the Social Security Advisory Board (SSAB), was sent to all members of Congress and all federal judges. He is now writing a report for the SSAB on government representation before social security administrative law judges.

Gary Galperin coauthored articles on the defense of extreme emotional disturbance in New York County in Behavioral Sciences and the Law and Psychology, Public Policy, and Law. He has presented papers and served as a panelist at the American Psychological Association’s Psychology-Law Society biennial conference in Austin, Texas, and the New York Neuro-psychology Group annual conference, speaking on violence and criminality.
Betting on a Clerkship

Ed Stein
Associate Professor of Law

In the last century, when I was a professor of philosophy and well before I went to law school, one of my colleagues was bemoaning how philosophers were both underpaid and underappreciated. Not one to leave a problem unsolved, he had an idea to rectify the situation: make gambling on horse and dog racing illegal but legalize betting on “competitive philosophy.” Skeptical of his proposal, I asked some collegial questions, only to discover that he had an elaborate scheme in mind. His competitive philosophy matches would pit two philosophers against each other debating a preannounced philosophical topic. A panel of scholars would “judge” the match (that is, after hearing the competitors debate the topic, they would pick the winner). Spectators could place bets on the outcome. To determine which philosopher to bet on, spectators would have to read and learn some philosophy, in particular the writings of the two competitors as well as of the panelists (thereby exposing people to philosophy and the writings of philosophers). The panelists and the competitors would get a cut of the money wagered (not to mention increased awareness of their scholarship), with the winner of the match getting a larger cut than the loser.

I thought about this rather odd proposal recently while reflecting on my year on leave from teaching at Cardozo to work as a judicial clerk. In various ways, appellate cases share features of my colleague’s philosophy competitions. Some of the similarities are obvious: a
clerks, consisted primarily of helping my judge prepare for deciding the cases before her and, once she had made her decisions, to work with her in drafting the opinions she had to write. This process involved reading briefs, statutes, and lots of cases, doing research, writing memoranda, talking with Judge Sloviter and/or the other clerks about cases, and working with the judge on drafts of opinions.

During my year in Philadelphia, Judge Sloviter had a varied docket that included criminal and civil cases, bankruptcy and capital cases, cases involving billions of dollars, and those at which only a couple of hundred dollars were at stake. I read briefs and heard arguments from amazingly skillful lawyers and on occasion from some mediocre ones. The variety of cases was a crucial element of the experience. As a professor, I select the reading assignments in my classes, write and grade the exam questions, and choose my own research topics. As a law clerk, I worked on those cases that are randomly assigned to the panels on which my judge was sitting. Among the statutes that I researched and wrote about this year were the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Coal Industry Retiree Health Benefit Act—statutes I do not discuss in any courses I teach. Believe it or not, each of these statutes raised interesting questions of statutory interpretation, and the second involved tricky questions relating to the constitutional “takings” doctrine. In my clerkship sometimes have to garner a majority of twelve, not just three. Learning the collaborative processes involved in building a majority from the inside was an important part of my experience; it is something that I never learned in law school and something I would have understood less well by just reading about it.

Generally, the best part of being a law clerk is to experience and be involved in the process of shaping the law.

Generally, the best part of being a law clerk is to experience and be involved in the process of shaping the law. For a law professor, chances of shaping the law are limited at best. Perhaps an article or book that I write may change the way some aspect of law is understood, or perhaps one of my students will go on to greatness and be influenced by an idea picked up in my seminar. For a practicing lawyer, chances are similarly limited; perhaps an argument may nudge the law in a certain direction. But a judge, especially a federal appellate judge, is actively engaged in interpreting and applying the law; by their precedential effect, the decisions she makes and the opinions she writes have great influence. Experiencing that process and playing a role in it were the most rewarding aspects of being a judicial clerk.

Henceforth, my understanding of the judicial process, the common law, constitutional law, and statutory law will be more nuanced. And I suspect that my teaching, scholarship, and legal skill will greatly benefit from this experience. I might even have a better chance of winning a philosophy competition—if my former colleague's scheme ever gets adopted.
BROOKDALE CENTER - YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

FELLOWS WALL

BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO SCHOOL OF LAW
YESHIVA UNIVERSITY

DEDICATED IN HONOR OF THOSE WHO BY THEIR VISION AND GENEROSITY HAVE ADVANCED THE IDEALS OF THE GREAT JURIST IN ENCOURAGING THE STUDY OF LAW FOR THE PURSUIT OF JUSTICE AMONG ALL HUMANKIND.
Wednesday, September 8, 1976. It was a seasonably warm and sunny day in New York. WABC radio was playing and replaying “You Should Be Dancing,” the Bee Gees' number one hit. The wire services were buzzing with the news that Mao Tse-tung had died. And a group of students and faculty was anxiously gathering in a nondescript building at 55 Fifth Avenue, making a little bit of history of its own. It was the very first day of the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University’s bold foray into legal education. In academic circles, people were asking why Yeshiva was starting a law school and what would it add to the legal community. More than a few were wondering whether Cardozo would even survive in a city plump with law schools, including some of the finest in the nation. But those who assembled at 55 Fifth, YU’s Brookdale Center, that day had already decided that the promise of this academic venture outweighed the very real peril of careers derailed or delayed. And so the opening gavel came down. The Cardozo School of Law, the first law school under Jewish auspices outside the State of Israel, was in session.
IN THE BEGINNING

The origins of Cardozo date back to the 1960s, when the trustees of Yeshiva approved a resolution authorizing the University to take the steps necessary to create a law school. It had long been President Samuel Belkin's dream to transform Yeshiva from a college into a full-fledged university. A process started in earnest with the creation of Albert Einstein College of Medicine in 1955. The addition of a law school would largely complete his vision. Belkin believed that the University could "make a significant contribution to the field of law, and that a need exists for a law school shaped by tradition, yet able to blend precedent with the complex requirements of modern society, and free to explore all avenues leading to excellence in legal education."

The University's desire for a law school went even deeper. As President Norman Lamm, who succeeded Belkin one month before Cardozo opened, recently noted, "Law is very important to Judaism. The most revered personalities in Jewish history were jurists. And in the Jewish tradition, you cannot have law without spirit, nor can you have spirit without law. Because law without spirit becomes harsh and not very human, and spirit without law becomes anarchic, moody, formless, it is not fixed, it has no structure. So, law gives structure to the metaphysical quest that is fundamental to religion."

THE FIRST DEAN

Planning for Cardozo began in earnest on April 26, 1974, when the New York State Board of Regents authorized Yeshiva University to establish a law school. (Pace's and CUNY's law schools were authorized the same day.) The man chosen to lead this effort was Morris B. Abram, YU's Board chairman, a former president of Brandeis University and a former counsel to the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg.

Perhaps the most important decision made by Abram and his colleagues was to ask Monrad G. Paulsen, then dean of the University of Virginia School of Law, to run the new school. A respected scholar in the fields of juvenile, domestic relations, and poverty law, as well as criminal law and procedure, Paulsen gave the school instant legitimacy.

From the beginning, Paulsen made it clear that he did not intend to create another trade school. "He wanted Cardozo to emphasize the professional aspects of the law but also the law's cultural and intellectual worth, believing that a legal education should do more than just prepare people to make a living," says Lamm. "He wanted Cardozo to be a place of culture and scholarship."

Paulsen was deeply committed to the project. He would often gather faculty members to go out to dinner, rallying the troops with lines such as, "The school is a
As the newest in its network of 15 recognized schools and divisions, and in the tradition of excellence of its programs in such fields as medicine, social work, Jewish studies, and the natural and social sciences

Yeshiva University
is pleased to announce that applications for admission are now being accepted by
Benjamin N. Cardozo
School of Law
for September 1976

The School is coeducational and non-denominational and will be located in the University's Brookdale Center at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street in the Greenwich Village section of Manhattan

For further information
Office of Admissions
Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law
Yeshiva University
55 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10003
(212) 255-5600

very delicate plant, and it has to be nourished," reports Eva Hanks, a member of the founding faculty and currently the Dr. Samuel Belkin Professor of Law and Society. "He created this sense of camaraderie among the faculty, and we all felt like pioneers."

Paulsen doted on students like a proud and anxious parent. On the School's first day, he stood watch in the lobby, nervously waiting for students to show up. "One evening, Dean Paulsen left the building at the same time I was leaving," one alumna remembers. "Noting the very heavy books I carried, he insisted upon carrying my books all the way to the front of my apartment building. For a 1L, that was an extraordinary moment." When Mark Yagerman '79 won the distinction of being the first Cardozo student to publish, Paulsen proudly posted the paper in a display case outside the library.

Charming, gregarious, lovable, and brilliant are among the adjectives used to describe the founding dean. Says Lamm, "We called him our 'Great Dane,' " a word play on Paulsen's outsized physique, lofty professional stature, and Nordic roots. According to Lamm, Paulsen "was an elder in the Lutheran Church and a man with very broad vision who understood the relation of a great law school to a great Jewish university."

The dean was also revered for his sense of humor, adding a welcome levity to the somber business of a law school. The student newspaper, tongue in cheek, once castigated Paulsen for his frivolity: "Doesn't he know that law school is serious business? Rather than waste his time with idle merriment, he could be doing something really useful, like reshelving books in the library..."

THE FOUNDING FACULTY

On the strength of his reputation, Paulsen recruited a faculty embodying the very best of American legal education, including many with an Ivy League pedigree. It would be his greatest legacy to Cardozo. Among the founding faculty were such established scholars as Lester Brickman, Leslie Ellen Gerwin, Edward de Grazia, Malvina Halberstam, Eva Hanks, John Hanks, Richard Hobert, Sybil Landau, Peter Lushing, Jonathan Silver, and Telford Taylor.

Without question, the star of the faculty was Taylor, former chief United States prosecutor at Nuremberg, an authority on the laws of war, and an early and vocal opponent of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. "For almost seven decades, from the days of FDR's New Deal through to the early 1990s, Taylor embodied the best of American legal liberalism," noted The New York Times.

The most striking characteristic of the early faculty was its scholarly diversity, with interests extending well beyond the normal legal discourse into the realms of economics, philosophy, history, political science, and literary.
theory. It was also extraordinary in that one-third were women. This eclectic mix would become the standard.

"We didn't hire somebody because they wanted to do tax or evidence or contracts, we hired people because we thought that they were interested in ideas and in intellectually pursuing those ideas," says Professor Halberstam. "Then we gave them freedom to do what they wanted and it worked."

"As a new school, we had to take chances. Again, Monrad was indispensable here. His instincts were superb. We made our share of mistakes, but we didn't make that many," adds Hanks.

THE PIONEERS

A handful of professors, Paulsen and Taylor in particular, came to Cardozo to play out the last act in their illustrious careers; they had little to lose in joining a new enterprise. It was a different story for the younger scholars, some of whom gave up tenured posts to come to the School and would have suffered serious career setbacks if Cardozo languished or folded.

Still, the biggest risk-takers a quarter-century ago were the students. Cardozo was a work in progress, with an untested, unaccredited curriculum. The Brookdale Center was still undergoing renovations, the library's collection was incomplete, and student housing was nonexistent. There was no placement office to speak of and no network of alumni to help students find internships or jobs. What were they thinking?

By and large, the first enrollees took the risk because of Yeshiva's reputation. "The University had proven itself with Einstein," says David Korzenik '79, a partner in the Manhattan firm of Miller & Korzenik. "It also had its own web of alumni, which was pretty supportive." In addition, he was impressed with the faculty, especially Paulsen, and their scholarly approach to the law. "I was not interested in going to a school with a straight practice approach," he says.

According to his classmate, Mark Yagerman, now a partner with Smith, Cramer, Director Wilkins Young, "Everybody knew that YU had started Einstein and it was a great success. So in my mind it was a no-brainer. I knew it would have its rough spots to start, but I felt that ultimately I would get a good education." Yagerman insists, "I would have gone to Cardozo no matter where I had gotten into law school."

Applicants for the Class of '80 had a little more information to work with. "Much to my surprise," says Gary Galperin '80, "my pre-law advisor told me that he was already getting good feedback about Cardozo. He gave Cardozo a second look and in the end chose it over other area schools.

THE FIRST CLASSES

Exactly 300 students—137 women and 163 men—registered for classes at Cardozo in September 1976, beginning 85 semester hours of study leading to the Juris Doctor degree. Half of the student body hailed from New York City, 57 from Long Island, 30 from upstate, 28 from New Jersey, a handful from the rest of country, and two from Europe. Ninety-six colleges were represented. The tuition was $3,500 a year.

It was a diverse group in many respects. Forty-six percent of the class were women, twice the national average. The average age was 25, also higher than the norm. Both statistics reflected the fact that many Cardozo enrollees were pursuing graduate studies after starting families or switching careers, bringing to the School diverse life experiences. Adding to the mix, there were observant Jews straight out of the Yeshiva system, as expect-
ed, but also Catholics who had spent their childhoods in parochial schools.

Academically, the class was all over the curve, with mediocre students who couldn’t get into more established schools, a handful of shining stars (including a future United States Supreme Court clerk and a future justice of the New York State Supreme Court), and many capable minds in between.

Ethnically, however, diversity was lacking—a situation not unique to Cardozo. There were few minorities on campus and none among the faculty. This would eventually become a source of conflict between students and administrators.

NO ORDINARY SCHOOL

Year one of the curriculum, designed by Paulsen, featured basic courses in property, contracts, torts, civil procedure, criminal law, professional responsibility, and legal writing, while years two and three offered a variety of elective subjects and clinical experiences designed to equip the student with the tools required for the professional practice of law or other activities. The School also offered courses in comparative law, law in the Middle East, and Judaic influence on the modern legal system. (The clinics would begin in 1978 with the arrival of faculty member Barry Scheck.)

By all accounts, the curriculum was thorough and rigorous, effectively blending Socratic teaching and clinical experience. The faculty was tough and provocative, with towering figures like Paulsen and Taylor adding an unmistakable gravitas to the atmosphere on campus.

Galperin, now an assistant district attorney and chief of the Special Projects Bureau in New York County District Attorney’s Office, recalls the day when a particularly haughty student was firmly but gently dressed down in Taylor’s classroom. The student had challenged the professor’s interpretation of a case, and the two argued back and forth until Taylor let it go. But the next day, Galperin recounts, “Professor Taylor said to the student, in front of the class, ‘By the way, I thought so yesterday, but I wanted to double check. I actually argued that case before the Supreme Court, and you’re not right.’ ”

Adds Galperin, “Although it was a brand-new school, you felt as if you were a part of the centuries-long tradition of legal education.”

Of course, some professors were decidedly less experienced. Nonetheless, says Rosemary Byrne ’80, an attorney with Corporate Credit, based in Westchester County, NY, “What struck me most about the faculty in the early days was how vested their interest was in the success of the Law School. You could sense it every minute of every day.”

LASTING BONDS

Partners in this grand experiment, the first class and the first faculty quickly forged deep and lasting bonds. “What was unique for us is that this faculty not only served as our teachers, but they also served as our upperclassmen,” said Korzenik at a 1996 reception honoring the founding faculty. “And I say that with a certain emotion, because there was something very intimate, zealous, and caring about the way in which they carried out that task... I think of how often their classes would stop at the end of the hour, and then simply resume again outside the hallway.... They eased the first-year student’s natural anxieties....”

Not surprisingly, this student-faculty dynamic changed over time. “When the next class arrived,” Hanks recalls, “all 300 went into shock and developed a case of sibling rivalry. They would come and complain because, instinc-
November 30, 1978

Mr. Sam Hartstein
Yeshiva University
500 West 185th Street
New York, New York 10033

Dear Mr. Hartstein,

I have informed Dr. Lam that, according to plan, I wish to be relieved as Chairman of the Board upon the graduation of the first class in June.

In order to insure a smooth transition, I have asked Charles Reillon, Chairman of our Nominating Committee, to begin an immediate search for another Chairman. I am anxious to involve the entire Board. It would be helpful, therefore, if you could give thought to the problem in the few days before our next meeting on Thursday, December 7 to which you might bring a list of names you feel the Committee should consider in their deliberations.

It has been rewarding to have been in on the founding of a significant legal academic institution. I have, moreover, enjoyed immensely my association with each of you.

I look forward to seeing you then.

Cordially,

Morris D. Abram

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Students at a party celebrating accreditation by the ABA in 1982

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NOT QUITE PARADISE

But a well-oiled machine it was not. Problems abounded. One reason was the School's size. Initial plans called for a class size of 250, yet 300 were enrolled. Financial constraints applied by the University didn't help. The primary reason, perhaps, was the dean. For all his abilities as a lawyer and a leader, Paulsen was, by all accounts, a lax administrator. "It was very hard on the students," admits Prof. Lester Brickman, who served as an administrator without portfolio in the early years. "We didn't have a registrar. We didn't have a business manager. The associate dean was a part-time position. We had no budget. We did not have the infrastructure of a law school."

Grades came out late and transcripts were hard to obtain. The closest thing the School had to a cafeteria was a handful of vending machines. Some students grumbled that security in the Brookdale Center was lax, and everyone complained about the ever-broken elevators. Mention of the elevators brings a smile to Galperin's face now, but 22 years ago, he was not so pleased. "It was so Cardozo-like that during the two days we were taking the bar exam, they were drilling on the elevators," he says. "Finally, I got up and said to the proctor, 'You absolutely have to get this to stop! It was so typical of not thinking ahead in crucial ways.'"

Complaints about the career services office filled many a column inch in the Cardozo Law Forum, the student newspaper. In reply, Dean Paulsen expressed his feelings of kinship with the Class of '79 because "they took the risk," but added that no law school delivers jobs. "A law school," he said, "can deliver you at best an opportunity to sell yourself." Changes to the Office were eventually made, though not in time to help the first few classes.

Another issue was the academic schedule. Fall semester exams fell in January, so the School remained in session over the Christmas holidays, an obvious source of discontent for non-Jews. More than a few students grumbled that the library was closed on Saturdays, the Jewish Sabbath. "We went to Norman Lamm with the argument that the medical school library is open, so the law school library should be open," says Korzenik. "Lamm explained that the medical school library was open because it involved issues of health, and so under Jewish law this was permissible."
THE BRICKMAN INTERREGNUM

Plagued with poor health and personal troubles, Paulsen remained at Cardozo through the spring of 1980, when he returned to the University of Virginia, dying a few months later. Upon Paulsen's departure, Brickman was asked to become acting dean. He accepted reluctantly, knowing that there were pressing tasks at hand. One of those was securing the School's ABA accreditation. Brickman was nonplussed to learn, just before a critical ABA site visit, that the accreditation paperwork was incomplete. "We had three days left to file, and we almost failed," he recalls. "If we had not gotten our accreditation, or if it had been postponed, half our student body would have transferred; faculty would have left; and we would have been permanently barred from the upper echelon of law schools." The School was accredited, of course, and none of the acting dean's fears came to pass.

Brickman faced other crises as well, including a row with the student newspaper over minority enrollments. "The editors were far to the left—Berkeley '60s-type students," he recalls. "They and others had decided that the law school was not sufficiently diverse." And it wasn't, he admits, but only because the School lacked the wherewithal to do much about it. By and large, qualified minorities chose established schools with more aggressive marketing campaigns and more tempting financial aid packages.

Ellen Cherrick '80, director of admissions at the time, concurs. Cardozo was an unknown quantity among pre-law students, she says. "Prospective applicants would ask, 'I'm black and not Jewish; does that bar me from applying?' More important, they would come on campus and see no minorities, and it would become a self-fulfilling prophecy. We tried all kinds of special outreach efforts."

Unswayed, the newspaper started organizing a protest rally, which they hoped would draw the attention of the major papers. Brickman fought back, threatening a libel suit.

The students ultimately backed down, learning a hard lesson in lawyering.

"The early years were a terrific struggle," he concludes. "It was an enormous drain on me personally." Brickman served two years as acting dean and declined an offer to take the job permanently, believing that an outsider would be able to establish better relations with the University.

Lester Brickman was succeeded by Monroe Price, fresh from the UCLA School of Law. Price set out not to reinvent the School but to build on its existing strengths. "I thought the Law School could take advantage of its relationship to New York City in better ways and estab-
WHAT’S IN A NAME?

Other names for the School of Law must have been considered, but “Cardozo” was an obvious choice. Benjamin N. Cardozo (1870–1938) was appointed an associate justice of the US Supreme Court by Herbert Hoover in 1932, succeeding Oliver Wendell Holmes. Cardozo was a leading advocate of sociological jurisprudence, and his views on the relation of law to social change made him one of the most influential judges in America. A Sephardic Jew active in several Jewish movements, Cardozo was awarded an honorary doctorate by YU in 1935.

“It is most fitting that Yeshiva’s School of Law be named in tribute to a man who was the very expression of the Judaic commitment to the law,” said Dr. Samuel Belkin, YU’s president. “We will endeavor to create a school which might be equal to Justice Cardozo’s integrity, wisdom, scholarship, and judicial responsibility.”

THE BURDEN

With a small career services office and no network of alumni, the first graduates were largely left on their own to find employment. Even so, members of the class of 79 fared well, with many landing jobs in top law firms and high-profile government agencies. The Brooklyn D.A.’s office alone took seven graduates.

Once employed, the first alumni had the dual burden of proving themselves and their alma mater: “We felt that we had to succeed because if we failed, Cardozo failed,” says Byrne.

NOT A BEAT MISSED

Clearly, a fair share of students was disappointed with Cardozo in the early years. But just as many, if not more, were contented.

“With all the rough edges, there was not a beat missed. We got a great education—that’s the bottom line,” says Yagerman.

Even back then, Law Forum editor Paul H. Weinstein ’80, who vociferously criticized the School, admitted that Cardozo was “sound and effective.”

“There were growing pains, but I accepted them,” agrees Korzenik. “That was the way I assumed it was going to be. The reason I was there was the faculty, and I was totally delighted with them.”

Cherrick acknowledges that there were drawbacks, but there were unusual opportunities, too. The Law Review, the student newspaper, and moot court competitions, for example, were all waiting to be created. “Nothing had been carved in stone, so if you had the initiative, you could make it happen,” says Cherrick, who was asked to become assistant dean for admissions during her second year, which would never have happened at a mature law school.

Byrne agrees: “I expected that they would train me to be a lawyer and get me a law degree, but I went in believing I was on my own, and they didn’t owe me a job. As it happened, Cardozo opened the door for me to go to work for a big Wall Street law firm. I have no regrets. The School gave me an extraordinary education.”
Each summer between semesters of law school course work, Cardozo students exchange their casebooks for case files and their classrooms for offices. The two summers are a prime time for obtaining experience that fattens the résumé and for gaining insight into various areas of legal practice.
Nine Cardozo students were summer associates at Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

Carlos Diaz-Cobo '03

From law firms to public interest to studying abroad, numerous opportunities await Cardozo students. “The summer presents three solid months when a student can get opportunities for hands-on legal experiences that make classroom curricula come alive,” says Dean Jacki Burt of career services.

For those curious about experiencing law firm work and life, there is an abundance of large-to-small law firms from which to choose. Students can work for a firm located in and around New York City, work elsewhere in the country, or even travel abroad. With the help of the Office of Career Services, some second-year and first-year students find summer jobs with law firms.

**Summer Associates**

Weil, Gotshal & Manges, one of the largest and most eminent law firms in New York City, has a special relationship with Cardozo, recruiting many summer associates from its ranks. Weil gives students the opportunity to work with numerous partners and associates on a variety of significant cases in legal departments of their choosing.

Carlos Diaz-Cobo, 33, worked at Weil after completing his first year in law school and again after completing his second. A professional piano player in a Latin jazz orchestra prior to coming to Cardozo, Diaz-Cobo ‘03, knew that he was interested in litigation work. During his first year, he applied for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fellowship Program, which matches exceptional New York City law students with top law firms in the city. After a rigorous selection process consisting of writing a memorandum of law and sitting for many interviews, Diaz-Cobo was one of about 20 first-year law students chosen by the bar association to work for a law firm, in his case Weil.

After rotating through four departments, Diaz-Cobo says he learned a lot about law practice and became even more convinced that litigation was what he wanted to pursue upon graduation. During that first summer, Diaz-Cobo researched cutting-edge cases, wrote legal memoranda for firm partners and clients, and worked on pro bono cases. His summer job taught him not only how lawyers think but also how lawyers act, key to his overall legal development. And if the cases and legal experience were not reason enough, the free lunches, events, and parties at New York City’s top restaurants and venues persuaded him to come back for a second summer at Weil.

“I did not expect the people who work at a top New York City firm to be so great. They really taught me a lot and made me feel comfortable.”

But what most struck Diaz-Cobo during his summer is how approachable and helpful the lawyers at Weil were. “I did not expect the people who work at a top New York City firm to be so great. They really taught me a lot and made me feel comfortable,” he says. Now he is confident that this productive and fun experience will greatly help him land a job after graduation.

**Study Abroad Programs**

But why stop at doing just one thing during the summer? For some Cardozo students, splitting their summer between different programs is very appealing. For instance, Peter Luneau, 25, a third-year law student, not only interned at the Commodity Futures Trading Commission but also spent two weeks in England learning about comparative corporate governance after his first year. Since 1998, The Samuel and Ronnie Heyman Center on Corporate Governance has been sponsoring an intensive two-week summer colloquium at Oxford University, which helps students understand the corporate structures and practices in Germany, Japan, France, England, and the United States. Cardozo also holds its two-week, not-for-credit Program in Comparative Media Law and Policy at Oxford, giving prospective law students insights into the critical issues in developing
media, telecommunications and Internet law, and policy around the world.

Professors Chuck Yablons and Larry Cunningham ’88 designed and teach the corporate governance colloquium together. The interplay between these two professors is extraordinary, says Luneau. Professor Cunningham explains, “We are told over the years of our complimentary styles, outlooks, and backgrounds: Yablons is a litigator; I’m corporate; he’s a Democrat, I’m a Republican; he’s a philosopher; I’m a finance/business guy; he’s laid back and I’m a bit more energized.”

The students read the Financial Times each day, discuss how various countries allocate power between shareholders and managers, and visit London firms. Participating students complete a paper for academic credit during the following fall semester. “Being at Oxford brings home to students that there is business in other parts of the world,” says Yablons. Also, because of the small size of the class—at most 15 students—there is a lot of interaction between the participants and the professors. “It is possible to get to know the students personally in a way you can’t in a big Corporations class,” he adds.

Living and learning for two weeks at the famous and historic St. Edmond Hall, the only extant original Hall of the early Oxford colleges, is a perfect summer experience and looks great on your résumé, points out Luneau, who spent this past summer as an associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. “Having this unique Oxford experience makes a student really stand out during job interviews,” he says.

“Being at Oxford brings home to students that there is business in other parts of the world.”

Another popular program abroad builds on Cardozo’s acclaimed Alternative Dispute Resolution program, which U.S. News & World Report ranks as one of the top 10 ADR programs in the nation. Students travel to Paris and Budapest in July on a four-week, six-credit program that examines global perspectives on ADR. The summer program is a joint venture of the Kukin Program for Conflict Resolution at Cardozo and the Dispute Resolution Institute at Hamline University School of Law.
According to Prof. Lela P. Love, director of the Kukin Program, the intensive summer ADR program is designed to give students a good grounding in both mediation and arbitration. And instead of a US-centered view of conflict resolution, students get a broader, international perspective, she explains.

The first two weeks are spent in Paris, an outstanding venue for studying international commercial arbitration because it is home to the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), the world’s most prestigious commercial arbitration organization. Students discuss international arbitration cases and issues in a classroom, and then take trips to the ICC to see how their new learning is applied in real life.

Moving from the heart of western Europe to central and eastern Europe’s emerging democracies, students attend Central European University in Budapest to study mediation, as well as other consensual methods for addressing conflict and promoting understanding between peoples. Here, they learn side-by-side with students and faculty from more than 20 central and eastern European countries and exchange ideas about how mediation is used, not only in the United States but in Europe as well.

Philip Kimball, who participated in this program after finishing his first year at Cardozo, says, “I learned how people from abroad approach disputes and the law in general. Although I don’t think I want a career in ADR, I know that this program is valuable background for litigation, which I want to pursue upon graduation.”

Summer Institute
Cardozo students do not, however, have to go abroad to further their studies during the summer. Alisa Cahan ’04, a journalism major in college, who interned with NBC in Miami, knew that she was interested in entertainment law from the moment she arrived at Cardozo. So to get acquainted with this area of law, she chose to do Cardozo’s Summer Institute. With help from the Office of Career Services, Cahan secured an internship with NBC’s legal department.

Created to enhance placement opportunities following graduation, the Summer Institute allows students to focus on one area of the law by combining academic study during summer evenings with a full-time summer internship. In addition to entertainment law, students can choose from such practice areas as bankruptcy, civil and criminal litigation, environmental law, family law, labor law, international trade law, alternative dispute resolution, and urban law and government.

Being able to learn an area of law in a classroom setting and then turn around and apply that knowledge in practice in NBC’s legal department is what attracted Cahan to the Summer Institute. She helped NBC’s law-

“Regardless of what I do upon graduation, researching, writing, and observing lawyers at work are important skills that are transferable to any employer,” she says.
Public Interest Summer Internships

Government offers another vehicle for hands-on practice. Madeleine Wolfe, a third-year student, came to Cardozo to be a criminal lawyer. After the September 11 tragedy struck New York, this former social worker volunteered her time to counsel families of victims. In doing so, she met many different attorneys, from the Corporate Counsel's office and the New York Police Department. One from the NYPD suggested that she intern at the NYPD's civil enforcement unit, which utilizes civil laws to address criminal activity. By litigating civil actions such as nuisance abatement and forfeiture cases, this division seeks to remove the economic incentive to engage in these offenses.

Wolfe, who started interning part time during the spring semester and full time during the summer, had her own forfeiture case to research, write motions, decide on witnesses, and bring to trial. "I learned all the civil procedure stuff in this internship that didn't really make sense in the book. Taking a case to trial start to finish is invaluable experience," she says.

However, without financial help, Wolfe would have had a hard time accepting this internship. After the 9/11 cutbacks in city government, the NYPD could not afford to pay her. To help, Cardozo awarded her a summer stipend. The Public Interest Summer Stipend Program financially supports first- and second-year law students, enabling them to work in unpaid public interest internships, which they might not otherwise be able to do.

"This was my first opportunity since I started law school to really get my hands dirty," he explains. "It was great to be out of the classroom."

Lyonel Jean-Pierre Jr. '03 also spent the summer after the first year of law school in a public interest internship. Jean-Pierre, who is interested in pursuing a public interest career path, chose Cardozo because of its acclaimed clinical programs. After finishing his first year, he was ready to part with his casebooks to gain hands-on skills. After attending a public interest job fair, this Massachusetts native secured an internship at the Legal Assistance Corp. of Central Massachusetts. Although the internship was unpaid, he funded it through work-study,
defending low-income clients evicted from their homes. Jean-Pierre interacted with clients and saw cases to their completion. "This was my first opportunity since I started law school to really get my hands dirty," he explains. "It was great to be out of the classroom."

**Judicial Internships**

Another excellent way to put case law into perspective is to intern for a judge. However, these positions are few, and they are highly desirable because they afford students a rare opportunity to see the law being argued and interpreted up close.

Stuart Riemer ’04 wanted to see a case from behind the scenes. In February of his first year at Cardozo, Riemer started to send out numerous résumés for the coveted few summer internships with federal judges. Eventually, it was his Cardozo connections that opened the door. With the help of an introduction from a Cardozo graduate, Riemer secured an internship with Judge Lawrence M. McKenna of the Southern District of New York.

Riemer observed trials, read lawyers' briefs, and researched case law and statutes. Sitting in on multiple trials and seeing which arguments and lawyers were effective and which were not taught him crucial legal argument skills. Reading many legal briefs, complaints and motions taught him about various legal documents and procedures, different writing styles, and how to properly weave a successful legal argument. "This is like watching the law behind the scenes," says Riemer. "I got to see firsthand how lawyers argue, how judges decide, and how the whole trial process works. I saw how a case is filed, how it proceeds from motions to trial, and how it reaches a conclusion. No matter what I choose to pursue upon graduation, the skills and lessons I learned last summer will help me be a better lawyer."

"No matter what I choose to pursue upon graduation, the skills and lessons I learned last summer will help me be a better lawyer."

Stuart Riemer ’04
interned with Judge Lawrence M. McKenna
of the Southern District of New York
In 1985 Prof. Lela Love proposed that Cardozo become one of the first law schools in the country to offer a 25-hour mediation training program for lawyers. Today she vividly recalls the response of the academic dean. "He wanted to know what we could possibly talk about for 25 hours," she laughs. "Now, of course, it's quite different."

Now, as the legal system struggles with overloaded court calendars and disenchantedment abounds with both the process and outcome of most litigations, the interest in alternative processes has grown tremendously. A recent survey reports ADR courses and programs at 182 law schools, with 61 schools offering dispute resolution-related clinics. More than 500 law professors identify themselves as teaching ADR. The ABA Section of Dispute Resolution Conference, only three years old, is larger than the ABA Litigation Section Conference.

For the past three years, Cardozo's Kukin Program for Conflict Resolution has been ranked among the top 10 in law schools in the country by US News & World Report. The richness of course offerings and the practical experience gained by students through the Mediation Clinic anchor the program, which also includes a Certificate Program in Dispute Resolution for J.D. students, inaugurated in 2001; the Cardozo Online Journal of Conflict Resolution; and a summer abroad program that focuses on arbitration in Paris and mediation in Budapest.

"The mission of the Cardozo ADR Program is to encourage an understanding and vision of the role of the lawyer as a wise counselor, a problem-solver, and a peacemaker; in addition to the lawyer's traditional role as an advocate for clients," explains Professor Love. "Our students receive practical and theoretical training from leaders in the field."

Professor Love, director of the Kukin Program, came to Cardozo after setting up a successful small business
law clinic at the George Washington National Law Center. Widely in demand as a lecturer and mediator, Love, a graduate of Harvard University and the Georgetown Law School, is considered a leader in the ADR field.

In an office dominated by a large poster of Gandhi ("he saw a situation and dreamt up a novel method to address it that got great results"), Love talks about the phenomenal growth of ADR. "Therapeutic jurisprudence, client-centered counseling, the lawyer as problem-solver, and preventive and collaborative parallel law—movements that take into account the psychological well-being of clients and factors other than legal entitlements—have brought an interdisciplinary approach to the teaching and practice of the law as has mediation," she explains. "As a result, mediation has attracted much attention, due in part to client satisfaction with the participatory nature of the process and the more optimal outcomes the process can achieve for all parties."

Love, who likes to begin each semester by drawing an infinity symbol on the blackboard, firmly believes that the role of lawyer as problem-solver is as important as that of lawyer as advocate. "I like to explain that the set of solutions to any given problem is infinite. The challenge becomes to structure a process that allows people to find the possibilities," she says. "We believe a lawyer should be able to offer a variety of approaches, not see herself as one dimensional, with litigation as the only answer. That would be like saying that the only medical option for a patient is surgery."

For many students, like Steve Yadegari '98, learning to utilize that extra set of skills initially attracts them to the ADR program, but the opportunity to have an immediate impact on people's lives inspires them.

"For years, the legal community has been talking about ADR being the wave of the future, providing a set of tools that every lawyer should have, and I've definitely found that it gives you an edge," he explains. "I learned all kinds of practical skills, like active listening, and improved my ability to negotiate, but I think what I remember most is the actual experience of being in a room with two very angry people at a mediation session—often with people who'd been referred by the police—and somehow getting them to come to an agreement. There's nothing more satisfying than that."

Yadegari, who this fall became an associate at Proskauer, Rose after a four-year stint with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington, par-

International Advocate for Peace Award

In 1999, the Cardozo Online Journal of Conflict Resolution and the International Law Students Association created the International Advocate for Peace Award.

"We wanted to showcase the international aspect of alternative dispute resolution, and after a great deal of discussion, we came up with the idea of this award to recognize and encourage people doing outstanding work in the field," explains Peggy Sweeney '01 who, with Leila Zubi '00, and Tiu Gennert '00 cofounded the award.

The annual award has gone to President William Jefferson Clinton for his peace efforts in Northern Ireland and Israel, and to former UN Ambassador Richard C. Holbrooke for his role in the Dayton Accords and his many years of work in international relations. In 2002, it was given to both Senator George Mitchell for his pivotal role in the successful 1998 multilateral peace agreement in Northern Ireland, and to, Seeds of Peace, an organization that brings teenagers together from regions of conflict and teaches them the skills necessary to make peace.

Organized by the students, the award is presented at a ceremony attended by the Cardozo community and special guests. In its short history, it has generated much attention, becoming an important vehicle for recognizing successful peace initiatives and inspiring future peacemakers.
They work in the Brooklyn and Manhattan Mediation Centers, handling cases referred by the Criminal Court Dispute Referral Center, in the New York City Small Claims and Civil Pro Se Courts, and on cases referred by the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. Their work in the field is supplemented by classroom training where they hone their skills by role-playing, monitoring videotaped mediation sessions, and critiquing each other.

Students in the Mediation Clinic last year worked on 369 cases, either as mediators or apprentice mediators. Over the years, points out Professor Love, students have provided thousands of pro bono hours to citizens in New York City.

ADR courses are taught by full-time faculty, adjuncts, and visiting professors who are acknowledged experts in the field, such as Frank Scardilli, chief circuit mediator for the US Court of Appeals for the 2nd Circuit, the longest serving appellate court mediator in the nation and regarded as the “dean” of federal appeals court mediation programs. Curtis E. Pew, a partner with Duane, Morris and Heckscher, who has practiced before the Iran-US Claims Tribunal, the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, and other arbitration forums around the world, teaches international commercial arbitration. Susan T. Mackenzie, who has served as a mediator and arbitrator for more than 25 years, and in 1993 received the American Arbitration Association Distinguished Service Award, teaches dispute resolution in the workplace.

Many Mediation Clinic graduates have become leaders in dispute resolution, including Daniel Weitz ’96, the coordinator for Alternative Dispute Resolution for the New York State Unified Court System; James Kornbluh ’93, the Mediation Coordinator at the Center for Court Innovation; Ivan Deadrick ’98, who directs the Mediation Institute of the Harlem Community Justice Center; Abe Tawil ’98, founder of NYU’s dispute resolution program; and Raymond Patterson, director of the mediation program for the NYC Civilian Complaint Review Board.

"The Mediation Clinic has been a major influence in my professional life," explains Patterson ’96, who was 46 when he started law school after two prior careers, one as a high school science teacher, the next in educational publishing. "I applied to the clinic because it offered me the opportunity to help resolve conflicts before I actually passed the bar and the experience gave me a great deal of satisfaction. When I was approached by the Civilian Complaint Review Board about setting up a mediation program, I took what I had learned and started what is today the largest such program in the country."

These and other alumni have continued to be in-
involved in the Mediation Clinic and ADR program, and many students feel that access to these ADR practitioners is a vital component to the Cardozo program.

"At Cardozo, you are definitely exposed to a wide range of people," explains second-year student Malte Pendergast Fisher, who worked as the court coordinator for the Manhattan Mediation Center for two years before entering law school. "Professor Love's relationships with people in the field enable her students to have contact with the best people in ADR."

Even those who don't end up working primarily in ADR have found that the knowledge they gained and the techniques they learned have long-standing impact on their practice of the law.

"Lela and the Mediation Clinic are probably the two most influential aspects of my years at Cardozo. What I learned helps me immensely in my daily interaction with employees, vendors, and customers," said Efy Zinkin '94, senior vice president/general counsel of Ecko Complex, a $250 million apparel company.

Jacob Kubetz '01, an assistant district attorney in Suffolk County, recalls how surprised he was to realize how much he used his ADR training. "I reality-test pleas, validate victims' experiences, and spend much time gathering information," he explains. "My mediation skills are called into play constantly."

Cardozo negotiation teams have consistently fared well at ADR competitions, winning last year's ABA Regional Negotiation Competition and the Regional Representation in Mediation Competition (for the third year in a row). Teams placed second at the ABA Regional Client Counseling Competition and fifth in the National Representation in Mediation Competition Finals in Seattle.

Just as the ADR field has dramatically grown throughout the nation, it is beginning to exert significant influence on international law, as well. "As business, politics, and culture globalize, virtually all types of disputes have an international or multi-ethnic component," explains Love, pointing out that Americans have been leaders in the modern era of mediation. "It seemed right to expand our program into an international context."

In the summer of 2001, Cardozo and Hamline School of Law held their first joint ADR summer abroad program in Budapest, Hungary, focusing on strategies to foster and support democratic and constructive dialogue, especially in high-conflict situations that involved inter-ethnic tensions. The ABA approved expansion of the program, adding a two-week session in Paris on international commercial arbitration, brought together students and professors from around the world in the summer of 2002 to study arbitration, mediation, and other consensual processes for addressing and resolving conflicts.

The richness and growth of the Cardozo program reflects and is keeping pace with the enormous interest in all fields of law. Prof. Joseph B. Stulberg, coordinator of the Dispute Resolution Program at Ohio State's Moritz College of Law, visited Cardozo this fall as part of the orientation/training of students for the Mediation Clinic. He has worked with Cardozo students for the past 18 years, training them as mediators at Safe Horizon, a community-based mediation program, where students spend the year. "The Cardozo Mediation Clinic provides perhaps the most sustained mediation and training opportunity for law students in the country," he says.

"The study of ADR attracts students who want to play an active role in assisting actual disputants address their concerns in a constructive, engaging manner. The Cardozo program provides students with an excellent opportunity to study, practice, critique, and improve these approaches to conflict resolution, from what I've observed, they take full advantage of it."
Tal ee Zur '00
Assistant Vice President and Counsel,
Legal Department
JP Morgan Chase

Tal ee Zur chose to participate in the Mediation Clinic during her third year at Cardozo because she was interested in nonadversarial ways to resolve disputes and wanted an academic environment in which to study negotiation. Now, two years into a job in which she represents JP Morgan Chase in litigation that includes sexual harassment and employee benefits issues, she finds she's using her ADR skills all the time.

"You're trained to think in a non-adversarial method. You can often resolve things faster if you focus on common interests rather than differences, and the Mediation Clinic definitely teaches that," points out Zur, who volunteered at both the Brooklyn and Manhattan Mediation Centers when she was a Cardozo student.

For Zur, the Clinic was an excellent opportunity to practice her skills, with the added advantage of having fellow students and professors brief the cases afterwards—and the lessons have stayed with her.

"Negotiation and dispute resolution skills are easily transferable to life as a practicing attorney. We were taught how to spot what would be roadblocks and how to overcome them, how to approach difficult standstills in negotiation and get beyond them. I use those skills all the time."

Jay Ganzman '86
Deputy Attorney General,
State of New Jersey

Jay Ganzman participated in the Mediation Clinic early in its history; the experience is still vivid for him.

"The Mediation Clinic was the most unusual, interesting, and ultimately the most practical course I took in law school," he says. "The concepts I learned, like separating people from positions and looking for mutual interests, have been useful in all aspects of my life."

Ganzman spent 12 years at a New Jersey law firm as a partner specializing in health care and corporate practice. Now he is involved in the attorney general's oversight responsibility in hospital acquisitions.

When he was in private practice, Ganzman often served as a mediator and arbitrator, for such organizations as the Better Business Bureau, the Federal District Court of New Jersey, and the Lawrence Township Municipal Court.

"In the Mediation Clinic, you learned to think on your feet about how to be a neutral party trying to come up with a mutually acceptable solution. I use those skills, that way of thinking, all the time," he says.

Ganzman believes that all lawyers really should understand ADR, especially now that courts are increasingly turning to the process to bring their caseloads down.

"If attorneys understand how mediation works, they'll be more effective overall. It's not all about litigation."

Seth Park '91
Siegal & Napierkowski

As a litigator representing insurance companies in complex environmental claims—or, as he terms it, "toxic torts"—Seth Park explains that most of his cases end in settlement mode, arbitration of a discrete issue, or mediation. Therefore, he's often called upon to represent parties who are involved in ADR.

"I understand what the mediator is trying to accomplish. I guess you could say I 'speak the language' and bring creativity to the process, and I've seen firsthand that there's more than one way to skin the litigation cat," explains Park.

"What I learned in the Mediation Clinic continues to be invaluable. I enrolled in the program because it had an amazing reputation even then. I thought it could help me as a lawyer no matter what area I practiced in, and I was absolutely right."

Park remembers the opportunity to actually engage in mediation as being the most important part of his year in the Clinic.

"The beauty of Professor Love's approach is that we actually became mediators. That hands-on part of the experience not only gave me a great deal of satisfaction, but was also a very effective way to learn."
Judge Jack Weinstein Delivers Commencement Address

The Class of 2002 celebrated Cardozo's 24th commencement in Avery Fisher Hall of Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. A festive mood prevailed as 319 men and women received J.D. degrees and 53 received LL.M. degrees. In introducing the keynote speaker, Judge Jack B. Weinstein, senior United States district judge, Eastern District of New York, Dean David Rudenstine noted, "We feel a special connection with Judge Weinstein, as he was a founding member of the Cardozo Board of Directors. Additionally his extraordinary accomplishments, his progressive and innovative leadership on the bench, and years of public service make him a fine example for law school graduates." At the ceremony, Judge Weinstein told the students that they are "the first line of defense in our democracy." He touched on current national concerns, such as terrorism, the Enron scandal, and the care of the mentally ill and elderly, and urged the graduates to be activists. He also offered encouraging words and reminded them that just as the Law School's first graduating class did in 1979, they too, will succeed "as has the school and its first graduates. From its history you should take courage about your future."

Many students were honored for distinction in academics and contributions to journals, the community, and various fields of law. Sarah S. Jones received the Louis D.

Salina Kanai received the Archie A. Gorfinkel Award

Sarah S. Jones received the Louis D. Brandeis Award

Cardozo Chairman Earle I. Mack

Jeffrey Grand, winner of the Felix Frankfurter Award, and Victoria Zaydman

The Anita Walton Award was given to Judy Mender, assistant dean for student services

Valda Harper was recognized for outstanding assistance to students
Brandeis Award for best academic record over three years; LL.M. graduate Olga Statz received the Louis Henkin Award, also for superior scholarship.

Jeffrey S. Grand 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 Christopher M. Van de Kieft. Salina Kanai won the Honorable Archie A. Gorfinkel Award, Cynthia Devasia won the Steven Eric Tanenbaum Leadership Award, and Alydra Kelly won the Stanley H. Beckerman Public Interest Award.

Assistant dean for admissions Robert Schwartz '92 was honored with 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. David R. Tawil, SBA president, presented this year's winners: Dean David Rudenstine and professors Melanie Leslie '91, Stewart Sterk, and Burt Lipshie. Valda Harper from the Office of Student Finance was recognized for outstanding assistance to students. The Anita Walton Award for best administrator was given to assistant dean for student services Judy Mender.

Jed Lewin gave an uplifting student speech

Olga Statz received the Louis Henkin Award

ChangSik Kim and family

Class of 2002 Order of the Coif honorees

Prof. Michael Herz, shown here holding a “coif,” presented at the Order of the Coif ceremony

Party and Order of the Coif Ceremony Preceeds Commencement

In a ceremony that took place at Cardozo the evening before graduation, the Order of the Coif, a legal honor that is given to those who finish in the top 10 percent of the class, was bestowed on 34 J.D. students. An honorary Order of the Coif award was given to David Zwiebel '79, executive vice president for government and public affairs at Agudas Israel of America, who was editor-in-chief of Cardozo Law Review. Immediately after the Coif ceremony, Dean Rudenstine hosted an informal reception for all graduates and their families.
Cardozo Breakfast Forum Series

Don’t miss the Cardozo Breakfast Forum, established by Dean Rudenstine and the Alumni Association, to highlight and explicate issues of importance to New Yorkers. To reserve, call 212-790-0293 or email cyoung@ymail.yu.edu. All programs begin at 8:30 am in the Third Floor Lounge at Cardozo.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4
William C. Thompson, Jr., NYC Comptroller

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6
Michael A. Cardozo, NYC Corporation Counsel

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3
Randi Weingarten ’83, President, United Federation of Teachers

Alumni Association Elects New Slate of Officers

At its first annual meeting, held at the Yeshiva University Museum in June, the Alumni Association elected new officers, who will serve two-year terms.

Dean Rudenstine attended and thanked graduates for their efforts and involvement with Cardozo. Former chair Joshua Sohn ’97 spoke on behalf of the outgoing Executive Committee, noting the many accomplishments achieved during the organization’s first two years. Chair Howard Abrahams ’94 shared his goals of continuing the successes of the prior officers and working with Dean Rudenstine to build a stronger alumni network.

Alumni are encouraged to become more active in their Alumni Association by participating on committees. If you are interested, contact the Office of Alumni Affairs at 212-790-0293.

Executive Committee Members of the Alumni Association

Officers
Howard Abrahams ’94
Chair
Sandy Hausler ’87
Vice Chair
Howard Leib ’83
Vice Chair
Marilyn Bodner ’92
Recording Secretary
Tanya Kennedy ’92
Corresponding Secretary
Len Ritz ’96
Treasurer

Committee Chairs
Rosemary Byrne ’80
Romilda Crocaco ’91, ’01 LL.M.
Glenda Dixon ’92
Jayson Glassman ’98
Lawrence Klein ’94
Rachel Nash ’99
David Schechtman ’99
Joshua Sohn ’97, past chair
Sarah Steiner ’83
Jane Strachan ’02 LL.M.
Noel Williams ’89
Mark Yagerman ’79

Spotlight on the West Coast: Nina Sadowsky ’83

When Nina Sadowsky ’83 decided to go to law school, she wasn’t sure where it would lead, but she did know her true interest was in the entertainment world. She believed that law school would give her valuable skills for whatever career she chose.

Today, Nina is a successful executive at Signpost Films, a start-up film production company in Los Angeles. After working as a lawyer in New York at the Shubert Organization and then at Kaufman Astoria Studios, she discovered that her passion was in combining her creative instincts with her legal training. Before moving to California, she made independent art films in New York, one of which was featured at the Sundance Film Festival. On the west coast she became president of Meg Ryan’s company, Prufrock Pictures.

In the course of working 12-hour days, Nina juggles between five and eight projects at once. One of the responsibilities Nina enjoys is selecting the films to be produced. She was anticipating the release of Bullet Proof Monk in August and the House of Sand and Fog, currently in production.

While at Cardozo, Nina was an articles editor on the Arts & Entertainment Law Journal. She advises law students looking to

Glenn Garber ’89 Teams Up with Innocence Project

Criminal defense attorney Glenn Garber ’89 recently teamed up with Cardozo’s Innocence Project and successfully exonerated Hector Gonzalez, who had already served six years in prison of a 15-year-to-life sentence for a murder he did not commit. Postconviction DNA testing proved Gonzalez’s innocence, making him one of 110 exonerated.

As a student, Glenn participated in the Criminal Law Clinic and Criminal Appeals Clinic. After graduating, he worked at the Legal Aid Society for three years before opening his own practice. After 10 years in solo practice, Glenn still enjoys criminal defense work, which comprises 95% of his practice. He maintains relationships with several Cardozo professors and participates as an instructor in the ITAP program.
Scholarship Honors Andrew Zucker '99

A fund has been established to memorialize Andrew Zucker '99, who died at the World Trade Center on 9/11. The scholarship, which will be awarded to admitted law students, recognizes the important role Cardozo played in shaping Andrew's life. Making a contribution to Cardozo is a special way for friends and family to honor Andrew by helping law students fulfill their dream of becoming a lawyer, as Andrew did. If you would like to make a contribution to the Andrew Zucker Scholarship Fund, please send your check to Cardozo School of Law, Office of Alumni Affairs, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

A memorial scholarship for Barbara Bracher Olson '89 was previously established. For more information contact the Office of Development at 212-790-0889.

Alumni Take on Leadership Roles

There are several Cardozo graduates who teach as members of the adjunct faculty, Melanie Leslie '91 is a full-time member of the Cardozo faculty, and dozens, if not more, take on roles as admissions ambassadors, student mentors, ITAP instructors, and panelists. In recent years, a significant change has occurred as alumni have become increasingly involved with Cardozo as donors and members of the board as well.

The Cardozo board now boasts eight alumni and two more who sit ex officio. The newest member, elected in June, is Nathan Kacew '98. At the fall board meeting, a new slate of officers was voted unanimously and three new vice chairman were elected: Senator Frank Lautenberg, Mark Lieberman '84, and Rachel Warren '92. This marks the first time that alumni are officers of the board. (A full list of the Cardozo board is printed on the inside back cover of Cardozo Life.)

Simultaneously, alumni are participating as donors to both the annual fund and the capital campaign. The list of alumni donors to the annual fund is printed on the pages that follow. Those who have stepped forward with capital pledges, which support the building fund, new scholarships, and programs include Tiffany and Evan H. Berger '92, Alan Gottbeller '01, Adam Gottbetter '92, Katheryn O. Greenberg '82, Shimmie Horn '96, Nathan Kacew '98, Jonathan Kukin '87, Mitchel Maidman '88, Jill and James Schwalbe '93, Rachel Warren '92, and Debra Weiss '90 and Stephen A. Weiss '90. Weiss and his partner, Chris Seeger '90, made a donation to name the Law Review office for their firm, Seeger Weiss. Nathan Kacew's capital campaign gift of $500,000 marks the single largest gift by an alumnus/a in the history of the Law School.
The Cardozo Annual Fund supports scholarships, technology, the Dr. Lillian and Dr. Rebecca Chutick Law Library, and other needs identified by the dean. The list printed here includes alumni, parents, and friends who contributed to the annual fund, marking the greatest number of individual gifts ever made. This year, 585 alumni—representing every class and nearly 9%—contributed to Cardozo more than $225,000.

We wish to acknowledge as well, Cardozo’s many friends who have given generously to Cardozo’s Capital Campaign for scholarships, endowments, building renovations, and other purposes. In a future edition of Cardozo Life, we will provide an update on the Capital Campaign and recognize its many supporters.

Support to Cardozo for the Annual Fund and the Capital Campaign provide us with the margin of excellence that characterizes Cardozo and its continued development as an outstanding law school. Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of this list. If your name has been misprinted or omitted, please accept our apologies, and contact us so that our records may be corrected. We deeply appreciate your support.

### ALUMNI

**1979**
- Frederick Barstein, Associate
- Muriel Caplan, Friend
- Geoffrey Chanin, Associate
- Barbara Detkin, Friend
- Robert Diman, Friend
- Horace Dub, Friend
- Susan Feldman-Gordon, Fellow
- Hon. Sandra Feuerstein, Fellow
- Gerard Giannattasio, Friend
- Jane Goldblum, Friend
- David Grasbin, Friend
- Maria Perides Gross, Friend
- Eli Halpern, Friend
- Henriette Hoffman, Friend
- Michael Hopkins, Friend
- Sarah Jin, Friend
- Robert Kaik, Friend
- Sheila Klemper, Friend
- David Korzenik, Friend
- Hallie Levine, Friend
- Ellen McBride, Friend
- Gerald Migdal, Friend
- Marimor Morris, Friend
- Holly Page, Friend
- Kenneth Rosen, Friend
- Joseph Rosenberg, Associate
- Howard Rothfield, Friend
- Gary Shaffer, Associate
- Stephanie Shatin, Friend
- Stephen Smedresman, Friend
- Harris Sufian, Fellow
- Miriam Szapir, Associate
- Scott Voyer, Friend
- Janis Warren, Patron
- Miriam Weintraub, Associate
- Mark Yagerman, Patron

**1980**
- Susan Bernstein, Associate
- Philip Billet, Associate
- Nancy Bloomgarden, Associate
- Debrae Benen, Friend
- Elaine Butler, Friend
- Rosemary Byrne, Founder
- Dennis Cappello, Friend
- Linda Farin, Friend
- Robin Fleischer, Friend
- Gary Galperin, Friend
- Robert Giusti, Fellow
- Wendell Glassman, Friend
- Bruce Gold, Associate
- Anikumar Hoffberg, Friend
- Muriel Kaplan, Friend
- Aaron Jacoby, Associate

**1981**
- Lawrence Braunstein, Friend
- Hal Brode, Associate
- Charles de la Fuente, Associate
- June Darnam, Associate
- Sanford Dunicum, Patron
- Steven Genkin, Associate
- Linda Gold, Associate
- David Green, Friend
- Susan Grossman, Friend
- Mitchell Herstic, Associate
- Jon Jacobs, Associate
- Ann Lieb, Friend
- Ellen Meulent, Friend
- Anne O’Shea, Friend
- Daniel Reingold, Friend
- William Rubenstein, Patron
- John Ruffe, Patron
- Mark Schwartz, Friend
- Francine Shelbell, Friend
- Harris Tintel, Friend
- Judith Wildman, Friend
- Mary Zivler-Millman, Friend

**1982**
- Edward Baer, Friend
- Jerry Barta, Patron
- Janice Beaver, Associate
- Else Berman, Associate
-Christopher Bishop, Friend
-Shoshana Boockman, Friend
-Michael Bragg, Friend
-Elisa Broad, Associate
-Felicia Bueb, Associate
-Susen Cohen, Friend
-Rosemary Cappabianca, Founder
-Louise Cherkis, Associate
-Robert Cleveland, Associate
-Crifford Gadyke, Associate
-Loretta Gostwirth, Friend
-Mazie Gerson, Friend
-Amy Gewirtz, Friend
-Miri Goldman, Friend
-Maria Goetz, Friend
-Jodi Goldman, Associate
-Jonathan Gotlib, Associate
-Edward Graves, Associate
-Elissa Halpren, Associate

**1983**
- Joseph Altman, Associate
- Hal Bock, Friend
- Robert Benjamin, Friend
- hamburger, Friend
- Mark Cohn, Associate
- Amy Cohn, Friend
- Jaymee Einhorn, Friend
- Ralph Eltman, Friend
- Barry Farkas, Friend
- Mort Einhorn, Friend
- Florein, Friend
- Alan Fox, Friend
- Arina Fredman, Friend
- Paula Gold, Friend
- Stephen Grant, Fellow
- Karen Hirsch, Friend
- Helen Irwin, Friend
- Charles Jacobs, Friend
- Janice Jacobs, Associate
- Lillian Laseen, Friend
- Robert Krasnow, Friend
- Harold Levine, Friend
- Bonnie Mannis, Friend
- Esther Miner, Friend
- Susan Neuberg, Friend
- Jill Joseph, Friend
- Merzel Kaynha, Friend
- Susan Robinsons, Friend
- Hon. Michelle Schreiber, Associate
- Rona Silver, Friend
- Melvin Simon, Friend
- Sara Stein, Friend

**1984**
- Martin Arom, Friend
- Stuart Beckerman, Friend
- Michael Berem, Friend
- Laurie Bluer, Friend
- Marian Borko, Fellow
- Kenneth Bresler, Friend
- Steven Ettinger, Associate
- Robin Gelb, Friend
- Rena Goldstein, Friend
- Matthew Gould, Friend
- Nancy Heller, Friend
- James Horowitz, Friend
- Oscar Jaeger, Friend
- Sharon Katz-Pearlman, Fellow
- David Kravitz, Friend
- Diane Kuhn, Friend
- Irvin Kuhn, Friend
- Lisa Lindsman, Friend
- Benjamin Mandel, Friend
- Andrew Meyers, Friend
- Marcie Orley, Friend
- Steven Polinsky, Friend
- Lisa Robison, Friend
- Matthew Schultz, Friend
- Jonathan Stein, Friend
- Preston Tozer, Friend
- Beth Ann Wahl, Friend
- Audrey Weintraub, Friend
- Laurie Zelkinson, Friend
- James Zuckemann, Friend

**1985**
- Valerie Berman, Associate
- Felicia Bieber, Friend
- Ellen Braverman, Friend
- Cheryl Dresner, Friend
- Bressman, Friend
- Mark Brick, Friend
- Andrew Brodman, Friend
- Ellen Federman, Fellow
- Susan Fender, Friend
- Steven Feldman, Friend
- Ann Fishman, Friend
- David Golden, Friend
- Amy Goldsmith, Friend
- William Goldsmith, Friend
- Deborah Goldstein, Friend
- Ellen Gottlieb, Friend
- Susan Greenfield, Friend
- Suzanne Hanau, Friend
- Sandra Holtz, Friend
- Janet Cohen Kaplan, Friend
- Steven Kessler, Friend
- Steven Kiegel, Friend
- Margaret Lehman, Friend

**1986**
- David Adler, Friend
- Adrienne Alexander, Friend
- Karen Berger, Friend
- Marlene Besterman, Friend
- Marla Blatt, Associate
- Rafael Castellanos, Friend
- Richard Cohen, Friend
- Leslie Crazy, Friend
- Harold Eisenstein, Friend
- Andrea Feldman, Friend
- Joan Ganz, Friend
- Barbara Gelb, Friend
- Jeffrey Levy, Friend
- Marcie Orley, Friend
- Steven Polinsky, Friend
- Linda Newman, Friend
- Allen Provo, Friend
- Craig Prunova, Friend
- Samuel Rudinsky, Friend
- Robin Schlaf, Friend
- Larry Shub, Friend
- David Share, Friend
- Arthur Silverman, Friend
- Nathan Slavin, Friend
- Mary Spector, Friend
- Jonathan Strassberg, Friend
- Jacqueline Tunkel, Friend
- Mary Wanderpolo, Friend

**1987**
- Jeffrey Brown, Associate
- Donna Costa, Friend
- Mark Bluer, Friend
- Susan Danoff, Friend
- Diane Ehrlich, Friend
- Sharon Fox, Friend
- Paul Freilich, Friend
- Steven Gaba, Friend
- David Gross, Friend
- Steven Halperin, Friend
- Eric Herschman, Friend
- Mark Kemp, Friend
- Sharon Lewis, Friend
- Dennis Marks, Friend
- John Napier, Friend
- Dana Sharman, Friend
- Laura Sillins, Friend
On May 30, 2002, alumni from the classes of 1982, 1987, and 1992 celebrated 20-, 15-, and 10-year class reunions at the Russian Tea Room. More than 150 alumni along with faculty, administrators, and guests filled the glittering Bear Ballroom where they caught up with former classmates and professors. (All captions read from left to right.)
Class of 1979

Richard S. Corenthal is a partner in the Mineola law firm of Meyer Suozzi English & Klein. Prior to joining the firm in 1999, he was an assistant state attorney general and deputy chief of the Labor Bureau. Sandra J. Feuerstein was nominated by President George W. Bush to the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York. She is currently a justice in the Appellate Division, Second Department. Upon her confirmation, Sandra will serve as a federal judge.

Gerard Edward Giannattasio, village justice of Massapequa Park, NY, is shown below with winners of the Massapequa High School moot court competition, which he judges twice a year. John Marks is running for Nassau County Family Court judge in November. He is currently a Nassau County District Court judge.

Class of 1980

Steven S. Goldenberg is a partner in the Woodbridge, NJ, law firm of Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith, Ravin, Davis and Himmel. His primary practice areas are energy regulation, public utilities, governmental affairs, and administrative law. Steven has an M.P.A. in public administration from New York University.

Class of 1982

Deborah M. Lauter is director for the southeast regional office of the Anti-Defamation League based in Atlanta. In June, she spoke on “Global Anti-Semitism: Old Hatred. New Excuses” at the B’nai B’rith annual convention in Memphis.

Class of 1983

Terri Krivoshia was elected to the management committee of the Minneapolis law firm of Mason Edelman Borman & Brand, LLP. She practices in the areas of general corporate law, mergers and acquisitions, and corporate finance.

Class of 1984

Robin Mitchell Joyce was featured in Country Music discussing her career as an entertainment attorney at the Nashville law firm of Bass, Berry & Sims.

Class of 1986

Dennis Nieves was appointed Superior Court judge in Middlesex County, NJ.

Class of 1987

Dana Gordon is executive vice president and in-house counsel for the Burak Organization, where she is responsible for negotiating lease agreements. She studied international law at the Hague Academy of International Law in the Netherlands.

Class of 1988

Lawrence Cunningham’s new book, Outsmarting the Smart Money, was published by McGraw-Hill in May. The book helps readers understand the market’s unpredictable ups and downs.

Class of 1989

Leora and Marty Fineberg announce the birth of their fifth child, Tamar Sarah, who joins brothers Gavriel, Zachary, Ari, and Sam. Michael Wildes appeared on the Today show with Marian LaMonte-Shaban and Louis Shaban. Michael, an immigration attorney, represented Mr. Shaban, and gained permission from the INS for him to stay in the United States to care for his wife, who is battling breast cancer.

Class of 1990

James M. Aries is vice president of acquisitions and leasing at Urstadt Biddle Properties Inc. He has held various positions in real estate during his career and is the third generation of his family in the shopping center business.

Class of 1991

Andrew H. Sherman is a partner in the firm of Sills, Cummis, Radin, Tischman, Epstein & Gross. His primary practice areas are creditors’ rights and bankruptcy reorganization. Elaine H. Witty, SCW ’88, former director of legal affairs for Citizenship New York City, a mayoral immigration initiative, recently joined the Law Offices of Richard S. Goldstein. The firm practices exclusively in immigration and consular matters, with offices in New York and London. Ms. Witty was elected to the executive board of the New York Chapter of the American Immigration Lawyers Association. She also was appointed to the Stern College for Women 50th Anniversary Steering Committee.

Class of 1992

Michael A. Kaufman is a partner in the Jericho, NY, law firm of Kaufman, Schneider & Bianco, LLP. He practices labor law, including employee
CARDOZO VISITS THE WEST COAST

Dean Rudenstein and members of the faculty and administration will visit alumni in San Francisco on November 12 and those in Los Angeles on November 13.

discrimination, wrongful discharge, National Labor Relations Board proceedings, union organizing campaigns, and collective bargaining negotiations. Edward J. Klaris spoke at the American Bar Association Forum on the Entertainment and Sports Industries 2002 Annual Meeting in Nashville in October. He is general counsel for The New Yorker. Marc A. Lieberstein was elected chair of the New York State Bar Association's 1700-member intellectual property law section. He is a partner in the New York law firm of Ostrolenek, Faber, Gerb & Soffen.

real estate and business transactions. Joshua W. Cohen is a partner in the New Haven office of Cummings & Lockwood. Lawrence Klein, chairman of the Museum of Comic and Cartoon Art, spoke in June at the New York County Lawyers Association on legal and intellectual property issues relating to the creation of the museum, attaining not-for-profit status, and working with government agencies. William D. Regner is a partner in the NYC law firm of Debevoise & Plimpton. His practice focuses on mergers and acquisitions, including public company and cross-border transactions, and on investment management, corporate, and securities law matters.

Class of 1993

Jordan Solomon became a partner in the Livingston, NJ, firm of Fox and Fox in January. His primary practice areas include corporate, banking, real estate, and healthcare care. Kimberly Levine Graham and her husband, Barry, announce the birth of their daughter, Shira Leah, on July 27 in Jerusalem, Israel. Pictures can be seen at www.familygraham.com.

Class of 1994

Craig W. Alexander is a partner in the West Orange, NJ, law firm of Mandelbaum, Salzburg, Gold, Lazaris, Discenza & Steinberg. His primary practice areas include

Class of 1995

Brian Selvin, an associate at the NJ law firm of Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith, Ravin, Davis & Himmel LLP, spoke at a continuing legal education seminar, “Let’s Write a Will,” in May.

Class of 1996

Robert Mermelstein and his wife, Felice, announce the birth of a daughter, Margalit Netanya, born on March 27. Susan Panish was promoted to vice president of programming at the Outdoor Life Network. She also received a Genesis Award for her work with the series Earth Rescue. The Genesis Award, the only major media and arts award concerning animal issues, is presented by the Ark Trust.

Class of 1997

Stephanie Rosenblatt Korenman married Dr. Jeffrey L. Korenman in January. She is an associate at the law firm of Duane Morris LLP, practicing in the area of securities arbitration and broker-dealer regulation. Nathan A. Paul '94 is general counsel, director, for Lazard Asset Management, a division of Lazard Frères and Co. in NYC. Joshua Solin and Melissa Breibart Sohn '98 announce the birth of their son, Jackson Carter, on July 24. Karen A. Van House Westrick and her husband, Christopher, announce the birth of their daughter, Allison Laura, on June 13.

Class of 1998

Valerie Boccaduro is an associate at Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer, PA in Woodbridge, NJ. She practices trademark, copyright, and general corporate law in the firm's business law and finance group. Prior to joining Wilentz, she served pro bono on the New York City Bar Association’s 9/11 Small Business Court Assistance Project, representing small business owners below 14th Street. Ms. Boccaduro married Mason Levinson last October. Arun Chandra joined the New York office of Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue. He concentrates on intellectual property litigation.

Class of 1999

Toni Ferrucci, LL.M., is an associate in the environmental law group at Kramer Levin.

Class of 2000

William Bryant joined the prosecutor's office of St. Francois County, MO. Prior to his position as an assistant prosecutor, he worked in the public defender's office.

Class of 2001

Kevin Favreau published an article, “Detective Work,” in the April edition of Student Lawyer. He is a manager in the transaction services investigation practice at the New York office of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. Timothy Gladden is an associate at Wollmuth Maher & Deutsch LLP in the corporate practice group. Joseph Inzerillo and his wife, Michelle, announce the birth of their son, Joseph Michael, on July 18.

In Memoriam

David Korobkin '79 died in April after a long battle with cancer. He was an attorney and real estate developer and lived in New Canaan, CT.
Cardozo Calendar of Events

OCTOBER 4
Cardozo Breakfast Forum:
William C. Thompson, Jr.,
NYC Comptroller

OCTOBER 6
Symposium:
Spinoza’s Law

NOVEMBER 6
Cardozo Breakfast Forum:
Michael A. Cardozo,
Corporation Counsel

NOVEMBER 7
Symposium:
Patent Law, Social Policy,
and Public Interest:
The Search for a
Balanced Global System

NOVEMBER 21
Tenth Annual Tenzer
Distinguished Lecture in
Intellectual Property:
Honorable Justice
Sir Hugh Laddie

DECEMBER 3
Cardozo Breakfast Forum:
Randi Weingarten ’83,
President,
United Federation of Teachers