

SPECIAL PULLOUT REPORT  
1997 LEGAL RECRUITERS DIRECTORY

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# THE AMERICAN LAWYER

## THE PUBLIC SECTOR



**Forty-five young lawyers  
outside the private sector whose vision  
and commitment are changing lives.**

TO FIND OUT WHO THEY ARE, SEE PAGE 10.

A SUSPICIOUS STUDY ON RACE AND JURIES • ALEX KOZINSKI ON THE FOLLY OF MOOT COURT



task of, finally, after fifty years, defining the public interest."

Genachowski's influence was felt strongly this summer as the FCC grappled with requiring networks to carry three hours of children's programming a week. Not only did he and Hundt work together to write the arguments Hundt used to support the proposal, but Genachowski also acted as Hundt's diplomat, negotiating with commissioners who opposed the order. "[Former] Supreme Court clerks often are kind of law-review smart, but without a lot of political feel," says Andrew Schwartzman, president and chief operating officer of the Media Access Project, a Washington, D.C., advocacy group. "Julius has a good, natural sense of people and politics and the conciliatory nature of lawyering."

Genachowski also has his hand in how the government will regulate digital television, which will create more prized channel space. He and chairman Hundt have advocated that 5 percent of the digital capacity be used for "public interest" television, like educational programming. Genachowski characterizes his approach to this and other issues as distinctly centrist: "[We] start from the proposition that we trust the market, but at the same time recognize that markets can fail," he says.

"This is the best time in the history of the FCC to work at the FCC," says Genachowski, citing developments in television, telecommunications, satellite broadcasting, and the Internet. "There's never been a time when the issues have been more important, more interesting, and more varied."



**ELIZABETH GLAZER, 40**  
CHIEF OF CRIME CONTROL  
STRATEGIES, U.S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF  
NEW YORK

If the residents of some notorious New York neighborhoods are sleeping a little bit better at night, Elizabeth

Glazer, 40, is among those they have to thank. As chief of crime control strategies for the U.S. attorney's office for the Southern District of New York, Glazer has been using RICO, the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations act, to dismantle powerful street gangs; indeed, a spokesperson for the Justice Department says that Glazer's office is responsible for 40 percent of the nation's RICO-based gang prosecutions.

By targeting gang leaders and taking advantage of RICO's stiffer penalties and more flexible evidence rules, Glazer has helped send New York City crime statistics plummeting. "Wherever a major gang has been taken out, homicide rates have dropped dramatically," notes Paul Shechtman, director of criminal justice and commissioner of the division of criminal justice services for New York. "What Liz has done is really a model for other U.S. attorney's offices."

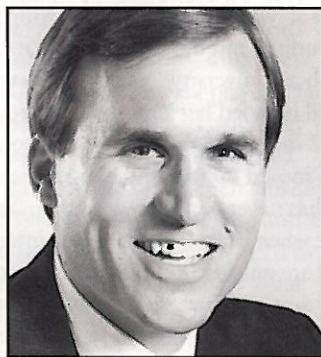
After Glazer oversaw prosecutions of just over 30 members of the South Bronx's C&C gang, for instance, murders in that neighborhood dropped from 69 homicides in 1993 to 23 in 1996; in Chinatown, where she oversaw prosecutions of 85 members of the Fukinese gangs and 53 members of other Asian gangs, the murder rate dropped from 21 homicides in 1993 to six in 1996; and in Harlem, where she oversaw prosecution of the 142nd Street Lynch Mob, the rate dropped from 56 murders in 1993 to 25 in 1996.

In focusing on gang-related street crime, says Jonathan Schwartz, counsel to deputy attorney general Jamie Gorelick, Glazer has become a role model for her peers. "Lizzie was, I think, a visionary in the Northeast, if not the country, in seeing that the wonderful tools the government had available in traditional mob cases could be used to tackle urban street crime," says Schwartz.

Glazer achieved those results not only because she's a tough prosecutor—as criminal justice director Shechtman puts it, "she does not plead cases cheaply"—but because she has the rare ability to build new, crucial alliances among wary, turf-conscious local and federal law enforcement officials, who must work together for successful RICO prosecutions. Police detectives cite the level of respect she grants them as a key component of that rapport. "Historically, there's

always been that thing with the federal government: Oh, those feds, you can't trust them," says Joseph Marrero, a detective with the Bronx homicide task force. "She's turned that completely around. It's the opposite: Who can you trust? If anyone, it's Elizabeth Glazer." As a result, says Marrero, law enforcement officials go above and beyond the call of duty for her.

Glazer says she plans to keep doing what she's proven works so well. "If you can put a murderer in jail," she says, "that's a good day's work."



**CASEY GWINN, 36**  
CITY ATTORNEY, SAN DIEGO

Casey Gwinn didn't know much about prosecuting domestic violence crimes when he took over that division of the San Diego city attorney's office ten years ago. He was six months out of the University of California at Los Angeles School of Law, and curious. "But within months," he says, "it became clear that nothing we were doing made sense to me."

"He knew he didn't know enough about domestic violence," says battered women's advocate Denise Frey, now the director of the Domestic Violence Institute of the YWCA of San Diego. "He might say we brought him into the light, but to his credit he searched us out." Frey and other advocates told Gwinn that prosecutors were sending the wrong message by dropping cases whenever victims asked them to.

Their complaints dovetailed with Gwinn's own frustration. "So we began saying [that] we're going to prosecute whenever we can," he says. He started putting together cases that relied on police testimony, witness testimony, 911 tapes, and medical records—but not necessarily the victim.

At the time Gwinn's was a near-revolutionary approach to misdemeanor domestic violence prosecution (the city attorney's office handles misdemeanor cases). Gwinn lost the first case he tried to prosecute without the victim's cooperation—the defendant was a sitting judge who was accused of abusing his pregnant partner—but over the next six months, his unit won at trial 19 of the 21 cases they prosecuted without victims. By 1988, at the age of 28, Gwinn had begun preaching his strategies on domestic violence prosecution around the country. He keynoted the first national domestic violence prosecution conference in 1991, and has now spoken to prosecutors in 40 states.

"He has brought a lot of legitimacy [to domestic violence prosecution]," says Cheryl Hanna, a professor at South Royalton's Vermont Law School, who published a 1996 *Harvard Law Review* article advocating use of Gwinn's strategies. "He is one of the few people who showed others how to do it." Adds Joan Zorza, publisher of the newsletter *Domestic Violence Report*: "He's incredibly influential. His model is probably the best model in the country."

"I became a prosecutor because I wanted to make a difference, to help people," says Gwinn, who ran unopposed for city attorney in March 1996. "In domestic violence, it struck me, you can really make a difference. It's prevention. If you lock this guy up, you could stop him from killing her. . . . Domestic violence is perfect [for me] in that regard. You help people. You make a difference."

**New York federal  
prosecutor Glazer has  
used RICO to send street  
crime rates plummeting.**