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Around Campus

Rwanda, Today
David Rudenstine accompanied a group of students to Rwanda in January 2008, his first trip to Africa since serving there in the Peace Corps. In this story, which is part reminiscence, part history, part on-the-ground reporting, he gives his impressions of this east-central African country known best for mass genocides in the 1990s.

Faculty Briefs
Ekow Yankah Appointed to Faculty Markowitz and Blasser Join Clinical Faculty Visiting Professors PUBPAT at Cardozo Professional Honors

An Interview with David Rudenstine
In June 2009, David Rudenstine will step down as dean. He spoke with Cardozo Life editor Susan Davis about the many people who helped him accomplish so much, what he'll miss, and what the future may hold for him and for Cardozo. He also offers 10 pieces of advice to his successor.

Looking at the Overlooked: Portraits of Law School Deans
Prof. Peter Goodrich examines portraits of Cardozo deans and interprets them in light of their subjects' tenures and legacies. He discusses, too, what the current dean's photo portrait reveals.

A View from the Top
In speaking to seven Cardozo graduates who work at some of the nation's top law firms, Jane Linker discovers that their experiences are very similar; and no one is complaining about the hours.

Alumni News
Laurie M. Tisch Donates $5 M for LRAP 30th Commencement Celebrated Rakower Wins Award '33, '88, '93, '98, and '03 Reunions Mark Yagerman '79 BALLSA Group Founded ClassActions $10.5 M Raised Honor Roll
A Spectacular New Year

Every fall when the new 1L students arrive, Cardozo feels fresh, hopeful, and exciting. The energy is palpable, and it is a glorious experience—there is a real sense of renewal.

This fall was especially uplifting as we announced an exceptional gift from the Illumination Fund founded by Laurie M. Tisch, a dynamic and prominent philanthropist whose daughter, Emily Tisch Sussman, graduated in June 2008. The $5 million gift will endow the Laurie M. Tisch Loan Repayment Assistance Program, which will benefit Cardozo graduates who have chosen public service careers. This contribution greatly strengthens our loan forgiveness program (commonly referred to as an LRAP), and in turn complements our other public service initiatives, which include public service law scholars, summer stipend grants to support uncompensated public service work, and postgraduate fellowships.

Over the years, as I’ve traveled around the country meeting our graduates, I have discovered that their collective success is extraordinary—the stuff of remarkable stories—and that it has contributed mightily to Cardozo’s reputation. As our graduates have made their mark on American life, they have helped Cardozo make its mark. This issue of Cardozo Life highlights a group of alumni working in large law firms. It introduces you to some at the top of their careers and others who are just starting out. In addition to sharing a Cardozo education, they have in common a desire to assist and mentor current students.

As you will quickly notice, I take up a lot of ink in this issue. One article that I wrote is about my trip to Rwanda with Cardozo students, a trip that was part of our January Seminars Abroad Program. This was not only one of the most extraordinary professional experiences I have ever had, it was personally special and moving. I was a Peace Corps volunteer in neighboring Uganda more than 40 years ago, and the trip allowed me to hear whispers of my youth in a way I hadn’t in a long time. The other article is an interview conducted by Susan Davis as I prepare to step down as dean at the end of this academic year. In it I reflect on Cardozo’s inspired history, my time as dean, and the challenges ahead.

As this exciting semester moves into high gear, I wish to thank you for your continued support and trust. It has made all the difference, and it is vital to the Law School’s successes.

With kind regards,

DAVID RUDENSTINE

DEAN

KATHRYN O. GREENBERG
CHAIR, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RICHARD M. JOEL
PRESIDENT, YESHIVA UNIVERSITY
New Immigration Clinic to Represent Clients in Federal Proceedings

As a result of recent government immigration enforcement efforts, the absence of a right to appointed counsel in deportation proceedings, and the streamlining of the agency procedures, the federal courts of appeals are experiencing an especially large number of pro se immigration appeals. In response, Cardozo's new Immigration Justice Clinic offers quality legal representation for indigent immigrants facing deportation, while also providing students with invaluable hands-on lawyering experience. According to Dean David Rudenstine, "immigration law is the civil rights movement of the 21st century, and we felt that it was important to offer our students opportunities to build the skills they need and to make important contributions to the field." The clinic, whose director is newly appointed Prof. Peter Markowitz, will represent immigrants in federal administrative proceedings and in the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Students will be able to enroll beginning in the fall 2008 semester.

Experts Discuss Corporate Restructurings and the Credit Market Crisis

Legendary investor Wilbur Ross forecast the demise of regional banks and thrifts when he gave the keynote address at The Heyman Center conference, Corporate Restructuring in a Difficult Market: Challenges & Opportunities Created by the Credit Market Crisis.

"I believe the next phase of the cycle will be the failure of depositary institutions," he said. Ross, who has been investing aggressively during the credit downturn, is a renowned turnaround expert who has made a fortune investing in steel, coal, and textile companies and bringing them back to health.

The conference also featured a panel discussion on Solutia Inc., the St. Louis based chemical firm that negotiated $1.6 billion in exit financing and then sued its lenders three months later, claiming there was a material adverse change in market conditions. Key players representing all sides dissected the deal and discussed how they were able to reach agreement in the face of current market conditions. Jonathan Henes '96, partner, Kirkland & Ellis LLP, moderated the panel, which included Jan Baker, partner, Skadden Arps Slate Meagher & Flom LLP; David Jaffe, director, Citigroup Inc.; Susheel Kirpalani, partner, Quinn Emanuel Urquhart Oliver & Hedges LLP; and Todd Snyder, managing director, Rothschild Inc.

On a second panel, leading practitioners discussed how the current credit crisis is impacting the corporate restructurings market, the implications of these events for monoline insurers and other market actors, and the role of rating agencies, regulators, credit default swap counterparties, and investors. Gary Holtzer '90, partner, Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP, moderated this panel, which included Timothy Coleman, senior managing director, The Blackstone Group; Wolcott B. Dunham, Jr., partner, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP; and Victor Lopez-Balboa, managing director, Goldman Sachs.

"We are excited to bring together such an esteemed group of experts to discuss how businesses can be restructured and be made stronger even in the current credit crisis," said Heyman Center Director Eric Pan. "Despite the daunting headlines, there have been notable examples of success that deserve in-depth analysis."
Symposium Explores Historic “Responsibility to Protect” (R2P) Doctrine

At the United Nations 60th Anniversary World Summit in 2005, 150 world leaders embraced the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Doctrine. This doctrine requires that

when a state is either unwilling or unable to fulfill its responsibility to protect its own populations, UN member states are obligated to take action to minimize human suffering. While the UN Security Council has since endorsed R2P in resolutions concerning the protection of civilians in armed conflict and peacekeeping in southern Sudan and Darfur, the fact remains

that the international community has struggled to act on or even decide when it is facing an R2P situation.

A groundbreaking conference presented by Cardozo's Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies and the Department of Political Science, Yeshiva University, provided a forum to assist in clarifying the contours of the R2P doctrine and to examine the framework for its implementation to protect vulnerable populations before, during, and after conflict. "The R2P concept is one of the most important steps to continue to think deeply about the concept and to disseminate information widely."

The Responsibility to Protect: A Framework for Confronting Identity-Based Atrocities, held at Cardozo in March, was attended by scholars and organizational leaders from around the world, with a particularly strong turnout of representatives from US governmental agencies, nongovernment organizations, and several missions to the United Nations. "A number of representatives went back to their governments and gave presentations on how the concept fits into what they're doing," said Rosenberg. "That's a big achievement and a tangible impact of the conference with positive policy outcomes."

Among those who gave presentations were Dean Harold Koh, Yale Law School; Edward C. Luck, UN special advisor for responsibility to protect and vice president and director of studies, International Peace Academy; Knut Vollebaek, former foreign minister, Norway; Ramesh Thakur, distinguished fellow, Center International Governance Innovation, University of Waterloo, and commissioner, International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS); Donald Steinberg, vice president for multilateral affairs, International Crisis Group; and Aryeh Neier, president, Open Society Institute.

The symposium was presented in partnership with the International Crisis Group, Minority Rights Group International, Institute for the Study of Genocide, and the Institute for Global Policy. Generous support was received from Humanity United and The Rock and Darian Swig Philanthropic Fund.
European Privacy Rights Now Impact US Media

Privacy laws that have long existed in France and in French Canada are becoming increasingly important to media outlets in the United States as international laws of privacy and image rights expand and impact photographers distributing work worldwide. The cause of this rapidly developing change is the recent adoption of a stricter approach to privacy protection by the 46 signatory nations to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). This approach, which is similar to French law, requires, with some exceptions, that anyone photographed must give his or her consent for the photograph to be published unless the subject is a public figure, in a public place, carrying out a public function. Lawyers, scholars, journalists, and photographers came together in March to examine the new legal terrain facing news and art photographers and to discuss this emerging issue that pits privacy rights against freedom of expression.

Enjoining the Kiss: The Emerging International Right of Privacy versus News and Art Photography featured a panel discussion, screening of the film La Rue Zone Interdite (The Street Off Limits), and a conversation with the filmmaker, Gilbert Duclos. Duclos was a defendant in a landmark Canadian Supreme Court case, Aubry v. Editions Vice-Versa, which enjoined publication of one of his photographs on privacy grounds.

"The growing expansion of a French approach to privacy laws has become increasingly important to American media. By publishing internationally, we are in the reach
AROUND campus

of foreign law," said David Korzenik '79, moderator of the
discussion. "The new and very aggressive privacy right has
serious implications for free speech. There will be brakes
put on it, but it will take a long time," he said. Korzenik,
a partner at Miller Korzenik Sommers LLP, is an adjunct
professor at Cardozo, teaching media law.

The ECHR, established after World War II, was designed
to affirm an international commitment to democratic val­
ues and is developing new and important case law in this
area. "The ECHR stipulates that the laws of signatory states
must be in sync with their laws," Korzenik points out. "The
UK, for example, has always had strict libel laws, but they
had no real right of privacy," he said. "Now, the change in
the UK and in other countries has been explosive."

Such restrictions could theoretically leave American
photographers and media organizations vulnerable to law­
suits if they publish photographs of public life in Europe in
which subjects have not given their consent.

Enjoining the Kiss was presented by the Floersheimer
Center, Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal, which
will publish the proceedings, and The Howard M. Squadron
Program in Law, Media and Society, with generous support
from La Délégation Générale du Québec and The
American Constitution Society.

DEAN’S DISTINGUISHED SCHOLARS NETWORK
WITH FEDERAL JUDGE
A dinner for Dean’s Distinguished Scholars was held at Alger
House and featured a talk by Judge Reena Raggi, US Court of
Appeals for the Second Circuit, who is shown here with Scott
Danner '09 and Jonathan Rohr '09. Students who are in the top
10 percent of the first-year class are designated scholars and
are invited to special events and meetings with faculty and
members of the bar, bench, and public life.
Lawyers, Scholars, and Art World Insiders Meet on the Problems of Cultural Looting

The highlight of the daylong conference War and Peace: Art and Cultural Heritage Law in the 21st Century was the fiery and compelling presentation by Marine Colonel Matthew Bogdanos, who, with a small team of Marines, defended the Iraqi Museum from looters just after Sadaam Hussein’s regime fell in April 2003. The conference addressed how to prevent looting of cultural materials, how to deal with it when the pillaged items enter the marketplace, and the legislative and legal methods for restitution and for the prevention of pillage and international trade in stolen artifacts.

Bogdanos’s account of US Marines protecting the Iraq Museum and then working to retrieve stolen objects was the stuff of high drama, while also bringing to life Baghdad during this time. “There was sheer and utter violence everywhere,” said Colonel Bogdanos, who is an assistant district attorney in New York and holds an M.A. in classics from Columbia University. Following his time in Iraq, he wrote a book, Thieves of Baghdad, that describes in detail what he presented in March to the audience of lawyers, law students, and people involved in the arts. Proceeds from the book sales go to the Iraq Museum.

Joining him on the panel was Donny George, former director general of the Iraq Museum, who welcomed Bogdanos with a cup of tea when the Marine arrived at the 11-acre museum campus in full combat gear. A team of 14 Marines moved into the museum to protect it and because, Bogdanos said, “it was their moral if not legal obligation to do so.” The museum had been closed for more than 20 years and was known by the Iraqi people as “Sadaam’s gift shop,” since the dictator was known to take what he liked for his personal use.

According to George, the Iraq Museum is the only museum in the world that has a collection spanning the entire history of civilization—from the beginning of man to the 20th century. He estimated that 15,000 objects were stolen and, so far, 4,000 items have been returned, and another 3,500 are being held by neighboring countries for safekeeping. He also indicated that the looting continues, especially at archaeological sites, often abetted by Iraq’s neighbors.

Bogdanos told how, after it was announced that there would be a country-wide amnesty for all those returning looted items, he and his team visited every mosque, walked through Baghdad without helmets, and drank tea and played backgammon with the Iraqi people, building bonds of trust in an effort to encourage the return of items. “The warmth and hospitality of the Iraqi people are a gift,” said Bogdanos.

Also on the panel was Patty Gerstenblith, director of the program in cultural heritage law at DePaul University and president of the Lawyers’ Committee for Cultural Heritage Preservation, a co-sponsor of the conference organized by Lucille Roussin ’96, adjunct professor and director of the Holocaust Claims Restitution Practicum, and Caroline Piela-Cohen ’08 of the Public Law, Policy, and Ethics Journal. Gerstenblith discussed the Hague Convention and how it primarily enforces respect for and safeguarding of cultural property; while it does not stop destruction or looting, it is useful at the end of a war for restitution of property.

Two other panels covered archaeological and cultural heritage sites in the Americas and the aftermath of the looting during World War II. The panelists said that in the Americas the public is often not sufficiently aware of the significance of many of the sites. Representatives from the National Park Service—Sherry Hutt, manager of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act Program, and Robert Palmer, a civil penalties investigator in the program—pointed to the plunder happening at Native American burial sites. Palmer claimed that there are as many as 12 incidents of looting daily in the United States, with people digging for arrowheads and combing Civil War battlefields for items. Sharon Cohen Levin, chief of the asset forfeiture unit at the US Attorney’s Office for the Southern District of NY, Terence N. D’Altroy, professor of anthropology at Columbia University, and Todd Swain, a special agent with the National Park Service, were on the panel as well.

Roussin chaired the panel on World War II and was joined by Monica Dugot and Lucian Simmons, vice presidents of restitution at Christie’s and Sotheby’s, respectively, and by Howard Spiegler, a partner at Herrick, Feinstein, a firm very much involved with art law, and John J. Byrne, Jr., founding partner of Byrne Goldenberg & Hamilton. The panelists agreed that one of the major battles with restitution is the lack of good documentation that would hold up in court.
Students Get Firsthand Look at Changes in Japanese Legal System

A group of 16 Cardozo students had the opportunity to gain firsthand knowledge of the dramatic changes under way in the Japanese legal system when they went to Tokyo for a nine-day intensive seminar in early June with Prof. Edward Stein. Stein is also codirector, Program for Family Law, Policy, and Bioethics.

"Japan is going through a very exciting moment in its legal system," explained Stein. "One of the things we found is that Japanese people think about law differently. It seems that people in Japan have a respect for and disengagement from the law; they are very hesitant to challenge government and corporations."

According to Stein, Japan is undergoing a dramatic period of legal reform that began early this decade. Among the changes has been the establishment of American-style law schools since 2004; there are now 70. Previously, Japanese lawyers studied law as undergraduates and then entered a training and apprenticeship program run by the Supreme Court.

A big change in the structure of criminal trials will begin in May 2009. Currently, three judges sit together to determine guilt and sentencing. Under the new system, there will be six citizen judges—somewhat like a jury—who, together with the three judges, will decide cases.

There has also been a continued weakening of restrictions on foreign law firms doing business in Japan. Students visited US, British, and Japanese law firms, gaining an understanding of how they do business and what they are facing in the future. They also visited the Tokyo Bar Association and gained insight into the position of women in Japan's legal profession. Currently, 10 percent of lawyers in Japan are female; in contrast, in the United States, according to the American Bar Association, women make up 30.1 percent of the profession.
Class of 2011 Comes to Cardozo

While the national pool of law school applicants continued on a downturn, applications to Cardozo increased by 2.6 percent this year. Accordingly, this fall, 250 new students are entering the class of 2011. Their qualifications are as strong as any class in the School's history. As was the case with the class of 2010, the LSAT median was a 164, and the top quarter scored at or above a 166, the 94th percentile of all test-takers nationwide.

“We've had a great year,” said David Martinidez, dean of admissions. “This school has incredible momentum. The quality of education and experience is becoming better known, and it's enabling us to recruit and enroll successful students year after year.”

Increasingly, Cardozo students are coming from around the country and throughout the world. This year, first-year students hail from 33 states, the District of Columbia, and 13 foreign countries.

Approximately one-third of the entering class are beginning law school directly from college; more than nine percent have already earned at least one graduate degree. The average age of this year's entrants is 24; the age range is 19 to 50 years. This is a very diverse class, with women comprising 53 percent of entrants. Overall minority enrollment is 23 percent, an increase over the past two years.

Students have a broad range of notable professional backgrounds. They include two Fulbright scholars, a skeletal biologist and archaeologist, a captain in the US Army who has earned three bronze medals and served in Iraq and Kuwait, a professional ballet dancer, a scholar of German language and literature who taught at Michigan State, and a former producer from CBS News.

As for LL.M. candidates, 55 new students started this fall, an all-time record enrollment. Thirty-six will be in the General Studies program, 17 in the Intellectual Property program, and two students will study Comparative Legal Thought, with an emphasis on Jewish Legal Studies.

The LL.M. class comes from 26 countries and the United States and includes a court attorney from the Supreme Court of the Philippines, a former chief inspector in the Israeli police, a partner in an Indian law firm, a contestant in the Miss Universe and Miss World competitions, and instructors of law at universities in the Philippines and Ukraine.

Moot Court Competition Focuses on Copyright and Trademark Issues

Competitors in the 2008 Cardozo BMI Entertainment and Communications Law Moot Court Competition argued a copyright issue arising from the use of streaming music content on the Web and a trademark issue arising from the unauthorized online sale of branded fashion and cosmetic products. This marked the 25th year that Cardozo has hosted and organized the competition.

Final Round judges for the competition were (from left) The Honorable Kim Wardlaw, US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; The Honorable Betty Fletcher, US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; and The Honorable Bernice Donald, US District Court for the Western District of Tennessee.
Chris Seeger ‘90 Talks about Vioxx Settlement

In March, Chris Seeger ’90, partner, Seeger Weiss LLP, told “The Vioxx Story: Mass Settlements without Class Actions.” Seeger and his cocounsel on the Vioxx negotiating committee obtained a $4.85 billion global settlement in November 2007 from Merck & Co. for more than 45,000 plaintiffs who claimed the painkiller Vioxx had led to a heart attack or stroke. Seeger Weiss has a practice that includes representation of plaintiffs in individual cases, mass torts, class actions, and commercial disputes.

Seeger and classmate Steve Weiss, a member of the Cardozo Board, founded Seeger Weiss, which has been at the forefront of the Vioxx litigation, taking leading roles as the liaison counsel and colead counsel in the New Jersey State Vioxx case and colead counsel in the federal multidistrict litigation.

At the oversubscribed event, Prof. Howard Erichson of Seton Hall University School of Law, and Kathleen O’Connor, partner, Dechert, New York City, provided commentary. The discussion, which offered plaintiffs’ and defendants’ points of view, was organized and moderated by Prof. Anthony Sebok.

COFFEE LECTURES ON CLASS ACTIONS


CONFEREE EXPLORES HOW CLASS ACTIONS ENHANCE JUSTICE

According to Prof. Myriam Gilles, for too long, coverage of class action litigation has understated or completely ignored the critical role that class actions have played in protecting consumer safety, advancing civil rights, protecting the integrity of the market, and distributing justice.

Justice and the Role of Class Actions, held in March and organized by Gilles, brought together legal scholars and practitioners from across the United States in a set of interactive conversations about class actions and the issues that surround this controversial and rapidly changing legal arena. Panel discussions included “The Historical Significance of Class Actions,” “Challenges Facing Contemporary Class Actions,” and “Moving Forward: Class Actions in the Future and Around the Globe.”

Kenneth Feinberg, founder of The Feinberg Group LLP and the former Special Master of the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund, gave the keynote address. The conference was cosponsored by The Jacob Burns Institute for Advanced Legal Studies, the American Constitution Society for Law and Policy, and Public Justice (formerly, Trial Lawyers for Public Justice).
It was a stunning scene that few would have envisioned 26 years ago. But there, on stage in front of more than 600 guests, was Dennis Fritz, once convicted of murder, in a slow dance with Peggy Sanders—the mother of the victim.

This poignant moment at the Innocence Project's second annual dinner in early May underscored the nonprofit organization's mission and commitment to free innocent people and prevent wrongful convictions.

Aptly titled A Celebration of Freedom and Justice, the event raised more than $700,000 and honored author John Grisham, a member of the Innocence Project Board of Directors, and the law firm Mayer Brown. Grisham's first work of nonfiction, The Innocent Man, was about Dennis Fritz and Ron Williamson, who were exonerated in 1999 after serving 11 years each for a murder they did not commit. Mayer Brown, a leading global law firm, has made a significant contribution to advancing the work of the Innocence Project through its extensive partnership in reforming eyewitness identification procedures, and its pro bono efforts and fellowship support.

Innocence Project codirectors Barry Scheck and Peter Neufeld spoke at the dinner, which was chaired by Cardozo Board Chair Kathy Greenberg '82 and her husband, Alan. Up-and-coming jazz pianist Jonathan Batiste performed, playing "What a Wonderful World" when Dennis Fritz and Peggy Sanders danced.

In addition to Dennis Fritz, 15 people who were exonerated by DNA testing were at the event. More than 20 current and former Cardozo students from the Innocence Project clinic also attended.

As of early September, 220 people in the United States have been exonerated by DNA testing, including 17 who were on death row, proving that wrongful convictions are not isolated or rare events but instead arise from systemic defects.

SYMPOSIUM Focuses on the Future of Self-Incrimination
A two-day symposium held in March took a fresh look at the use of confessions and guilty pleas as means of establishing a criminal defendant's guilt. Sponsored by Cardozo Law Review and organized by Prof. Alex Stein, The Future of Self-Incrimination: Fifth Amendment, Confessions, and Guilty Pleas discussed common-law protections against coerced confessions, plea bargaining, and the vanishing of the criminal trial. The relationship between pleas and sentencing and a number of related issues were on the agenda as well.

(From left) Exoneree Dennis Fritz, author John Grisham, Prof. Barry Scheck, Westchester County District Attorney Janet DiFiore, and Peter Neufeld

Dennis Fritz dancing with Peggy Sanders

(From left) Prof. Kent Roach, University of Toronto; Prof. Alex Stein; and Prof. Mike Redmayne, London School of Economics
Biblical scholarship over the past 200 years has approached the Hebrew Bible as a historical relic. While faith communities continue to see it as an inspiration, there is a surge of interest among academics in various disciplines who see the Bible as a significant resource for secular concerns and understanding the modern condition.

This growing interest was explored in depth by an international group of political and legal theorists and religious scholars, who came together in March to discuss the reasons behind the new relevance of the Hebrew Bible in modern thought and global politics.

The Hebrew Bible in Contemporary Intellectual Discourse was hosted by the Yeshiva University Center for Jewish Law and Contemporary Civilization at Cardozo (CJL) and the Israel Matz Institute for Jewish Law at the Hebrew University Law School.

Panel discussions looked at the various ways in which narratives from the Book of Genesis are understood by contemporary thinkers, and the actual and potential contributions of the Bible to issues of political authority and war, sacrifice, and personal autonomy. One panel, comparative in nature, looked at the New Testament and the Qur'an and considered how the biblical traditions of Christianity and Islam have been assimilated in contemporary intellectual discourse.

“This conference was the first of its kind,” said Ari Mermelstein, assistant director of the CJL. “It brought together representatives of almost every humanistic discipline from America, Israel, and Europe. Their perspectives demonstrate that the Bible continues to be a fertile source for examining today's most pressing and profound issues.”

Prof. Arye Edrei of Tel Aviv University Law School, the 2008 Ivan Meyer Visiting Scholar in Comparative Jewish Law, gave the Annual Ivan Meyer Lecture in February. His topic was "The Case of the Sabbatical Year Polemic: Jewish Law, Nationalism, and Reimagining the Community."

Students share their various heritages with the Law School community at social events held on campus. The Latin American Law Students Association (LALSA) held a party that featured a salsa band and homemade Latin specialties. The South Asian Law Students Association (SALSA) hosted an evening of traditional dancing and regional foods celebrating the Indian Festival of Lights, a ceremony that signifies victory of good over evil within every human being.
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOCUSES ON IMPLICATIONS OF CENTURY-OLD DREYFUS SCANDAL

The Dreyfus Affair a Century Later: Legacy and Lessons explored various aspects of this infamous political scandal in a half-day symposium held in February at the Center for Jewish History.

Cosponsored by the Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies and the Yeshiva University Museum, which also hosted an exhibition on the Dreyfus Affair, the conference featured Charles Dreyfus, Alfred's grandson. Prof. Richard Weisberg chaired a panel on the contemporary implications of the scandal, which included Prof. Pierre Birnbaum, Columbia University; Vincent Duclert, author and professor, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris; Emmanuel Lenain, spokesman and director, Press and Communication Office, French Embassy to the United States; and Prof. Jeffrey Mehlman, Boston University.

Sheri Rosenberg (at left, above), director of the Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies, chaired a panel that included Prof. Julie Chi-Hye Suk, and (from right) Justice Rosalie Abella of the Canadian Supreme Court, Prof. Michel Rosenfeld, and Prof. Kendell Thomas of Columbia Law School.

The conference was made possible through the generosity of the Leon Levy Foundation.

HEYMAN CENTER SPRING CELEBRATION

In April, faculty, alumni, and Heyman Scholars—high-achieving students who focus their studies on corporate law—enjoyed a party at Algem House, an elegant downtown party space. (From left) Adam Lesman '09, Rachel Kurth '09, and John Rich, a friend

EXPERTS DEBATE PRUDENTIAL SUPERVISION

Former SEC Chairman Harvey Pitt, SEC Deputy Director of Enforcement Walter Ricciardi, Swiss Re Chief Claims Strategist Richard Murray, Winston & Strawn partner Christine Edwards, and Prof. Eric Pan came together to discuss what is meant by prudential supervision and whether it will lead to better regulated and more competitive financial markets.

"The debate about adopting prudential supervision principles is of utmost importance as our country faces one of the most serious financial crises in its history," said Eric Pan, director of The Heyman Center, which cosponsored Debating the Merits of Prudential Supervision, with the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Compliance and Legal Division.

Former SEC Chairman Harvey Pitt
EXPLORING INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION

This spring, an international group of copyright scholars, lawyers, and public officials met to discuss whether the time has come to advance the harmonization of exceptions and limitations to intellectual property in relation to copyright, and explored which harmonized exceptions should exist and how international norms can develop. This symposium was held in cooperation with the Institute for Information Law. Ruth Okedjiof the University of Minnesota, shown here, was among the participants.

IP SPEAKER SERIES

One of the features of the intellectual property law program is the annual line-up of national and international scholars and legal experts who speak on cutting-edge issues in the field at a luncheon forum. Prof. Dev Gangjee of the London School of Economics spoke on "The Parallel Rise of Design Protection and Functionality Doctrine in Trademark Law."

EXPERTS FOCUS ON TRANSATLANTIC TRADEMARK LAW

A symposium on Convergence and Divergence in Transatlantic Trademark Law, held in February, included Lionel Bentley, Cambridge University; and Dev Gangjee, London School of Economics as well as (from left) Prof. Robert Brauneis, George Washington University; Commissioner for Trademarks Lynne Beresford, US Patent and Trademark Office; Prof. Justin Hughes; and Prof. Hugh Hansen, Fordham University.

When visiting campus for a few days, David Nimmer taught a "master class."

NIMMER TALKS ABOUT "CULTURING GOOGLE"

In recent years, David Nimmer, author of a leading treatise on copyright law, Nimmer on Copyright, has been the Annual Burns Senior Lecturer. While at Cardozo he also teaches classes and meets with students. In February, Professor Nimmer's heavily attended lecture was titled "Culturing Google to Copy Right." Professor Nimmer said of his subject matter, "Courts have recently articulated a large number of legal doctrines in the context of various cases brought against Google, bringing to the fore some of the fundamental questions on which copyright protection is based. Without taking sides, my talk aims to fill in the appropriate grammar for addressing these issues."
CARDozo CELEBRATES RELATIONSHIP WITH SIPO AT DINNER IN BEIJING

In May 2007, Dean David Rudenstine traveled to Beijing and signed a document to formalize a relationship between Cardozo and the State Intellectual Property Office (SIPO) of China, which oversees the administration of patent rights in the People’s Republic of China, the development of patent legislation in China, and foreign affairs in the intellectual property arena.

The agreement established an unusual collaboration. Members of the Cardozo faculty would visit SIPO each summer to teach an Introduction to US Law and Intellectual Property to patent examiners. Then each fall, a dozen SIPO examiners would come to New York and take courses in US and international intellectual property law at Cardozo. This agreement, according to Rudenstine, would be a great opportunity for Cardozo faculty to visit China and learn about the culture and legal system there, while the Chinese students would add a welcome dimension to the life of the Law School.

In the summer of 2006, Vice Dean Michael Herz and Professors Justin Hughes and Barton Beebe were the first Cardozo faculty members to participate by teaching at SIPO. In fall 2007, a group of 10 Chinese students came to Cardozo. This summer, Justin Hughes, Stewart Sterk, and Max Minzner taught the introductory course, assisted by Maggie Yu ’09, who was a mentor and tutor to the officials. In mid-July, Cardozo hosted a lavish dinner at the SIPO training center, in the heart of Beijing’s Haidan District, to honor the students who participated in the fall 2007 New York semester—the first graduates of the Cardozo-SIPO Intellectual Property Training Program. The students received certificates marking their studies of intellectual property at Cardozo. In addition to Professors Hughes and Minzner (shown at left, seated center), who hosted the dinner and the new graduates, SIPO officials, including Lu Guoliang, head of international programs (seated on right), and Cardozo alumni working in Beijing attended and had the opportunity to network and meet with friends and former classmates.

The program continues in fall 2008, when another dozen SIPO officials will spend the semester at Cardozo as part of this growing relationship.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE COMES TO NEW YORK

The dynamic area of copyright law was front and center this past spring, when top officials from the US Copyright Office came to Cardozo for a full-day program. Among the topics under discussion were the latest developments in current copyright law and policy activities, fair use, legislative proposals to amend the current copyright law, and a review of the most interesting copyright cases of the past year.

Presenters from the US Copyright Office in Washington, DC included Tanya Sandros, Esq., register of copyrights general counsel; Marybeth Peters, register of copyrights; Maria Pallante, Esq., deputy general counsel; and David Carson, Esq., associate register for policy & international affairs.

Honorable Pierre N. Leval, US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, and former Cardozo faculty member Bill Patry, senior copyright counsel for Google, were program cochairs.
AROUND campus

SUMMER CLERKS  The Annual Public Service Auction, which raised in excess of $330,000, in addition to generous gifts from foundations and individuals, made it possible for every qualified student who applied to receive a stipend for work this summer in the public sector. There were 154 first- and second-year students who took positions in the not-for-profit sector, at NGOs nationally and internationally, and worked in judges chambers. The students shown here worked at the NY State Supreme Court and the New York City Civil Court. (From left) Ezra Zonana '10, Jeremy Rosenbaum '10, Jeffrey Richbourg '09, Amol Sinha '10, Randi Nelson '10, David Lukmire '09, Maria Menghini '09, Nicole Lobascio '10, Yael Wilkofsky '09, and Danielle Rowland '09

PUBLIC SERVICE SCHOLARS HONORED  Public Service Scholars, selected for high academic achievement and a demonstrated commitment to public service, enjoyed a dinner in their honor and an inspirational address by Bryan Stevenson, executive director, Equal Justice Initiative of Alabama. Stevenson, shown here, spoke about the importance of helping underserved communities. He is with (from left) Jaya Vasanadani '09, Mandy Hinman '09, and Jocelyn Bobdian '09.
P*LAW WEEK SHOWCASES PUBLIC SERVICE CAREERS, ANNOUNCES INSPIRE! HONOREES

While Cardozo students have the opportunity to learn about public service careers throughout the year, Public Law Advocacy Week (P*LAW) gives in-depth exposure to a broad range of opportunities in public service and public interest, including government agencies and nonprofit organizations. Held at the end of January, P*LAW is developed with students and, accordingly, is different every year. Now in its fourth year, it is sponsored by the Center for Public Service Law, Cardozo Public Service Scholars, and the Public Interest Law Students Association (PILSA).

"P*LAW provides students the opportunities to attend a series of workshops and to hear about the issues directly from activists and clients—the very people who have been a party to cases," explains Leslie Thrope, director, Center for Public Service Law. "We focus on issues of social justice and social change locally, nationally, or internationally, and the movement to make the world a better place."

In January 2008, workshop topics included how to get involved in a political campaign; understanding children's rights in international law; and learning how to be legal observers at mass rallies.

"This year, we also partnered with the AIDS Service Center and collected clothing and food for their pantry. Students, administrators, and faculty signed up and got involved in a real community service project," Thrope said. "And it's still going on."

The culmination of the week was the announcement of the Inspire! 2008 Awards, recognizing six members of the Cardozo community for their inspirational involvement in pro bono and community service projects.

LL.M. STUDENTS ENJOY FACULTY HOSPITALITY

Prof. Eric Rayman and his wife, Susan Horton, opened their home in early May for LL.M. candidates to celebrate their upcoming graduation.

For many of the program’s international students, the past year was their first in the United States. The festive celebration, with a cake given by the Graduate Law Society, was a tribute to their accomplishments.

Rayman, who is of counsel at Miller, Korzenik Summers LLP, is an adjunct professor teaching Entertainment and Media Law.

EVERYONE'S A STAR IN ACCESS CARDOZO

Each year, students parody campus life at the entertaining and popular Law Revue, a song-and-dance performance. Shown here is Matthew Schneider '08.

LL.M. students (from left) Csilla Boga, Alisa Mesh, Rotem Dourban, Fanny Eskenazi, and Jenny Prewo at the home of Professor Rayman.
Ekow Yankah Appointed to Cardozo Faculty

When Ekow Yankah speaks about his new appointment, his passion for his work is palpable. "Cardozo is an exciting law school with a remarkable range of philosophy," he said. "It has a welcoming intellectual environment and it's a fun place to teach."

A visiting professor from the University of Illinois School of Law last year, Yankah joins Cardozo as associate professor of law. He will teach Torts, Criminal Procedure, and Jurisprudence during the 2008-09 year. "All of my classes tend to focus on the philosophical aspect of the law," he explained. "The questions are important. Is this really right? Is it moral? What are our obligations? My philosophy class is very intimate and very demanding. Criminal Procedure is a lot about how we govern ourselves in society, especially in this age of terrorism. Torts is about what we owe each other. What a wonderful discussion to have!"

Yankah continued, "Whatever class I teach, I always think, what could be better than teaching this right now?" Professor Yankah's scholarship addresses the intersection of analytical jurisprudence, criminal punishment, and political philosophy. His current project focuses on the appropriate roles of virtue and duty in law generally and criminal punishment in particular. His article "Good Guys and Bad Guys: Punishing Character, Equality and the Irrelevance of Moral Character to Criminal Punishment" was published recently in Cardozo Law Review. At the University of Illinois, he was a member of the Law and Philosophy Program as well as the Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure Program.

Previously, Yankah was an associate in complex commercial litigation at Boies, Schiller & Flexner in New York, where he represented Fortune 500 companies and high-net-worth individuals in a variety of matters, including contract disputes and alleged RICO violations.

Yankah holds a B.A. in political science from the University of Michigan, received a J.D. from Columbia University School of Law in 2000, and, in 2002, received a B.C.L. from Oxford University.

Reception Celebrates Publication of Marci Hamilton's Book

A reception hosted by Dean David Rudenstine honored Marci A. Hamilton on the publication of Justice Denied: What America Must Do to Protect Its Children by Cambridge University Press.

In her book, Hamilton discusses how such recent events as the clergy scandal have increased public awareness of the problem of childhood sexual abuse. Hamilton calls for a grassroots civil rights movement for children and legislative reform that will give victims increased access to redress in court.
Professors from the US and Abroad are Visiting

During the course of the 2008–09 year, visiting professors from around the globe, teaching in many areas, will be at Cardozo. Several are familiar to the Cardozo community.

Christian Delage, a documentary filmmaker and specialist in the films of Charlie Chaplin, World War II history, and films made by both the Nazis and the Allies at the liberation of the concentration camps, will teach Law and Film for the second consecutive year. Eric Alexander Freedman, an independent research consultant, affiliated with the Simon Wiesenthal Centre, Paris, France, and an active participant in the Program for Holocaust and Human Rights Studies, will teach Vichy France, Europe, and the Holocaust in the fall. Renata Salecl of the University of Ljubljana in Slovenia and the London School of Economics returns in the spring to teach the popular Psychoanalysis and the Law.

Bernhard Schlink, professor of public law and legal philosophy at Humboldt University in Berlin and a best-selling novelist, will be on campus in the fall co-teaching Comparative Constitutionalism with Michel Rosenfeld and Law and Literature with Richard Weisberg.

Among those visiting Cardozo for the first time will be Ian David Campbell, Department of Law, University of Durham, Durham, UK, who will be on campus for the full year teaching Contracts, Advanced Contracts, and Law and Economics. Other first-time visitors will be on campus during the spring semester; they include Robert Brauneis from The George Washington University Law School, where he is codirector of the intellectual property law program, who will teach Copyright and Trademark; Robert Burrell, reader in law, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Australia, teaching Comparative Copyright; Alberto M. Musy, University of Eastern Piedmont, Novara, Italy, teaching European Union Law; and Michael A. Simons, St. John's University School of Law, teaching Evidence and Criminal Law.

Gerald Blidstein of Ben Gurion University, Israel, will be the Ivan Meyer Visiting Professor in the spring. Originally from the United States, Dr. Blidstein received his Ph.D. and later an honorary doctorate from Yeshiva University. He is an internationally renowned scholar in Maimonides, Halakhic law, and philosophy, with a special emphasis on political philosophy. Among his honors is the 2006 Israel Prize in Jewish Thought.

Several other professors will be at Cardozo either as visiting scholars or teaching mini-courses. In September, comparative constitutional law expert Susanna Mancini of the University of Bologna will visit under the auspices of the Floersheimer Center. Her countryman Giuseppe de Palo will visit then also, teaching Negotiation. Yair Lorchbaum of Bar Ilan University, who writes and teaches on Jewish law and legal philosophy, will be a visiting scholar in the Center for Jewish Law and Contemporary Civilization.

Frequent Cardozo visitor Andras Sajo of Central European University, who is now a judge on the European Court of Human Rights, will visit for a week in October. Kenneth Feinberg will teach a mini-course on the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund, which he oversaw, and Stanley Fish will be in residence during November and December.
Public Patent Foundation Moves to Cardozo, Students to Gain Greater Patent Law Opportunities

The Public Patent Foundation (PUBPAT), a not-for-profit legal services organization that represents the public interest against the harms caused by errors in the patent system, will now have its offices at Cardozo. Simultaneously, the organization’s executive director, Dan Ravicher, who has been an adjunct at Cardozo since 2006, was appointed lecturer in law and associate director of Cardozo’s Intellectual Property Program. He will assist Justin Hughes, director of the IP Program, who has joined the PUBPAT Board of Directors.

Prior to the founding of PUBPAT in 2003, Ravicher was an associate at Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler LLP, and Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison LLP for two years before that. While at the University of Virginia, from which he received his J.D. in 2000, Ravicher worked in the chambers of the Hon. Randall R. Rader, US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, for one summer. Ravicher received his undergraduate degree in civil engineering from the University of South Florida.

Among his increased responsibilities at Cardozo, Ravicher, who was named in 2008 to the *JP Law & Business* magazine list of “Top 50 under 45,” will continue to teach an advanced patent course, the Patent Practicum, engage in advanced patent research, and oversee students’ independent research projects. According to Vice Dean Michael Herz, the new collaboration between Cardozo and PUBPAT will expand experiential opportunities for students in the Intellectual Property Program. “As PUBPAT works to improve the patent system through patent office proceedings, students will get great clinical training while serving the public good,” said Herz.

PUBPAT files requests at the US Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) for “reexaminations” of issued patents where the organization has uncovered evidence that the patent does not meet the statutory standards of utility, novelty, and nonobviousness. The organization has been particularly active in scrutinizing dubious patents for medical technologies. The nonprofit has also filed amicus briefs in important patent cases and been involved in patent law reform efforts in Washington.

In Ravicher’s course, students are assigned clinical projects in which they review specific patents or patent portfolios for validity issues. Their work product has been used by PUBPAT in its requests for USPTO reexamination proceedings.

“I’m extremely pleased that Cardozo has opened its arms to PUBPAT and offered us a home from which we can base and expand our public service work,” said Ravicher.

“Students will get great clinical training while serving the public good.”
HONORS, APPOINTMENTS

Daniel Crane has been awarded a Fulbright to teach antitrust law in spring 2009 at the Portuguese Catholic University in Lisbon. His article “Antitrust Antifederalism” was published in the California Law Review, and “Technocracy & Antitrust” was published in the Texas Law Review. In fall 2007, he coedited with Eleanor Fox Antitrust Stories, published by Foundation Press. In spring 2008, he presented several papers, including “Private Enforcement against International Cartels in Latin America” at the Sao Paulo Latin American Competition Policy Conference; a benchmarking report on competition advocacy in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries to the Canadian Competition Policy Review Panel in Montreal; “Bargaining in the Shadow of Rate-Setting Courts” at the ABA conference on remedies for monopolization at the University of Virginia; and a historical paper on United States v. Socony-Vacuum at the January 2008 AALS Annual Meeting and the ABA Antitrust section spring meeting.

Lela Love, who was named chair in August 2008 of the ABA Dispute Resolution section, is organizing an International Mediation Leadership Summit to be held in fall 2008 at the Peace Palace in The Hague. Her new book, The Middle Voice: Mediating Conflict Successfully, coauthored with Josh Stulberg, was published by Carolina Academic Press.

David Gray Carlson and Jeanne Schroeder were visiting lecturers during the spring semester at Radzyner Law School of the Interdisciplinary Center in Herzliya, Israel. Schroeder taught American Securities Law, and Carlson taught a course on Chapter 11 reorganizations under United States law, using Adelphia Communications Corp. as a case study.

Paul Verkuil was named acting dean of the University of Miami Law School for the 2008-09 academic year. Verkuil, who was dean of Cardozo from 1997 to 2001 and held the same position at Tulane Law School from 1978 to 1985, has agreed to assist the Miami faculty and its president, Dr. Donna Shalala, in preparing for a new permanent dean. He will return to the Cardozo faculty in fall 2009.

PAPERS, PANELS, SPEECHES

Paris Baldacci participated in An Obvious Truth: Creating an Action Plan for a Civil Right to Counsel in New York State, an invitation-only conference sponsored by the New York State Bar Association.

Early in 2008, Justin Hughes sat on a Ph.D. defense committee at the Copenhagen Business School. Later in the semester, he gave talks at the University of Houston, the University of Bonn, and Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University in Frankfurt. During summer 2008, he lectured for a third year at the University of Amsterdam Copyright Institute and gave a talk at the sixth annual “Rencontres Internationales de la Propriété.

Immigration Justice Clinic Director Appointed

Peter L. Markowitz was appointed clinical assistant professor and director of Cardozo’s new Immigration Justice Clinic (see page 3). Prior to his recent appointment, Markowitz taught at the NYU and Hofstra schools of law. From 2001 to 2002, he clerked for the Hon. Frederic Block, US District Judge for the Eastern District of New York. In 2002, he was awarded a Soros Justice Fellowship to develop an immigration project at the Bronx Defenders, the first full-service, in-house immigration project at a public defender’s office in the United States. His scholarly writing and litigation experience focus on the intersection of criminal and immigration law. Markowitz received his J.D. from NYU School of Law summa cum laude, winning the University Graduation Prize for academic achievement and Sommer Memorial Award for outstanding scholarship, character, and service.

Blasser Receives Clinical Appointment

Jennifer Blasser, who has been teaching in Cardozo’s Criminal Defense Clinic since 2003, has been named associate clinical professor of law. Prior to coming to Cardozo, Blasser, who holds a J.D. from NYU School of Law, was for five years a staff attorney in the Criminal Defense Division of the New York Legal Aid Society. After receiving a B.A. from Tufts, she was a fifth-grade bilingual teacher at a New York City public school through the Teach for America program.
FACULTY briefs

Industrielle" in Paris. Hughes also returned to China, where he, Stewart Sterk, and Max Minzner taught at the SIPO-Cardozo summer school in Beijing. Hughes, who is chairman of the Thomson Foundation for Film and TV Heritage, headquartered in Paris, attended the Cannes Film Festival, where the Foundation's first restoration project—the 1955 film Lola Montes—was chosen to open the Festival Classics series.

Eric Pan, director of The Heyman Center, has been advising the expert panel on securities regulation, established by Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty, which is seeking to modernize Canada's financial regulatory system using lessons from the US and European financial regulatory systems. In June 2008, he presented "Theories of Regulation, Globalization, Convergence and Competition" at Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Toronto; in April he addressed the International Association of Law Schools at Bucerius Law School in Hamburg, Germany, on "International Finance as International Business Transactions"; and in February he spoke on "Single Stock Futures and Cross-Border Access for US Investors" at Harvard Law School.


Price gave several papers and presentations, including "The Role of the News Media in the Governance Agenda: Watch-Dog, Agenda-Setter, Gate-Keeper" at a Harvard University workshop in May; "Complexity of Media Reform in a Time of Polarization and Commercialization" at the New School conference 1989 and Beyond: The Future of Democracy, in April; "Technology and New Themes in Media Regulation" in Amman, Jordan, in March; and "NGOs as Gatekeepers" at the Open Society Institute in January. In addition, Price sits on committees for the National Endowment for Democracy, Center for International Media Assistance, and is a member of the peer review board of the Communication for Governance and Accountability Program at the World Bank.

Sheri Rosenberg, director of the Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies, was invited by the International Institute for Law and Human Rights, a Washington-based NGO, to assist the Iraqi government in drafting new legislation. Her article "Promoting Equality after Genocide" was published in the spring 2008 issue of the Tulane Journal of International and Comparative Law, and "Equality After Genocide: Jurisprudence of the Legal Institutions Established in Dayton's Bosnia" is forthcoming in Deconstructing the Reconstruction of Post-Conflict Bosnia and Herzegovina, to be published by Ashgate Press. Rosenberg delivered "Intentional Act of Remembering," the keynote speech for Holocaust Remembrance Day at the New York Supreme Court. "What's Law Got to Do With It? The Bosnia v. Serbia Decision in the Bosnian Context," a paper she delivered at the United Nations Genocide Convention: A 60th Anniversary Commemoration, at Rutgers University School of Law in April, will be published in...
the Rutgers Law Review. She also presented "Reconstruction and Reconciliation in BiH Srebrenica: A Case Study" at the Human Rights and Minority Rights in the Life Cycle of Ethnic Conflicts International Conference held in February at the University of Cologne, Germany.

Michel Rosenfeld, who spent much of the year in Europe as the Blaise Pascal Research Chair, continued his research in constitutionalism during an era of globalization and privatization, gave a series of public lectures, and presented a number of papers at conferences. During the summer, he participated in the third meeting of the Franco-American Legal Network, headed by Justice Steven Breyer, US Supreme Court, and Guy Canivet, French Constitutional Council, and was a panelist at the third Galilee Colloquium on Social, Moral, and Legal Philosophy, co-organized by Hebrew, Tel Aviv, and Bar Ilan universities, where Rosenfeld presented "Does Distributive Justice Have a Place in the Constitution?" Among the several lectures he gave during the spring was the magisterial lecture at the University of Bologna in March on "Interpretation, Truth, and Justice." He spoke in April on "Balancing Human Rights and Security in an Age of Terror" at the Johns Hopkins University Bologna Center in Bologna and was a panelist in a public debate on legal positivism held by the department of philosophy at the University of Paris I, speaking on "Positivism, Naturalism, and Pluralism." In May, he delivered "Principle or Ideology? A Comparativist Perspective on the US Controversy over Supreme Court Uses of Foreign Authorities" at the Max-Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law at the University of Heidelberg and was the chair and a panelist at the European University Institute workshop in Florence on Religion in the European Public Sphere: A Secular Dilemma? His presentation there was "Religious Symbols in Public Schools: Majority/Minority Perspectives."

David Rudenstine spoke at the naming ceremony of the Earle Mack School of Law at Drexel University. Ambassador Mack is former Chairman of the Cardozo Board of Directors and served recently as Ambassador to Finland. Rudenstine was among a small group of people who offered remarks, including Governor Edward Rendell of Pennsylvania and former NY governor George Pataki.

Alex Stein's article, co-written with Gideon Parchomovsky of Penn Law School, "Torts and Innovation," will be published in the November 2008 issue of the Michigan Law Review. He also wrote a chapter on self-incrimination for the Encyclopedia of Law and Economics (3rd ed., Edward Elgar, 2009). In June, Stein presented "The Epistemic Authority of Courts" at Evidence and Law, organized at Dartmouth College by Episteme, a leading journal in social epistemology that will publish the paper. In May, he participated at the Conference on Law, Economics, and Neuroscience at the University of Southern California Law School and presented a comment, "Economizing Neuroscience." In March, Stein organized, with Cardozo Law Review, The Future of Self-Incrimination: Fifth Amendment, Confessions, and Guilty Pleas, at which he presented "The Right to Silence Helps the Innocent: A Response to Critics."

Peter Tillers was the Julius Stone Professorial Visiting Fellow at the University of New South Wales School of Law in Sydney. While there, he gave several talks on "a scheme for computer-assisted pretrial fact investigation."

Ellen Yaroshesky testified in May as an ethics expert before New York State Attorney General Andrew Cuomo's commission on attorney pension abuse. Under the auspices of the Jacob Burns Ethics Center, she has created the Prosecutorial and Defense Accountability Project, which is researching attorney misconduct in various jurisdictions and creating proposals to improve the system of justice. Her article "Zealous Lawyering Succeeds Against All Odds: Major Mori and the Legal Team for David Hicks at Guantanamo Bay" was published in the Roger Williams Law Review. She presented "Lawyering at Guantanamo" at the Association of Professional Responsibility Lawyers Fifth International Conference, held in May.

TWO RECEIVE TWO-YEAR APPOINTMENTS AS VAPS

Vijay Padmanabhan and Verity Winslip have been named visiting assistant professors, each for a two-year appointment. Before coming to Cardozo, Padmanabhan was attorney-adviser, political-military affairs, Office of Legal Adviser, at the United States Department of State, where he was the department's chief counsel on Guantanamo and Iraq detainee litigation. Winslip was most recently a visiting professor at Fordham Law School, prior to which she was an associate at Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr in the area of securities enforcement and litigation. She is an honors graduate of both Harvard College and Harvard Law School.
In June 2009, David Rudenstine will step down as Cardozo’s fifth dean, a position he will have held for nearly eight years. With one year to go, Dean Rudenstine spoke at length with Cardozo Life editor Susan Davis about his deanship, his plans for the future, and his career trajectory—from civil rights activist and Peace Corps volunteer to legal services lawyer, professor, and dean.
DAVIS: What do you think you will miss most when you step down as dean?
RUDENSTINE: I'll miss the excitement of being able to make decisions that have a fairly immediate impact on individual lives.

DAVIS: What won't you miss at all?
RUDENSTINE: There are a lot of headaches that come with being dean, and there is much isolation. But overall, I will miss the job.

DAVIS: The job of dean seems to be part cheerleader, part fundraiser, part administrator; these tasks are not seemingly similar to what you previously loved to do—writing, teaching, being a Peace Corps volunteer. Is there one aspect of your current job that you were particularly surprised to enjoy?
RUDENSTINE: In the early years, I spent a lot of time administering the Law School in the most detailed way. As things got organized, there were more times that I was called upon to be, as you say, a cheerleader. And to my surprise, I found that exciting. My taking on that role was a sign of the many changes that were taking place.

I actually was shocked to find that fundraising was challenging and fun. I met interesting people with whom I had engaging and fascinating exchanges.

The nitty-gritty of planning the Law School's capital improvements was gratifying because it represented all the efforts that so many of us had expended to make the facilities attractive.

DAVIS: So it's been a fabulous experience?
RUDENSTINE: In short, yes. We've changed the profile of the admissions class; the professional opportunities of our graduating class have mushroomed; and we've renovated the facilities. The morale of the students, the faculty, and the administrators is pretty high. We've hired more faculty. We've added new clinics and new academic programs. Our scholarship program is much stronger. We have a new, vibrant public service law program—one of the best in the country—with public service law scholars, summer stipends, and postgraduate fellowships, and, now, our Loan Repayment Assistance Program is stronger. It's quite remarkable.

DAVIS: When you meet with our alumni, what do you hear from them regarding Cardozo and their experiences here?
RUDENSTINE: The vitalization of the alumni and their involvement in the Law School have helped transform Cardozo. I am talking here not about financial giving, but about the time commitment made by our alums to different endeavors at the Law School: mentoring, helping our students get full-time employment, participating in social and networking events. These are specific, tangible contributions that immeasurably improve the quality of student life and enhance our students' professional development opportunities.

When I started as dean, there was no chart telling me how to get things done. It was obvious that we had to raise money, that admissions and career services needed attention, and that we had to hire new faculty. But that our alumni and alumnae were going to assist our students day in and
day out, year after year, in so many tangible ways was not something I knew in advance. It happened incrementally, and it's been transformative.

So what do I hear as I meet them in New York and around the country? First, many are struck by the growing strength of Cardozo's reputation and by the success of our graduates. People continually tell me that there is a buzz out in the public about Cardozo that didn't previously exist. Second, those who are involved with the School are impressed by the way it functions today. How it looks—the renovations—and how it feels, and how welcomed and supported they are by the administration when they try to help us accomplish things.

Many tell me what a wonderful education they had here. And they often remark about how satisfying it is to reconnect with us, their former classmates, and other Cardozo grads.

DAVIS: We just had graduation and sent another 350 or so new J.D. degree holders out into the workforce. What advice do you offer students as they go out to explore the legal landscape?

RUDENSTINE: The most important thing in shaping a career is to do work that excites you. That has to be balanced against the practicalities of your life, your debt, and your family circumstances. I think it's important to come to terms with who you are and what kind of life you want to construct, and in doing so, find work that you find meaningful and challenging. I also believe most people will be gratified if they do something that makes a contribution to their communities. To do something for others can make you proud of yourself, and make friends and family proud of you. And it can be very enriching.

DAVIS: When a prospective student says, "I'd like to attend Cardozo, but I'm not really sure about being a lawyer," how do you respond?

RUDENSTINE: There is a long tradition of people going to law school who have minimal interest in the long-term practice of law. Some people choose law school because they don't know what else to do, and then find out that it is a far more meaningful choice than they ever anticipated. So if somebody comes to me and says, "I'm not sure if I want to practice, but I think I want to go to law school," my answer is, "A legal education helps you get a profound understanding of how we organize our society, what the legal structures are, and how you can change them. You will emerge from law school with enormous tools and capabilities to implement and shape policy and to have an impact on society. These capacities will serve you well in many professions."

There are also prospective students who come to me and say, "I think I want to become a lawyer, but I have no idea what kind of law I want to practice." My response is, "I wouldn't worry that you don't know now what you want to do in three years. You will figure that out and we will help you, because finding out about different professional tracks is part of the educational process. You will become familiar with different professional directions so that you can make a good choice."

DAVIS: Why did you decide to become a lawyer?

RUDENSTINE: When I was young, I was stymied. I thought I wanted to get a Ph.D. in history, be a history teacher, or possibly get a law degree. There were no lawyers in my family, and the idea of becoming a lawyer seemed like a real stretch.

I was active in the civil rights movement and went south in '62 to Prince Edward County, Virginia, to teach summer school to African American children. Prince Edward County was the only county in America where public schools were closed for five or six years in the face of a court order to desegregate. That summer, I saw and understood for the first time the important role lawyers play in political and social change, and it captivated me. After that experience I got a master's degree in history from Yale, and then I went into the Peace Corps. And while I was teaching in the Peace Corps, I decided I wanted to find a way to be directly involved with contemporary and social events and to use law as the vehicle. After graduating from NYU Law School, I fashioned my career in the mold of a conventional civil rights and civil liberties leader, without any expectation of becoming a law professor.

Then, after three years as a legal services lawyer and two
years doing a study on New York parole, I joined the staff of the New York Civil Liberties Union. Four years later I became the acting director. I thought I had the job of my dreams. After running the organization for about three weeks, I went home and said to my wife, Zina, “You know, I’m spending all of my time putting out fires on personnel matters, arguing with the union, raising money, and relating to my board of directors. I spend zero time as a lawyer, and I think I am too young to give up my interest in the law.”

Cardozo was then in its third year. I was already teaching as an adjunct professor and had met Eva Hanks, who was academic dean. I asked her one day, “Would you be interested in my joining the faculty full time?” Within a short time I had an offer and joined the faculty in the fall of 1979. It was an experiment—and here we are 30 years later.

DAVIS: But what about making the transition from teacher to dean?

RUDENSTINE: There came a point where I found myself intrigued by the idea of being dean, but I had watched previous deans up close and I knew the job brings with it notable frustrations. So I was ambivalent about accepting the position if given the opportunity. But 9/11 really changed everything. Cardozo was below the Green Line, and therefore closed. The morale of the student body was low. People were worried. And I thought if I was offered the job of dean, I would do it no matter what the frustrations were because Cardozo was my professional home and I thought that I could make a difference.

DAVIS: What did you think you could contribute to the law school after 9/11?

RUDENSTINE: That event was a real kick in the gut for all of us. I thought I could get some things done that would be important, and I was willing to give it a try.

I always had good relationships with students, and I felt I could strengthen and bolster their morale. I thought I would be reasonably good at recruiting new faculty even in the face of 9/11. And although my track record in raising money had previously been limited mainly to foundations, I believed I had an instinct for it. I hoped I could get everyone to work together at this time of concern for the Law School and our city.

DAVIS: And now, seven years later, how is New York?

RUDENSTINE: New York is a deeply resilient city of enormous strength in financial and human capital, so I am optimistic. I think Cardozo’s location in lower Manhattan, in one of the globe’s great educational centers, is out of this world. Our students have an opportunity to study and live and socialize in an exceptional environment, and that’s just wonderful.

DAVIS: Let’s fast-forward a few months. Imagine that the search committee has identified a candidate for dean with whom you meet. How will you respond when he or she asks about your view of Cardozo?

RUDENSTINE: I think the opportunity to be dean of this Law School is a fabulous one. Cardozo is full of aspirations and ambition; they run through the faculty, the administration, the board, and the alumni body. I think that’s a remarkable asset, one on which you can build a really dynamic institution.

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That our alumni and alumnae were going to assist our students day in and day out, in so many tangible ways was not something I knew in advance. It happened incrementally, and it's been transformative.

today, with 50 or 60 non-US students, would be a really positive thing.

**Davis:** You are at a party a year from now and you overhear someone talking about Cardozo’s former dean. What would you most like to hear said about you?

**Rudenstine:** I’d like to hear that I’ve had a transformative impact on the Law School while emphasizing the importance of public service.

**Davis:** How did you accomplish the transformation that has taken place at Cardozo over the course of your time as dean?

**Rudenstine:** It’s hard to say what fully explains the changes that have taken place. I see it like a tipping point. If you change enough things even by a small amount, the overall change is much larger than the sum of the parts.

To get done what we have has taken the energy and enthusiasm of many. I have been lucky to have the daily assistance of two exceptional vice deans, Michael Herz and Laura Cunningham. We have had a lot of support and strong leadership from the members of the Board of Directors, who over the years have contributed a lot of money and made it possible to transform the physical plant. Earle Mack, who was Chair of the Board when I became dean, was committed, generous, and helped set high goals. What we have accomplished while Kathy Greenberg has been chair would not have been possible but for her commitment. The renovations of the third and the fourth floors and the expansion of our public service program depended entirely on her leadership and generosity. She is supportive, determined, and dynamic.

The success of our graduates has really helped transform the Law School. Our graduates are at a point where they are becoming partners in larger firms. They are beginning to play bigger roles on the public stage. As a result, Cardozo has a much brighter and more powerful and influential identity than it has ever had. This has helped lift the Law School’s reputation among judges and in the practice, which in turn has had an impact on admissions, career services, and donors.

I think the faculty has come into its own in the last 8 or 10 years, especially as seen in the quality and quantity of its publications. The number of articles and books produced by the senior faculty is impressive, and contributions by the junior faculty are really noteworthy. Their impact on legal scholarship and public debate is an important part of the great change we have experienced.

We have had remarkable financial support from members of our Board of Directors, from parents and friends. It has made a huge difference.

Finally, I think that the support the Law School has had from Yeshiva University over the years has made a critical difference to our success. When I became dean, the University, under the leadership of Rabbi Norman Lamm, had already secured monies that made possible the renovation of the lobby and Jacob Burns Moot Court Room. When Richard Joel became president, he gave us the green light to renovate the third, fourth, and fifth floors of the Law School. President Joel always speaks about Cardozo as one of the jewels in the University’s crown, and by doing so he has changed the Law School’s status among the University’s constituents. This has given us energy and self-confidence.
talk about tangibles. So I agree with you. The intangibles—the mood, the feeling—constitute an asset that helps make the Law School much stronger than it ever was. Makes it exciting.

DAVIS: On July 1, 2009, what is the first thing you are going to do?

RUDENSTINE: As of now, I can tell you my plan is to have a plan. Here’s one thought I have had: I was in Uganda as a Peace Corps volunteer in 1966, and when I left, I thought I would return every year or two, but I never did. Maybe I will use this opportunity to return to Uganda and to Rwanda, which I visited last January.

The other thing I have thought about doing is to fulfill a youthful, romantic hope to take a long hike up Mt. Kilimanjaro. Now that I am 60-something, maybe it’s time.

DAVIS: Do you still have friends in Uganda?

RUDENSTINE: I don’t think so. A lot of the people I knew were killed during the reign of Idi Amin.

DAVIS: You’ve said that you are looking forward to returning to the classroom and to your writing projects, especially writing about public affairs. What specific area of public affairs?

RUDENSTINE: In addition to spending more time in the classroom, my writing interests run all over, like oil on a wood floor.

Here are some of the things I have been working on and may be my starting points. I want to return to my book on the dispute between Greece and England over the Parthenon marbles Lord Elgin took to the British Museum. I was reasonably far along with that book, but since I became dean, it has just sat there.

I have done a lot of work recently on the power of the presidency and the role of Congress and the courts in facilitating the concentration of authority in the presidency during the last 60 years. I think we could all make a hefty bet that neither candidate is going to surrender much authority that is now concentrated in the presidency. Until Congress and the courts face up to their responsibilities to curb the president’s power, the dangerous pattern will continue. A study that focuses on presidential authority, its encroachment on the prerogatives of Congress or the courts, and the way it has curtailed individual liberties is one I may want to write.

I also have long been interested in free speech, free thought, and press rights. This summer I am doing some research on hate speech and reporter privileges, something I may want to expand into a small book. But I have a lot more work to do before I can decide that.

DAVIS: Do you want to add anything else?

RUDENSTINE: Yes. I have had a great run.

Being dean has been special in ways I never anticipated. And what made it truly possible was the extraordinary effort made by our entire community, which pulled together. This was a great gift.

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Passing the Baton: Dean David Rudenstine’s Advice to His Successor

1. Set your aspirations so they are slightly out of reach but not so far that people feel discouraged, then go after them. Top-down leadership is an absolute necessity; bottom-up initiative and inventiveness invites greatness.

2. Ignore anybody who tells you that you can’t achieve something because you are shooting too high. Don’t let people with conventional expectations stand in your way. Kick ‘em in the shins.

3. Keep the students at the heart of your attention.

4. Embrace and love your faculty, because no law school is going to be better than its faculty.

5. Try to say yes instead of no. Conventional wisdom has it that you earn your bread by saying no; my experience is that you really earn it by saying yes.

6. Work diligently with the University to make it and the Law School better than they both are today.

7. Support your administrators, because you can’t do a damn thing if you don’t have wonderful people throughout the Law School. Remember, the secret to good hiring is good hiring.

8. The future of the Law School requires funds that tuition income alone cannot provide, and the heart of your donor base will be your alums. Nourish them. Their daily involvement with Cardozo is essential, and their financial support is absolutely critical.

9. Be imaginative and courageous in your aspirations and pragmatic in your strategy.

10. Prepare to work damn hard. You will get a lot done. You will be deeply gratified, and you will have some fun along the way.
"YES," I SAID WHEN SHERI ROSENBERG, the director of our Program in Holocaust and Human Rights Studies, suggested that we have a human rights program in Rwanda as part of our inaugural January 2008 overseas semester. And then, just as quickly, I said I wanted to take part, too.

Return
It wasn't really Rwanda that captivated me. Neither before nor after the 1994 genocide, during which perhaps one million people were killed, had I really been interested in visiting the tiny country that is the home of mountain gorillas and surrounded by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, Tanzania, and Burundi. Rwanda did not boast of indigenous wood carving, weaving, transformative music, inspired poets, or celebrated novelists. It lacked the mystique of Ethiopia's ancient culture, the allure of Zanzibar, the romance of the Serengeti, the beauty of Kenya's Indian Ocean coast, and the mystery of the Sudanese Nile. Nor had it been on the cutting edge of the political revolution that turned African colonies into independent states in the late 1950s and early 1960s.

Rather, what stirred me was the possibility of returning to the eastern, lake-filled region of Africa where I had been a Peace Corps volunteer for two years in the mid-1960s. I was surprised at how quickly I reexperienced the high hopes that many of my generation had in the early 1960s, when political and social change swept through both Africa and the United States. After a century of European rule, Africa was experiencing a political revolution as independent states rapidly replaced colonialism. Simultaneously, the American civil rights movement was jump-started by the 1954 Supreme Court decision in Brown v. Board of Education and transformed by the Freedom Riders and lunch counter sit-ins. As in the US, the African independence movement was led by a handful of individuals who seemed larger than life—people such as Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya, and Julius Nyerere of Tanganyika (later Tanzania).

The coming together of these powerful political events on two continents felt like the dawn of a new era.
that promised equality to Americans and self-determination to Africans. It was a moment that suggested past oppressions and inequalities were being confronted and addressed. Of course, we now know that things did not turn out as my youthful and inexperienced generation had hoped.

As I imagined visiting Rwanda, I recalled that when my two years in Uganda ended in December 1966, I had promised myself I would return, and return often. I never did, not once. Career and family dominated my subsequent life, and my travel and professional interests led me elsewhere. It was only as I began to catch up on the discouraging and depressing details of sub-Saharan African history during the past 50 years that I realized that the African experience since the 1960s—the dictators, wars, corruption, famine, and diseases—had smothered my eagerness to return.

In retrospect I also realized that I had caught a glimpse of sub-Saharan Africa’s future while observing events in Uganda. When I landed on the north shore of Lake Victoria’s Entebbe airport in January 1965, optimism prevailed. Uganda exported coffee, cotton, and tea and seemed politically stable, encompassing the large, ancient kingdom of Buganda in the south and the Nilotic and Sudanic groups in the north. It was also part of an ambitious East African federation with a promising university.

But soon I heard reports about Prime Minister Milton Obote’s secretive and autocratic governing style; his desire for a one-party state; his intolerance of political opposition; and the rise of political corruption, evidenced by top government officials living in the “big house” and being driven around hilly Kampala in their Mercedes-Benzes. And then early in 1966, everything fell apart politically. In February 1966, Obote’s police imprisoned cabinet ministers, disbanded the National Assembly, suspended the constitution, assumed all governmental powers, and within a short time, as I remember it, ringed the new parliament with soldiers and made it clear that the members should not come out until they had approved a new constitution, giving Obote enormous power. Indeed, on April 15 a new constitution was published, and on its first page the following unapologetic announcement of autocratic rule appears: “WHEREAS in the interests of national stability, public security and tranquility the Prime Minister on the twenty-second day of February, 1966, suspended the then Constitution of Uganda and took over all the powers of Government as a temporary measure...” As would happen in many other African states, Uganda’s short-lived experiment with democratic rule abruptly ended, and within a few years, Idi Amin overthrew Obote and ushered in a reign of terror and mass atrocities.

Rebirth

In Rwanda, I joined Sheri Rosenberg, Amy Sugin, the director of our international programs, and 16 students for about two weeks in Kigali, Rwanda, and Arusha, Tanzania, where

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the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) is located. During that time, we met with the Rwandan minister of justice, the minister for internal security, the assistant US ambassador, the political advisor to the US ambassador, and various representatives of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). In addition we observed a traditional gacaca judicial proceeding and took a tour of the main national prison, in which one third of the 3,000 male prisoners were locked up for genocide-related crimes. Our students spent a day at an orphanage and the better part of another visiting with Rwandan law students. We visited the ICTR and met with the chief judge, chief prosecutor, assistant prosecutors, and defense lawyers.

Modern Rwanda is nothing short of amazing. Fourteen years ago, thousands of Hutus using machetes and other handheld weapons killed some one million Tutsis and Hutu sympathizers within a hundred days. The slaughter ended only when the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF), a military force long based in Uganda that invaded Rwanda in 1990, finally drove the Hutu military out of the country and captured Kigali, Rwanda’s capital. By that time, war and genocide had hollowed out the country, a condition reflected by the hundreds of dogs roaming Kigali streets eating the bodies of the dead. Today Kigali is clean and orderly, and functions at a high level. Even an experience as simple as driving from the airport into central Kigali is noteworthy. The roads are paved, there are no oppressive shantytowns in sight, new buildings dot the roadside, traffic is orderly, and the streets are clean. Moreover, Kigali and the towns I visited all seemed safe, and there is obvious confidence among government officials about security. I did not hear reports of government corruption, and if the infamous sign of government self-indulgence is a driver and a Mercedes-Benz, I did not see it in Kigali.

There is a deep conviction among many that the current national leadership is committed and sufficiently talented to make the country economically stronger and more viable in the long term. According to Stephen Kinzer, whose A
RWANDA. TODAY

Identity

But as our group visited with more Rwandan government officials, US officials, and NGOs, and as we had more conversations with Rwandans, a complex and problematic set of interrelated themes emerged.

On the mind of everyone who visits Rwanda are several questions: how are the Tutsi and Hutu defined, and what are their differences? And what caused the Hutus to slaughter the Tutsis and their Hutu sympathizers in 1994?

The stereotypes of the Tutsi and Hutu are well known. Tutsis are said to be tall, lean, and elegant, with thin lips and aquiline noses; they may be Hamitic in origin and may have traveled to Rwanda from the north, perhaps Ethiopia, centuries ago. In contrast, Hutus are said to be indigenous, short, and stocky, with flat noses and larger lips. But no one I met in Rwanda accepts that these stereotypes can be relied upon for identification. Some question whether the stereotypes were ever valid; others say that intermarriage has blurred the ethnic groups. And more than one person used himself or herself to illustrate how invalid the stereotypes are. One person with whom I spent many hours pointed out that he had all the features of a Hutu but was, in fact, Tutsi. The two groups also share a language, food, religion, family structure, and a culture. There is only one factor that suggests a difference, even if its significance is diminishing. Historically, the Tutsi were cattle herders; the Hutus were farmers, and sometime along the way, being a herder became more prestigious than being a farmer.

In an effort to eradicate ethnic identities that might result in prejudice, acts of discrimination, and ethnic violence, the government forbids the classification of people into Tutsis or Hutus and insists that everyone identify himself or herself as Rwandan. Nonetheless, traditional identifications continue to be powerful in contemporary Rwanda. During my short stay in Kigali, there were news reports of what government officials termed student-initiated “genocidal ideology” in the public schools that led to disciplinary action against teachers and school principals for failing to take adequate corrective action. The government is going to need a more meaningful and influential strategy than it is currently employing if it is to mold a citizenry with a national identity in which political majorities are formed without considering traditional ethnic identity.

A statement addressing the complex history and causes of the 1994 genocide is well beyond the scope of this essay, but what government officials with whom we met said about Rwandan history is indicative of the challenges the country must meet as it seeks to establish a lasting, stable peace. Government officials emphasize three historical themes as they discuss the 1994 genocide. When the Belgians turned the Tutsis into instruments of colonial rule in the early twentieth century, they created an atmosphere that bred ethnic hatred among historically compatible ethnic groups, resulting in oppression and violence. Second, the failure to hold Hutus accountable for the genocidal killing of Tutsis as early as 1959 convinced the Hutus they could commit atrocities with impunity. Third, there are no connections among the invasion of Rwanda in 1990 by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, the resulting four-year civil war, the impending Tutsi defeat of Hutu forces, and the 1994 genocide.

This stilted historical perspective is at odds with the views of many who have studied and written about the 1994 catastrophe, as well as with how Hutus explain what happened. The result is a struggle over the country’s historical narrative that is so intense, active, and important that history is not now taught in Rwandan schools. This debate over history is no mere academic matter; indeed the stakes are high as both the Tutsis and Hutus seek moral exculpation through a historical narrative. At the risk of oversimplifying, it may be said that Tutsis wish for a historical narrative that characterizes them as victims of Hutu genocide and relieves...
them of responsibility for the violence that has plagued Rwanda for 50 years, while Hutus favor a narrative that casts them as victims of Tutsi oppression and frames their violent acts as self-defense against aggressive Tutsi forces.

The resolution of this debate will require that both Tutsis and Hutus come to terms with their own morally complicated and compromised history, and accept that each is the victim of the other's violence. Such an acceptance will not immediately dissipate the distrust and hostility that now characterize their relationship, but it may be a prelude to more-trusting relations, and the emergence of one Rwandan national identity.

Accountability

Anyone visiting Rwanda asks what is required for the Tutsis and the Hutus to be reconciled and live in peace. The answer given by one government official after another was unexpected. Instead of emphasizing truth-telling and forgiveness by means of a “Truth and Reconciliation” commission modeled on the South African experience, they insisted that a major cause of the 1994 genocide was the failure of previous governments to hold the Hutus accountable for past atrocities and acts of genocide that commenced in the 1950s. According to this logic, Hutus accused of being “perpetrators” and participating as “foot soldiers” in the genocide organized and directed by Hutu leaders must be tried, and imprisoned if convicted. Once the premise of this position is granted, a program to prosecute suspected Hutus takes on compelling force.

But at that point matters become complicated, because there are fewer than 300 lawyers in all of Rwanda. As a result, it is not possible for the government to try the hundreds of thousands of accused Hutus in accord with Western judicial standards. The government has instead resurrected the traditional gacaca courts to adjudicate the cases of the accused Hutus. In this process, parties are not represented by lawyers; the judges are not lawyers and have minimal training; there are no rules of evidence or criminal procedure; and a witness’s testimony is not organized by direct testimony or cross-examination. As a result, the likelihood of convicting the innocent is high.

Government officials respond to questions pressing this point in two ways. The first, and most direct, is to accept injustice and prison overcrowding as the price of accountability. From their perspective, this is a straightforward utilitarian equation in which accountability trumps fairness, even as they recognize that a by-product of convicting the innocent is to aggravate further Hutu hostility toward the Tutsis. The second—and this is more implied than explicit—is to undercut the risk of convicting the so-called innocent by suggesting that Hutus who opposed the killing of Tutsis in 1994 either were killed themselves or fled, and that those Hutus who were adults in 1994 and remained in Rwanda during the slaughter bear some responsibility for the genocide.

Because of their emphasis on accountability, Rwandan officials are sensitive to the claim that accountability—especially one-sided accountability that leaves Tutsis immune from prosecution—will deter reconciliation. Denying the inevitability of this dynamic, they tell stories of how the process of reconciliation is advanced, one victim and one perpetrator at a time. The most riveting story I heard involved a Tutsi woman whose Hutu husband and children were killed during the genocide. After some years, the woman visited the imprisoned man responsible for the murders, who fell to his knees and begged her forgiveness. In time, the woman forgave the Hutu assailant, and then married him.

These government officials reject any suggestion that eventhanded justice and a lasting, stable peace in Rwanda require that the government hold Tutsis, the leadership of the RPF, and their militia supporters responsible for war crimes and atrocities committed during the 1990-94 civil war or afterward. My impression from our meetings is that these officials simply refuse to accept any causal link between the 1994 genocide and the civil war, and, therefore, they reject the idea that charges should be brought against President Kagame and his supporters for any wartime acts committed by them or pursuant to their directives that resulted in the restoration of Tutsi authority.

Democracy

In addition to the fundamental issues involving ethnic identity and reconciliation, it was clear that political freedoms in contemporary Rwanda are sharply curtailed. The major building blocks essential for the emergence of democratic processes—political parties, a vigorous free press, dynamic political dissent, transparency, and accountability—are not in evidence in Rwanda.

The most dramatic expression of the absence of dynamic political freedom is President Kagame’s 2003 election victory, in which he won 95 percent of the vote even though Hutus make up about 85 percent of the population. Stephen Kinzer sheds light on the lopsided outcome by explaining that the political atmosphere during the months and weeks prior to the election discouraged challenges. The former president, Pasteur Bizimungu, was in jail. Some former cabinet ministers who might have mounted a formidable campaign “were living outside Rwanda and afraid to return.” When a challenger, Faustin Twagiramungu, did announce his candidacy, the parliament banned his political party, the press gave his campaign “little coverage,” his supporters were intimidated and harassed, and “[s]everal of them...disappeared and were never seen again.” I heard no one argue that the political climate had become freer since the 2003 election.

Other signs of serious political repression in Rwanda were visible during my stay. Many people who spoke to our group wanted to know in advance who would be present
because, as more than one of them said, "What I say will depend on who is there." We met lawyers in Arusha defending Hutu clients before the ICTR who believe they are being followed and their calls monitored as they to track down evidence helpful to their clients. They also reported that many witnesses refuse to appear at the international proceedings because of intimidation. The media seemed quite restricted, even though we were told that freedom of the press was becoming stronger. I did not get the sense that there was any current meaningful political opposition to Kagame and his followers, nor that such opposition would be tolerated.

security and economic development over political freedom and democratic rule. How much latitude should be extended and for how long are profoundly important questions that must continually be addressed. But applying Western political standards and expectations to a country still emerging from a human catastrophe of enormous proportions in which another cycle of violence is not out of the question seems unrealistic.

At the same time, the Kagame government's failure to make political reform important and to take visible steps to build democratic processes—even if the steps are slowly taken—may well risk igniting a dynamic that destroys what Kagame says he is seeking to accomplish. In the end, the Tutsis and the Hutus will only be safe and free if they rise above their mutual distrust, create political majorities based on considerations other than traditional ethnic identities, and embrace democratic institutions that allow for the peaceful transfer of power.

The odds are against Rwanda maintaining peace, advancing economic development, and creating a political society that respects majority rule untethered to past ethnic identities. But if there is reason to hope that the Kagame government will prevail against profound economic and social forces and beat the odds, it is because leadership may make the difference. Martin Meredith wrote in his book The Fate of Africa: A History of Fifty Years of Independence that the internationally acclaimed novelist Chinua Achebe lamented in 1983 with regard to his homeland: "The trouble with Nigeria is simply and squarely a failure of leadership. There is nothing basically wrong with the Nigerian character. There is nothing wrong with the Nigerian land or climate or water or air or anything else. The Nigerian problem is the unwillingness or inability of its leaders to rise to the responsibility, to the challenge of personal example which are the hallmarks of true leadership."

Perhaps the same can be said of Rwanda: political leadership may make a difference. If that is true, Kagame and the leaders of his government hold in their hands the possibility of turning the improbable into reality, and making a gift of peace, stability, and economic development to the Rwandan people. If that occurs, then developments in Rwanda might set an example for a continent that desperately needs a political and social success story.
Looking at the Overlooked

Portraits of Law School Deans

BY PETER GOODRICH
PROFESSOR OF LAW AND DIRECTOR,
PROGRAM IN LAW AND HUMANITIES

I have made a brief study of the portraits of law school deans, in their habitus, on the walls of moot court rooms, in foyers and lounges, classrooms and libraries, offices and corridors. They are everywhere visible but seldom remarked. This is curious in that they are obviously a species of emblem of the law school, megalographs, or pictures of greats, and as such serve as models for each generation of students that passes unwittingly by. Although I am conducting a national study, for here and now, I will look specifically at my own law school. >>
The late great Dean Eugene Rostow of Yale Law School apparently believed that deans had no power, and to illustrate this he “was fond of saying that, as dean, the only things he could decide were the placement of portraits and the gender designation of lavatories—and that, even as to these, it was not all that clear.” There is of course a certain coded modesty to this disparagement of the power of the dean, and by the same token one could surmise that where the portraits are hung and the gender segregation of bathrooms also have their significance. Would that he had focused instead upon the gender of portraits and the placement of lavatories, but it was not to be.

As it is, Rostow was right with respect to portraits in the sense that neither aesthetics nor semiotics is a much-used term in legal scholarship. The purchase and placement of paintings, or sitting for portraits, are not practices that gain any significant attention in the annals of law schools or the discourse of the legal academy. It is at best “a rather charming tradition,” a bauble of decanal tenure. And thus, somewhat ironically in a legal system that prides itself upon being “common” law, these everyday icons are not generally deemed of much normative significance. Those who overlook are overlooked. Such inattention, however, is a mistake.

Go visit the dean of Cardozo School of Law, and as you exit the elevator, hardly a site of great prominence, not far from the toilets as it happens, yet at the same time fully visible and definitive of the space, the portraits of deans past immediately confront you. Their faces are in your face.

Pater legum
Start then with the portrait of Monrad Gotke Paulsen, founding dean of Cardozo School of Law, the heir of the dogma, one might say, and a painting that is mildly prophetic in tenor. He is seated and bespectacled, white haired, and with a law book, encased in red, on a table before him. There are various striking features to this amicable and avuncular representation. He is seated well back, lone thrust forward at the level of what seems to be a coffee table in front of him. He is at ease, in power, almost too relaxed. Add to this that his left hand is hidden below the table while the right hand, much larger than life, grasps his ample knee* and is seen both directly and reflected in the glass of the coffee table. The right hand, larger or smaller than the real, according to the dictates of fashion in portraiture, is symptomatic of a slide from mundane representation to instantiation of tradition.

It is in the end not the person but the life and character that the portrait is to represent. In this perspective, the hand is a key marker of law, a sign of potestia, or power, a liminal site and hence a perfect point at which to slip from the real to the imaginary relation to legality. Paulsen’s hand, his role as the law, is clearly large, even doubled, if only locally. More than that, there is red ink or paint on the right hand, as if the red of the law text in front of the dean has rubbed off on him, and he now is literally the bearer of the text of a law that got onto the skin, if not visibly under it. That, or he is bleeding.

The hand spread down is a gesture of friendship and indicative of the habit of bounty. In the classical treatises it connotes liberality. That the hand is extended also marks a tentative gesture of aid—auxilium non—which clearly befits a pedagogic as well as a founding function. One might note also, and this is somewhat unusual, that Paulsen is not figured making any gesture to either rhetoric or writing. His liberality is as educator rather than author, and this is marked, intentionally or otherwise, by the fact that framed not far from his portrait is a page of finely calligraphed quotation from the valedictory speech that Paulsen made upon stepping down as the dean of University of Virginia Law School. The quotation is not from what the dean emeritus had said, but is a passage from an 18th-century schoolmaster whom Paulsen quoted. In other words his generosity lay in passing things on, rather than in composition.

Imago
The subsequent dean is portrayed more as an aesthete and inventor. Not pater legum, or father of the law, but rather one who comes after, a hermeneut, an interpreter, a living voice of the law. The second founder of Cardozo, its symbolic sovereign, was Dean Monroe Price, M.P. the second. It was Monroe Price who raised the value of the School and over-

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*I owe it entirely to Michael Herz for saving me here from the descriptive solecism of viewing Paulsen as grasping the arm of his chair. I was wrong and here offer my thanks on this account.
saw the introduction of a global group of scholars, from Derrida to Luhmann, Habermas to Alexy, Schlink to Salecl, into the academic community. If his tenure as dean were to be captured pictorially, his portrait would need to be a different kind of megalograph. And it is.

Price is portrayed in an angular and plastic mode. His face, adorned by surreally large, cubist spectacles, not only stares out but also actually comes out of the frame. Here is a potentate who seemingly might actually bite.

A three-dimensional framed portrait is certainly not the norm in painting or in law schools; it constitutes a demi-bust, a plastic mask, an imago or imprint in the oldest of senses. Here the megalograph is sufficiently explicit, and the high price of the dean, the megaprize as it were, institutes a representation that literally adds a dimension to the usual aesthetic norms of portraiture. Price, in other words, belongs in the atrium; he is the ur-ancestor of Cardozo, the Langdell of Cardozo’s global legal scholarship, a lawyer, an aesthete, a maverick.

The portrait of Price the potentate is both unusual and instructive. It is a face made from a cast, although it is not a mold of the face. It thus draws upon the tradition of the imago, the imprint of the ancestor, but inverts it through the ironic device of providing a mask of something other than the actual face, here the image being cast from photographs rather than the person. The act of making a cast from pictorial figures of the living subject distances the mask a second time from the subject represented. It makes it in essence an imprint of an imprint, vestige of a vestige of a visage, and so institutes a distance that allows for an explicit hermeneutics, a negotiation as to the meaning. At the same time, the portrait also offers a glimpse of an unconventional aesthetic for a lawyer. Drawn to interdisciplinary scholarship and to international programs, and so to the exterior of national

law and its jurisdiction, Price is represented in a suitably mixed aesthetic form, part icon, part idol, part portrait, and part bust or even busted.

The delegated sovereign maintains the function of the father and furthers the parental role of the juridical. The portrait of the dean as sovereign has to capture a duality that mediates the anterior and awful power of sovereignty with its tellurian translation. The fact of delegation thus institutes a presence that harbors an exterior and higher cause, one that makes the dean into a secular as opposed to prophetic representative of divine or at least extra-human law. The delegate is thus a medium, a harbinger, and translator of a law dictated to him by a superior power that nonetheless inhabits him. The pedant constitutes the next stage of secularization or of progression down the hierarchy.

The word pedant has a lengthy history. Classically, it simply meant schoolteacher and sometimes it meant Latinist. It shares its etymological roots with paedagogus, meaning a slave who attended children, particularly at school. The pedant was a tutor of youth, a teacher, the ruler of the schola who would pass on the inherently beneficial rules contained

It is in the end not the person but the life and character that the portrait is to represent.

in the juridical library. The dean as pedant is perhaps one of the most common of depictions, marked by props such as academic hat and gown, a scroll in hand, or bookshelves in the background. The pedant is signified as unthreatening, and his pedantry or wisdom is generally passively portrayed by the above or other insignia, not only of law but of scholarship and the essentially contemplative tradition that it represents. The pedant is essentially an avuncular figure of transmission.

The Tutor

So there has been little time at Cardozo to build up a catalogue of the various subdivisions of decanal pedant, but my friend Dean Frank Macchiarola certainly provides an instance of a curious kind. He is portrayed, slightly larger than life, with a fulsome realism, in his decanal office. The walls are wood paneled, which might lead one to think that he was in a judicial office, indeed possibly in court or moot court, but in fact it is simply the unremodeled 10th-floor room that is used by the dean. One has also to remark of the painting, however, that there are no indicia of scholarship, no books or papers, and hence the curious purity of his pedantic or pastoral role.
Dean Macchiarola is depicted in a blue shirt, with a dark tie and pants. He is quite casual in his way, but his arms are folded across his chest and his hands are hidden. The posture of folded arms and hidden hands somewhat defies chiropedological classification. What can be said is that it suggests a certain intensity and that it implies both concentration—a full, if not fully frontal, attention—and an undisclosed wealth of knowledge. That kind of fits the man whose aura, in the portrait at least, is shimmering and golden. His is the figure of a dean given entirely to teaching and to pastoral care. So much so that his arms don’t stretch out and he makes no gesture or rhetorical figure of either reading or writing. He will listen, he is all face, and, because he is portrayed in profile, he is by implication all ears. Thus there are no hands visible, no unfurled finger signifying writing, no open palm of eloquent delivery.

The pedant exists in a paradoxical relation to the pupil. He is the slave of his youthful subjects and the servant of knowledge, yet at the same time he is powerful and an object of transference as well as of an often covert reverence. The student wants to like and to be like the teacher; she desires what the teacher knows; and one avenue for such desire is through the person of the teacher, through the living embodiment of the knowledge that she wants. Perhaps the folded arms can be understood as expressing that paradox and its attendant counter-transference. The hands are hidden because the student must not be touched, because the pedagogue serves a greater love and a higher desire. He is both master and servant, sovereign and slave, or perhaps simply divine and human, rolled into one. That at least seems to be the color of the portrait, its impressionistic backdrop, its shimmering aura, as well as the more direct connotation of hidden hands and a sideways look.

According to the critic Georges Didi-Huberman, the most powerful images, and by the same token the images most given to transmitting power, are those that conceal the hand of the artist. They are technically termed achetropoietic images, handless creations, representations that are untouched by merely mortal distractions and desires. The exemplar of the achetropoietic image is the Veronique or Turin shroud, the mask of Christ imprinted mystically upon cloth. There is nothing especially achetropoietic about the portrait of Macchiarola, but the portrait begins a trajectory towards imprint or rift of the image from life.

The Specter

The portrait of the most recently retired dean of the Cardozo School of Law, Paul Verkuil, however, mimics the achetropoietic form by representing the face of the dean as a specter imprinted upon a white canvas whose extremities remain white and untouched.

The portrait of Verkuil stands out for being just a face and nothing much more—no torso, no hands, no props or limbs, gowns or robes of any kind, just the seemingly instantaneous imprint or image of the man within a white collar and red tie. It is a portrait that in Didi-Huberman’s terms directly represents the déchirure, the rent, fissure, or tearing of the image from life.

That the portrait seems torn or seized from some greater whole accurately depicts the function of the image as something more than the living, as something cast from the soul. That it seems unfinished, interrupted, stolen, or rent also pleasingly aligns the rending of the image with rendering of justice. Both the decanal portrait and the judicial determination should be given without any divagation or interference.

That kind of fits the man whose aura, in the portrait at least, is shimmering and golden. It is the figure of a dean given entirely to teaching and to pastoral care.
from the hands of those in whom the custody of tradition and transmission are alike entrusted. In other words, the perfect portrait of the dean is one that simply shows the dean, that captures the face so well, that depicts image or character so precisely, that the hand of the artist is invisible. It should appear as if the face were taken and printed upon the canvas by means of a divine exhalation of color. It is the same fiction of pure representation that underpins the notion of the judge finding and declaring the law without adding even a comma of his own. Image and judgment, in this theory, are alike rendered rather than composed. They are hyperreal rather than merely tellurian, they are imprints of the immemorial, of the cause of causes or law of laws, rather than being merely secular human interventions.

Conclusion: On the Edifice Complex

The emblem of common law is a two-faced deity—Janus, whose faces look back and forward. That is the proper figure for common law because precedent is the pattern of the past, the posterity that the lawyer revives in looking towards the future. In that vein, it would be wrong simply to seek to extract a lesson from the analysis of the portraits of former deans. There is also the future and the portrait of the next dean upon his departure.

From the homely and rather rough-hewn portrait of Monrad Paulsen to the specter of Verkuil, the trajectory could be thought of as being towards an increasing immediacy of representation. In the context of that pattern, the portrait of the next dean should probably be, if not an actual imprint, then a photo portrait, a realistic testimony to his having been there. Dean David Rudenstine, not yet retired, indeed, has a photo portrait posted on the School Web site, and we can take that as the subject of visual analysis while also proffering some interpretive suggestions for the future image, if such there is to be.*

The photo portrait has occasioned some difficulty. It is appropriately unusual and its most striking feature, the detail or punctum that distinguishes it, is the subject's left hand and the shadow that it throws in the lower left corner of the photograph. Begin, however, at the beginning. The subject is sitting. He is in cathedra but the seat, the chair or veritas of position, is not visible. There is then a subtle assertion of academic status and scholarly drive. They are implied, visible in their presupposed presence, important but not expressly stated. The importance of this sedentary gesture is greatly augmented when we observe that as distinct from virtually every other decanal subject, there are absolutely no props or prompts in the present representation.

The dean will usually have some modern equivalent of the rod of office with him in the image. There are most normally books open or shelved, desk, lectern, gown, or some other index of legitimacy, but here there is simply a blank photographer's backcloth. This accentuates the play of light and shadow, but what is striking is that the focus is all upon the foreground, the decanal countenance, the visage, vultus or face. Rhetorically, and Quintilian is here the best guide, the countenance is the indication of sentiment, of the deeper expression of feeling, and of sincerity. Rudenstine is looking forward, slightly to the right, relaxed, smiling, but with a significant portion of the left side of his face, and left ear, obscured by the cupped hand—cava manu—that is holding his head.

Why the hand and what does it mean in this most emblematic of contexts? First, it is the left hand and represents, at least since Hobbes, not force but rather knowledge, scholarship, and law. The hand cradles the head, a gesture that we can hazard by analogy as being that of invitation. The cupped hand invites, welcomes in, accompanies the smile. It is made more complicated, however, by the contact with the face, the holding of the head, which signifies a meditation, le penseur, a thinker.

The hand is the artifex of the art, the literal sign of manual intent, and hence of an architectural design. The blank background, the play of light on the face, and the shadow thrown by the hand signify a double meaning. First the shadow to the left suggests ex oriente lux and the globalization of the Law School project, its move into the Pacific rim, the Sino-Manhattan agreement. The hand is the trope of manual construction, concretization, and building. Here then, we have a dean who has devoted tireless endeavor to the edifice of the Law School, to the improvement of the plant, as engineers call it, to beautifying and modernizing the institution from façade to basement, classroom to office, canteen to lounge. He erected flat screens, wireless relays, bronze placards. He worked with head and hand, and here, in portrait, the dean is fully dean in his image. He is captured frontally, head cupped in hand, photographed, irrefragably there, cerebellum and manumission, face and edifice, in project and harmony.

*Editor's Note: See this portrait on page 1.
A View from the Top

Several Cardozo graduates—partners and associates—at some of the largest and most prestigious firms in the country recently spoke to us about large-firm practice. As a group, they share an enthusiasm for their work, even when long hours are involved; they also give us insight into why Cardozo does so well in the large-firm market.

Asked how members of the Cardozo class of ’81—the third in the law school’s history—got jobs, Monte Dube laughs. “A combination of chutzpah and grit, I guess. There was very much a sense that we were pioneers, and that was exciting,” recalls Dube, a partner at McDermott Will & Emery LLP, based in Chicago. A nationally known specialist in health law, Dube, who joined the firm in 1984, headed McDermott’s health law department, the nation’s largest, from 2001 to 2006.

Dube’s legal career started with a year as a Bigelow Teaching Fellow and lecturer in law at the University of Chicago Law School. He’d been recommended for the prestigious fellowship by two of his Cardozo professors, who had both taught at the University of Chicago.

“I figured I’d spend a year teaching and then go back and conquer Wall Street, but in those days being a Bigelow Fellow didn’t make much of an impact in New York, though it did in Chicago,” he recalls.

After two years at a litigation boutique in Chicago, Dube decided to make a total career shift into health law. “The field was just beginning then. Now, health care is the most heavily regulated industry on the planet. You have to understand both the regulatory milieu and the reimbursement side to do deals in what is now a $2 trillion industry sector that includes everything from hospitals to insurance behemoths to medical device manufacturers.”

When Dube joined McDermott, he was the 12th lawyer in the health law department. Today, its 90 lawyers include three health attorneys in Munich, with more to come in London and elsewhere. In the last 25 years, he has served as counsel in the sale, merger, affiliation, and acquisition of hundreds of hospitals and academic medical centers, hospital corporate restructurings, public-hospital privatizations, hospital-physician joint ventures, reimbursement and regulatory compliance and litigation, and hospital and medical staff operational legal issues of all types. Ranked as a leading lawyer in health care law in Chambers USA: America’s Lead-
ing Lawyers for Business, Dube frequently lectures in America and abroad.

"We’re exporting our expertise to Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America, working with all kinds of health care providers," Dube points out. "I’m fortunate to represent one of Israel’s largest health insurers, as well as Dubai Health Care City, a free-trade zone where they’re building a mega-health center that will be a magnet for the Middle East and Africa. American providers like Harvard Medical and the Cleveland Clinic are creating satellites there. It’s a whole new health care universe."

Dube admits that while McDermott doesn’t actively recruit from Cardozo, there are eight Cardozo grads currently at McDermott, including Daniel Mullen ‘94, a partner in Washington.

Dube, who lives in Evanston with his wife, Lori, and three teenaged kids, wanted the advantages he felt a large international firm would provide. "A large firm gives you great exposure and diversity of opportunities: you see every imaginable type of legal and business issue, and there are extensive networking opportunities. You also have a bigger pool of potential mentors," he points out. "It takes more effort in a big firm to find the work/life balance. It’s not for everybody, but for me, even after more than two decades, doing what I love, working with brilliant colleagues, and being well paid for it, that’s an easy decision."

When Harold Gordon ‘88 graduated, getting into the top law firms was still difficult for Cardozo graduates, but Gordon has seen that change dramatically at Jones Day.

"In the mid-1990s, I arranged a lunch at the Gotham Bar & Grill, a Cardozo neighborhood favorite, with the Jones Day New York recruiting partner and Dean Frank Macchiarola and Associate Dean Ellen Cherrick. I always say it just took a good tuna burger and chardonnay to get Jones Day to participate in Cardozo on-campus recruiting. The rest is history," says Gordon. "Cardozo students became standouts in the Jones Day summer classes, generating office-wide enthusiasm for more Cardozo students, who got hired full time and moved up. Today we have about 20 Cardozo alums, including at least three partners."

Gordon—the second Cardozo graduate hired by Jones Day—actively recruits at the Law School, organizing and doing on-campus interviews every year. Though he points out that the firm looks primarily at or near the top of the class, there is flexibility because Cardozo students have become a known quantity.

"Sometimes a resume just jumps out even if a student is not in the top 10 to 15 percent of her class because of impressive pre-law school work, for example, and we’ll look at the applicant. Grades are not our sole focus."

Gordon himself chose government service when he graduated from law school. He served as a staff attorney and then a branch chief in the division of enforcement at the Securities and Exchange Commission. He also clerked for Judge Lowell A. Reed, Jr., US District Court, Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

"The right government position can get you more litigation experience faster than you would encounter at a large law firm. Starting at the SEC was a good initial career position for me," says Gordon.

When he finished his clerkship, Gordon picked Jones Day from several options and made partner in 2000, specializing in corporate and commercial litigation and product liability. A large part of his practice also involves counseling clients involved with investigations and enforcement proceedings pursued by the SEC, the Department of Justice, state securities regulators, and the securities industry self-regulatory organizations.

For him, the benefits of a large firm were the deciding factor. "A large firm at the formative stages of your career can give you excellent training in multiple departments, and you’re exposed to complex legal matters. There are also attorneys in many different practice areas and at different levels you can turn to for advice, not unlike the atmosphere at a teaching hospital."

Gordon has had extensive experience assisting clients in
Cardozo students became standouts in the Jones Day summer classes, generating office-wide enthusiasm for more Cardozo students.

-HAROLD GORDON

multiple SEC investigations and other matters, including class actions in state and federal court. His clients in recent matters have included Symbol Technologies, Verint Systems, Mitsubishi Corporation, and the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company.

"Representing R. J. Reynolds gave me the opportunity to take lead roles in multiple high-profile jury trials in New York and elsewhere, an unusual experience for many big-firm litigators. Doing those trials provided invaluable professional experience that's readily transferable to all other types of cases. In certain respects, it's not until you try a case that you really learn how to work up a case before trial."

Gordon, who met his wife, Cardozo graduate Carrie Kolinsky '88, during his first year at Cardozo, is well aware of the work schedule that being a partner in a major New York law firm entails. He has two daughters, one of whom is starting at the age of 13 to talk about becoming a lawyer.

"Law is probably one of the most laborious ways to make a living. It's very intense and doing it well can easily consume 10 to 12 hours a day and sometimes more. We're also a client-service industry and you have to accept the relentless nature of client demands. I don't think this necessarily differs depending on where you practice—I'm sure lawyers in boutique firms and solo practitioners work as many hours as I do. It's the inherent nature of what we do and what it takes to be a good lawyer."

Shai Waisman '96 admits that there isn't a day he doesn't pay attention to work. But to him, that's just the nature of being at a large international law firm like Weil, Gotshal & Manges LLP.

"Waisman recruits for the firm around the country and says he is always asked about the hours. "I tell them if you love what you do, you don't work a day in your life.""

Waisman became a partner at Weil in January 2004 in business finance and restructuring, having made a lateral move from another firm his first year out of Cardozo because he wanted to concentrate on restructuring and Weil is the acknowledged leader in the field. "Weil really created the field and we've handled every major matter, including Enron and WorldCom."

Waisman himself has worked with a range of major corporate clients, including American Airlines (he represented American when it bought TWA), Reuters, Loral Space & Communications, and the major Chapter 11 of its day, Global Crossing. Named "Outstanding Young Restructuring Lawyer" by Turnarounds and Workouts in 2006, he is currently involved in restructuring the 276-store apparel chain Steve & Barry's.

Increasingly, he finds himself traveling around the world, as restructuring becomes a global business. Recent overseas
business trips have been to London, Paris, and even China, accompanied by representatives of the US State Department. He has worked in a wide variety of industries, representing purchasers and sellers of assets in complex multinational restructurings. He feels the international nature of the field has added a whole new dimension to his practice.

Over the past decade, Weil has hired more Cardozo graduates than any other top firm, contends Waisman, and the numbers back him up. Currently there are more than 30 Cardozo alums working at Weil, and some years the number has been as high as 50. There are now four Cardozo partners at the firm, including three in bankruptcy.

“When I started, Cardozo was a relatively new addition to the schools where Weil hired. Basically, it’s come down to the performance of the students we get. The attorneys here saw the caliber of the product Cardozo was turning out: they’re educated, hungry, and very impressive.”

During college—he earned a B.A. from American University—Waisman worked in the public defender’s office and in speechwriting at the Clinton White House. Torn between law and politics, he reasoned that “politics would always be there” but the time for a law degree was now.

Coming to Cardozo was the result of a rather unusual encounter. “My dad was cofounder of a printing business in Queens, where I worked growing up. He’d printed some campaign materials for Frank Macchiarola when he ran for comptroller. When I decided to apply to Cardozo, Dad called a friend who’d worked on the campaign to see if anyone could offer advice about the school. A few days later I got a call in Washington from Dean Macchiarola’s office to come to New York to interview with him. That visit made all the difference. I got to see firsthand the fantastic combination of enthusiasm, community spirit, and scholarship that sets Cardozo apart. Dean Macchiarola was a tremendous mentor to many students, and I was very fortunate to have the opportunity to have him as a professor and to work as his research and teaching assistant throughout law school. It came full circle for me when I spoke at commencement and was able to publicly thank Dean Macchiarola, who was retiring, for what he did for so many of us.”

Waisman and his wife, Kate, travel extensively and are involved in numerous causes and philanthropies, including Cardozo and the Bank Street College of Education, where they have endowed the Waisman Family Scholarship. In the little spare time he has, Waisman trains for and runs in marathons. He’s successfully run the New York race three times, as well as ones in Philadelphia and London.

“When I joined Weil, my plan was to work here for a few years, and then move on, but I was having so much fun I forgot to leave!”

Julian S. H. Chung ’95 is very familiar with how large law firms operate. She spent 10 years at Simpson Thacher & Bartlett LLP in its corporate department before joining Cadwalader Wickersham & Taft LLP in 2005 as special counsel. She was made a partner a year later. She’s the only Cardozo partner at Cadwalader, though there are more than a dozen Cardozo associates currently working there. Chung’s principal practice involves the representation of large financial institutions in commercial lending transactions, with an emphasis on senior secured finance for leveraged acquisitions, primarily representing the lead agents and arrangers. Lehman Brothers is a client and she has worked with JPMorgan Chase, Bear Stearns, and Barclays. She recently represented the lead banks for a portion of the financing for the going-private of Archstone.

To Chung, the workload issue is not about the firm—it’s about the deals. “At any given time, I can be working on eight different things. As you become more experienced, you become more adept at estimating how long things take. Then you triple it because you’re never totally sure what’s going to happen,” she laughs. “At any top law firm, it’s a
given that you will be available when you're needed and responsive to what your clients want. That holds true whether you're an associate or a partner."

Chung grew up in Hawaii. Before graduating from New York University, she spent several years working as a fashion photographer in New York, eventually moving to the business side, representing other photographers. Interested in the entertainment industry, she figured a good way in was through law, and applied to Cardozo because of the School's strong program. During her second year in law school, a friend arranged an interview with a partner in an entertainment law firm.

"There was a very small entertainment law community in New York at that time, and for the most part they didn't hire right out of law school. I was advised to get some 'big law' experience and come back in a few years. I joined Simpson and found the corporate work I was doing really interesting and my career focused on that."

When Chung was a summer associate at Simpson, it had a single corporate pool. When she arrived as a first-year associate, the firm was just developing a rotation system and she started in the finance group. Her second year was spent in capital markets, and as a third-year she was offered the opportunity to split her time between the two groups. Since then her practice has focused on bank financing.

Chung lives in Union Square with her two sons, seven and nine, and her husband, a network engineer. Her typical day runs about 10 hours and her free time "is spent with my kids."
The only photography she does now is on family vacations.

"Every lawyer has to create a work/life balance that fits. Not every practice lends itself to flexibility, though some areas of law are more predictable than others. For example, practice areas which don't have such stringent deadlines, or where a great deal of what a lawyer does is reviewing regulations, can be more amenable to regular hours."

B

orn in Miami, raised in Israel, Vered Rabia

'98 chose to be a summer associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in 1997 because the firm did a lot of work with Israeli companies and that was where she hoped to focus her career. She spent two years in the Israeli Air Force before college.

It didn't quite work out that way. Ten years later, Rabia's varied real estate practice includes clients such as Alexandria Real Estate, the developer of the East River Science Park, the first bioscience project in New York City; Bank of America in the acquisition and development of its new Times Square headquarters; Madison Square Garden; and Apollo Real Estate. She does have a few Israeli clients and visits Israel every year.

Initially undecided between business and law, Rabia, who spent a year at Bear Stearns after college, chose law school because she felt that a legal education would serve her well no matter which direction she took.

Skadden does a traditional six-month rotation for its associates, but because Rabia graduated from Cardozo in December, she started six months before the rest of her class. Skadden agreed that she could use that extra six months to stay in real estate for a year before she began the rotation.

"Six months isn't really enough time to get the feel of a real estate practice because deals can often take much longer than that to evolve," she points out. "After a year, I loved what I was doing so much, I've never left."

Rabia is active in all areas of the firm's real estate practice. She's represented clients in connection with acquisition, financing, development, and disposition of office buildings, hotels, and residential developments. Increasingly, her work is international. In the past year, she closed a deal on a joint venture in Macao that combined a casino with a retail operation. That meant several trips to China, no hardship for Vered, who loves to travel and chooses the most exotic locations she can find for vacations.

She works a lot with hotel developers and operators—Ian Schrager, Orient Express, and Andre Balazs are all clients—and is involved in acquisition, development, and financing of
their projects. Hotels are an area she's especially familiar with: during college, she worked at both the Barbizon and the Plaza, starting on the reception desk and ending up as front-office manager.

Rabia estimates that there are about 15 Cardozo graduates working at Skadden. Many more have been hired over the years, but she points out that some people have stayed only three or four years and then moved on, often to a client.

"It takes time for a school to build a reputation, for graduates to come into the firm and perform well. Cardozo has always had an exceptional faculty, and that's becoming increasingly well known."

Asked about the Skadden reputation for working long hours, Rabia laughs. "That's silly. Many of my friends who work at midsize firms put in just as many hours as I do. With clients, you have to be available when they need you. Sure, I've had to cancel plans, but that comes with the territory. The benefits of working at Skadden—recognition, reputation, and experience—far outweigh the deficits. I love the people I work with. I went with my initial gut reaction and I was right."

During her second year at law school, Sarah Jones '02 looked at some midsize firms but decided they didn't offer what she wanted. "I quickly found out that a larger firm has resources that can make a significant difference for a new lawyer. There are more lawyers you can draw from, for example," says Jones. "If you know which area you want to specialize in, a small firm can be the right choice, but if you're undecided, I'd say go with a large firm if you can."

Ranked first in her class, Order of the Coif, and a supervising editor of Cardozo Law Review, Jones was the first Cardozo summer associate hired by Cravath, Swaine & Moore LLP in several years. The firm began recruiting on campus in 1999 and now averages at least one summer associate a year.

"Cravath is known for giving its summer associates real work," recalls Jones, who was assigned to a partner in commercial banking. "They also have a very specific rotation for their associates. It's called the Cravath system: you switch about every 18 months, and if you don't want it, you shouldn't come here. It's a good system because you have the opportunity to focus on different areas, and you get to work with a lot of different partners. It also makes you more versatile as a corporate lawyer."

Now in her fifth Cravath rotation, Jones does a range of corporate work, including mergers and acquisitions, corporate advising, private equity, and venture capital. Through her prior rotations, she's had experience in commercial banking, M&A, and securities. She's done IPOs, representing issuers and underwriters, syndicated bank transactions, representing borrowers and lenders; public and private offerings of debt and equity securities; and 1934 Act filing and Sarbanes-Oxley compliance advising.

Her clients have included most of the major New York investment banks and several top corporations. Involved in a variety of corporate deals over the past five years, Jones has participated in representations of the lead underwriters in initial public offerings for a manufacturing company and a technology company, a major international corporation in the sale of a division to a Chinese buyer, and a pharmaceutical company in financing for an acquisition and subsequent public offerings of common and preferred stock.

In 1999, Jones, who grew up in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and got her B.A. from James Madison University as a music business major; traded in her car, put down her clarinet, and headed for Manhattan and Cardozo. "Now I just try to keep up a subscription to the Philharmonic," she jokes.

Like every other associate in a top firm, Jones has also had to learn how to manage her time and create a life outside of work. She's found that living within walking distance of the office actually means she spends less time at work. For the past two years, she's taken her monthlong vacation in one stretch, finding that she comes back to the office rested and recharged.

"My hours vary each day, week, and month. To work in a firm like Cravath—and I imagine any other major firm—you have to realize that you can't plan on a predictable level of work. Things come up and you have to be ready to handle them. That's just the way it is. It does become a little easier as you get more experienced and better at managing your time. Still, a senior partner will have to be prepared to take a 1:00 a.m. phone call from time to time, just like I do."

“My hours vary each day, week, and month...

Things come up and you have to be ready to handle them. That’s just the way it is.”

—SARAH JONES

"My hours vary each day, week, and month...

Things come up and you have to be ready to handle them. That's just the way it is.”

—SARAH JONES
When she interviewed with Cleary Gottlieb Steen & Hamilton LLP for a summer associate slot, one of the attributes that appealed most to Davida Williams ’03 was the firm’s strong international presence. Little did she know that three years later, when her new husband, Joseph Knoll, got a job offer in London, that international aspect—Cleary has a dozen offices worldwide, with about 70 lawyers in London—would become critical to her own career.

“I loved the New York office, but working and living in London has been really interesting. In New York, I was in litigation; here I’m mainly focused on corporate work, primarily doing IPOs and some equity offerings,” she explained. “In New York, travel for work is limited and not particularly exotic. In London, I’ve traveled all over Europe.”

Since moving to London in September 2006, Williams has done an IPO and privatization of a bank in Pakistan, and worked on deals in South Africa, Slovenia, Latvia, the Netherlands, and Ireland. She has represented corporations and investment banks in connection with corporate restructurings as well as public and private debt and equity offerings.

Williams joined Cleary as a litigator and spent her first two years as part of the team that worked on the Oracle-PeopleSoft transaction, a case she proudly points out, now taught in law schools. “It was an amazing experience for a new associate. We were four partners and five associates, often working around the clock. Law school can prepare you, but until you are actually in practice, you don’t really know what it’s like,” she points out. “I chose a large firm because I wasn’t 100 percent sure of which area of law I wanted to focus on, but I wanted to be in a place where I could explore, that would give me good experience, and where I could do some pro bono work. Cleary absolutely has fit all these criteria.”

Williams, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, looked at a number of East Coast law schools but chose Cardozo because she was impressed by the alternative dispute resolution program. She participated in the school’s Mediation Clinic, where students are trained to mediate at community dispute resolution centers, small claims court, and civil court. Articles editor of the Cardozo Law Review, Williams was a judicial intern for Judge Alvin Hellerstein, US District Court, Southern District.

“The Cardozo placement resources were extremely effective. Before the interviewing process, I had two rounds of mock interviews and my resume was vetted by a number of people. Cardozo really prepared me, which was very lucky since my first interview was actually with Cleary!”

Now a fifth-year associate, Williams proudly points to a strong Cardozo presence at Cleary. The firm actively recruits on campus. Three graduates joined the firm the year she joined, and all are still there. Cardozo alumni at Cleary have donated two seats to the School’s Moot Court Room, and Williams herself has contributed six more. As a new mother—Williams gave birth to her first child at the end of August, one day after she posed for the portrait shown here—she is aware of what she terms Cleary’s excellent maternity policy.

“At Cleary, they hire you because you’re passionate about your work. I’ve found the Cleary culture to be a very open environment, very collegial. It’s one of the few firms that’s still ‘lockstep’ through partnership. For me, it’s been everything I had hoped for.”
Cardozo Celebrates Its 30th Commencement

Calling on graduates to “challenge yourself without defeating yourself,” Chief Judge Dennis Jacobs of the US Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit gave the keynote address at Cardozo’s 30th commencement. As in previous years, the ceremony was held at Avery Fisher Hall of Lincoln Center and was attended by family and friends, who celebrated the awarding of degrees to the class of 2008, which included 363 J.D. candidates and 70 LL.M. candidates. Judge Jacobs, a native New Yorker who was appointed to the Second Circuit in 1992, when he was a partner in the New York law firm of Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, became chief judge in 2006. He was instrumental in organizing a lively and memorable conversation that took place at Cardozo in March 2007 among members of the Cardozo faculty and several judges of the Second Circuit on the utility of academic law reviews. Dean David Rudenstine, in introducing Judge Jacobs, said “I have not met his equal,” and went on to call him thoughtful, forthright, and courageous.

The ceremony was highlighted as well by Jason Auerbach’s address to his classmates. He said, “There is no real ending today...merely part of a much grander journey. It is a time to reflect, and to be proud of what we have accomplished.” The Monrad Paulsen Award for devoted service to the continued vitality of the ideals and purposes of legal education was awarded to Norma Feld, assistant librarian, who has worked at Cardozo since 1986.

Itai Maytal, vice president of the Student Bar Association, announced the awards for notable administrators and faculty as voted on by the students: best administrator to Judy Mender, dean of students; best professor to Stewart Sterk; best first-year professor to Peter Goodrich; and best adjunct professor to Burton Lipshie, who wins the award virtually every year. Amy Sugin, director of graduate and international programs, was recognized for outstanding assistance to the student body.

At a ceremony the evening before commencement, students were honored for scholastic excellence and contributions to the Cardozo community. In addition, Prof. Marcia Hamilton received the E. Nathaniel Gates Award for outstanding academic work and for public advocacy that contributes to the achievement of equal justice under the law, and Prof. Michel Rosenfeld received the Telford Taylor Award for outstanding achievement in the field of constitutional law. Top academic honors and the Order of the Coif designation (top 10 percent of the class) were announced in June. Joseph D. Mueller received the Louis D. Brandeis Award for the highest grade point average.

After the students receive their diplomas from Dean Rudenstine and YU President Richard Joel, academic hoods are placed over their heads by members of the faculty and administration. This year, special hoods marked some particularly noteworthy University relationships. They included YU Chancellor Norman Lamm hooing his granddaughter, Tamar Warburg; Prof. William Schwartz hooing his granddaughter, Jessica Jacobs; and Mark Yagerman, a graduate of Cardozo’s class of 1979, hooing his son, Evan Yagerman.

Dean Rudenstine hosted a postcommencement reception at the Law School that was attended by several hundred graduates and their families and friends.
RIGHT: LL.M. graduate
Olga Gromyko from
Belarus and her
brother, who is wearing
her cap and gown

ABOVE: Erin Russ, winner of
the National Association of Women
Lawyers Award for
Outstanding Graduate

FAR LEFT: Megan Jack, winner of
the Stanley H. Beckerman Public
Interest Award, and Timothy Yip,
winner of the ALI-ABA Scholarship
and Leadership Award

LEFT: Yeshiva University Chancellor
Norman Lamm|<br>h|<br>olds his
granddaughter, Tamar Warburg

RIGHT: Dean Michael Herz and Lawrence Bluestone,
winner of the Benjamin N. Cardozo Writing Award—
Best Written Work for Civil Advocacy. Bluestone
graduated with the second highest GPA in the class.

FAR RIGHT: Gaynor Cunningham, winner of the
Archie A. Gorfinkel Award; Alexandra (Sasha) Wiener,
winner of a Jacob Burns Medal; Sarah Resnick,
president of the Public Interest Law Students
Association; and Paula Birnberg, winner of the
Jonathan A. Weiss Award for Public Interest Law

JOSEPH MUELLER WINS TOP HONORS,
ORDER OF THE COIF ANNOUNCED

Students from the 2008 graduating class received
awards and honors for academic excellence and
contributions to the Cardozo community at a cere-
mony held in the Jacob Burns Moot Court Room the
day before commencement. Joseph D. Mueller
received the Louis Brandeis Award for graduating
first in the class. Mueller and Lawrence Bluestone
graduated summa cum laude. Announcement of those
receiving the Order of the Coif was made on
July 1 by Vice Dean Michael Herz.

CLASS OF 2008 ORDER OF THE COIF

Joshua B. Abrams
Carissa L. Alden
Jason A. Auerbach
Laura K. Barandos
Christopher B. Benecke
Lawrence Bluestone
Talia S. Bony
Gaynor L. Cunningham
Selina M. Ellis
Ira M. Friedman

Dana L. Gale
Ezra S. Greenberg
Christina T. Holder
Christopher Howel-Little
Zeba A. Huq
Vera M. Kachnowski
Russell L. Kerman
Jessica Reingold Katz
Cassie L. Kimmel
Erica Smolow Koenig

Rachel M. Kurth
Benjamin P. Lesnak
Elaine S. Mekhlin
Jaclyn M. Metzinger
Christopher M. Migliaccio
Joseph D. Mueller
Alice Rose Nasr
Megan Pendleton
Joseph Philip
Judith Sara Portnoy

Jennifer D. Sapp
Daniel Shternfeld
Benjamin J. Steele
Evan S. Storm
Marcia Y. Valente
Jason L. Wojciechowski
Cody L. Wright
Timothy H. Yip
Justice Eileen A. Rakower '84 Receives E. Nathaniel Gates Award

Cardozo OUTLaw honored Eileen A. Rakower ’84, acting Supreme Court Justice, Civil Term, New York County, with the E. Nathaniel Gates Award.

"Justice Rakower was selected because of her many personal and professional achievements," said David Gerson '09, OUTlaw alumni chair 2007-2008. "She has blazed her own trail in becoming a New York State Supreme Court judge, and was an early pioneer for the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender parents and families."

The Gates Award was presented at an alumni reception in April in the Greenberg Center for Student Life. The event was generously sponsored by Sullivan & Cromwell LLP, and cosponsored by the Offices of Alumni Affairs and Career Services.

LL.M. Alumni Start New Interviewing Skills Program

Sharon Herman '06, an associate at Shearman & Sterling, and Robert Doerfler '07, general counsel at SVP Worldwide, are the masterminds behind a new LL.M. Interviewing Program that will pair incoming students with an LL.M. alumnus/a for two interview sessions.

Designed to help students prepare for their job search, the first session, which will take place during the fall semester, is an informational interview; the second session, during the spring semester, is a mock interview. In each instance, students will be coached by the Office of Career Services on how to prepare, what to do during the interview, and how to follow up.

LL.M. alumni interested in participating in this new program should contact Amy Sugin at sugin@yu.edu.

Three Students Named in Langfan Oratory Competition

The annual Langfan Family Constitutional Oratory Competition was established in 1999 and recognizes student excellence in public speaking and rhetoric. Winners are awarded cash prizes.

Judges for the final round were Dayna Langfan '87; Robert W. Bennett, a visiting professor from Northwestern Law; and Christopher Meade, a partner at Wilmer Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP.

Winners of the 2008 Langfan Competition were (from left) Sekou Campbell '10, third place; Debbie Silberman '10, first place; and Brian Baum '08, second place. They are shown here with Dayna Langfan '87.
Alumni Celebrate Milestone Reunions

The classes of 1988, 1993, 1998, and 2003 celebrated their reunions in May at the Fifth Avenue Ballroom. The joint reception featured good food, live music, and the chance to catch up with old friends. All photo captions read from left.

1993
Morris Sabbagh,
Dara Goldschmidt Iryami,
Jessica Klotz, Perry Lattiboudere,
Kirsten Behrens, and
Matthew Cahn

2003

1998
Vivien Naim '88,
Prof. Stewart Sterk, and
Eric Hochstadt '03

1988
Carrie Gordon,
Carin Muhlbaum,
Benjamin Kaufman,
Joel Muhlbaum,
Keith Moskowitz, and
Allen Applbaum
Class of 1983 Celebrates Its 25th

More than 70 members of the class of 1983 came together in June to mark their 25-year reunion. Amy Kroll and Adam Krim presented Dean Rudenstine with a class gift; Jay Ziffer spoke on behalf of the class, bringing back memories of Cardozo's early years.

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT:
Dean David Rudenstine, Amy Kroll, and Adam Krim
Lillian Laserson and Lonnie Rosenberg
Randi Weingarten, Dean Rudenstine, and Helen Irwin, who traveled from Los Angeles to attend.
Eric and Gail Cohen

The class of 1983
1979
Jerry H. Goldfeder joined Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP litigation and government relations practice as a special counsel. Mr. Goldfeder most recently served as special counsel to New York State Attorney General Andrew M. Cuomo, where his portfolio included public integrity matters. He was a trial and appellate attorney in private practice for more than 25 years and also served as special counsel to the New York State Senate Democratic Conference under then-Senator David Paterson.

1984
James Kosakow was named to Worth Magazine’s list of Top 100 Attorneys in the nation.

1987
Sanford J. Hausler married Rachel Peterman in July. He is of counsel at Cox Padmore Skolnik & Shakarchy LLP in New York.

Robert Rediker joined GoldenTree InSite as director of asset management. The firm invests in global real estate opportunities and Mr. Rediker is responsible for overseeing the management of its diverse real estate portfolio. Rediker spent nearly 20 years at Forest City Ratner Companies in a number of management positions prior to taking his new job.

1990
Janice Schacter, featured in the previous issue of Cardozo Life, was appointed executive director of the New York City Interagency Council for Services to the Deaf, Deaf-Blind, and Hard of Hearing.

Joshua A. Marcus became a partner in Franklin, Gringer & Cohen PC, practicing in the areas of labor and employment law, commercial law, and litigation. He has advised and represented clients in litigation concerning employment discrimination, sexual harassment, employee benefits, and related matters. He is the coauthor of an article for the New York Law Journal on the Americans with Disabilities Act, and wrote a note for the Cardozo Arts & Entertainment Law Journal.

1994
Mary M. Chang joined the New York office of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey LLP. She practices civil litigation and has particular expertise in real estate, product liability, and insurance coverage litigation.

1995
Ross Brady is a senior development officer at the Hebrew Home in Riverdale. Previously, she was the executive director of the Westchester chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

Paul Catsandonis is a matrimonial lawyer currently representing Shaniqua Tompkins, the former girlfriend of rapper 50 Cent. Catsandonis is involved in such New York City community groups as the West Side Neighborhood Association and the Lincoln Park Advisory Committee.
How do you like managing your own firm?
Very much. The challenge is to stay competitive and deliver quality legal services. My three partners and I focus on maintaining business and acquiring new clients.

What's the biggest advantage to being your own boss?
I can set the tone for the office by working hard and providing a vision. I am a firm believer in leading by example. I will not ask anybody to do something that I would not do myself. I believe that great ideas come from different sources, so I always reach out to others who can provide advice or help.

Can you offer some advice for those looking to start their own firms?
Be focused about the area of law you want to practice; choose carefully the people you associate with and the client base you want to represent. Have a vision for the future. If you have a knack for getting business and you like your area of practice, run with it. Build slowly, develop a strong base and reputation, and don't overextend yourself. Also, be true to your own ideals.

What was your favorite law school class?
My favorites were procedure classes. I enjoyed Evidence, Civil Procedure, Conflicts, New York Practice, and Criminal Procedure 1 and 2.

Who was your most influential law school professor?
Peter Lushing. He gave some incredibly important advice: "Substantive law you can read in a hammock, but procedure you really have to know cold if you practice law."

What's your favorite summer activity?
Going upstate to my house on a lake. It is so quiet and peaceful. I go bass fishing, play golf, or take leisurely walks with my wife.

Do you have any career regrets?
No, I always wanted to be a trial lawyer. After law school I worked for the New York City Transit Authority Law Department in the Torts Division. In 1985, I joined a very small firm and participated in its growth to 40 lawyers with offices in New Jersey, Manhattan, and Long Island. Trying jury cases is a constant reaffirmation of the Seventh Amendment, which I fully believe in.

Tell us about your typical workday.
I wake up early and prepare for trial testimony, then go to court and do trial work. Afterward, I meet with witnesses and deal with
What gadget can't you live without?  
Nonelectronic, a cork screw; electronic, the television clicker or my Blackberry.

What's your favorite part of being a lawyer?  
Getting the verdict is very exciting, but my favorite time is after summation, when I can reflect upon the case and how it went. While the jury is out deliberating, it's a time filled with real anxiety.

What is the most challenging aspect of your job?  
Getting a case ready for trial on a moment's notice. It takes a great deal of energy to mobilize quickly.

And the biggest surprise about being a lawyer?  
The good guy does not always win. As Isaiah said, "Justice, Justice, Justice you shall pursue." It is our job to keep trying to get it right.

What did you want to be when you were five?  
A baseball player. While I was growing up in Brooklyn, my idol was Sandy Koufax. I still have a picture of him in my office; he represents to me "quiet excellence."

Do you have a favorite sports team?  
The New York Mets. I always love the underdog.

What stood out most about Evan's education at Cardozo compared to yours?  
Evan's course curriculum was more diverse and the clinical choices were more varied. Also, Cardozo now provides a sophisticated trial program, programs in arbitration and mediation, and opportunities to study abroad. When I went to law school, I worked 20 to 30 hours a week at an outside job, which provided real-world experience. Now you can get work experience through Cardozo's clinics. That is an incredible advantage.

What did you want to do it all over, what would you do differently?  
One small regret was not pursuing my interest in politics and possibly running for office. However, the prospect of being away from my wife and kids for prolonged periods of time was not appealing, and the balance I find in my life while practicing law has been very comfortable for me.

Do you have a memorable law school moment?  
Going through the doors of 55 Fifth Avenue for the first time; being part of a brand-new law school. We all knew the school was going to succeed.

What about a moment as a Cardozo alumnus?  
My biggest thrill was "hooding" my son, Evan, at graduation this year. As a member of the first graduating class, being able to see my son graduate from the same institution was incredibly memorable.

What would you say is the most dramatic change at Cardozo since you studied here?  
It's a completely different school physically. Now, the lobby is very dramatic and the Moot Court Room is beautiful and enhanced with technology. The student center, library, and classrooms are extremely comfortable. However, the core values at Cardozo have not changed. We had a fabulous faculty: Dean Paulsen, and wonderful professors such as Eva Hanks, Peter Lushing, Telford Taylor, and Stewart Sterk. The legal education we received was terrific.

How do you typically spend Sunday mornings?  
I get up early, get the Sunday paper and go to synagogue and say Kaddish for my father, who recently passed away. I come home and take a leisurely walk with my wife. I then review new cases and think about the coming week.

What vacation spot would you like to visit?  
My favorite places are Jerusalem, Florence, and Capri. I would like to go to the Philippines and see where my father fought during World War II.

And what about a moment as the future dean?  
Wow, that's a tough question. Dean Rudenstine certainly has left some big shoes to fill. Cardozo needs somebody with great intelligence, communication skills, and the ability to attract quality faculty and raise funds.

What course do you wish you could take the practice with you?  
Sure, if he wants to put up with me. It would be an honor. I would hope he could take the practice to another level.

What vacation spot would you like to visit?  
My favorite places are Jerusalem, Florence, and Capri. I would like to go to the Philippines and see where my father fought during World War II.

If you could do it all over, what would you do differently?  
One small regret was not pursuing my interest in politics and possibly running for office. However, the prospect of being away from my wife and kids for prolonged periods of time was not appealing, and the balance I find in my life while practicing law has been very comfortable for me.
Valerie L. Boccadoro married Sanford Craig Fink in June. She is a legal analyst at Bloomberg LP in New York City. She is also president of the New Jersey region of the American Jewish Congress.


Carlo Abad was appointed a judge of the Jersey City Municipal Court in June 2008. He took his oath before Superior Court Judge Frederick DeVesa.

Batya Goodman joined Greenberg Traurig LLP as an associate in the Boca Raton, FL office focusing on mergers and acquisitions, general corporate transaction work, private equity transactions, and financing transactions.

Jonathan Scott Levy married Rebecca Lynne Erber in April. He is a vice president and senior counsel of RBC Capital Markets Corporation, a Manhattan-based subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada.

Marlene M. Markard has formed In the Pink, Inc. (ITPI), a New York not-for-profit organization dedicated to helping breast cancer patients and survivors reduce the risk of bacterial infection to avoid the onset of lymphedema and cellulitis, two of the most common, long-lasting, and potentially life-threatening after-effects of breast cancer treatment.

New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson with Harry Valetk '00 in Madrid

Harry A. Valetk is the corporate privacy director for MetLife, working closely with US operations to protect personal information. He also leads MetLife's strategic efforts to address security breaches. Valetk previously worked for the Entertainment Software Rating Board, where he led the interactive game industry's efforts to protect children. Valetk recently visited Madrid as part of a group of 60 prominent Hispanic leaders for the third Hispanic Leaders' Convention, organized by Spanish government officials to strengthen ties and open new areas of cooperation between Spain and the growing US Hispanic community.

Ebenstein was a trial attorney for the US Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Dr. Athena Karamanolis was designated a certified fraud examiner in July by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, the world's leading provider of antifraud training and education.

Eric Ebenstein joined the American Electronics Association (AEA) as a manager and counsel for federal policy topics. Prior to working at the AEA, Ebenstein was a trial attorney for the US Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

Evita Canaan is an associate at Phillips Lyttle LLP in the firm's science-based practice group, focusing on pharmaceutical litigation.

Christian Palmieri is director, in-house counsel, for Tommy Hilfiger USA in New York City.

CLASS OF 2011 SETS LEGACY RECORD

As a whole new group of J.D. candidates begin their studies, we have discovered that there is a record number whose parents are Cardozo alumni.

We welcome the following members of the class of 2011 and congratulate their parents:

Michael Berkey, son of Rachel Berkey '89
Deborah Bernstein, daughter of Susan Bernstein '80
Lloyd Gladstone, son of Roger Gladstone '81
Jennifer Haberman, daughter of Paul Haberman '92
Orrie Levy, son of Lynn Goodman '84

Share your Cardozo connections with us at cardozoalumni@yu.edu.
Cardozo Offers Many CLE Programs

Last spring, Cardozo's continuing legal education programs featured experts on such legal issues as Jewish divorce, managing experts, real estate negotiation, and patent issues in biotechnology, drawing record numbers of alumni and members of the legal community.

Cardozo is a New York State accredited provider of continuing legal education, offering workshops, panels, and conferences. For more information, visit the Cardozo Web site or e-mail cardozocle@yu.edu.

Cardozo Alumni Association and Hadassah cosponsored a CLE program on Intellectual Property and Patent Issues at the Cutting Edge of Biotechnology. Pictured here are the presenter Amy Schofield (center) and program coordinators Ruth Gursky '80 and Sallie Kraus '91.

BALLSA Establishes Alumni Group

In April, the Cardozo Alumni Association's newest affinity group, BALLSA Alumni, held a kickoff reception at Canvas Paper & Stone, an art gallery in Harlem owned by Averlyn Archer '93. The group, which is composed of former members of the Black, Asian, Latino Law Students Association (now known as the Minority Law Students Association), will continue to promote diversity at Cardozo through events and programs for alumni and students. Plans also call for the establishment of a BALLSA Scholarship Fund.

To become more involved with BALLSA Alumni or to contribute to the BALLSA Scholarship Fund, write Casandra Tolentino at tolentin@yu.edu.

Glenda Dixon '92, Averlyn Archer '93, Dean David Rudenstein, and Susan John '94

Spring 2009 Class Reunions

Gala events will mark milestone reunions for the classes of 1979, 1984, 1989, 1994, 1999, and 2004 next spring. Reconnect and reminisce with classmates. Watch your mail for more details or visit www.cardozo.yu.edu/reunion for updates. To join your class reunion committee, e-mail Cardozoalumni@yu.edu or call 212-790-0293.
Join or Start a Practice Area Group

The Alumni Association is providing enhanced networking opportunities for graduates in different practice areas. The Real Estate Practice Group, cochaired by Leo Genn '98 and the Honorable David Cohen '92, held a mock negotiation and reception in June. The Intellectual Property Practice Group, cochaired by Charles Minkoff '03 and Stephen Kampmeier '02, hosts social and professional programs for graduates. A Tax Practice Group, led by Howard Schneck '95, and a Bankruptcy Group led by Gordon Novod '01 and Shai Waisman '96 are in formation. To join an existing group or propose a new one, please contact Casandra Tolentinino, manager of alumni programs, at 212-790-0293 or tolentin@yu.edu.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

NOVEMBER 20
Third Annual Toy Drive and Wrapping Party

NOVEMBER 23
Parents Brunch

DECEMBER 3
Dean's Leadership Circle Reception

JANUARY 22
Alumni Association Annual Meeting

FEBRUARY 5
BALLSA Alumni Dinner in honor of Justice Dianne T. Renwick '86, New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division

APRIL 2
Public Service Auction

2004

Yaakov Brismann joined Scarinci Hollenbeck in the firm's labor and employment law group. Based in the Lyndhurst office, he works in the areas of employment policies and procedures, collective bargaining issues, grievance arbitrations, employment discrimination, and employment-related litigation before administrative agencies and state and federal courts.

2006

Konstantinos Gasidis has joined Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP as a Greek legal analyst, investigating possible breaches to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) overseas.

2007

Matthew D. Asbell, a first-year associate at the international intellectual property firm of Ladas & Parry LLP, cowrote an article entitled “Combining Trademarks in a Jointly Owned IP Holding Company” with Lanning G. Bryer, a firm partner, that was published in the Trademark Reporter in June 2008 (Vol. 98, No. 3). Matthew cowrote “Second Circuit Holds In-State Goodwill Required for New York Unfair Competition Claim” with Bharat Bakshani, another firm partner. The case brief was published in the spring/summer 2008 edition of “Bright Ideas,” the newsletter of the intellectual property section of the New York State Bar Association.

2008

Tom Braegelmann is an associate with McLaughlin & Stern in New York City. He married Petra Anders, a lecturer at the University of Bremen, Germany.

Yarona Y. Liang is an associate in the New Jersey firm of Anslow and Jaclin, practicing international corporate finance with a primary emphasis on public and private securities offerings.

Jorge Cancio Melia has returned to Spain, where he is the legal and policy advisor on information society issues at the Spanish Ministry for Industry, Tourism, and Commerce.

Nelly Olas has joined the intellectual property department of the Paris office of Baker McKenzie.

Kymberly Robinson is a family law attorney at Shafer Cohen LLP in Boca Raton, FL.
CHICAGO ALUMNI RECEPTION  For the first time, Cardozo graduates gathered in the windy city in May for a reception hosted by Monte Dube '81, partner and chairman of the health law department at McDermott Will & Emory (see p. 43). Prof. Barton Beebe was a featured guest and spoke about some of Cardozo’s latest offerings in intellectual property and new global initiatives.

CARDOZO WOMEN Launch New Season

CARDOZO WOMEN kicked off its 2008-09 series of events with a midsummer breakfast meeting featuring Debra Peltz ’97 of Sotheby’s International Real Estate and Melissa Cohn of Manhattan Mortgage, who spoke on the timely topic “Trends in New York City’s Residential Real Estate Market.” The event was organized by Bobbi Langer ’82, a member of the CARDOZO WOMEN steering committee.

In September, an enthusiastic crowd of alumnae attended the fall networking event. A panel discussion organized and moderated by Loretta Gastwirth ’82 tackled the topic “Perspectives on Personal Injury Practice.” Plaintiff’s attorneys Shoshana Bookson ’82 of the Law Office of Shoshana T. Bookson and Lisa Nathanson Busch ’93 of Weiss & Luxenberg PC, and defense attorney Marisa Viscelli Goetz ’82 of Faust, Goetz, Schenker, and Blee, were panelists.

Forums for students, organized in conjunction with the Office of Career Services, are planned for January 2009 and will be designed in two tracks—one for first-year students, who are just beginning to build their careers, and the other for second- and third-year students, who are making the transition to professional careers.

Alumnae wishing to participate as panelists in the forums can find more information at www.cardozo.yu.edu/cardozowomen.

NEW FUND WILL SUPPORT PUBLIC SERVICE INITIATIVES

A fund has been established to recognize and support the many public service initiatives advanced by David Rudenstine during his tenure as dean. The David Rudenstine Public Service Fund will provide scholarships, public interest summer stipends, loan repayment assistance, and support international human rights programs and other projects that promote experiences in the public sector.

Alumni, parents, and friends are invited to contribute to the fund to ensure the continued growth of these programs. Donations to the David Rudenstine Public Service Fund may be mailed to Barbara Birch, Office of Alumni Affairs, Cardozo School of Law, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003.

MARK LIEBERMAN ’84 ADDRESSES STUDENTS

The Dean’s Speaker Series gives students the chance to hear from Cardozo graduates and others about their career paths and the ways in which law degrees have helped shape them. In March, Mark Lieberman ’84 gave his perspective on the “principles of good entrepreneurship,” emphasizing how his law degree, coupled with a strong background in intellectual property, helped him at each successive stage of his career. Lieberman is chairman/CEO of TRA (True ROI Accountability for Media), a media and research company, and managing director of Hudson Abel Partners LLC, a boutique media and technology investment bank.
A $5 million gift from prominent philanthropist Laurie M. Tisch will make it possible for many Cardozo graduates to pursue careers in public interest/public service law by providing “forgivable loans” to assist them in overcoming their debt.

The new Laurie M. Tisch Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP), announced at the September meeting of the Cardozo Board, was established through the Laurie M. Tisch Illumination Fund. “This is a transformative gift,” said Dean David Rudenstein. “It completely changes the face of our current loan repayment assistance program and ensures that our graduates can continue to work for the public good. Such work is a sterling affirmation of our commitment to equality, social justice, and humanistic and intellectual values.”

The Laurie M. Tisch LRAP will annually benefit about 60 Cardozo graduates who have full-time public service law-related jobs and incomes of less than $60,000. Recipients will receive an average annual grant of $4,500 and a total of $22,500 over five years. For graduates who owe $100,000, this will result in a reduction of that debt.

Employment statistics for the class of 2007 show that 64 of the 342 graduates are working in either government or public service. Of them, 56 took out student loans collectively totaling nearly $6 million; 30 of the 56 borrowed in excess of $100,000.

Ms. Tisch, whose daughter is Emily Tisch Sussman ’08, noted that she comes from a family in which “public service was immensely important; it was instilled in all of us from the time we were children. This gift to Cardozo builds on that family legacy.”

She stressed that the public sector—whether it be legal assistance services, the District Attorney’s office, government, human rights groups, or not-for-profit organizations—should not be deprived of some of the best and brightest legal minds coming out of law school. “The goal of my gift is to provide access and opportunity for these top graduates to pursue such jobs and work for the common good, while not having to worry about being able to meet their outstanding financial obligations.”

The Office of Student Finance estimates that Cardozo students can expect to spend about $70,000 a year for tuition and living expenses. Eighty percent of Cardozo’s class of 2008 graduated with an average debt of $105,000. Conversely, the average public service salary for a 2008 graduate is expected to remain at the same level as 2007, some $40,000.
Cardozo Reports a Record-Breaking Year for Fundraising

Cardozo recorded an unprecedented $10.5 million in new gifts and pledges during the 2008 fiscal year—a 31 percent increase over 2007.

Dean Rudenstine said that the $10,524,797 generated was more than had ever been raised in any one year during his time as dean. He cited the “great team,” including Yeshiva University President Richard Joel, Vice President for Institutional Advancement Daniel Forman, Cardozo Board Chair Kathy Greenberg ’82, and Cardozo’s Director of Institutional Advancement Patricia Weiss, who worked collaboratively to achieve the success.

This fundraising milestone is an important benchmark as the Law School prepares for a capital campaign and seeks new funds to strengthen its scholarship and academic programs, enlarge the faculty, expand clinical opportunities, enhance global initiatives, and make an already dynamic educational program better. “Raising over $10.5 million this year is a very good indicator that our community—our Board, alumni, parents, and friends—will pull together to generate the necessary philanthropic support for Cardozo’s continued growth and success,” said Dean Rudenstine.

The following are leadership gifts for 2008:

• A $5 million gift from prominent philanthropist Laurie M. Tisch for the Loan Repayment Assistance Program (see facing page for full story).

• The Jacob Burns Foundation, a benefactor of Cardozo and longstanding friend of the Law School, made a new pledge of $1.5 million for scholarships. Jacob Burns was a member of Cardozo’s Board of Directors from 1977 through 1994 and chair from 1986 through 1991. His grandson, Barry Shenkmann, president of the Foundation, has been a member of the Cardozo Board since 1995 and is currently its secretary.

• Moshel and Zahava Straus ’80 designated $1 million of their gift to the University to Law School scholarships. Mr. Straus is a member of the Yeshiva University Board of Trustees, chair of Azrieli, and secretary of RIETS.

• An anonymous donor, introduced to the Law School by Rachel Warren ’92, a vice chair of the Cardozo Board, contributed $1 million.

• Steven and Ruth Katz, parents of Hilary ’02, gave a new gift of $200,000 in support of scholarship assistance. The endowed Lorraine and Stanley R. Katz Scholarship Fund is named for Mr. Katz’s parents.

• Stephen B. Siegel, chairman of global brokerage at CB Richard Ellis, Inc. and a member of the Cardozo Board for more than 20 years, made a gift of $100,000 to support The Charles and Ann Siegel Scholarship Fund, in honor of his parents.

FACULTY LOUNGE NAMED FOR TELFORD TAYLOR

At a special ceremony, the faculty lounge, recently renovated as part of the top-to-bottom rehabilitation of the Law School, was officially named after Cardozo founding faculty member Telford Taylor. Dedicated by Seryl and Charles Kushner, the lounge, which overlooks Fifth Avenue, is designed as a welcoming place for faculty and visiting scholars to meet. Dean Rudenstine said “the Law School now has a lounge worthy of its excellent faculty.”

Seryl and Charles Kushner, longstanding and devoted supporters of Cardozo, the Stern College for Women, and the greater University, both serve on the Stern College for Women Board of Directors.

Taylor, who taught at Cardozo until his retirement in 1994, was best known as counsel for the prosecution at the Nuremberg Trials after World War II. Dean Rudenstine likened Taylor’s “leap of faith” decision to join the Cardozo faculty in 1976 to that of a parachutist preparing to make a jump. In a coincidental comment, Taylor’s son, John, mentioned that in 1948 his father had to parachute from a plane over Berlin when the airplane in which he was flying developed engine trouble. Also attending were Taylor’s widow, Prof. Toby Golick, director of clinical legal education, and their son, Sam.

Cardozo Board Establishes Junior Advisory Board

At its June 2008 meeting, the Cardozo Board of Directors approved the creation of a Junior Advisory Board.

“It is so important to build a strong relationship with alumni during their first five years out of law school,” said Board Chair Kathy Greenberg ’82. “There is so much that recent graduates can contribute to admissions, career services, and other areas of the law school.”

The first meeting of the Junior Advisory Board, chaired by Douglas Schneider ’05, was held in September. Members of the new group were selected from recent graduates who actively participated in the life of the Law School. They will be liaisons to various administrative offices, providing support, feedback, and ideas to the Board of Directors and Alumni Association. They will also be involved in projects and initiatives that contribute to the growth of the Law School.

JUNIOR ADVISORY BOARD

Douglas Schneider ’05, chair
Sara Hudson-Plush ’07
David Kim ’10
Sara Klein ’05
Jonathan Lenzner ’04
Emily Posner ’08

Marli Reifman ’07
Melissa Roth ’06
Matthew Schneider ’08
Becky Sendrow ’05
Emily Tisch Sussman ’08
Aaron Wright ’05
Parents had the opportunity to get an overview of the broad range of services offered to students at “Meet the Deans: An Introduction to the Offices of Admissions and Career Services.” This event, hosted by the Cardozo Parents Council, was held in April in the Greenberg Center for Student Life.

Dean David Rudenstine welcomed the group and underscored the unique relationship parents have to the life of the Law School. Following introductory remarks from Stephen Cooper, chair of the Parents Council, Barry Wolper of the Parents Council steering committee moderated the discussion.

David Martinez, dean of admissions, gave a statistical and substantive overview of Cardozo’s student body. Arthur Fama, dean of career services, spoke about the resources his office provides as well as the behind-the-scenes work that consistently raises the profile of the Law School in the legal, corporate, and public service arenas.

Jane Schuster ’07, who was then clerking for Justice Helen E. Hoens of the New Jersey Supreme Court and has since joined the firm of Paul Weiss, and Matthew Schneider ’08, who is now at Proskauer Rose, spoke about their experiences with the Office of Career Services and the wide range of resources offered. Bonnie Steingart ’79, a vice chair of Cardozo’s Board of Directors and a partner at Fried Frank, talked about the role alumni play in promoting the Law School and recruiting and mentoring students.

The Cardozo Parents Council was established in the fall of 2007 to promote and sustain the involvement of families in efforts that enhance the academic, professional, and financial success of the Law School. Several events are planned for the 2008-09 academic year, including the Ninth Annual Cardozo Parents Brunch, one of the most highly anticipated events of the fall semester, on Sunday, November 23.

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

For the past seven years, the David Berg Foundation has been a dedicated supporter of Cardozo’s public interest law program, making it possible for students to accept otherwise uncompensated internships in the public or nonprofit sector. The David Berg Foundation announced recently that it will increase its generous support with a gift of $200,000 over the next two years. Each year, 30 qualified students will be designated Berg Fellows and awarded stipends to work in a nonprofit organization, in the government, at an international human rights organization, or as a clerk for a judge.

Dean David Rudenstine said, “The Berg Foundation’s commitment to Cardozo’s Public Service Law Program has been integral to the program’s vigorous growth and to its vital role in educating students who seek to serve the underrepresented in the United States and around the world. This is an important and very much appreciated gift.”

DEAN’S SCHOLARSHIP CAMPAIGN EXCEEDS GOAL, RAISES $4.5 MILLION

In January 2007, Dean Rudenstine inaugurated a scholarship campaign with a goal of raising $3 million in 18 months—an endeavor that was met with an outstanding response. Gifts and pledges from alumni, parents of students and graduates, members of the Cardozo Board of Directors, and friends generated more than $4.5 million. Dean Rudenstine said, “We are awed by the ambitious efforts made by those in our community who rose to address our students’ pressing needs. Their commitment and participation significantly enhance Cardozo’s ability to attract and enroll outstanding students.”

Three years at Cardozo can run more than $210,000 with tuition, room and board, books, and a modest sum for living expenses. As a result, most Cardozo students graduate with an average debt of $105,000; some owe as much as $200,000. That tough reality can deter students from pursuing a legal education and often precludes graduates from embarking on careers in traditionally lower-paying public service and nonprofit jobs. The importance of the campaign and the need for its continuation cannot be overestimated.

JACOB BURNS SCHOLARS MEET FOUNDATION HEAD

Each year, a luncheon celebrates the achievements of Jacob Burns Scholars, a group of about a dozen students selected for their high academic achievement and community leadership. Barry Shenkman, secretary of the Cardozo Board, president of the Burns Foundation, and grandson of Jacob Burns, for whom the scholarship is named, greeted several recipients. (Counterclockwise from front left) Jordan Walestein ‘09, Aaron Zakem ‘09, Sara Gross ‘09, Matthew Schneider ‘08, Carrie Van Fleet ‘09, Barry Shenkman, Brian Sogol ‘10, and Jennifer Congregate ‘10. Scholars not included in the photo are: Julie Burakoff ‘09, Adam Lesman ‘08, and Robert Mendez ‘09.

Yeshiva University
Eighty-Fourth Annual
Hanukkah Dinner and Convocation

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 14, 2008
THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
NEW YORK CITY • 5:30 PM
BLACK TIE
Stephen A. Cooper Joins Board

Stephen A. Cooper, chair of the Cardozo Parents Council and father of Samantha Brand ’08, was elected to the Cardozo Board of Directors at the Board’s June meeting.

For many years, Cooper has dedicated much of his personal time to educational organizations. He served on the executive board at the Horace Mann School, is a trustee and current treasurer at Birch Wathen Lenox School, and for more than 10 years has served on the board of trustees of the Museum of American Finance (formerly the Museum of American Financial History). As chair of the Cardozo Parents Council, Cooper has lent enormous energy and talent to the group’s formation, its growing presence on campus, and the participation of parents in the life of the Law School.

“Stephen has proved to be so effective as chair of the Parents Council that I knew he will be a great asset to our Board. He has great enthusiasm and as the father of a recent graduate brings insight and experience that will prove beneficial to all of us,” said Cardozo Board Chair Kathy Greenberg ’82.

Stephen Cooper began his career in the insurance business as a brokerage representative with Aetna Life and Casualty in Brooklyn, NY. In 1975 he joined an agency of the Travelers and, in 1977, joined Alexander and Alexander as an assistant vice president.

In 1981 Cooper became a vice president of Monumental National Marketing, a subsidiary of Monumental Life in White Plains, NY. Together with a partner he purchased the division and renamed it National Enrollment and Marketing, which became NEMCO Brokerage in 1983. NEMCO was purchased by National Financial Partners in January 2000. Cooper holds a B.A. in psychology from Queens College and an M.B.A. in finance from St. John’s University.

Center for Jewish Law Receives Early, Invaluable Support

In its first year, the Yeshiva University Center for Jewish Law and Contemporary Civilization (CJL) at Cardozo has drawn hundreds of people to its programs, begun to guide policy and shape opinion, and inspired considerable interest and support. Its mission includes shedding light on what the Jewish legal tradition can contribute to creating an ethical civil society and exploring the relationship between religious wisdom and secular knowledge.

Early, invaluable support has come from the Tikvah Fund and from Barry Novack and Dr. Anna Baum.

The Tikvah Fund, a New York City-based foundation that promotes Jewish ideas and culture, has given a grant for distinguished scholars to play a lead role in CJL’s Graduate Program in Jewish Law & Interdisciplinary Studies. Designated as Tikvah Visiting Professors, these scholars will direct sessions of the graduate colloquium and mentor graduate fellows, a group of the most promising Ph.D. candidates in Jewish studies at leading universities. Through this program, CJL seeks to train a new generation of scholars, leaders, and public intellectuals to bridge religious and secular thought.

Tikvah Visiting Professors will be selected from academic fields such as law, political theory, religious thought, and Talmud, enriching the interdisciplinary approach to Jewish law and thought that stands at the core of the CJL mission. For the 2008-09 academic year, Tikvah Visiting Professors will include Yair Lorberbaum, Bar-Ilan University Faculty of Law; Aharon Shemesh, Department of Talmud, Bar-Ilan University; Shahar Lifshitz, Bar-Ilan University Faculty of Law; and Shmuel Trigano, sociology of religion and politics, University of Paris X-Nanterre.

Barry Novack and Dr. Anna Baum of Los Angeles, CA, have pledged a generous gift to help support, over two years, the many important events organized and sponsored by CJL. Their gift, in memory of Novack’s parents, Max and Jean Novack, will assist in the organization of conferences, lectures, monthly workshops, and reading groups. Novack and Baum share a long-standing history of philanthropy and involvement in their community, and both Novack’s son and Baum’s daughter are students at Cardozo.
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.
Annual Giving 2007–08

Alumni, parents, and friends gave record-breaking contributions to the 2007–08 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 1983, which celebrated its 25th reunion, had the highest percentage of giving: 21.5 percent.

Total alumni giving topped 10 percent—a record.
Friends of Cardozo Annual Giving 2007–08

Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law wishes to thank its many friends for their support and invaluable contribution to the vigor of intellectual life at the Law School.

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Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law wishes to thank its many alumni and friends for their support of the Dean’s Scholarship Campaign, launched by Dean David Rudenstine in January 2007. This ambitious effort to raise $3 million in scholarship funds significantly enhanced Cardozo’s ability to recruit outstanding students. The future of the Law School rests with the future generation of students.
Donors to Public Interest Summer Stipends 2007–08

Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law wishes to thank its many alumni and friends for their support of Public Interest Stipends in 2007–2008. With this generous help, the Law School was able to award 154 stipends to first- and second-year students, allowing them to work in unpaid summer jobs in the public sector.

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**CARDOZOevents**

**OCTOBER 28**  
Hon. Andras Sajo, European Court of Human Rights, on The Emotional Foundations of Human Rights

**OCTOBER 29**  
Kenneth Feinberg on Public Catastrophe, Government Inaction and Private Compensation: Resolving the Insurance Mess After Katrina

**NOVEMBER 10**  
Alumni Association Dinner in Honor of David Rudenstine Gotham Hall

**NOVEMBER 11**  
Concert: Samuel E. Bartos ’09 JS Bach’s Goldberg Variations

**NOVEMBER 13**  
Arts & Entertainment Law Journal and Grammy Foundation Symposium: Has Music Become a Loss Leader for the “Music” Industry?

**NOVEMBER 19**  
Stanley Fish’s Save the World on Your Own Time, a Discussion with the Author

**NOVEMBER 20**  
3rd Annual Alumni Toy Drive/ Wrapping Party

**NOVEMBER 23**  
Parents Brunch

**DECEMBER 1**  
Shylock vs. Antonio on Appeal: The Trial Scenes and Moot Court Arguments

**DECEMBER 3**  
Dean’s Leadership Circle Recognition Reception