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Around Campus
John Grisham Speaks • Panel on Blackwater • Innocence Project Releases Groundbreaking Report • Jeffrey Sachs Receives Cardozo Peace Prize • Conference Addresses Military Ethics • Human Rights Advocate Speaks to Students • Intellectual Property Program • Floersheimer Center • Program in Law and Humanities • The Heyman Center • Public Service Auction Breaks Record • Students Bring Service, Intellect, Fun to Campus

Faculty Briefs
De Grazia Named Professor Emeritus • Hamilton Advocates Legislation to Aid Sexual Abuse Victims • Tax Clinic Director Has Impact on IRS • Honors, Books, Panels & Papers

An Interview with Max Frankel
Max Frankel spent 50 years as a journalist and editor at The New York Times. With insight, too, as a Cardozo adjunct professor, he spoke at length with Cardozo Life editor Susan Davis about the contemporary state of journalism, the future of newspapers, and teaching as a way to learn.

Going Global: Legal Lessons on Location
Short, intensive seminars abroad are attracting students and enlightening them about the global, legal landscape.

With J.D.s in Hand Alumni Pursue Something Different
Not everyone who receives a J.D. decides to practice law. Some even choose to study law with no intention of going into the field. However, in speaking to several Cardozo alumni working in a variety of professions, Kenneth Steir discovered that they all find their legal education immensely useful every day.

Alumni News
Alumni Honor Their Own at Iconic Landmark • Mid-Year Graduation Party • Law Firm Challenge • Focus on Vasundhra Prasad • Sheri Rosenberg Speaks at Annual Meeting • ClassActions • Cardozo on the Road • Cardozo Advancement • Alumni and Families Support Cardozo • Honor Roll for 2006-07
Traveling

I've always considered a J.D. degree to be a passport to anywhere. It indicates in part that the holder is able to write clearly, think creatively, and speak with authority. It is also evidence that the person has passed the rigors of law school and has the intellectual capacity to do most any job. In the following pages you will meet some of our graduates who have gone on to careers in the arts, not-for-profit administration, business and finance, and journalism. They illustrate how their legal education has fostered a way of thinking they use daily—in their careers and their personal lives—that helps them successfully navigate their worlds.

We have all heard much about the impact of globalization on our economy, our laws, and our culture. The importance of being comfortable in our newly emerging global society cannot be stressed enough. It is a capacity that we believe can be acquired and have, therefore, established new educational opportunities abroad to encourage that ability. The most recent is a series of intensive seminars whereby our students—as early as their first year—can travel to an international location while studying with a member of our faculty. The groups visit with government officials, law students, young associates and partners at law firms, judges, and business leaders and gain an informed perspective on what globalization looks like from outside of the United States. This past January, I was fortunate enough to go to Rwanda and Tanzania with one of the groups. The experience was gratifying on so many levels that I have told some that it was "life changing." As a result, I intend to write about it soon. I hope that you find the comments and photos contributed by other participants to be indicative of the extraordinary experiences we shared.

As many of you may know, I recently informed Yeshiva University President Richard Joel and Cardozo Board Chair Kathy Greenberg that I will step down as dean in June 2009. My time as Cardozo's dean has been richly rewarding and profoundly satisfying. Now, after many years, I look forward to a sabbatical, to writing once again about public law issues that have long been important to me, and spending more time in the classroom.

I am certain that the next academic year will be as intense and exciting as the previous ones and marked with many Cardozo accomplishments. I also look forward to one last round of visits and get-togethers with our graduates around the country. Now, let me just say thanks for the support you have given Cardozo and the trust and confidence you have expressed in me. I am truly grateful for it.
John Grisham Speaks About Writing Movies, and the Innocence Project

Author John Grisham was prompted to write *The Innocent Man*, his first nonfiction book, by the obituary of a man who after years of incarceration was exonerated through the efforts of the Innocence Project. He visited Cardozo on the day his more recent book, *Playing for Pizza*, was released and when he was appearing on the Colbert Report.

Grisham, a 1981 graduate of University of Mississippi Law School, practiced criminal law in Mississippi for 10 years and started writing as a hobby about halfway through his legal career. Saying that he is "always on the prowl for a good story," he uses many legal issues around which to weave his novels. After his first novel, a flop, was published in 1989, he said he decided to write one more book and make it as blatantly commercial and popular as he could. That book, *The Firm*, went on to be a huge success. Grisham left his practice and began to publish about one novel a year. Nine of his novels have been made into films, and he announced that George Clooney's production company has bought the rights to *The Innocent Man*, with a movie planned to be ready in about a year.

In explaining his foray into nonfiction, Grisham, who scours obituaries for characters' names, noted that Ron Williamson's death notice piqued his interest because he and the deceased were the same age, religion, and social background; they were both from small towns; and they shared a love of baseball. The author said that writing the book was extremely difficult because of the need to be scrupulous about checking facts and because "most of the bad guys are still alive."

As he wrote Ron Williamson's story, he became familiar with The Innocence Project and its work, and soon thereafter became a member of its Board of Directors. For Grisham the heroes of the story are the lawyers. "What is maddening and frustrating is the sheer waste of human lives," he says. His work with the Innocence Project "is a whole lot of fun ... and very gratifying."

Cardozo Bar Pass Rate Is Third Highest in State

"A long tradition was smashed by the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law, whose 289 graduates sitting for the July bar exam pushed their way into the top rank of New York State's 15 law campuses with a first time pass rate of 92%—marking a steady rise in success over the past five years for the comparatively young institution," wrote Tom Adcock in the November 30 issue of the *New York Law Journal*. According to the article, which reported on passage rates for all New York State schools, Cardozo surpassed Cornell, traditionally among the top three, which had a pass rate of 91%, and followed New York University School of Law (96%), and Columbia Law School (95%).

Dean David Rudenstine said, "This is a milestone for our School. The achievement is emblematic of the School's upward growth in many areas, its wonderful accomplishments, and the quality of its students."
Panel on Blackwater asks: “Has privatization of government functions gone too far?”

Shootings of Iraqis by employees of the private security contractor Blackwater have forced the public and Congress to question the wisdom, logic, and legitimacy of outsourcing critical government functions to private industry. With this example as a launching pad, “Beyond Blackwater, the Costs of Privatizing Government” brought together three experts who generally agreed that the United States government is relying too heavily on outsourcing and not providing enough oversight of private contractors.

Prof. Paul Verkuil, who recently published Outsourcing Sovereignty: Why Privatization of Government Functions Threatens Democracy and What We Can Do about It (Cambridge University Press 2007); Norman Ornstein, resident scholar, American Enterprise Institute; and Frank Camm, senior economist, Rand Corporation, provided a focused analysis of the escalating trend of hiring outside contractors. Bill Moyers, who broadcast a segment on Blackwater this fall on his eponymous PBS program, attended, recorded the panel, and participated in the Q & A that followed the panelists’ remarks.

Camm, whose background includes instructing the military on the use of contractors on the battlefield, discussed Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidelines that say it is inappropriate to delegate significant authority to private companies when life, liberty, and the welfare of the public are at risk. Blackwater and similar companies, therefore, are operating in direct contravention of the OMB recommendations when they go into a densely populated city like Baghdad with their fingers on machine gun triggers. “We should not leave to them the decision who to kill or wound,” said Camm.

Recommending that the Department of Defense (DOD), not the Department of State, oversee contractors since DOD has more authority and understands the military goals better, Camm said that ideally “government should create a new vehicle to oversee contractors while also protecting contractors’ rights.” He also said the United States should reconsider its foreign policy and have more modest goals if it needs to rely so heavily on private forces.

Ornstein emphasized that the use of private military contractors goes back a long way, noting that the
British outsourced the US Revolutionary War to Hessians. More recently, Ornstein said, the trend towards privatizing took off in earnest under Ronald Reagan and continued through successive administrations. Under George H. Bush, however, privatization moved from "interesting to alarming." In addition, total absence of meaningful Congressional oversight and the unwillingness of the Republicans in Congress to bring investigations under a Republican president have only made the situation worse.

According to Ornstein, privatization makes the most sense when government is faced with a situation like snow removal in a southern state, something needed only once or twice a winter. Then, it is more practical and less expensive to hire a private contractor rather than having snow clearers on the government payroll and purchasing snow removal equipment. All three panelists concurred that outsourcing functions for the military such as building barracks and supplying food—duties that do not require a military uniform—is acceptable.

When Verkuil took the floor, he said simply, "My book is all about the photograph on the cover. It shows contractors in Iraq picking up piles of money off pallets of $100 dollar bills. Right away you can see a problem."

Too much money and minimal oversight inevitably leads to corruption, undermines the mission, and renders the government more impotent, Verkuil said. He pointed to a 150 percent increase in no-bid contracts over the past five years and said that the Blackwater contract that started at $25 million is now worth about $1 billion. At the same time that the money flow is increasing to no-bid contractors and government cronies in private industry, government is shrinking. He indicated that under President Reagan there were 2.5 million civilians working in the federal government, under President Clinton there were 1.9 million, and now, President Bush wants to halve that number. Slimming down government is not a bad idea, but government has "become anorexic," and some functions are too important to outsource, Verkuil said.

Verkuil identified President Bush's advocating the privatization of Social Security as a watershed moment, since the public outcry against the proposal reflected US citizens' expectations of government.

Camm, Ornstein, and Verkuil deplored the demoralization of public officials as their agencies downsized or recombined with others, such as when the Department of Homeland Security was formed and absorbed 22 departments. Public officials, who have always had lower salaries than their counterparts in the private sector, are now dealing with career turmoil, a revolving door for top management, and political appointees for bosses. As the management of government becomes dysfunctional, the panelists noted, it is harder to hold managers accountable, both in their government jobs and in their oversight of private contractors.

Explaining that his book offers practical solutions to the current public/private debate, Verkuil said, "Let's reinvigorate government and make it something to be proud of. We have to find the quality of people who can provide oversight and build back an esprit de corps."

A reception celebrating the publication of Verkuil's book followed the panel.

Verkuil with Norman Ornstein (center) and Frank Camm
Media Spotlight on Cardozo

Every semester there are events at Cardozo that garner attention and significant mentions of the Law School and its faculty in major national media outlets. This fall was no exception. One of the most gratifying was the broadcast in September by the PBS station WXEL-TV in South Florida of Reflection & Resonance, a documentary film produced by the Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies on the legacy of the Nuremberg trials. The film was shown immediately before the inaugural presentation of Ken Burns’ The War and was featured prominently on the station Web site and in publicity materials.

Lester Brickman, who is called upon frequently to comment on legal ethics and tort reform, wrote an op-ed piece, “DOJ’s Free Pass for Tort Fraud,” that was published in the December 26, 2007 edition of the Wall Street Journal.

The Bet Tzedek Clinic was featured in a major story on elder law in the January 11, 2008 issue of the New York Law Journal. Two graduates and Prof. Toby Golick provided the basis of the story.

In her effort to gain legislative reforms to enable survivors of childhood sexual abuse to sue their abusers, Marci Hamilton had op-eds published in Newsday in November, the Albany Times Union in October, and the San Diego Union Tribune in September.

When Eliot Spitzer resigned as governor of New York, Ellen Yaroshefsky was called upon by USA Today for comment, and NY1 came to the Law School to interview Max Minzner, who was a federal prosecutor prior to coming to Cardozo.

Finally, Ed Zelinsky, who has been pushing for a new federal law that would provide relief for telecommuters who are taxed by more than one state—as he is—was featured in January in a large New York Times article, “Work an Hour, Pay Tax on 2. Is That Fair?”

Innocence Project Releases Groundbreaking Report

The Innocence Project held a press conference in Cardozo’s Jacob Burns Moot Court Room, led by IP codirector Peter Neufeld, to announce the release of a report showing that New York outpaces almost every other state in the nation in the number of wrongful convictions overturned by DNA testing—but lags behind most other states in implementing policy reforms that can prevent wrongful convictions.

The 119-page report, Lessons Not Learned, details 23 wrongful convictions in New York that have been overturned through DNA evidence, and outlines commonsense, straightforward reforms such as videotaping police interrogations that can improve New York State’s criminal justice system. The report also details the consequences of wrongful convictions on public safety statewide—revealing that at least five murders, seven rapes, two assaults, and one robbery were committed by the actual perpetrators in wrongful convictions cases after innocent people were convicted of earlier crimes.

Peter Neufeld, codirector of the Innocence Project, is flanked by two exonerees who spoke at the press conference. Korey Wise (at left), who was wrongfully convicted in the infamous Central Park Jogger Case, and John Kogut of Nassau County, who was wrongfully convicted of murder.
Jeffrey Sachs of Columbia University's Earth Institute Receives Cardozo Peace Prize

Jeffrey Sachs, the poverty-fighting economist who twice landed in the "100 Most Influential Leaders in the World" issues of Time magazine, was honored last fall by students of the Cardozo Journal of Conflict Resolution with the International Advocate for Peace Award. Editor-in-Chief Erin Russ '08 said, "We were blown away by the practical effect of his work. Professor Sachs has been able to bring together parties with different objectives to meet key goals such as eliminating hunger, disease, inadequate education, and absence of essential infrastructure, with the ultimate goal of building self-sustained communities worldwide."

Past recipients of the International Advocate for Peace Award include President Bill Clinton and Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Dr. Sachs, author of The New York Times bestseller The End of Poverty, directs Columbia University's Earth Institute, prior to which he taught for 20 years at Harvard. He holds B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard. He is president and cofounder of Millennium Promise Alliance, a nonprofit organization aimed at ending extreme global poverty, and serves as special advisor to Secretary General Ban Ki-moon of the United Nations.

Dr. Sachs, speaking without notes and exuding energy and purpose, said that we are living in extraordinary times. We have the most powerful tools to improve living conditions—we can think realistically about ending hunger; we have vast knowledge and wealth, but simultaneously, much of the globe is on the verge of chaos. He said, "The world is really peculiar right now—we have a phenomenal capacity to solve the world's problems and an equally phenomenal capacity to mess things up." He called on the United States and public and private institutions to give more aid for the one billion people who live in extreme poverty and suffer from preventable diseases, polluted water sources, lack of education, and other severe hardships.

Making disparaging remarks about the Bush administration, the tragedy and waste of the Iraq war, and the financial excesses of the military-industrial complex, the renowned economist proposed low-cost solutions. Dr. Sachs said the United States spends $650 billion per year on the military, as much or more than the rest of the world's military budgets combined, and just $5 billion for aid to Africa. He talked about successful strategies for eradicating malaria-related deaths and then compared the price of an anti-malaria bed net—$5—with how much the US military spends per minute—$1.1 million. He noted that Africa has about 300 million sleeping sites in malaria transmission regions, and after some quick mathematical calculations, said that "with one day of the Pentagon's spending, we could protect every sleep site in Africa for five years. Can you believe we can't find a way to do this right now?"

Dr. Sachs advocated for scientific, economic, health, educational, and environmental solutions to regional instabilities created by poverty, noting that as competition increases for the Earth's resources, particularly heavy burdens will be placed on the world's most vulnerable countries, thereby increasing the danger of conflicts and wars within and between states.

Dr. Sachs closed by quoting from John F. Kennedy's 1963 "Peace Speech," which was a forceful call to resolve differences with the Soviet Union:

For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal.

The award ceremony was held during a daylong symposium, ADR in the Aftermath: Post-Disaster Strategies. Panelists included Prof. Robert Ackerman, Penn State's Dickinson School of Law; Linda A. Baron, consultant, American Arbitration Association; Alan E. Gross, acting senior director, training coordinator, and chair of the advisory board, Safe Horizon Mediation Program; Michael J. Holland, Esq., Condon & Forsyth, New York; Lester J. Levy, Esq., JAMS, San Francisco; Deborah Miller Moore, vice president of claims programs and online services, American Arbitration Association; Melvin A. Rubin, Esq., Coral Gables, FL; Prof. Michael Tsur, Mediation & Conflict Resolution Institute, Jerusalem; and Prof. Maria Volpe, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Professors Lela P. Love and Leslie Salzman moderated.
Conference Addresses Military Ethics in an Age of Terror

The inaugural public event of Yeshiva University's new Center for Jewish Law and Contemporary Civilization at Cardozo (CJL) was a cross-disciplinary discussion in October of "Military Ethics in an Age of Terrorism." Experts on Jewish, Islamic, and constitutional law and moral philosophy joined Prof. Suzanne Last Stone, CJL director, and offered their views on the impact of global terrorism on the ethics of warfare—particularly whether terrorism should alter the moral constraints ordinarily imposed on combatants.

Panelists were Sohail Hashmi, associate professor of international relations at Mount Holyoke College; George P. Fletcher, Cardozo Professor of Jurisprudence, Columbia Law School; and Daniel Statman, professor of philosophy at Haifa University and a visiting scholar at CJL. Arthur Jacobson, Max Freund Professor of Litigation and Advocacy, moderated.

One of the problems in discussing terrorism is that it doesn't easily fit the way we think about either war or crime, said Professor Stone, an expert on the intersection of Jewish law and legal theory. "Is it war? If so, what do we do about these noncombatant civilians? But if it is a crime, how do we manage a sliding scale between perpetrators and innocents?" she asked.

CJL, established in 2004 as the Program in Jewish Law and Interdisciplinary Studies at Cardozo, was relaunched in summer 2007 as a center with a broader mandate than its original focus on interdisciplinary studies. It now will seek to bring together scholars from a variety of traditions and fields to enhance the study of Jewish law through dialogue with Western legal theory and other religious and secular legal traditions. It will develop publications and course offerings, sponsor fellowships to train scholars of Jewish studies and expand academic ties with scholars and institutions in Israel, and develop joint programs with YU's other schools and interdisciplinary centers.

Prof. Suzanne Stone and scholar-in-residence Stanley Fish at a talk on Jewish law and legal theory.
William D. Zabel, a founding partner of Schulte Roth & Zabel LLP, a champion of human rights and civil liberties, and one of the country's leading experts in trusts and estates, was a guest in October at the Dean's Speaker Series for students. He spoke about his long career, experience working on civil rights and human rights issues, and how he has managed to successfully combine a devotion to public service with private practice.

Zabel has called human rights work "the religion of the 21st century," and his passion for such work has been evident since he was a young man, when he spent the summer of 1965 in Mississippi as a volunteer civil rights lawyer with the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee. In the 1980s, he turned his focus to international human rights, investigating the cases of the "disappeared" during General Augusto Pinochet's dirty war in Chile. He has traveled as well to the Philippines, the former Soviet Union, Romania, Hong Kong, and China to draw attention to international human rights conflicts and abuses and to help resolve them. Zabel is chairman of the board of Human Rights First, an organization working to protect and promote human rights and the rule of law throughout the world, and is active also in a variety of civic, educational, and cultural organizations, including The David Berg Foundation, amFAR, Lincoln Center Theatre, and The New School. He earned his law degree from Harvard Law School.

International Law Forum Addresses Foreign-Direct Investment in High-Risk Developing Countries

Political instability and violence, international investment law, the re-emergence of state power, and developing markets were among the topics discussed at the Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law symposium, Foreign-Direct Investment in High-Risk Developing Countries. Ethical issues and managing investments and business in these contexts were also addressed by lawyers and scholars. Among the panelists were Oscar Garibaldi, Covington & Burling, Washington, DC; Margaret Stevens, King & Spalding, Washington, DC; James Hosking, Clifford Chance, New York; Prof. Tai-Heng Cheng, New York Law School; and Prof. Chris Brummer, Vanderbilt School of Law. Professors Monica Hakimi and Eric Pan, director, The Heyman Center on Corporate Governance, were moderators.
MUSIC BUSINESS IS FOCUS OF GRAMMY SYMPOSIUM

In November, the title of the 7th Annual Grammy Symposium said it all: Why Record Companies Can’t Make Money Selling Records. Music industry executives and artist representatives discussed how the shifting music business economy has made old business models obsolete. They went on to explain how and why record companies need to expand their interest beyond the traditional record-buying market and how this agenda is affecting recording agreement negotiations. The panel was presented in partnership with the ABA Forum on Entertainment and Sports Industries, Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal, and the New York Chapter of The Recording Academy®.

Michael L. Reinert '82 (above), executive vice president, Business & Legal Affairs, Universal Motown Records Group, moderated the panel, which included Ken Abdo, ELI executive committee chair, Lommen Abdo Law Firm; Vernon J. Brown, president, V. Brown & Co.; Bob Frank, president, KOCH Records & KOCH Music Publishing; Michael Kushner, executive vice president, business & legal affairs, Atlantic Records; Clark Miller, executive vice president and general counsel, EMI Music Publishing; Rich Isaacson, managing director, Fuerte Group; and David Sonenberg, president, DAS Communications, Ltd.

LL.M. STUDENTS ENJOY LUNCHEON AND “WASHINGTON BRIEFING”

Victoria Espinel, Assistant US Trade Representative, gave what was termed a “Washington Briefing” when she made her annual visit to Cardozo. Speaking on “India, China, and the International Intellectual Property System,” Espinel also met with students from Cardozo’s LL.M. Program in Intellectual Property.

FEDERAL CIRCUIT DEVELOPMENTS

Dan Ravicher, adjunct professor; Kevin Collins, visiting professor; Ray Chen, USPTO; Patricia Carson, Kaye Scholer; and Steve Walsh, USPTO at a roundtable discussion on Federal Circuit developments.

WIPO DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL DELIVERS 15TH ANNUAL DISTINGUISHED LECTURE

In his first lecture in the United States since becoming deputy director general of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Michael Keplinger spoke in October on “The Future of International Copyright and its Enforcement.” He covered the long development of international legal norms and what the future holds for international copyright.

Mr. Keplinger is shown here with a group of patent examiners from China’s State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) who studied at Cardozo for a semester and received a certificate in Intellectual Property. In summer 2007, Professors Michael Herz, Barton Beebe, and Justin Hughes went to Beijing and taught the basics of US law to 30 officials at SIPO.
Conference "Rethinks" Constitutionalism

Prof. Michel Rosenfeld helped organize a two-day conference, in November, on globalization and privatization and the ways these forces are altering constitutional systems, and the relationships among the nation-state, its citizens, and other relevant parties. Rethinking Constitutionalism was held one day at Cardozo and one day at NYU Law, with scholars and judges from around the world discussing how transnational and global institutions have grown in significance, drawing power away from nation-states and creating conflicts between global and national constitutional systems. Panels focused also on how private actors, who have traditionally been free from constitutional constraints, are increasingly performing governmental functions and effectively wielding public power, and how as a global constitutional system has emerged, religious fundamentalism has challenged the legitimacy of these new arrangements.

Sanford Levinson Discusses Our Undemocratic Constitution

Sanford Levinson (center), the W. St. John Garwood and W. St. John Garwood, Jr. Centennial Chair in Law at the University of Texas School of Law and a leading scholar of constitutional law, visited Cardozo in November to discuss his recent book, Our Undemocratic Constitution: Where the Constitution Goes Wrong (and How We the People Can Correct It). Vice Dean Michael Herz, Prof. Richard Weisberg (right), and Prof. Richard Valelly (left) of the Swarthmore College Political Science Department offered comments.

Conversations on the Constitution

Throughout the school year, the Floersheimer Center hosts lunchtime talks addressing cutting-edge issues in constitutional law, focusing both on the US Supreme Court and important constitutional issues affecting New Yorkers. The Constitutional Conversations feature Cardozo professors as well as leading constitutional scholars who teach in the New York area.

This fall's Constitutional Conversations were in large measure devoted to recent cases decided by the Supreme Court under the leadership of Chief Justice John Roberts. In the semester's first panel, "The Roberts Court and Stare Decisis," students were treated to a lively discussion of the constitutional status of stare decisis and whether the Roberts Court was respecting the doctrine in its constitutional rulings on school desegregation and abortion. Professors Maggie Lemos, Alex Reinert, and Joanna Grossman of Hofstra, who was teaching at Cardozo as an adjunct professor, led the discussion.

The Floersheimer Center also sponsored a discussion of the Supreme Court's 2007 decision in Parents Involved in Community Schools v. Seattle School Dist. No. 1, which held that race-based school assignment policies designed to foster racial integration violate the Equal Protection Clause. Professors Michelle Adams and Julie Suk, joined by Prof. Peter Schuck of Yale Law School, debated and discussed how the majority opinion reconceptualized the Court's landmark ruling in Brown v. Board of Education.

As for discussion of important constitutional problems arising in New York, the series focused attention this semester on the pending Atlantic Yards project in Brooklyn, using it as a lens to discuss the broader issue of takings and economic development. In October, Prof. Stewart Sterk, Prof. Richard Epstein of Chicago and NYU, and Matthew Brinckerhoff, a partner at Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady, discussed the constraints the Takings Clause of the Fifth Amendment imposes on the government's use of eminent domain and for purposes of economic development.
AROUND campus

PROGRAM IN LAW AND HUMANITIES

ALAIN BADIOU IS THE FOCUS OF TWO-DAY SYMPOSIUM
Famed French philosopher Alain Badiou was the keynote speaker as well as the subject of the Program in Law & Humanities and Cardozo Law Review's November conference, Law and Event. Badiou's speech, "Ambiguities of Transgression: Three Ways of Denying Law," kicked off the event, which addressed the diverse major themes of his work in relation to justice, law, ethics, and politics. Discussions included the conditions of philosophy and the interpretation of law; the relationships among justice, truth, and the event; the legal and philosophical implications of Badiou's mathematical ontology; and the possible links between Badiou's reflections on poetry, art, and psychoanalysis for law and legal judgment. The conference was funded by grants from the Jacob Burns Institute for Advanced Legal Studies and the Rhett Morgan Rountree Fund.

LAW AND FILM PROFESSOR SCREENS HIS NUREMBERG FILM
One of the earliest events of the fall semester was the September screening of Visiting Prof. Christian Delage's film Nuremberg: The Nazis Facing Their Crimes. The evening included a panel discussion with Professor Delage (left) and Prof. Michael Marrus, University of Toronto.

BIOETHICS, JUSTICE, AND FAMILY DECISIONS
A cross-disciplinary conference—Bioethics, Justice, and Family Decisions—brought to campus (from left) Jeffrey Bluestein, professor, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Nancy Dubler, Cardozo adjunct professor and director, Division of Bioethics, Montefiore Medical Center; Dr. Joseph Fins, chief, Division of Medical Ethics, Weill Cornell Medical College; Tia Powell, executive director, New York State Task Force on Life and the Law; and Adrienne Asch, Edward and Robin Milstein Professor of Bioethics, Wurzweiler School of Social Work, and director, YU Center for Ethics.
LEGAL CAREERS IN THE SECURITIES INDUSTRY
Beth Dorfman, Bank of America and SIFMA Compliance and Legal Division (on left), and Sandra Grannum, Davidson & Grannum, spoke to students about legal careers in the securities industry. Other panelists were Robert Marchman, NYSE-Euronext; La Brena Martin, Royal Bank of Canada; and Jeffrey Reitman, JPMorgan Chase.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMPETITION AND SELF REGULATION
Ruben Lee, Oxford Finance Group, London, a leading authority on securities exchanges and market operations, visited The Heyman Center and spoke on self-regulation of stock exchanges, clearance and settlement systems, and recent developments in stock exchange competition in the United States and Europe.

JPMORGAN CHASE OFFERS TRAINING TO CARDOZO INTERNS
In fall 2007, JPMorgan Chase participated in Cardozo's on-campus recruitment program. The company was seeking to hire summer interns for a new program to teach aspiring attorneys about banking and financial services compliance law. As a result, five second-year Cardozo students will intern this summer at JPMorgan Chase. The ten-week program will give these students experience in regulatory risk management, compliance, surveillance and anti-money laundering research and reporting, or communications and policy, depending on their assignment. All summer associates will participate in events throughout the summer, including a senior speaker series at which they will have an opportunity to hear from and network with members of JPMorgan Chase's Legal & Compliance senior management team. JPMorgan Chase will participate in Cardozo's fall 2008 recruitment program as well.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL REGULATION
Eddy Wymersch, chairman of both the Committee of European Securities Regulators and the Supervisory Board, the Belgian Banking, Finance, and Insurance Commission, shown above with Prof. Eric Pan, spoke in October 2007 on New Developments in European Financial Regulation.

Tracey McNeil '09 networked with Robert Marchman following the session.
Public Service Auction Breaks Record and Exceeds $300,000 Goal

"Open your hearts and your wallets!" was the rallying cry at Cardozo's 16th annual Public Service Auction, held on April 3. A capacity crowd filled the lobby and enjoyed live rock music, great food, and silent auction items that ranged from tickets to sporting events and Broadway shows, to beauty treatments, sports club packages, and more. The enthusiastic participation of students, parents, alumni, faculty, staff, and friends help make this evening the Law School's most popular event.

The live auction proceeded at a fast pace, thanks to the humorous and professional Sotheby's auctioneer, Eliza Osborne. Matthew Schneider '08 took over the auction when the faculty items came up for bid and managed to bring in high dollars for dinner with Dean Rudenstine and lunch with Prof. Barry Scheck. The highest bid, $6,000, went for two tickets to the MTV Video Music Awards and for domestic travel on JetBlue Airlines. Other fun items included dinner for four with the firemen of Engine 5—purchased by the Alumni Affairs Office, and the Giants owners' box seats.

According to Auction Director Inez Gonzalez, "This was the most successful auction ever as we exceeded our fundraising goal of $300,000. The energy and goodwill of the evening will provide stipend funding for all eligible students to work in unpaid summer jobs in the public and not-for-profit sector in summer 2008." The Auction raised $335,000.

The success of the evening is also a reflection of the leadership of Cardozo Board Chair Kathryn Greenberg '82, who was enormously helpful, advocating for students, soliciting donations, encouraging her colleagues to participate, giving fabulous gifts such as dinner at the ultra exclusive Rao's, and sharing her expertise and enthusiasm. Other major supporters included The David Berg Foundation, Floersheimer Center for Constitutional Democracy, Lincy Foundation, Shari E. Redstone, Jacob Burns Foundation, Rosemary C. Byrne '80, and Mr. and Mrs. E. John Rosenwald Jr.

Board member Rachel Warren '92, with Neil Ashworth and Joseph Fontak '91 (right), ups the ante for lunch with Prof. Barry Scheck.

(From left) Adey Fisseha '08, Sarah Resnick '08, Dean Rudenstine, Amy Kapoor '09, and Board Chair Kathy Greenberg '82
Students Bring Service, Intellect, and Fun to Campus Life

Sam Bartos '08, a former concert pianist and Steinway artist, performed “The Goldberg Variations” of J.S. Bach at a lunchtime recital in the soaring, multistory atrium of the new Eastern District Courthouse in Brooklyn. Bartos was a summer 2007 intern with Senior Judge Charles P. Sifton of the United States District Court. Judge Sifton, who helped organize the special event, noted in his introductory remarks that Bartos's performance was the first time the public space was being used for a concert.

Michael B. Oren signed copies of his recent book, America in the Middle East: 1776 to the Present. He participated on a panel “The Role of the US in the Middle East,” organized by the Anti-Defamation League and students of the Cardozo Israel Alliance.
Cardozo Runner is Olympic Hopeful

Caroline Bierbaum '09 hopes to qualify for the US Olympic Trials 10K in June. She won't find out until July if she made the Olympic team, but, Bierbaum said, "Just making the Olympic trials is a big goal in itself." She has been running since high school and continued while an undergraduate at Columbia University, specializing in 5K and 10K races. She is a five-time NCAA Division One All-American, as well as an NCAA Academic All-American. In 2005, she was the recipient of the prestigious Honda Award, given to an outstanding athlete based on the votes of coaches, and she has a two-year contract with Nike. She has won the Ivy League cross-country title two times as well as 10K and 5K titles in track. Her personal records are 32:44 for the 10K and 15:52 for the 5K. Bierbaum runs every morning in Central Park, averaging about 70 miles per week. She said running helps her focus on her schoolwork and keeps her calm. She likes the routine of reserving early morning for physical energy and the rest of the day for mental energy. Good luck, Caroline!

Student Wins Bauer Fellowship for Human Rights Work in Zambia

Christina Holder '08 has been awarded the 2008-09 Uriel and Caroline Bauer Human Rights Fellowship for a project with the University of Zambia Law School to design human rights evaluation tools and train nongovernmental regional organizations to evaluate how well human rights principles are integrated throughout Zambia's provinces. Upon completion of her research, she will submit a report to Zambia's Millennium Development Goal country report. Holder is a public service scholar and was a teaching assistant for both the legal writing program and the Human Rights and Genocide Clinic. She is active in nine student organizations including PILSA, Cardozo Students for Human Rights, and Cardozo Advocates for Battered Women.

Dean Rudenstine said, "We are proud of Christina's commitment, compassion, and intellect. She is an outstanding choice for a Bauer Fellowship, which carries with it a stipend of $20,000. We are grateful to the Bauer family for their support for many of the Law School's activities, and in this case, for enabling such a superb student to make her contribution in the international human rights arena."

Harry Bauer, a former member of the Cardozo Board of Directors, has supported Law School initiatives for many years. In addition to the Fellowship, he has sponsored scholarships for LL.M. candidates. His contributions further enrich campus life through the Uriel and Caroline Bauer Memorial Lecture and Uriel and Caroline Bauer Distinguished Visitor Program, named in memory of Bauer's son, Uriel Bauer '86, and daughter-in-law, Caroline, who were tragically killed in an Amtrak accident.

CARDozo STUDENT WINS TOP ADR WRITING AWARD

Kimberly Grant '07 won the 2007 Boskey Dispute Resolution Essay Competition, a national competition sponsored by the American Bar Association and the Association for Conflict Resolution. The winning article, "Ten Dollars for Twenty Years: Providing Justice for Exonerees Using Victim-Offender Mediation," draws on her experiences in the Mediation Clinic and the Innocence Project. Her prize is $1,000 and the publication of her essay.
PAULSEN COMPETITION WINNERS  Marvin Mills '09 (far right) is this year's Paulsen Moot Court Competition champion. The intramural competition, named for Cardozo's first dean, Monrad Paulsen, provides a forum for second- and third-year students to compete for recognition as Cardozo's best advocates. Also pictured (from left) are Hon. Flemming L. Norcott, Jr., Connecticut Supreme Court; Hon. Shira A. Scheindlin, United States District Court for the Southern District of New York; and Hon. Carmen Ciparick, New York Court of Appeals; Jenny Paulsen, Monrad Paulsen's widow; Joshua Goldman '09, runner-up best brief; Mary Ann Carlese '09, winner of best brief and runner-up champion; and Patrick Fang '08 and Zev Raben '08, who received honorable mentions.

Cardozo Sweeps Regional NYC Bar Association Moot Court and ABA Negotiation Competitions

Cardozo captured the regional rounds of the 58th Annual National Moot Court Competition in November 2007 at the New York City Bar Association. Cardozo third-year students took all three of the top awards.

Parvin Aminolroaya '08 and Jen Vakiener '08 were named “best team” and they, with Arlene Stevens '08, won best brief. Vakiener also won best oralist.

The final round was judged by the Honorable Ralph Fabrizio, the Honorable Darrell Gavin, the Honorable Andrew J. Peck, Michael Cooper, Esq., Stuart Summit, Esq., and Mary Jo White, Esq.

The American College of Trial Lawyers cosponsored the competition with the New York City Bar Association’s Young Lawyers Committee.

It was Cardozo vs. Cardozo when the teams of Mary Ann Carlese '09 and Maurice Robinson '09, and Meryl Rothchild '09 and Kim Turner '08 placed first and second, respectively, in the ABA Regional Representation Competition in Buffalo, NY in February 2008. Adjunct Prof. David White coached the teams.

Earlier, in November 2007, three Cardozo teams finished in the top five at the regional ABA Negotiation Competition held at the Law School. Jayne Cooper '08 and Marvin Mills '09 placed second; Scott Cohen '09 and Eric Gitig '09 placed third; Meryl Rothchild and Ben Thompson '09 came in fifth. Overall, 20 teams from 10 schools participated. In the intraschool competition held in October, these three teams won in a field of 48 teams.

Moot Court Honor Society members did well in other competitions around the country. Dave Collins '09 took best oralist and Mathew Parker '09 took third place for best oralist at the Tulane Moot Court Competition in January 2008. The Cardozo team advanced to the quarterfinal round at the Southern Illinois University Health Law Moot Court Competition, and advanced to the octofinal round at both the Emory Civil Rights and Liberties Moot Court Competition and at the John Marshall Information and Technology/Privacy Law Moot Court Competition.
AROUND campus

TEACHING THE LAW TO HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS
Brooke Cavanaugh '09 is coaching Washington Irving High School students on how to question a witness. Students who are active in the Cardozo Youth Advocates teach a course about law at the local high school. The course culminates in a day at Cardozo during which the high school students do mock trials.

MEXICAN FIESTA
(From left) LL.M. students Val Myteberi, Pranvera Cakani, and Mimoza Tartari enjoy a party celebrating the culture of Mexico.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CORPORATIONS
Crossword Wiz is published in The New York Times

Daniel Raymond '08 has been solving and creating crossword puzzles since he was a kid. One of his favorite types is a cryptic crossword in which the clues involve wordplay, puns, and anagrams. Just before he started at Cardozo, he submitted one of his puzzles to The New York Times, which publishes cryptics seven times a year in the Sunday Times magazine. After two years of anticipation, his crossword was selected and published in the September 23, 2007 magazine. Raymond said “It was a lot of fun to correspond with Will Shortz, the Times puzzle editor, and very exciting to see my name in print. I’m still in touch with Mr. Shortz regarding some of my other crosswords, which I hope might get published in the future.” Raymond created a special crossword, The Supremes, for this issue of Cardozo Life.

The Supremes

In this crossword you will find a full bench’s worth of quotes from famous Supreme Court opinions. Can you name the nine justices who penned these words? Answers can be found at www.cardozo.yu.edu/cardozolife.

ACROSS
1 Fireside
7 “I am clearly of opinion that a State is suable by citizens of another State”
10 Milo's role on “Gilmore Girls”
14 Blazing
15 Ending of a law school’s web address
16 High, to Herminia
17 “The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theatre and causing a panic”
18 Lamprey or moray
19 Family
20 Make a formal record of, as a plea
22 Rite Aid acquisition of 2007
24 “The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding”
27 They make up 3/5 of this word
28 Problem for Hamlet?
29 3L’s, e.g.
30 Scandinavian capital
31 Name of an actress and the judge she played on TV
33 Destroyed gradually
36 Channel with the slogan “Very funny”
37 “Not honesty alone, but the punctilio of an honor the most sensitive, is then the standard of behavior”
40 Switch positions
42 One way to rest
44 Maiden name predecessor
45 Uno plus dos
46 Lyric poem
49 Actor Penn of the “Harold & Kumar” movies
50 Donkeys
53 “The power to tax involves the power to destroy”
55 Bouquet member
57 Animal related to the giraffe
58 Gold medalist Lipinski
59 Sit-up target
61 “Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal!”
65 With 50-Down, 1998 “Cinderella” adaptation
66 Refusals
67 Anxious
68 1996 Tony winner for best musical
69 “The necessary effect of this act is, by means of a prohibition against the movement in interstate commerce of ordinary commercial commodities to regulate the hours of labor of children in factories and mines within the states, a purely state authority”
70 Adhesives

DOWN
1 Sound of laughter
2 Self-esteem
3 Completely
4 Japanese dish of noodles in broth
5 What's in
6 Main character of a classic 1850 novel
7 Gibes
8 Fruit drink
9 Winter holiday period
10 “Nothing in our Constitution is plainer than that declaration of a war is entrusted only to Congress”
11 “Legally Blonde” girl and others
12 ___ decisis
13 Philippe who wrote “Lawless World”
14 Frozen water
15 Italian painter Gaspare
23 Problem child
25 Cuban dance
26 Chasm
30 Prefix meaning “ear”
31 Annie ___ women’s clothing store
33 Include
34 Toy company whose name means “great” in Sioux
35 Tatum ___, the youngest person to win an Oscar
37 Swear
38 Second person linking verb
39 ___ judicata
41 Vend
43 “I know it when I see it”
44 “The greatest dangers to liberty lurk in insidious encroachment by men of zeal, well-meaning but without understanding”
45 ___ ment
46 “Lawless World”
47 Make a formal record of, as a plea
50 Madrid’s country, in Madrid’s country
51 See 65-Across
52 Madrid’s country, in Madrid’s country
53 See 65-Across
54 “Atlas Shrugged” author
55 Bouquet member
56 ___ Scarf
60 Showy scarf
62 Informant
63 Legal conclusion?
64 Buffalo’s home: Abbr.

2008 • ISSUE 1
De Grazia Named Professor Emeritus

Dean David Rudenstine announced that Prof. Edward de Grazia, a founding member of the Cardozo faculty, who retired in 2006, has been named professor of law emeritus by Yeshiva University President Richard Joel. "Throughout his years at Cardozo, Ed de Grazia was a thoughtful teacher, productive scholar, and passionate advocate of freedom of speech," said Dean Rudenstine. "He used his rare intelligence to participate in groundbreaking litigation, write exceptional books, and influence public policy over many decades."

De Grazia, a specialist in human rights litigation, has been a professor, a political activist, and an avant garde playwright. Nationally known for his work, de Grazia has been called by his colleague Monroe Price "the exemplar of a public interest scholar-lawyer: not only a teacher, but one who fought in the courts for principles in which he believed, a user of both the pen and the sword."

De Grazia's Girls Lean Back Everywhere: The Law of Obscenity and the Assault on Genius, published in 1993 and called by Publishers Weekly "a tour de force of literary/legal sleuthing," is a comprehensive history of literary censorship. de Grazia is also the author of Censorship Landmarks and Banned Films: Movies, Censors, and the First Amendment (with R. Newman). Among his plays, which he continues to write, are The Americans, an anti-Vietnam War play performed at La Mama Experimental Theater, and The Swings, performed at the Gene Frankel workshop.

During the 1950s and '60s, de Grazia litigated challenges to the censorship of Henry Miller's Tropic of Cancer, William Burroughs's Naked Lunch, and the Swedish film I Am Curious—Yellow, among others. His relationships with Allen Ginsburg, Norman Mailer, and Grove Press publisher Barney Rosset are chronicled in an article he wrote for the fall 1998 issue of Cardozo Life.

Shortly before the 1967 antiwar march on Washington, de Grazia led a meeting to raise bail bonds with these and other celebrated artists and writers. Norman Mailer's article about this period, "Steps of the Pentagon," published in Harper's magazine, mentions the role de Grazia played. His students benefited from his experience and scholarship, especially when taking Freedom and Censorship of Literature, Art and Film, a course he taught for years.

Prior to joining the Cardozo faculty, de Grazia was director of Georgetown University's Program for Pretrial Diversion of Accused Offenders to Community Mental Health Treatment Programs and an associate fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies. He acted as counsel for the Mobilization to End the War in Vietnam and organized Volunteer Lawyers to Defend the Demonstrators at the Pentagon.

De Grazia taught at the law schools of Catholic University of America, University of Connecticut, Georgetown University, and American University. From 1956 to 1959, he served with the Office of the Director General of UNESCO, Paris, and then as a consultant with the US Department of State and US Agency for International Development. After receiving both a B.A. and a J.D. from the University of Chicago, where he was managing editor of the University of Chicago Law Review, he joined Kirkland, Green, Martin, and Ellis and worked in the firm's Washington, DC office.
Spring Visitors

Professors from the United States, Europe, and Israel visited Cardozo during spring 2008, teaching basic courses and specialized electives. Some frequently visit the Law School; all enhance the breadth and diversity of Cardozo’s academic offerings and invigorate the campus with fresh ideas.

Robert Bennett, the former dean and currently the Nathaniel L. Nathanson Professor of Law at Northwestern University Law School, is a constitutional law scholar whose recent work has focused on the electoral college. He is a professional arbitrator, and former president of both the American Bar Foundation and the Chicago Council of Lawyers.

Peter Moinar is from Central European University (CEU) in Budapest, where he is a senior fellow in the Center for Media and Communications Studies and teaches in the department of public policy. A former member of the Hungarian Parliament, he visited on a Fulbright Fellowship, and taught a seminar on comparative free speech law.

Renata Salecl, a regular visitor to Cardozo and an internationally celebrated scholar, is a professor of law at University of Ljubljana in Slovenia and Centennial Professor in the department of law at The London School of Economics. Professor Salecl lectures extensively on topics such as “Anxiety in Arts and Wars,” “Cultural Aspects of Violence,” and “Law and Femininity in Cultural Context.”

Pierre Schlag, the Byron R. White Professor at the University of Colorado Law School, is a widely published scholar of constitutional law and jurisprudence whose work includes two articles on Jacques Derrida in Cardozo Law Review.

Hamilton Advocates Legislation to Aid Sexual Abuse Victims

“We have a national crisis,” said Prof. Marci Hamilton as she began a press conference to advocate lifting the statute of limitations in New York State and nationally for child sexual abuse victim lawsuits. According to Hamilton, who has written extensively on the subject, most recently in her new book Justice Denied, one-fifth of all boys and one-quarter of all girls nationally suffer sexual abuse, but only 10 percent of them ever go to the authorities. In most states, statutes of limitations prevent victims from bringing suits when they are adult enough to do so. Recently, several states, including California and Delaware, have raised the age up to which a victim can sue and provide a “window” during which victims of any age can bring a suit.

Joining Professor Hamilton, who called the event at Cardozo part of a national grassroots effort, were Assemblywoman Margaret Markey, who introduced a bill three years ago that would extend the statute of limitations in New York State; Senator Karen Peterson, who spearheaded the legislation adopted in Delaware; and several victims of sexual abuse who have been able to bring suit as a result of recent legislation in California and Delaware.

Calling sexual abuse of children an epidemic, Senator Peterson said, “The victims are hungry for justice ... and were too young to know the long-term effects it would have on their lives.”

Assemblywoman Markey said there is an “urgent need to have New York join enlightened states” with window legislation. Markey’s bill would give victims until age 28 to file suit and creates a one-year window during which anyone of any age could do so.

The panelists who had suffered sexual abuse spoke movingly of the legislation’s importance in insuring that those who have been denied justice for too long will get access. Survivor Matt Conaty, who worked to pass the Delaware bill, explained, “These crimes thrive on secrecy so that perpetrators can function for decades.”
Tax Clinic Director Has Impact on IRS

Carlton Smith, director of the Tax Clinic, has been an increasingly visible and effective IRS watchdog. Smith's first target was the IRS Collection Financial Standards (CFS). These standards set out the dollar amounts for living expenses used by the IRS in calculating the monthly payments that must be made by those owing back taxes. Because rich people spend more on food than poor people, the IRS allowances have varied with income.

"When I first had to work with these Standards for Tax Clinic clients, I was offended that the wealthier were allowed to eat more before paying tax debts," says Smith. Not only did he find the IRS's approach offensive, he also thought it was illegal under the Equal Protection Clause and the relevant statutory provision.

In August 2006, he wrote a lengthy letter to the IRS making the legal and policy arguments for use of a single dollar amount for food and clothing regardless of income level, as Smith had argued it should.

Says Nina Olson, the IRS's National Taxpayer Advocate, "No one person, inside or outside, effects change in a bureaucracy like the IRS singlehandedly. But Carl helped keep the issue on the agency's agenda and was instrumental in effecting this change."

As for Smith, he says he is gratified that "when Donald Trump again owes taxes, he will have to live on the same food allowance as a disabled person getting Social Security or the majority of Americans who make less than $70,000 a year."

Reforming the CFS has not been Smith's only battle. He has also triggered a nationwide debate on an administrative ruling that, he says, "would be a disaster for the Tax Court and, particularly, low income individual taxpayers." Revenue Ruling 2007-51, issued in August 2007, provides that the Service can withhold a taxpayer's refund and apply it against tax deficiencies from prior years that have been determined in a statutory notice of deficiency.

Smith has objected to IRS attorneys, induced Representative Rangel to pursue the issue with the IRS, and was prominently featured in an article in Tax Notes on this issue. The Service has backed off enforcement of the new ruling, at least for now.

Observing Smith's not-so-gentle nudging of the IRS, long-time Cardozo tax professor Ed Zelinsky says that "well-behaved tax lawyers don't make history." With any luck, Carl Smith will continue to "misbehave" in influential ways for years to come.

"When Donald Trump again owes taxes, he will have to live on the same food allowance as a disabled person getting social security."
HONORS
Michel Rosenfeld received the Blaise Pascal Research Chair from the Government of L’Ille de France (the Greater Paris region). The Blaise Pascal Chairs are administered by the Ecole Normale Supérieure. Rosefeld’s research on “Rethinking Constitutionalism in an Era of Globalization and Privatization” is sponsored by the University of Paris I. As part of his duties, he will continue his research and deliver public lectures in the Paris region over the course of two years, including a concluding lecture that is considered “a major event in French academic and scholarly life,” according to the presenting organization. The 50 international scholars who have received this honor since its inception in 1996 include only one other legal scholar. In fall 2007, Rosenfeld co-organized one conference in Paris and another in New York with NYU, through which he continued research on his globalization project begun through Cardozo’s Floersheimer Center for Constitutional Democracy.

“My grand vision is that we are going to look at the law in a way that integrates the local, the national, and the global dimensions,” he said. “Eventually the boundaries between international law and constitutional law may have to be redefined.”

Dan Crane, who has been selected in previous years, was chosen again to participate in the Stanford/Yale Junior Faculty Forum in May 2007 at Stanford Law School. He presented a paper, “Antitrust Antifederalism.” Commentators were Prof. Keith N. Hylton of Boston University School of Law and Prof. Daniel Kessler of Stanford University Graduate School of Business.

Lela Love, a member of the committee that founded the ABA Lawyer as Problem Solver Award, presented it this year to the Innocence Project and Barry Scheck. The award ceremony was held in San Francisco at a joint function of the ABA Criminal Law and Dispute Resolution Sections.

BOOKS
Monroe Price recently completed three books. He was author of two essays in and coeditor of Owning the Olympics: Narratives of the New China, published by University of Michigan Press, a product of a collaborative research effort of the Center for Global Communication Studies at the Annenberg School, University of Pennsylvania, where he spends part of his time. He is coeditor with Mary Kaldor and others of the 2007/8 Yearbook of Global Civil Society, “Communicative Power and Democracy.” He also edited Broadcasting, Voice and Accountability: A Public Interest Approach to Policy, Law and Regulation, published by the University of Michigan Press, the result of a project with the World Bank Institute.

Ed Zelinsky’s The Origins of the Ownership Society: How the Defined Contribution Paradigm Changed America was published by Oxford University Press in 2007 and was cited twice in a Supreme Court opinion on ERISA.

PANELS AND PAPERS

Rabbi J. David Bleich’s paper “A $25,000,000 Funeral,” which he delivered in November 2007 at Bet Midrasch de-Berlin in Germany, was published in Tradition. He spoke also in Berlin on “Life or Liberty: The Issue of Personal Autonomy” at Humboldt
University and Berliner Studien zum Nudischen Recht, and on "Sale of Organs" at the Organisation der Judischen Ärzte und Psychologen.


Marc Hamilton is spending the year as a visiting professor of public affairs and as Kathleen and Martin Crane Senior Research Fellow at Princeton University's Program in Law and Public Affairs (LAPA). During the fall semester, she taught a freshman seminar—Law, Religion, and Society—and was a panelist on Mormonism and American Politics. In the spring, she will present a paper on her current work for members of multiple departments as well as people from outside the University. She also participated in the fall in a roundtable of Canadian and American church/state scholars at Drew University, and was a panelist at McGill University's conference on Pluralism, Politics, and God and at Columbia University Law School's panel on free exercise sponsored by the American Constitution Society. She has been active in New York, Wisconsin, and elsewhere to eliminate statutes of limitation bars to suits by childhood sexual abuse victims.

At the annual meeting of the American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy (ASPLP) in January 2007, Arthur Jacobson gave a comment on "Leo Strauss and American Conservative Thought and Politics" by Nathan Tarcov, a professor at the University of Chicago. Jacobson's comment, "What Fascism Teaches Us," along with Professor Tarcov's paper, will be published in Nomos, the annual publication of ASPLP, devoted to essays on American conservative thought and politics. It will


24
Eric Pan's article "A European Solution to the Regulation of Cross-Border Markets" was published in the *Brooklyn Journal of Corporate, Financial and Commercial Law*. "The New Internationalization of US Securities Regulation: Improving the Prospects for a Trans-Atlantic Marketplace" will be in the April 2008 issue of *European Company Law*.


Ellen Yaroshefsky's article "Military Lawyering at the Edge of the Rule of Law at Guantanamo: Should Lawyers Be Permitted to Violate the Law" will be published in a symposium issue of the *Hofstra Law Review*. "State of Washington v. Sherrie Lynn Allery, Victory Despite Conviction" is in *Trial Stories*, edited by Michael E. Tigar and Angela J. Davis. In October and November 2007, Yaroshefsky delivered several talks, among them "Business and Ethical Implications of Open Source Strategies," under the auspices of the Practicing Law Institute; "Confidentiality and Conflicts" at Back to Business, held at Proskauer Rose LLP; and "Lawyering and Terrorism Cases" at Legal Dilemmas in a Dangerous World: Law, Terrorism and National Security, at Roger Williams University School of Law.

Peter Tillers was guest editor of the Oxford University Press special quadruple issue of *Law, Probability and Risk* on "Graphic and Visual Representations of Evidence and Inference in Legal Settings." He gave a lecture, "Are There Universal Principles or Forms of Evidential Inference?" at the British Academy in London. At the AALS annual meeting in New York City in January 2008, he had the honor of introducing William L. Twining for the AALS Evidence Section inaugural Wigmore Lifetime Achievement Award.

Dean David Rudenstine moderated a panel at a conference in January at which historians, ethicists, political scientists, and others examined the qualities relevant to public leadership, specifically the US Presidency. The conference, sponsored by Yeshiva University's Center of Ethics and held at the Center for Jewish History, featured a keynote address by Robert Dallek, one of the foremost historians of the American presidency.

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Max Frankel had a brilliant 50-year career at The New York Times, where he was executive editor from 1986 to 1994, having started as a college correspondent while a sophomore at Columbia University. After graduating from Columbia, he began reporting from the Pentagon, later moving on to Vienna, Moscow, and Havana. He was The Times Washington, DC bureau chief when he won a 1973 Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of President Richard M. Nixon's trip to China. In fall 2006, Frankel and Dean David Rudenstine taught The Law, The Ethics, and The Politics of Press Freedoms, a seminar that examined the current and historical relationships between journalism and the law. Cardozo Life editor Susan Davis sat down with Frankel for a wide-ranging one-on-one about his career, journalism, and his interest in teaching.
DAVIS: How did you meet David Rudenstine?
FRANKEL: I read David before I met him. I thought his book on the Pentagon Papers case—which I was very much involved in—was the best book on the subject. We appeared on one or two panels together to discuss the Pentagon Papers. We developed a friendship, and then the interest and idea of teaching a seminar at Cardozo grew from there.

DAVIS: Had you taught previously?
FRANKEL: I had taught a seminar at Columbia Journalism School the previous year, and many years ago I conducted Great Books courses for business executives at the Aspen Institute. So, I’ve done a little bit of seminar teaching.

DAVIS: Did you have certain aspirations for the seminar at Cardozo?
FRANKEL: Yes, two things. After I retired, I missed contact with younger people and the stimulation that comes from interacting with them. That was the main attraction. The other was simply to learn more about the law affecting press-government relations, which was the subject of the seminar.

DAVIS: Did you achieve your aspirations?  
FRANKEL: Absolutely. Great students!

DAVIS: Are you teaching now?
FRANKEL: The core curriculum at Columbia has a course called Contemporary Civilization, which consists of original readings from Aristotle and other great philosophers right up to the current period. All freshman are required to take such a course, and there are many small sections of 15 to 18 students—one of which I’m going to teach with a former classmate.

I’ll be reading a lot and finally mastering a course that I had to take as a freshman while coming in contact with young people, which is what I value. This one promises to be very hard work. Four hours a week of very heavy reading.

DAVIS: You said you were involved with the Pentagon Papers? What role did you play in the publication of the Papers?
FRANKEL: I was The Times Washington bureau chief at the time. The reporter Neil Sheehan, who made the original contact with the people who gave us the Pentagon Papers, brought the papers to me. I conveyed them to New York. I was the middle man initially, then I helped with some of the writing and editing. I also helped to persuade the publisher that we should publish them. When we were dragged into court, I was designated to help the lawyers that were representing us all the way up to the Supreme Court. I helped write some of the briefs. I was involved at various stages of the whole project. But it was all very intense. It took us three months to prepare the Papers, but the legal fight was only two and one-half weeks.

DAVIS: In a review of your book The Times of My Life, and My Life With ‘The Times’, I read that Sheehan came to you with a “bag of papers.”
FRANKEL: We couldn’t really make a decision about whether we were seriously interested in publishing the Papers unless we saw samples. Sheehan went to his sources, who wanted to know, “Will The New York Times publish these?” And The New York Times was saying, “We can’t tell you that unless we see some of it.” So he brought us some samples.

DAVIS: This brings us to the issue of journalist privilege and keeping sources confidential. In March 2007, at a Cardozo
Sometimes to defend a decent legal principle you have to **defend people** whose conduct you don’t necessarily approve of.

Panel on the subject, I believe you came down on the side of freedom of the press with no interference by judges. Is that accurate?

**Frankel:** Many states have laws that grant a limited privilege to reporters not to reveal their sources even at the demand of courts and judges. And that is a great protection. The question is whether there should be a federal law. Many of my colleagues in the press are in favor of one. And while I can see its merits, I see two big problems. First, when the government comes into most courtrooms and pleads that the demands of national security require them to know a journalist’s sources, most judges fall all over themselves and give in to the government. When they hear “national security,” judges are not going to side with the press.

The second issue with such a law is, who is a journalist? In the era of the Internet, anybody who writes a blog, who publishes anything on the Internet can claim to be a journalist. Every historian writing a book is a journalist. So such a law is very close to saying all Americans have a right not to testify about their sources of information.

My position is that you cannot have sophisticated reporting about military and diplomatic affairs without confidential sources. Everything the government does in the realm of foreign and military policy, at least for an initial 10 to 15 years, is classified as secret. Therefore, officials who want to explain their policies to justify what they are doing, or to inform the American public about what is going on, are going to have to talk about their secrets. If the government wants to explain itself, it has to discuss those secrets. And if they are hiding things, if they are eavesdropping on the American public or torturing people and violating the law, the only way the press is going to find out and play its role as a watchdog over government is to have confidential conversations with people who are willing for their own reasons to talk about it.

At the Cardozo panel, Tony Lewis, a colleague of mine at The Times, was taking the position that you have to trust the judges because they protect First Amendment freedoms. I was saying, yes, judges have expanded the realm of First Amendment freedoms, but not in national security cases. For the most part, judges take the government’s word when national security is involved; they are going to rule for the government. This did not happen with the Pentagon Papers, but that was a case of preventing publication once the secret was already out.

**Davis:** So, where were you in the Judith Miller imbroglio?

**Frankel:** That is a different issue. Some of Judy’s reporting going into the Iraq war was indefensible. It was sloppy. It was accepting the government’s word. It was biased. I don’t want to defend that. But when the issue became in the interest of prosecuting I. Lewis “Scooter” Libby, did the government have a right to know her sources? I think she was right in withholding. I think the government was wrong in putting her in jail. Sometimes to defend a decent legal principle you have to defend people whose conduct you don’t necessarily approve of.

**Davis:** You mentioned bloggers and journalists. Just this week a blogger, Josh Marshall of Talking Points Memo, won the prestigious George Polk Award for legal reporting. This seems like a watershed moment for the newspaper business and journalism. What does the landscape look like from your point of view?

**Frankel:** I don’t know where it’s going. The average blogger,
not the fellow who won the award, is like the old fashioned pamphleteer. I don't know what they do for income. Perhaps they have rich parents or stay up late after work and write what they know, or what they've heard, or what they've read. And while that's often useful in creating networks of information, it is not journalism in the sophisticated sense: an organized, very expensive effort to explain the world to a large body of people who come to rely on you for their daily grist of information for their businesses and citizenship.

To take the extreme, for The New York Times to cover Iraq takes tens of millions of dollars a year. To keep three or four correspondents in Baghdad means you have to hire 15 security people, you need three or four armored trucks or armored plated cars, you need translators, you have to pay for these people to commute back and forth between Baghdad and the US for rest and rehab. You have to take care of their families at home. Insure them for health and against death. That's journalism. And that's one war and one country.

So, to say bloggers who are home hitting their Internet keys are replacing journalism, that's ridiculous. What's happened is the Internet is stealing readers, stealing young people's time from reading print, moving them onto the Internet, and it is also beginning to steal advertising from print media, especially newspapers. The Internet is much more efficient as an advertising medium for real estate and help wanted ads and others. So, newspapers are losing their readers and their advertising.

What is going to support and finance what I call serious, organized journalism? That is far from clear. The publisher of The New York Times likes to say, "We don't care. We gather information and we don't care how we distribute it. If one day we don't need a printing plant or trucks and paper and we distribute on the Internet, that will still be our business." That's fine, provided that the Internet produces enough revenue to support serious journalism.

Print journalism as I knew it was the crazy accident of 100 to 150 years ago, when Macy's, Gimbel's, Saks Fifth Avenue, and Bloomingdale's needed newspapers to promote their businesses and were willing to do that in pages that otherwise covered famine in Cambodia and war in the center of Europe. Serious journalism coexisted with clothing and brassiere ads. That was a successful business model to support journalism and keep it independent of government interference.

Now some people are saying maybe serious journalism has to become nonprofit or maybe government or unions have to support it. So the future is uncertain. I hope I live long enough to see what the answer is.

DAVIS: Then, you don't blog?
FRANKEL: No, I don't blog. I read blogs.

Marshall, who won the Polk Award, is starting a business. He's no longer blogging by himself. He's found a way to attract advertising on the Web; he's hiring other reporters; and they are becoming a minijournalistic operation. A friend of mine, Paul Steiger, who used to be editor at The Wall Street Journal, has found a foundation to give him money, and he's starting an investigative reporting group. He's paying the reporters what they were paid at The New York Times and Washington Post. They will find areas of investigation and perform a watchdog function on local politicians or the national government. He raised the money basically from one family, making it a philanthropic effort.

Now some people are saying maybe serious journalism has to become nonprofit or maybe government or unions have to support it. So the future is uncertain.
So things are happening and people are experimenting. The Times itself is on the Web. They are trying to learn how to use it and whether enough advertising can be attracted to support it. It's all in its infancy. It's like Hollywood in Thomas Edison's day.

**DAVIS:** What do you think of The Times new building, designed by Renzo Piano, which opened this past fall?

**FRANKEL:** The new building is impressive architecturally and in design terms. The new newsroom is so vast—built around an atrium—so spread out that it doesn't have any of the grubby charm and sense of togetherness of the old newsroom. So I miss it.

The executive editor, like everyone else, has a totally glass-enclosed office, so the first thing he did was bring in a screen so that he gets some privacy when he meets people. But this is a new era, and they don't need a newsroom in my sense with typewriters and linoleum on the floor. They need studios and cameras and all that nonsense. I hope it works for them. It doesn't work for me.

**DAVIS:** Can we talk a little about your career as a journalist. I know that you were in Moscow, covered Cuba, and Kennedy. Did you ever meet Fidel Castro?

**FRANKEL:** I met Fidel only when he came to New York [April 1959]. I was on my way to Cuba. But when I was in Havana, I met a lot of his people. I was there six months, and finally they threw me out.

**DAVIS:** Are you eager to go back?

**FRANKEL:** No, I was in Cuba when Fidel was betraying his promise to create a democracy. His revolution was organized in the name of overthrowing a dictatorship. And he imposed a dictatorship far more brutal than the one he replaced. I saw this emerging, and in many ways it was worse than Russia after Stalin. Fidel was a demagogue. A very talented speaker, brilliant, but nonetheless a demagogue. He reminded me of my very young years in Nazi Germany. He had Hitler's talent and gift of speech and got people excited and passionate about giving away their own freedom, all in the name of economic benefit and security.

He made a mess of that country. It wasn't any good before him. And the United States was terrible in supporting the dictators over the years. So we have nothing to be proud of in the history of Cuba. And a Cuban patriot had every reason to resent the United States. But to go ahead and deliver it to the Communists and turn it into a poorhouse was no answer. I was there when all of this was evolving. I found out that Castro wasn't a Communist to start, but was rapidly becoming one and using his connections to the Russians to promote his style of regime. It just put me off.

I loved the Cuban people. They were very democratic in spirit. They love Hollywood and baseball; they love their music and their art. They call even the highest officials "chico." They had a brilliant future, and he just robbed them of 50 years. I hope that after Castro someone better will come along.

The problem with being a journalist is that you become intensely interested in what you are doing when you are doing it, but then you go on to the next thing. You don't develop life-long attachments. That's the negative side.

**DAVIS:** What about Kennedy and the Cuban missile crisis. My daughter, who just graduated from college, sees Kennedy in a very negative light.

**FRANKEL:** Kennedy was extremely deft and very clever, and he resisted the worst possible advice to start a major war with the Russians or invade Cuba and make matters even worse.

**DAVIS:** How long were you in Moscow?

**FRANKEL:** Three years, under Khrushchev and at a very exciting time. Things were just starting to open up. After Stalin, people began to get a taste of not freedom but relaxation. Prisoners were coming out of the gulag. Housing was going up. The government was beginning to provide consumer goods, allow cultural exchanges. The two societies that were standing toe to toe as victors in Europe were threatening each other. Both had hydrogen weapons and space vessels. So you had Russia recovering from having lost 40 million people, and the United States feeling threatened for the first time. This was a period when both countries were afraid of each other for no good reason. But armed to the teeth.

So I found myself in Moscow at this interesting time, when no matter what I wrote about was of great interest to the people in the United States, who wanted to know everything about the Russian people. It was a fascinating period. And to have had that experience before I was 30 was a life-changing experience.
Going Global: Legal Lessons on Location

Globalization is the impetus, but a directive from the dean’s office has helped to increase the number of opportunities offered by Cardozo for study and work abroad. In the past year, a more innovative form of international study was added to the curriculum. Intensive seminars of approximately 10 days, taught by Cardozo faculty and open only to Cardozo students, were scheduled between semesters. The programs included visits to law firms, courts, and businesses, as well as side adventures like sightseeing, volunteer work, and meetings with alumni living and working in the countries visited.

In January 2008, nearly 60 Cardozo students, many of them 1Ls, studied in four foreign countries in school-sponsored seminars, which used as models programs the Law School held in Japan and China in 2007. Groups visited China, India, Rwanda, and Tanzania, accompanied in one case by the dean himself. They studied Chinese business law, the Indian legal system, and justice and reconciliation in post-conflict Rwanda.

The following accounts give some of the flavor of these exciting and memorable experiences.
India the Magnificent

BY BARTON BEEBE, PROFESSOR OF LAW

For 10 days in January 2008, 16 intrepid students joined Prof. Justin Hughes, Director of Alumni Affairs Barbara Birch, and me in what turned out to be a magnificent tour of India.

We began in Hyderabad in the south of India, where we stayed in the very comfortable guest facilities of the National Academy of Legal Studies and Research (NALSAR) University of Law, one of India's leading law schools. There, Cardozo students attended a variety of lectures specially prepared for them by NALSAR faculty members on such topics as the Indian political and business systems, women and the law in India, the Indian constitution, and intellectual property rights in India.

In what turned out to be one of the most memorable aspects of the tour, our students also met with NALSAR law students and sat in on classes. Admission to NALSAR is extremely competitive—the school admits approximately 80 students per year, drawn from a nation of over one billion people. In the classroom, these students engaged quite spiritedly in discussion, sometimes requiring the professor to pound the lectern to quiet everybody down and move on to the next topic. Professor Hughes and I had the honor of attending a class led by Prof. Vepa Sarathi, a nonagenarian former Indian Supreme Court Justice, who held the attention of his class by standing before it and lecturing apparently effortlessly without notes and in detail for an hour. In his presence, the students were noticeably more reserved, if not affectionately reverential.

After a few days in Hyderabad, which also included a bit of sightseeing and shopping (and an evening at one of the city's most exclusive nightclubs, complete with deafening music and Manhattan-priced drinks), we flew to New Delhi. The students stayed at a YWCA located in the center of the capital and were joined for part of the visit by Cardozo LL.M. graduate Vasundhara Prasad '02, who is working in Bangalore (see p. 50). A visit to the Supreme Court of India to watch its proceedings, said participant Lee Pham '10, was a privilege: "The Indian take on the adversarial system was a departure from what one would expect in a typical American courtroom to say the least, and mirrored the classroom environment that we experienced at NALSAR."

After visiting the Supreme Court, our delegation was very graciously received by Dr. H. R. Bhardwaj, the Indian Union Minister for Law & Justice (a position roughly equivalent to the US Attorney General's). Over tea in his office, Dr. Bhardwaj talked with us for more than an hour about various issues in Indian and American law. Dr. Bhardwaj possessed the extraordinary quality of some political figures who, despite their enor-

“I learned what a billion people feels like, discovered the nuances of a third-world nation coming into its own, and picked up on much of Indian life.”

—LEE PHAM ’10
mous responsibilities, appear to have all the time in the world to talk to you. It was a very memorable afternoon.

Sevanti Ninan, the editor of India’s only active, independent, media-watch Web site, invited us to her home to discuss media and censorship in India, and to offer us a delicious lunch. In addition, students attended a presentation by Dominic Keating, attaché for intellectual property issues at the US Embassy in New Delhi, who discussed India’s enforcement of its intellectual property laws, with a focus on medicine and genetic resources.

The last meeting was at Kaden Boris Partners, where Managing Partner Hemant Batra led a panel on Indian law, and the Cardozo contingent was seated with a number of the firm’s associates and partners.

The schedule also included a day for sightseeing, which provided, according to Lee Pham, “lessons all around me that could not be taught by Indian dignitaries or in the classroom. I learned what a billion people feels like, discovered the nuances of a third-world nation coming into its own, and picked up on much of Indian life.”

China Blog, I Mean Smog

BY DIANA LEWIS ’10

Diana Lewis had just finished her first semester of law school when she joined a group of 15 students, Professors Eric Pan and Charles Yablon, and Haijing Qiu, The Heyman Center administrator, for a whirlwind week in China, leaving New York just after New Year’s. Edited entries from her journal are below.

SATURDAY

After 21 hours of traveling (and four very bad movies), our group is exhausted. We rush out of the airplane and head directly for Starbucks, many missing the health notice for “entry” passengers, which warns that if you have a high fever and difficulty breathing, you should “wear mask timely and report to the inspected and quarantine officer.” This makes sense. If you have difficulty breathing inside the airport, you’d probably drop dead when hit with the heavy gray Beijing air that lurks outside. I take two puffs off my asthma inhaler, commenting on how similar the taste of albuterol is to that of Beijing. Only a chemist could figure out the precise odors we are inhaling, but Haijing, our program coordinator, informs us that this is the aroma of powdered coal and burnt tar.

We arrive at the hotel and see a giant Christmas tree, tastefully decorated, in the center of the lobby across from the reception desk. Isn’t this supposed to be a Communist country? Haijing tells me that Christmas is celebrated throughout China, but not as a religious holiday. It’s more like Halloween than Easter.

SUNDAY

On the bus ride out to the Mutianyu Great Wall, we pass several small villages where peasants toil in lean-tos, their animals standing idly nearby in the dirt. Men with weathered faces and Mao caps push wheelbarrows and smoke cigarettes. We see nothing with color. All the fern trees are covered in soot. The blanket of industrial dirt touches everything. As we approach the Great Wall, we pass an entranceway that reads “Hakuna Matata.” I think back on the lyrics from The Lion King and wonder how the villagers feel about Hakuna Matata.

MONDAY

Our first meeting is with an insurance and financial company. The speaker begins his presentation by teaching us a little Chinese. People in China speak different dialects—Mandarin, Cantonese, Shanghainese—but they all write the same. Although it is not really a phonetic system, the speaker assures us it is simpler than it looks.

He gives us an overview of the Chinese government, describing its approach to the economy as “the Bird” and “the Cage.” The government lets the bird (the economy) fly free for a while, but they don’t want to lose control of it, so they then put the bird in the cage. The Chinese government is alternately letting the bird fly freely, then grabbing it and putting it in the cage.

He points out weaknesses in the economy. He discusses pollution and tells us that when Hu Jintao tried to institute Green GDP (GDP that factors in the negative effects on the environment), the growth in the country sank to zero. He tells us that the government cooks the economic growth numbers and that foreign enterprise in the country is more efficient than the state-owned sector.
Next we meet with members of a large international law firm. Among other things, we talk about corruption. They tell us that in China corruption usually happens at the local, not the central, level. We discuss the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA), which poses a problem for many foreign companies doing business in China. Gift giving to facilitate a transaction is permitted so long as it does not rise to a certain level; however, that line is often gray (like most of China!). People exchange gifts during Chinese New Year. Is that bribery? GM giving out Super Bowl tickets to clients. Is that bribery?

We discuss enforcement and consistency of enforcement in Chinese intellectual property (IP) law. They say that the struggle with IP is that developing markets like China want to expand, while developed countries want to protect their products. If one has a large enough market, like China does, you can set your own technical standards for IP. They say that clients often choose to protect their products in ways other than patents. They do it with trade secrets. Going to court in China is usually a last resort.

**WEDNESDAY**

Today is a free day. The group visits Mao’s Tomb, Tiananmen Square, and the Forbidden City.

Waiting on line for Mao’s Tomb is a telling experience. We are told to stand four deep in a line and walk forward in an orderly fashion. The group of red-capped Communists behind us has no trouble doing this. We, on the other hand, are incapable of accomplishing the task.

The line files quickly past the preserved body of Mao. Some people think it is a wax replica. I tend to agree. Mao’s head appears to be glowing, as if a halo had been placed around it. Everything else is dark—his uniform, his shoes, the room—but there is a distinct luminosity to the head.

After the Forbidden City, Alisa [Tova Levien ’09] and I head over to Wangfujing Market, famous for its street food. I start my culinary journey with three small scorpions on a stick and am surprised by how good they taste! I don’t know what, if anything, is done with the poison, but this is a crunchy delight.

**THURSDAY**

Professor Pan is waiting in Shanghai with a bus to take us to our first meeting. The smog is so dense I feel like I am visiting a carburetor. Many people in the group are having trouble breathing.

Our host starts our tour with a visit to the Staples Asia Shanghai store. It looks nothing like the American store; instead of well-stocked aisles, there seems to be almost no stock at all. Our host explains that what we see are floor displays. In China, everything is delivered. Customers pick out the models and quantities they want, and their items are delivered to their offices.

Next we meet with one of the premier Chinese law firms. They have 315 lawyers, 71 partners, and 30 US-qualified attorneys. The firm has five offices in China, one in Hong Kong, and one in New York City. One of our presenters proudly describes the firm’s successes. Their client list includes BMW, IKEA, Yahoo, Pfizer, Merck, Nokia, Hewlett-Packard, Disney, HBO, and Wal-Mart.

We discuss remedies for trademark infringement. We learn that one mistake foreign businesses make is not registering their trademarks in China. This gives Chinese hawks the opportunity to steal the trademarks. Damages for trademark infringement in China are low because there is no risk for a judge if he gives a small award, but there could be a large outcry if he gives too large a reward. Hefty damages could also encourage more lawsuits.

The pollution is really starting to affect me. I skip dinner because I am having trouble breathing.

“Today’s protest makes me wonder about the future of the current government. Will the citizens become so wealthy and powerful that they will demand more civil rights? More accountability?”

---DIANA LEWIS ’10
FRIDAY
Our final meeting is with an American company that does start-up businesses in China.

The company started as the dream of two Americans and now employs over 200 people. Their biggest project is a luxury train from Beijing to Tibet branded “Tangula,” after the famous Tibetan mountain range. Set to launch in September, the trip will take five days and cost $5,000. The project is a joint venture with a government-owned railway. Our host tells us that one of the things his company gets from the deal is the Tangula trademark. This amazes me. It is akin to the American government granting a private enterprise the Grand Canyon trademark.

SATURDAY
It is our last full day in China. Haijing invites a small group to lunch at a local restaurant for her aunt’s 50th birthday. Four of us cram into her uncle’s new-looking car and are immediately treated like family. Everyone is excited at the opportunity to experience some real local flavor.

As we drive, Haijing’s uncle tells us to look up: the tops of the skyscrapers are in the shapes of teapots and lotuses. He explains that all of the buildings are built according to rules of feng shui so that they are in harmony with their surroundings. The goal of feng shui is for everything to flow together. The location of the entrance, where the building faces, and the shape of the roof are all carefully considered. I am always skeptical of feng shui, but it certainly seems to have had a remarkable effect on the Shanghai skyline. With almost no hard edges, the buildings are incredibly easy on the eyes. New York can certainly learn a lesson or two from Shanghai.

People’s Square is the hub of the city. It is home to Shanghai City Hall, the Shanghai Urban Planning Exhibit Hall, and the Shanghai Museum, a building designed to look like a Chinese cooking pot. I climb onto a wall to get a good photo of middle-class residents protesting the magnetic levitation train (maglev) that the government plans to build through their neighborhood. The demonstrators are worried about the health risks the train poses and the decrease in their property values. Shanghai has made many of its citizens wealthy, but because of their newfound wealth, citizens are now demanding more responsibility from their government. They want to protect their assets. Today’s protest makes me wonder about the future of the current government. Will the citizens become so wealthy and powerful that they will demand more civil rights? More accountability? Like many of China’s questions, this deserves that most typical of law school answers: “Maybe.”

At dinner I ask Professor Pan if I can come on the trip again next year.

“No for credit,” he replies. Maybe I’ll do it anyway.

Twelve Days in Africa
Visit to an overflowing prison, a holiday party with secondary school children orphaned by the Rwandan genocide, a law school with no books, a local community tribunal for trying criminals and airing grievances, and a memorial to dead children added up to the experience of a lifetime for the 16 Cardozo students and 3 faculty and staff members, including Dean David Rudenstine, who traveled to Rwanda and Tanzania. They were there to study justice and reconciliation in postconflict Rwanda, a new offering in Cardozo’s expanded international programming.

At an informal slide show for fellow students several weeks after their return, participants spoke about the Rwandan part of the trip. They were deeply moved by the
magnitude of the Rwandan people’s suffering, where one million died in 100 days. Their eyes were opened to an alternative “legal” system, called Gacaca, that evolved from the traditional tribal method of resolving civil claims and functions much like an alternative dispute resolution center. With fewer than 300 lawyers (from a decimated legal system) currently in the country, the Rwandans are using the Gacaca, a community gathering, held under a tent, without lawyers or due process, for genocide proceedings—to accuse, punish, acquit, or reconcile.

Cardozo students witnessed a Gacaca session with a translator. Participant Margaret Paz ’09 said that although some might criticize this route to justice, it is “the best the Rwandans can do with no money, no attorneys, no legal court system, and thousands of lower-level cases.”

Organizers and leaders of the genocide are tried at the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda in Arusha, Tanzania, which was also on the itinerary. According to Paz, Rwanda has no death penalty; those convicted of mid-level crimes get 7- to 12-year sentences, while the highest offenders receive life imprisonment.

The group met law students and faculty at National University of Rwanda Law School in Butare. Clara Schuaman ’09 said, “These are the new lawyers that will rebuild Rwanda’s courts and legal system, but they have no books.” At the slide show, she asked Cardozo students to donate their used law books and to consider making donations to the orphans with whom the Cardozo group spent a day.

Schuaman explained that meeting the orphans deepened her understanding of the trauma suffered by the Rwandan people by hearing stories of the genocide from those who suffered from it. Cardozo students formed relationships with the children, watched a theatrical production, and played a game of soccer.

Next, they experienced a stunningly different place, Rwanda’s biggest prison, built by the Belgians in the 1930s. Inside, there were no guards or guns. Students were shocked to find themselves face-to-face with actual genocidares (perpetrators of genocide)—wearing crisp pink and orange uniforms. Their guide was the executive secretary of prisoners, a prisoner himself, elected by his inmates. The prisoners run their own radio station, make up the rules and punishments, and keep things under control. Students described the prison as looking like a beehive, with no cells but thousands of individual shack and boxes piled on top of each other. One student said, “It was mind-boggling to see thousands of prisoners crammed together governing themselves in a seemingly ordered fashion.”

The group met with government officials, including the Ministers of Justice and Internal Security, representatives of NGOs and the US embassy, and representatives of victims groups, all of whom shared an insider’s view of the situation in Rwanda.

Prof. Sheri Rosenberg, director of the Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies, who organized and accompanied the students on the trip, laid a wreath on behalf of Cardozo students atop a mass grave at a genocide memorial. Within the site, there is an area dedicated to the children killed, which, according to the students, was especially powerful and emotional.

According to Dean Rudenstine, who spent time in Africa in the 1960s as a Peace Corps volunteer, “This was a two-week-long ongoing conversation as we tried to understand what we were seeing and learning.”
Memorial Day in Japan

BY RICHARD BIERSCHEBACH, PROFESSOR OF LAW 
AND AMY SUGIN, DIRECTOR OF GRADUATE AND INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Memorial Day 2007 marked the beginning of Cardozo's first seminar abroad in Japan. We boarded a plane at JFK International Airport for a long-haul flight to Tokyo with 18 Cardozo students, who would spend the next eight days studying the Japanese legal system. The students who participated made up a diverse group—eight 1Ls, nine 2Ls, and one LL.M. Some were widely traveled, including one who had been on four previous study abroad programs; others had never been outside the United States and applied for their first passports in preparation for the trip.

Each day in Japan brought exposure to a new and interesting aspect of Japanese law and culture. Mornings began with breakfast together at the hotel, located in the heart of the city. Following breakfast, the group gathered in a seminar room for a roundtable discussion of the assigned reading materials, which were intended to introduce students to a different part of the Japanese legal landscape each day—corporate law, criminal law, civil litigation, and the like. Then everyone would pile into taxis or hop on the Tokyo subway to head off to a site visit and learn firsthand about the area of law discussed from members of Japan's legal, business, and political communities.

The itinerary included meetings with Bear Stearns Japan, the Tokyo office of the American law firm Morrison & Foerster, and the Japanese law firms of Matsuo & Kosugi and Nishikawa & Partners, among others. One of the highlights was a private dinner with Senator Kōtarō Tamura, member of Parliament and Parliamentary Secretary of the Cabinet Office for Economic and Fiscal Policy and Financial Services. The Senator, who provided some fascinating insights into the workings of the Japanese political system and the major issues of the moment, insisted on sticking around to pose for photos, and the next day, to everyone's great delight, blogged about the group.

In addition to the curriculum and preplanned visits, students had plenty of time to explore the city, which they did with enthusiasm. Shopping for the latest high-tech gadgets amid the lights of Tokyo's Akihabara “Electric Town,” getting up at 5 a.m. to watch the tuna auction and eat sushi for breakfast at the world-famous Tsukiji fish market, wandering the gardens and temples of the ancient city of Kyoto, cheering with the locals at a minor-league baseball game—it is hard to believe how much we packed in.

At a networking reception on the final evening, hosted by Tom Silecchia ’98, about 25 Japanese and Western attorneys practicing in Tokyo came to meet and mingle with the students. Since then, several students have stayed in touch with contacts they made; Cardozo has hosted a visiting delegation of the Tokyo Bar Association; and participants from Cardozo and Tokyo have eagerly encouraged the Law School to make it an annual event. Indeed, a repeat visit, led by Prof. Ed Stein, leaves on May 26, 2008.

"Each meeting, encounter, and experience was powerful and moving. The trip transformed my perspective. For some of us, it has opened up a new career path. For others it was a window into a new country or continent. This trip has given me the courage to be a better advocate. And I am only one of many that have been empowered."

—KATHERINE HWANG ’09
In every cohort of new law students, there are some who are not sure they are destined to actually practice law. They may matriculate for a variety of reasons—parental pressure, indecision about what to do next, or even a reluctance to give up the student life. Often it is a vague sense that the law can only help whatever they eventually decide is their calling. Sometimes clarity comes after graduation, maybe even after practicing law for a while. A legal education, it turns out, is fine preparation for many other career paths. Far from regretting law school as a detour, those profiled here can recommend it as a launch point for just about any career. And for more than a few, their personal lives were forever changed.
Jeff Marx '96 came to his current career as a composer and lyricist as an impostor. After working in entertainment law for a while, he wanted to land a few clients of his own. He figured only young, undiscovered talent, those who couldn't afford more experienced lawyers, would be his natural client base, but where to find them? That's when he enrolled in a music theater writers workshop. "I didn't tell them I was just there to meet clients and had no designs on being a songwriter," he confesses. To keep his place, however, he had to do the work. There he found a collaborator, Bobby Lopez, and together they started writing a show. "A couple of years later, the damn thing is on Broadway and wins a Tony Award, and so I never went back to law. I said, this is fun!"

The show, Avenue Q, is in its fifth year on Broadway, and is touring the world. It is also being made into a film.

As far afield as his work seems from the law, Marx is passionate about Cardozo, which he attended on an Earle Mack Scholarship after studying theater as an undergraduate at the University of Michigan. "I never for a minute regretted going to law school, ... and what it taught me has proved invaluable," he testifies. Through his involvement in the Cardozo Law Revue, the annual student theatrical production, he became friends with Dean Frank Macchia Rol (1991-1996), who gamely sang in the Revue each year, including Marx's version, Law Miserables. It also provided the material he used when he auditioned for the workshop.

While Marx was raising funds to launch Avenue Q, Macchia Rol came forward to invest some of his own money, even though nine out of ten shows lose money. "That was just the sweetest, most wonderful personal show of support," says Marx.

Even after Marx got his entertainment start, his law background proved surprisingly helpful. "I never would have started writing something that was a knockoff of Sesame Street and The Muppets, including a portrayal of Gary Coleman, if I hadn't known a little bit about copyright law," he recalled. "My collaborator would say, 'We can't do that,' and I'd think about it for a second and say, 'Well, actually, yes we can.' I honestly use my law background every day of the week."

"I never would have started writing something that was a knockoff of Sesame Street and The Muppets, including a portrayal of Gary Coleman, if I hadn't known a little bit about copyright law."
Among the most useful things Laura Sydell ’87, now NPR’s digital culture correspondent based in San Francisco, picked up at Cardozo was the ability to reason clearly, hone in on a subject, and ask tough questions. She sharpened those skills on three different New York City mayors earlier in her career, including Rudolph Giuliani, whom she interned with when he was still New York’s Attorney General.

The day Giuliani came to speak with the interns was the same day the Supreme Court issued its Hardwick decision ([Bowers v. Hardwick, 478 U.S. 186 (1986)]), upholding a Georgia sodomy statute, and Giuliani told Sydell he supported the decision. Several years later, Laura, now a reporter, again asked Giuliani, then a mayoral candidate, about his position on this politically sensitive issue. He was irked and dodged the question, and Laura soon found herself cornered in a very intimidating manner by his press secretary. “It was definitely a portent of how he was going to behave as Mayor towards the press,” she recalls. “There were more First Amendment suits against Giuliani than against any other mayor.”

While at law school, Sydell was realizing she was more interested in writing about legal issues than actually practicing. She got involved in the school newspaper, but it was Prof. Edward de Grazia, a noted First Amendment scholar whose research assistant she was, who really influenced her decision. “He suggested I check out radio; he said I had a great voice and presence; and he knew I was interested in writing. He deserves a lot of credit—he probably does not know this—for what I ended up doing.”

After volunteering at WBAI, Sydell did other radio stints at Fordham University, in Newark, and then at WNYC before she landed a job in early 2001 with NPR, based in San Francisco. All along the way, legal issues figured strongly in the mix of stories she covered even though that was never her beat per se. Assignment editors were confident that her legal background would help her get it right.

Nowadays, covering Silicon Valley, Sydell has “armies of intellectual property lawyers” among sources she taps to help explain the incessant struggles over software and other forms of content, including video games.

Sydell counts her experience in Prof. Lela Love’s mediation clinic as among the most useful, particularly when reporting on communities or situations where there are warring factions. “There are a lot of situations in life where certain of these tenets are useful, the most basic being to look for what the parties have in common as a place to begin. It was first-rate training.”
Becky Sendrow '05 reckons maybe only five percent of people get to do exactly what they want, especially early in their careers, and so she feels particularly fortunate having landed a dream job as a budding agent with the William Morris Agency, the world's largest talent agency. She started there two weeks after passing the bar. "It's being creative; it's doing something different every day. I am not shuffling paperwork; I talk with people in an area I have interest in—which is entertainment and sports," says the former nationally competitive tennis player. She decided not to turn pro but wanted to stay connected to the entertainment/sports world. This led to thoughts of becoming an agent, and she knew that being a lawyer would make her a more effective agent.

After the requisite time in the mailroom, where all trainee agents start out, Sendrow joined the broadcast department, where she works with nonscripted on-camera talent, game and reality show hosts, chefs looking to brand themselves, athletes looking to reinvent themselves as hosts and commentators, and anchors and reporters looking to move up the TV market food chain.

Cardozo's strengths in entertainment law made the school a natural choice; the communication and negotiating skills that Sendrow honed in Lela Love's courses were particularly helpful. "As an agent with a law degree, I feel I have a leg up on a) understanding the language in the contract and b) looking out for the best interests of my clients. If someone is using my client's name in a way they shouldn't be or writing a defamatory article about my client, these are things I'll always be on my toes for," she says. Little wonder then that there are more lawyers than nonlawyers in her department.

The excitement of her job and other benefits like "watching more TV than any normal human being should," guilt-free, help make up for an income level that is a fraction of what first-year law graduates can expect at a major firm. But for Sendrow there is no turning back, and she is especially passionate about helping new graduates use their legal education in whatever their perfect jobs might be. At Cardozo job panels, "I'm always bombarded because people are interested in someone who is pursuing a career in entertainment that is not a legal career."

At Cardozo job panels, "I'm always bombarded because people are interested in someone who is pursuing a career in entertainment that is not a legal career."

—BECKY SENDROW
he law, always a close handmaiden of business and finance, especially in our litigious society, is a natural starting point for many careers that eventually veer into business itself. Some fully anticipate that transition; for others, it comes unexpectedly.

When the call came for a higher corporate position, David Huntley '90, was not entirely ready to respond. He was quite content where he was at the time: assistant general counsel at SBC Communications (later taken over by AT&T), with 11 lawyers reporting to him on procurement, real estate, intellectual property, and information technology issues. "You will always be a lawyer," coaxed the senior executive recruiting Huntley for a broader role. Even now, two promotions later—he is a senior vice president, overseeing 6,000 employees in 24 states—Huntley finds comfort knowing he has the option of going back to law at some point.

That seems unlikely in a career trajectory that continues to bring widening responsibilities, with legal matters just one of many. It's a career incubated during long, robust discussions about the evolution of civil rights with Huntley's father, who went to work as a chauffeur for a wealthy Texas oil family in 1935. "He had seen some ugliness in his time, as you can imagine. He was 87 when he passed away about 7 years ago—never bitter, just very much interested in the legal process and ensuring that justice was applied equally to everyone," he recalls.

When he graduated from college in 1980, Huntley took a job in government relations at the Dallas office of Warner Cable Corporation. There he met the New York firm's general counsel at the time, Richard M. Berman (now a judge in the US District Court for the Southern District), who became something of a mentor, encouraging Huntley to think about law school. With a fiancé already working in New York—a Wilhelmina model with an engineering degree—Cardozo seemed an eminently sensible move.

"I always felt that economic empowerment was the next phase of the civil rights movement and having a law degree would be key and very pivotal in that phase," notes Huntley, who, while raising two teenage sons, continues to be active in civic groups, including serving on the executive committees of the United Way of the Texas Gulf Coast, and the Greater Houston Partnership, and as a board member of the Greater Houston Convention and Visitors Bureau. He also served on the 2004 Houston Super Bowl Host Committee, and remains an active member of the Texas Bar Foundation.

"Cardozo taught me how to think, no question about it, to think critically and analytically. In so many different ways, the experience was just invaluable," Huntley says. Besides lively discussions with fellow students about Israel and Palestine, there was the occasional newsmaker who spoke at the School, including Robert Bork, soon after he lost his confirmation battle for the Supreme Court. "Law school was probably the most intellectually stimulating experience of my life," he adds.
Jeff Goldfarb '02 is studying French gaming and tax law these days together with his wife, part of the groundwork for what may become the first casino on the Island of St. Bart's. Initial approval came in late February for what may be a multi-million dollar project. "It's the first time they have ever approved a gaming project, so that's been really exciting," says this irrepressible dealmaker, who is already busy assembling the needed specialists. "We believe it could be one of the premier card rooms in the world; we are now waiting for final approval from Paris."

This is a mere sideline to Goldfarb's day job, as business development director of the family firm, G-III Apparel Group, a leading designer and clothing manufacturer. The firm, which went public in 1989, was started by his grandfather Aron Goldfarb in 1956, and has been run by his father, Morris (Yeshiva University board member), since 1972. Goldfarb joined the firm right after passing the bar. With his Boston University degree in marketing and knowledge honed over dinner conversations his entire life, Goldfarb is a natural and knowledgeable conduit between lawyers and the company executives he reports to. "It helps, when you are talking to counsel for a targeted acquisition, to understand where they are coming from. You have the ability to see what a lawyer is trying to hide in the documents if you have been there before."

It was pretty much a foregone conclusion that Jeff would join the family firm, so having a future mapped out made Cardozo easier to tackle. "From the very beginning, I focused on the things that I thought were going to be important for me in business," he said.

It turns out that deal making is critical, especially in an industry undergoing dramatic restructuring of massive offshoring and retail consolidation. "There are a lot of companies that are struggling now and are kind of diamonds in the rough. Our ability to find and acquire them is one of our strengths, and we are growing, and Wall Street takes notice of that," he says. Jeff has the luxury of doing deals but leaving the nitty-gritty details to outside counsel.

Goldfarb is most grateful to Cardozo for introducing him to his wife, Stacey (née Tishler '02), whom he met on the first day of class. Closing that deal, however, took a little time. Stacey went on to do commercial litigation at Anderson Kill and Olick, but is now spending her maternity leave—her daughter, Amanda, was born in October—to work on French gaming law.
Jeff Fishman '92 also knew he was more interested in business than practicing law, but when he researched executives he admired, he discovered many of them held J.D. degrees. That encouraged him to go to law school, where he gained the knowledge to establish his own Los Angeles-based wealth management firm, JSF Financial, LLC, launched nearly 15 years ago. For him it was a far better fit, temperamentally, than the law. "I wanted to stay away from the acrimony and contention that you often find in litigation or in the practice," he explains. He tried general civil litigation for a year but found he derived much more pleasure and joy from being able to work together with people in meeting their financial and personal goals.

Choosing Cardozo was easy. Numerous family members have been alumni and/or friends of Yeshiva University. His grandfather was president of Friends of Yeshiva University on the West Coast for years, and Fishman was the product of Yeshiva University High School of Los Angeles, as well as an '89 graduate of Yeshiva College. "I always said someday they are going to put me in the magazine because I was the poster boy," he quips, adding, "I thought the education, knowledge, and relationships that I would gain from law school would be invaluable to whatever I pursued, and that has been the case." It also turns out to be an understatement. His best friend is fellow alumnus Joseph Tuchman '92, who practices real estate law in New York. His wife, Shari (née Dattelkramer), graduated in '92 also and became a tax attorney, spending 11 years at Arthur Andersen and later at WTAS, an independent tax consultancy, before recently taking a sabbatical to better care for their three young kids.

Classes that stand out in his memory continue to be relevant to his current work. Fishman praises Prof. Edward Zelinsky's tax classes: "He compelled us to think analytically and argue both sides of any case law or legislation in the world of tax, and that had a profound impact on me." William Schwartz's lessons on estate planning "help me significantly on a daily basis." He also benefited from James Lewis's tax clinic, which helped indigent clients deal with the IRS. It was "very enlightening representing people who needed advice in resolving disputes with a regulatory agency," he said.

Perhaps the particular skill Fishman prizes most from Cardozo is being able to "spot issues in a diffuse fact pattern." He explains, "In my company we deal with high net-worth people with complex financial and personal lives, and the key for me in the initial meeting is to be able to identify different issues or planning opportunities that need to be addressed or contemplated," demonstrating to the prospective client that he has that kind of foresight.

Fishman's firm continues to benefit in other ways from having attended Cardozo. He often consults his tax attorney wife, "I'll seek her guidance and advice because she is one of the best people I know in the industry and she doesn't bill by the hour for discussion," he says.
People drawn to work in nonprofits often develop a passion for an area of public interest they had not considered previously or that they are drawn to serendipitously. That animating spirit often yields careers devoted to causes aimed at changing the status quo, sometimes with outsized impacts, or to public institutions. Think Randi Weingarten ’83, president of the United Federation of Teachers, or Ellen Cherrick ’80, who served for many years at Cardozo as both associate dean of career services and director of admissions, and now brings a comparable devotion to her post as the administrator of the NYU School of Medicine cardiothoracic surgery department, where she has been since 1999. A legal background, it turns out, is useful for either aim. “To have a legal background is enormously helpful because so many facets of my job have some legal components to it—everything from contractual agreements with the doctors, a lot of health care compliance issues for the State of New York, immigration matters with the fellows, residents, and research scientists,” says Cherrick.

For Janice Schacter ’90, law school was the means by which she would be able to change the world. She thought that would involve consumer advocacy, which she worked on for a summer in the New York Attorney General’s office. But she found her real mission closer to home when her 13-year-old daughter, Arielle, was diagnosed with hearing loss at the age of two and a half. This compromised her daughter’s pleasure on outings, to Disney World, for example, and even at highly visual events such as circuses. “Our life became so isolated, and I said this is ridiculous; we should move to the suburbs if we are not going to enjoy the culture of New York City, which was a big part of our life,” she recalled. When she investigated services and programs for her daughter, she found that none of the major hearing-loss organizations focused on culture, which prompted her to establish Hearing Access Program. “I thought if I am going to be working for free, which I have been for six years, it was going to be based on what my daughter needed, so the program has evolved from there.”

Museums and national parks are a focus of Schacter’s work, but so is better hearing access on mass transit and in the city’s taxis. Her persistence is paying off. By the end of the year, for instance, 60 NYC subway stations will have induction loop systems, which function like Wi-Fi for laptops, providing direct in-the-ear amplification, to make it easier to understand MTA clerks behind the thick glass booths. (This is a first in the United States; the United Kingdom began installing this system in 1998.) The relatively simple technology should be made available everywhere, she argues, and installed as part of home TV sets.

Schacter’s mission seems one that is bound to get more attention. More than 30 million Americans—including roughly a third of those over 65—are thought to suffer some form of hearing loss. “Disability rights are really human rights and civil rights—it’s easy to discriminate against people with disabilities because they are not always in a position to defend themselves or to effectively communicate what they need,” says Schacter. “I always say, you don’t ask the questions if you can’t hear the answer.”

Schacter is asking a lot of questions. “Using what I learned in law school and having a law degree has made a huge difference. I was taken much more seriously from the beginning. I wasn’t just a mom, I’m also an attorney.” Her advocacy starts with persuasion, raising awareness of exclusion when institutions do not provide for the “effective communication” standard provided for in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) of 1990. And while those efforts proceed, Schacter keeps a detailed record to form the basis for more formal complaints if needed. For instance, she submitted a 17-page phone log—complete with names of those with whom she spoke and what followed or didn’t—to the Department of the Interior to help get Ellis Island “corrected.”

“I’d like to make the ADA the mandate it was intended to be; that’s my goal and that’s where my law degree has been helping me,” Schacter said. She hopes to create a foundation in the coming years to sustain her pro bono work. “I have gotten more out of my work than I have ever given. I love what I do and how it has affected my daughter. She will be able to reach her dreams.”

“I have gotten more out of my work than I have ever given.

I love what I do and how it has affected my daughter.

She will be able to reach her dreams.”

—JANICE SCHACTER
Alumni Honor Their Own at Iconic Landmark

On November 7, the Cardozo Alumni Association celebrated its achievements and the success of Cardozo graduates at a gala event at The Rainbow Room, where they presented Gary T. Holtzer '90 with the fifth annual Alumnus of the Year Award. Thomas H. Lee, a Cardozo Board Director, was the keynote speaker.

The elegant location and capacity crowd generated buzz and excitement as more than 300 guests recognized Gary Holtzer's significant contributions to Cardozo, including hiring record numbers of Cardozo students at Weil Gotshal & Manges, where he is a bankruptcy partner. He also serves as an adjunct professor, teaching Business Reorganizations, and sits on the advisory council of The Samuel and Ronnie Heyman Center on Corporate Governance. Dean David Rudenstine and Board Chair Kathy Greenberg '82 noted that this first all-alumni dinner was a very special occasion, marking the extraordinary achievements of Cardozo graduates and the School's increased prominence. The dinner, which was sold out, raised more than $160,000 for the Dean's Scholarship Campaign.

Alumni Association Chair Marc Leiberstein '92 presented Gary Holtzer with the award.

Alumni from recent and not-so-recent classes attended the dinner at The Rainbow Room.
Reception Celebrates Mid-Year Graduates

Vice Dean Michael Herz hosted a reception for those graduating at the end of the fall semester. Both J.D. and LL.M. candidates and their families attended the event held in the Cardozo lobby.

Graduate Brian Baum (at right) with a friend and Professor Oberman.

Vice Dean Herz (at right) with Jonathan Frank and his parents.

DIVERSITY RECEPTION  Cardozo held its annual diversity reception for students and alumni during the fall. Julian Chung '95 (at right), a partner at Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft, spoke about her professional path. The crowd also enjoyed a sampling of food from around the world. Shown here also are APALSA members Wesley Cheng '08 and Jason Chien '08.

PARTNERS BREAKFAST LAUNCHES LAW FIRM CHALLENGE

The annual Law Firm Partners Breakfast at The Regency Hotel featured Scott Zemser '90, partner at White & Case, and Jason Vogel '99, partner at Kilpatrick Stockton, who each shared with attendees the value of hiring Cardozo alumni, the impact of Cardozo’s growth and success on their careers, and the importance of giving back to the Law School. The breakfast marked the beginning of the 2008 Law Firm Challenge, which ends on June 30, 2008. Firms compete to achieve 100 percent participation in Cardozo’s Annual Fund by graduates at their firms.

In 2007, special recognition went to Hogan & Hartson for achieving 100 percent participation for the second year in a row, followed by Jones Day with 75 percent participation. Weil Gotshal & Manges made the largest total contribution, and Cohen Tauber Spivack and Wagner led the small firm category, with 100 percent (four Cardozo alumni) making gifts to the Law School.
What did you want to be at age five?
I wanted to be a doctor, but I'm glad to have made the decision quite early in my life to become a lawyer. I definitely would not have enjoyed looking at people in distress all my life.

What's your typical workday like?
My typical workday starts early with the daily ritual of checking my e-mail and answering all my voice mails. Items that require immediate attention might include negotiating an acquisition deal, a tender, a technology licensing agreement, or a systems integrator agreement that has a high impact on business. These get first priority. Every day is busy because we are required to make quick decisions and give legal opinions on complex issues with a clear understanding of how it will affect the market position of the company. Often I provide legal advice to the Cisco Globalization Office, making recommendations based on legal criteria, business, and risk consideration.

Most interesting project at work?
I have been involved with various projects under the Cisco Globalization initiative, which not only requires the application of legal analytical skills but a keen understanding of the business. I recently dealt with an interesting transaction and negotiation with a client, British Telecom. It was a crucial negotiation for both parties, and we did not want to compromise our intellectual property. Most of our negotiations are done collaboratively via TelePresence (real-time teleconferencing).

Most challenging aspect of your job?
Solving legal issues with very little time is very challenging. Counsel has to make sure that the legal answer is foolproof and there is no risk involved. We need to understand the situation accurately, react fast, and deliver the goods.

What is your favorite city or site in India?
New Delhi is definitely my favorite city in India. I also like visiting Rajasthan, where there are some splendid palaces that are now Heritage hotels.

Favorite Bollywood star or movie?
I'm not an avid movie
I would definitely prefer going to a musical or a recital.

Vacation spot you’d like to visit?
There are quite a few. Recently I visited the Seascape Resort in Monterey Bay in California, and it was quite picturesque, nestled next to the Pacific.

What are some differences between living in India and living in the United States?
In both the US and India, life can be very comfortable. However, in India you can find rich and ancient culture in the architecture, as well as in textiles, antiques, and languages. It is a nation of diversity, with each state having different languages, cuisines, traditions, and art, and most of the people in India can speak and write two or three languages. In India, one can experience a balance between the modern and the ancient and between diversity and unity.

What do you miss most about New York?
I miss the vibrant look and feel of New York, and also the wonderful recitals at Carnegie Hall. I enjoyed living in Tudor City, which I found sophisticated and elegant.

Indian restaurant you enjoy most in New York?
I like Tabla on Madison at the corner of 25th Street.

Most memorable law school moment?
I was delighted to be awarded a Dean’s Scholarship, and was happy to get some excellent grades in Cyber Law, Patent, and Advanced Trademark classes.

Most influential law school professor?
I had some excellent professors for my Master of Laws (LL.M.) program in intellectual property. In fact, that was the main reason I chose Cardozo. I was impressed with Prof. Marci Hamilton. She used to make sure that everyone read all the cases and critically analyzed them before coming to class. By the second week, she had memorized every student’s name and where they sat, and called on each of us.

Course you wish you had taken in law school?
I definitely would like to have taken courses on corporate finance, strategic alliance, and negotiation skills and strategies. These courses provide a better understanding of the business environment.

Biggest surprise about being a lawyer?
The need to handle diverse issues under time pressure came as a big surprise. Critical issues arise in the technology world every day, and we need to understand an issue not only from a legal standpoint but also from a business standpoint.

If you could do it all over, would you be a lawyer?
I would definitely be a lawyer and would not do anything differently. Every experience, even if it doesn’t seem relevant, will further your learning and understanding.

Gadget you can’t live without?
I’d have to choose between my BlackBerry and my laptop.

Tips for flying to India?
Preferably fly first class or business class. I like Lufthansa or Singapore Airlines, and I always opt for a window seat.

Advice for those looking to work in India?
It is a competitive legal market if you want to be an in-house counsel or work in a premier law firm, or even if you want to set up your own practice. You can apply via Web sites and, like any other place, it’s helpful to have a good network.
Sheri Rosenberg '94 Speaks about Genocide at Alumni Association Annual Meeting

Prof. Sheri Rosenberg '94, director, Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies, was the featured speaker at the Alumni Association Annual Meeting. She discussed the Program's efforts towards ending human atrocities around the world and described the trip and seminar she organized that explored postconflict Rwanda in January 2008. The Association welcomed new members to the executive committee and discussed plans for the 2008–09 year. (All photos read from left.)

Steven Kampmeier '02, Joanna Garelick '03, Alumni Affairs Associate Director Inez Gonzalez, and Josh Glick '03

Alissa Makower '92, Marilyn Bodner '92, and Dean Rudenstine

2008 save the date
alumni association dinner

November 10, 2008 • Gotham Hall
Honoring Dean David Rudenstine
1979
Stephen Blument was elected to the board of United Jewish Appeal (UJA)/Federation of New York.

1981
Marilyn Chinitz joined the New York office of Blank Rome LLP as partner in the matrimonial group. Marilyn has 20 years of experience in complex divorce actions.

1982
Frederic Siegel was included in the Worth magazine Top 100 Attorney List for 2007. Honorees are chosen for a combination of skill, experience, and listening ability. Fred is a member of both the New York and Connecticut Bars and is a partner in the Stamford, CT firm of Fitzmaurice & Siegel, where he specializes in high-net-worth divorce and prenuptial agreements.

1983
Susan Neuberg Doulman joined the real estate practice group of the Washington, DC office of Nixon Peabody LLP.

1984
Howard Berkower joined the New York office of McCarter & English, LLP as a corporate and securities partner. He advises public and private companies, private equity funds, start-ups, financial institutions, and institutional investors in structuring and executing mergers and acquisitions, venture capital investments, public offerings, private placements, and loan and debt financings.

1987
Diane Edbril is the founder and executive director of CeaseFire PA, an organization that works to reduce gun violence. She spent nine years practicing criminal law in New York City, half of that time as an assistant district attorney, before relocating to Pennsylvania.

1989
Barry Ritholtz, a stock market analyst, was appointed to the board of directors of Microslset, a biotechnology company.

1991
Elaine Witty joined the Memphis office of Siskind Susser Bland PC as a senior attorney following a distinguished career in government with the City of New York. She practices in family- and employment-based immigration law, with a specialty in naturalization and derivative citizenship and religious worker cases.
CLAssactions

1992
Melinda Feldner Bramwit is counsel in the taxation group at the law firm of Norris McLaughlin & Marcus.

David Kastin joined Town Sports International in August 2007 as senior vice president and general counsel. The company is a leading owner and operator of fitness clubs in the Northeast and mid-Atlantic.

1993
Evan Glassman is a partner at the New York office of Steptoe & Johnson LLP.

1994
Eric Goldberg has joined Chicago Deferred Exchange Company (CDEC) as regional vice president for the Northeast. He opened a CDEC regional office in New York City.

1995
Allen Popowitz, a partner at the firm WolfBlock LLP, was included in the annual "40 Under 40" issue of Real Estate New Jersey. The selection includes the rising leaders of New Jersey's commercial real estate industry. This is the second time that Popowitz, 38, has been named to this prestigious designation.

Ken Weine is vice president of communications for Consumer Union, an expert, independent, nonprofit organization whose mission is to work for a fair, just, and safe marketplace for consumers.

1996
Laverne Berry was elected president of the Board of New York Women in Film and Television (NYWIFT), beginning July 1, 2007. She is an entertainment and media business affairs attorney representing on-air talent, independent producers, television and film production companies, and cable networks.

Russell J. Kestenbaum, formerly an associate, has been named a partner in the New York office of Milbank's global tax department. He advises on the tax aspects of initial public offerings, mergers and acquisitions, structuring for private equity funds, debt issuances and tax issues relating to bankruptcies, and out-of-court restructurings.

Leslie Firtell formed Tower Legal Staffing, a full-service staffing company dedicated to providing clients with exceptional attorneys and paralegals. She has worked in the legal staffing industry for 10 years.

1997
Harley J. Goldstein, who has been noted for his skill as counsel in some of the nation's highest-profile corporate insolvency proceedings, became chair of Bell Boyd's bankruptcy and restructuring group in September 2007, when he and seven attorneys joined the firm from Freeborn & Peters LLP.


DAVID SAMSON '92 ADDRESSES STUDENTS
Throughout the year, Dean Rudenstine invites alumni, parents of current students, and friends of the Law School to share with students how law degrees shaped their careers. At the Dean's Speaker Series in October, David Samson '93, president of the Florida Marlins, gave a vigorously spirited presentation on the current state of the sports business and how his Cardozo degree helped him in his career.

Judah Prero became assistant general counsel for the American Chemistry Council located in Arlington, VA.

CARDOZO LIFE
CARDOZO IN CALIFORNIA
Cardozo Board Member Rachel Warren '92, counsel to M. Kanbar Companies, and Sheryl Gold '89, senior vice president for business and legal affairs at Universal Music Group, hosted Cardozo receptions in San Francisco and Los Angeles, respectively. These events, which were held in February 2008, offered opportunities for alumni to network and to meet with admitted students from their respective cities. Prof. Justin Hughes and Dean David Rudenstine attended the event in Los Angeles. The photos here, from Los Angeles, read from left except where indicated.

CONNECTICUT ALUMNI CLUB
Prof. Eric Pan, director, The Heyman Center on Corporate Governance, joined alumni at the Stamford, CT home of Sharon and Jeffrey Lewis, graduates of '87 and '86, respectively. Guests networked and learned about Cardozo's new global initiatives.

DC ALUMNI KICKOFF 2008 WITH A LAW FIRM RECEPTION
Former dean Monroe Price addressed an enthusiastic group of Cardozo alumni in March at Dickstein Shapiro, where co-chairs Andy Abraham '98 and Brendan Murray '02 hosted a reception for DC alumni.

On that day and the next, 14 Cardozo alumni were admitted to the US Supreme Court, where Hon. Sandra J. Feuerstein '79, US District Court judge for the Eastern District of New York and a Cardozo Board member, made the motion for the group. On the first day, alumni were present for the oral arguments challenging the Second Amendment on gun control.

2008 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Class of 1983</td>
<td>June 12</td>
<td>Cardozo School of Law</td>
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<td>25-Year Reunion</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Alumni Association Dinner</td>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>Gotham Hall</td>
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TOY DRIVE AND WRAPPING PARTY IS BECOMING A CARDOZO TRADITION

Cardozo's second annual toy drive brought together members of the entire Cardozo community, who donated and wrapped more than 1,000 gifts for children staying at Sanctuary for Families, an organization offering shelter, legal assistance, and counseling to battered women and their families. Students, alumni, faculty, staff, and their children and friends participated in this holiday event that focuses on giving and ensuring a special season for needy New Yorkers. David Krell LL.M. '05 and Dori Ann Hanswirth '86, cochairs of the Alumni Association's activities committee, organized the toy drive.

MENTORS SHARE EXPERIENCES AT CARDOZO CONNECTIONS

The annual Cardozo Connections reception provides an opportunity for students to network with alumni, who have volunteered as mentors. (From left) Rachel Salper '08, Hon. David Cohen '92, and Raymond Rodow '92.

1997

Jeffrey Soisson, an associate at Burns & Levinson LLP, was named a "Rising Star" in the May 2007 issue of Massachusetts Super Lawyers. He specializes in divorce and family, and probate and trust litigation.

1998

Valerie Boccadoro was elected president of the New Jersey region of the American Jewish Congress.

Kenneth Carter moved last year to Bad Honnef, Germany, to join WikConsult GmbH, where he is helping head up the newly formed NGN and Internet economics department, advising both private and public-sector clients throughout Europe and Asia. In addition, he was selected to serve on an international advisory forum on next-generation broadband networks in Ireland.

1999

Nafiz Cekirge joined the international law firm Bryan Cave LLP as an associate in the commercial litigation group. He has defended large companies and high net worth individuals in a wide range of business disputes, SEC and DOJ investigations, and product defect and environmental tort litigations.

Devin Rice is associate counsel to the New York State Industrial Board of Appeals.

Dan Schoenberg is a director at the Wall Street office of Deutsche Bank AG.

Nicole Topperwein, who is living in Bern, Switzerland, married Errol M. Kuffer in 2007. In January 2008 she started a small business called State Concepts, consulting on matters of state organization, power-sharing, and conflict transformation.

Aryeh H. Zarchan is a partner in the New York office of Sidley Austin LLP. His practice focuses on corporate and securities transactions, with an emphasis on raising capital through public offerings and private placement of securities.

2000

Jesse I. Redlener has been named cochair of the practice and procedure committee of the Boston Bar Association Bankruptcy Law Section. The committee serves as a liaison with the office of the clerk of the US Bankruptcy Court for the District of Massachusetts and considers local practice issues. Jesse also is an associate in the business department at Nutter McClennen & Fish LLP.

2001

Mohamed Abdelkhalik (LL.M.) is a member of the law faculty at Ain Shams University in Cairo, Egypt. He was appointed the counter terrorism committee chairman at the Egyptian Council for Foreign Relations and is a policy advisor for NDP, Egypt's ruling party.

2002

Daniel Biene (LL.M.) has taken a new job in Berlin at Axel Springer AG, Europe's largest newspaper and magazine publisher. He is also organizing the June 2008 Hamburg International Media Law Forum, a conference of legal and nonlegal professionals in the media industry.
David V. Koenig is an associate at the law firm Rivkin Radler LLP.

Rachel Posner is senior managing director and general counsel at Georgeson Inc. She works with clients to help them obtain favorable shareholder vote results on proxy contests, shareholder proposals, compensation plans, and other corporate governance matters.

Vasundhra Prasad (LL.M.), who works as legal counsel for Cisco Systems, Cisco Globalization Center East, in Bangalore, India, recently presented a white paper on “Competition Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and Spam Legislation” at the Indian Ministry of Information and Technology. She also served as a judge at the International Arbitration Moot Court Competition organized by the National Law School of India University, and at the National Level Moot Court Competition of the Indian Law Society.

Michal Feinberg (LL.M.) was named a partner at N. Feinberg & Co., Tel-Aviv, Israel, a firm specializing in labor and employment law, where she has worked since 2004. Michal and her husband, Eyal, are the parents of Maya, born in 2006, and are expecting a baby in July.

Peter B. Katzman has recently joined Mazzeo Song LLP, a law firm that focuses on corporate and securities transactions.

Shay Markus (LL.M.) is a counsel with a NYC law firm founded by his friend and colleague Jose M. Arrufat Gracia ‘03, whom he met in Cardozo’s IP LL.M. program. Shay played a key role in the preparation of a bill introduced to the 109th Congress—HR 5055—that seeks to amend the Copyright Act of 1976 to provide copyright protection to fashion designs in the US. Shay was married on January 1, 2008 to Lee-Tal Behiri.

Philippe Nordman (LL.M.) is a senior associate with Wenger Plattner, a law firm in Switzerland (www.wenger-plattner.ch).

Sebastian Weiss joined the New York office of Hodgson Russ LLP. He concentrates his practice in corporate and securities law.

Dr. Marcus Danisch (LL.M.) is an attorney in the field of trademark law with Weickmann & Weickmann. The firm, founded in 1882, has the reputation for being the oldest intellectual property law firm in Germany.

David Aaron Epstein is a foreign service officer in the US Department of State. His first assignment will be at the US Embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador.

David Kochman received the Outstanding Young Lawyer award by the New York State Bar Association. He is an associate in the New York office of Reed Smith, concentrating his practice on complex commercial, corporate, and insurance recovery litigation matters.

LL.M. ALUMNI GIVE BACK TO STUDENTS

Approximately 25 NY-based LL.M. alumni came to a networking reception to kick off the new school year and greet new LL.M. students. Then in November, several attended a “Bar (Exam) Night” at which they discussed strategies for approaching—and meeting—the challenge of the New York State Bar exam. Panelists included Lyda Tyburec ’07, Sarahi Garcia ’07, and Yaron Lubetsky ’05. Shown here are (from left) Olga Gromyko ’08, Katerina Kiryeva ’08, and Elena Baier ’01.

LL.M. Alumni also lent their expertise on a job search panel organized by the Office of Career Services. (From left) George Pavlenishvili ’06, DLA Piper; Ilan Nordmann ’06, Cahill, Gordon & Reindel; Robert Doerfler ’07, SVP Worldwide; Sharon Hermann ’06, Shearman and Sterling; and Polina Goldenberg ’07, Davidson, Davidson and Kappel, shared with students their secrets for landing a dream job.
CLASSactions

2004

Seema Lal (LL.M.) recently became a program attorney for Practicing Law Institute, a nonprofit continuing legal education organization.

Nicola Tasca (LL.M.) passed the Italian Bar in January and is an associate in his family’s law firm, Tasco & Associati in Rome. With a focus primarily on real estate law, he specializes in setting up Italian Real Estate Funds. He is also teaching banking and finance law at Luiss Guido Carli.

2005

Jeffrey Anbinder was named an associate at Meyer, Suozzi, English & Klein in NYC, where he is specializing in labor and employment.

Starr J. Brown is an associate at the Nashville, TN office of Bass, Berry & Sims in the healthcare industry practice area. Prior to joining the firm, she served as an associate at Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, LLP in Columbus, OH.

Florian Bruno (LL.M.) is a litigator at the Boston, MA firm of Metaxas, Norman & Pidgeon, LLP.

2006

David A. Bernstein won the NY County Lawyers’ Association’s Public Service Fellowship Essay Competition. His achievement was recognized at an awards reception in September 2007.

Edyta Czaplicka (LL.M.) is a staff attorney at Proskauer Rose LLP in NYC.

Erica Ellis (LL.M.) is a senior trial attorney at the 9th Judicial District Attorney’s Office in Clovis, NM, where she prosecutes felony and misdemeanor victim crimes and second chairs high-level felonies.

Yaron Lubetkey (LL.M.) is a procurement officer at the United Nations in NYC.

Marra Guttenplan is an associate in the New York office of Wilson Sonsini Goodrich & Rosati, where her practice focuses on corporate work.

Manuel Madera (LL.M.) returned to the Dominican Republic, where he joined the litigation department of Headrick Rizik Alvares & Fernandez.

Flavia Mascolo (LL.M.) is an associate with Herzfeld & Rubin, P.C. in New York.

George Pavlenishlit (LL.M.) is an associate at DLA Piper in the corporate and finance group, which represents a diverse array of domestic and foreign financial, corporate, and government clients.

Rodrigo Oviedo (LL.M.) is a paralegal at Campbell, Lynch and Ortiz LLC in NJ.

Daniel Zohny (LL.M.) is an associate at the New York law firm of Robinson, Brog. Leinward, Green, Genovese and Gluck, PC. He is specializing in intellectual property law.

2007

Davide Bresner (LL.M.) is a trademark consultant at Studio Rapisardi, which specializes in intellectual property issues. He oversees the counterfeiting department.

Hevson Chen (LL.M.) is an associate with Powley & Gibson, P.C., in NYC, which represents clients nationally and internationally in the fields of intellectual property, entertainment, and art-related law.

Robert Doerfler (LL.M.) has been intellectual property counsel at SVP Worldwide/The Singer Company Ltd. since 2005.

Christopher Goetz (LL.M.) has joined the German law firm ARQIS as an associate in the field of intellectual property and media/entertainment law. He lives and practices in Munich.

Asli Karatas (LL.M.) returned to Istanbul, Turkey after graduation and opened a law firm, where she primarily practices intellectual property law.

Hiro Kawashima (LL.M.) is a trainee at the law firm Oblon Spivak in Alexandria, VA, which specializes in patent procedure and litigation.

Fran Mady (LL.M.) practices intellectual property law as an associate at the NYC firm Winslett Studnicky McCormick & Bonser LLP.

Sabrina Martinez (LL.M.), who is living in London, has taken a job as in-house counsel with RiskMetrics Group, where she focuses on Europe, the Middle East and Africa and the Asia Pacific area. She was previously working in-house handling the same areas for Dow Jones International.


Lyda Tyburec (LL.M.) is a staff attorney at Manhattan Legal Services, the largest provider of civil legal services to low-income persons in the United States, practicing landlord and tenant law.

IN MEMORIAM

Kenneth Matthews ’79
Anilkumar Hoffberg ’80
Suri Friede ’82
Jonathan Siegel ’88
Jacqueline B. Gaynor ’93
Kenneth Fieldston ’94
Ronald Kauffman ’94
Forrester Lord ’02
CARDOZO WOMEN Celebrates and Acknowledges Cardozo Strides

Since its founding in 2005, CARDOZO WOMEN has become an important organization in the life of the Law School. Currently chaired by Shoshana T. Bookson '82, CARDOZO WOMEN is dedicated to acknowledging alumnae accomplishments, creating a network of natural allies, and celebrating the remarkable strides made by the Law School.

Shoshana, a member of the Cardozo Board, convened her first CARDOZO WOMEN networking event in October 2007. A panel featured three Cardozo alumnae who, at the time of the event, served as general counsels in major corporations. Donna Costa '87, vice president and general counsel, Mitsubishi Chemical America; Barbara Kolson '82, senior vice president and general counsel, Seven for All Mankind; and Lillian Laserson '83, special counsel, DC Comics shared their experiences and professional histories with more than 100 alumnae.

Board member Bonnie Steingart '79, founding chair of CARDOZO WOMEN, and Elaine Laurence '79 announced the establishment of the CARDOZO WOMEN Scholarship Endowment, which seeks to address the inexorable rise in the annual cost of law school—now estimated by Dean David Rudenstine as nearly $70,000 a year—and support Cardozo's commitment to attract outstanding women to the legal profession. The goal is to raise $100,000 by June 30, 2008.

BOOK CLUB ESTABLISHED

After 25 women from 18 graduating classes enthusiastically responded to an e-mail invitation from organizer Ilene Fish '94, the new CARDOZO WOMEN book club held its first meeting in February. Having read Ian McEwen's Atonement, members attended a discussion led by Ilene and then developed a reading list for future meetings that includes fiction, current events, history, and essays. Alumnae who would like to join the book club are encouraged to attend future meetings and will be warmly welcomed.

Stay up to date with CARDOZO WOMEN events and initiatives by logging on to www.cardozo.yu.edu/cardozowomen.
Alumni and Families Support Cardozo

SEMINAR ROOM NAMED FOR
LORI-ANN SCHWARTZ BERNATH '79
In October 2007, a new and beautiful 4th floor seminar room—407—was dedicated to and named for Lori-Ann Schwartz Bernath '79, who died in September 2006. Frances Ward, Lori's mother, made the gift to Cardozo that will forever memorialize her daughter's name and legacy.

In thanking her family, Dean Rudenstine noted that Lori-Ann was a member of Cardozo's inaugural class, a class known as pioneers in a grand experiment and whose singular experiences left them with an indelible attachment to the Law School. "Lori-Ann will forever be linked to an institution that helped shape her and in turn was shaped by her," he said.

Lori-Ann's legacy runs deeper than her degree and the named seminar room, however. Dean Rudenstine noted that Lori-Ann was part of a growing constituency of multigenerational Cardozo graduates. Her daughter, Malka (Melissa) Bernath Fleisher, is a member of the class of 2003, as is Malkah's husband, Yishai.

FORMER SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT ESTABLISHES THE COHEN FAMILY SCHOLARSHIP
Gail and Eric Cohen, graduates of the class of 1983, recently established the endowed Cohen Family Scholarship to give assistance to qualified Cardozo students who need financial support to further their law school education.

In presenting their generous gift to Cardozo, Gail and Eric said that promoting education for students in need is an endeavor of great importance to them. They recalled, with thanks, that Cardozo had helped Eric with financial support, and they now wanted to give current students the kind of opportunity that was afforded him. They added, "We hope our gift will serve as an example to other Cardozo alumni who will be inspired to give back to the Law School also."

Gail and Eric's gift to Cardozo recognizes one of the Law School's greatest needs. The annual cost of tuition and living expenses for Cardozo students is approaching $70,000, leaving the majority with an average debt at graduation of $100,000.

Scholarship support is vital to ensure that Cardozo is able to recruit the best students, who can then pursue a legal education without incurring massive debt.

PARENTS COUNCIL FOUNDED
The Cardozo Parents Council has been established to give institutional shape and structure to the historically spirited and strong support of parents in the life of Cardozo. Inaugurated in the fall, the Council will strengthen the network of parents who are committed to the well-being and advancement of Cardozo and serve as a bridge to the Law School.

Stephen A. Cooper, parent of Samantha Brand '08, offered to chair the fledgling group and has organized...
a steering committee of other Cardozo families. In January 2008, the committee met to set forth a mission, outline the Council's responsibilities and activities, and plan an inaugural event.

The Parents Council hopes to organize parents for the following:

- Make an annual fund gift to support the Law School and encourage others to donate and/or volunteer
- Serve as ambassadors of the Law School
- Assist in mentoring students
- Lend talent and professional expertise to students, faculty, programs, and initiatives

Parents at the inaugural event in April have the opportunity to meet Dean of Admissions Dave Martinidez and Dean of Career Services Arthur Farna and to hear how students are assisted by their offices.

For more information about the Parents Council, please visit www.cardozo.yu.edu/parentscouncil or contact Stephen Cooper at scooper@nemcobrokerage.com or Patricia Weiss, director of institutional advancement, at pweiss@yu.edu or 212-790-0270.

Parents Council Steering Committee (in formation):
- Stephen A. Cooper, Chair
- Randy Cooper
- Steven and Evelyn Alden
- Ken and Sherry Endelson
- Steven and Ruth Katz
- Fred and Marilyn Margolin
- Irv and Dena Schechter
- Ronald and Adele Tauber
- Roger and Marcia Warren
- Barry and Janet Wolper
- Mark '79 and Lorrie Yagerman

Parents Enjoy Brunch and a Day at Law School

One of the fall semester highlights was the Seventh Annual Parents Brunch in November. A record-breaking crowd of more than 350 Cardozo parents and students gathered in the Greenberg Center for Student Life and enjoyed a sumptuous brunch and the chance to meet fellow parents. Director of Institutional Advancement Patricia Weiss kicked off the program with a short video that some parents were particularly delighted with since it featured their sons or daughters.

Dean David Rudenstine spoke to the capacity crowd about recent Law School accomplishments, including the just-then released New York State bar passage results, which 92 percent of Cardozo first-time test takers passed—a record high that gave Cardozo the third-highest pass rate in the state, just behind NYU and Columbia. Stephen A. Cooper, father of Samantha Cooper Brand '08, announced the founding of the Cardozo Parents Council to give shape and structure to parent participation in the life of the Law School.

Following the presentations, parents attended mock classes taught by Cardozo faculty. Prof. Justin Hughes introduced parents to intellectual property law with "Free Riders on the Copyright Storm: Understanding Copyright in the Digital World," and Prof. Peter Goodrich introduced Contracts, a required first-year course, with "Naked Contracts." At the end of the day, student-led tours allowed parents to see the Law School's newly renovated facilities.
Dean’s Leadership Circle

The Dean’s Leadership Circle recognizes generous members of the Cardozo community who contribute $1,000 or more to the Law School’s Annual Fund. This core group of supporters inspires the entire Cardozo community with their leadership and level of commitment to making a significant difference in the life of the Law School. Leadership Circle members receive special invitations to Law School events throughout the year, are acknowledged in important publications, and are honored at a special recognition reception with the Dean and Chair of Cardozo’s Board of Directors. We welcome the partnership of our alumni, parents of Cardozo students and graduates, and friends in our pursuit of excellence.

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Annual Giving 2006–07

Alumni, parents, and friends gave record-breaking contributions to the 2006-07 Annual Fund, providing more than $1 million to support scholarships, faculty recruitment and research, library resources, technology, symposia and lectures, and building improvements. Their donations allowed Cardozo to sustain its extraordinary growth and advancement. The dedication of our donors provides the margin of excellence that characterizes Cardozo as an outstanding law school. We deeply appreciate their support.
The Class of 1979, Cardozo's first graduates, had the highest level of participation, with 20.4 percent giving to the Annual Fund.

Of the most recent graduates, 16 percent from the Class of 2006 participated.
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Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law wishes to thank its many alumni and friends for their support of Public Interest Stipends in 2006-2007. With this generous help, the Law School was able to award 147 stipends to first- and second-year students, allowing them to work in unpaid summer jobs in the public sector.

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Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of these lists. If your name has been misprinted or omitted, please contact us so that our records can be corrected.
CARDOZO events

SEPTEMBER 17
Dean's Leadership Circle
Reception

SEPTEMBER 22
Gloria and Stanley Plesant
Lecture

OCTOBER 26–27
Floersheimer Center Conference

NOVEMBER 4
Law and Humanities Conference
Alain Badiou on
Law's Disappearance

NOVEMBER 10
Alumni Association Dinner
in Honor of David Rudenstein
Gotham Hall

NOVEMBER 23
Parents Brunch