

**Celebrating
The
First
Hundred
Years**

1896
1996



**Supreme Court of the State of New York
Appellate Division: Second Judicial Department**

INTRODUCTION

It is with a sense of pride and accomplishment that we mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of our court.

In our day-to-day endeavors in the Second Department, we grapple with the full range of human conflict, applying the civilizing rule of law to resolve the complex issues that our modern society compels us to confront. We do not work alone. We stand in the shadow of those who have gone before, those great jurists, lawyers and teachers, men and women, who have shaped our legal traditions. Their efforts inform our work and their spirits vitalize our institutions.

It is one of those institutions, the Appellate Division, that we commemorate in the pages of this publication. Throughout its hundred-year history, the court has embodied the spirit of the law, an aspirational ideal that has been the object of so much gallant effort. Because of its traditions, the Appellate Division has endowed us with a strength that steadies us during the upheavals of human history and enables us to perform our work with the requisite focus and attention. Upon this milestone in its life, we recognize and honor our court's illustrious history and look to its future with confidence and hope.



"Appellate Division, Second Department, 100th Anniversary "

THE HISTORY OF THE COURT



Courtesy Brooklyn Historical Society

To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the court, we have collected photos of the old county courthouses in the ten counties of the Second Department.

This is a photo of the Kings County Courthouse, which was constructed in 1861.

The photo dates from 1923.

Origins

The Supreme Court of the State of New York may be traced to 1691, with the creation of its colonial antecedent. After the Revolutionary War, the fledgling state, in 1777, enacted its first Constitution, under which final appellate review was conducted in the "Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors." In 1846 that court was replaced by the Court of Appeals, with intermediate appellate jurisdiction lodged in eight coordinate appellate tribunals. By the late nineteenth century, the intermediate system of appellate review had taken the form of nine General Terms, five in the Supreme Court and four in the Superior City Courts.

The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court is the outgrowth of the General Term of the Supreme Court, which lasted from 1870 until the 1894 Constitution. At the Constitutional Convention of 1894, the General Term was abolished and replaced by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court began with the same four departments that exist today, but with the aim that the Departments were to be of more or less equal population — a condition that has since

The Historical Society of the Courts of the State of New York

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changed, so that now the Second Department is disproportionately large. Over one-half of the population of the State now lives in the Second Department and about 42 percent of intermediate appellate cases are handled by the court.

The Early Years

The first case that the court decided in 1896 was reported by Marcus T. Hun, and appears in the volume cited as 1 Appellate Division. It involved an action brought against the endorser of a promissory note, on an appeal from what was then called the Kings County Circuit (*see, Kinsland Land Co. v Newman*, 1 App Div 1).

When the Appellate Division, Second Department, was established, it was housed in a courtroom in Brooklyn's Borough Hall. The grandeur of the court's prior trappings may still be seen in Borough Hall's refurbished ceremonial courtroom. In 1938, the present courthouse opened its doors.

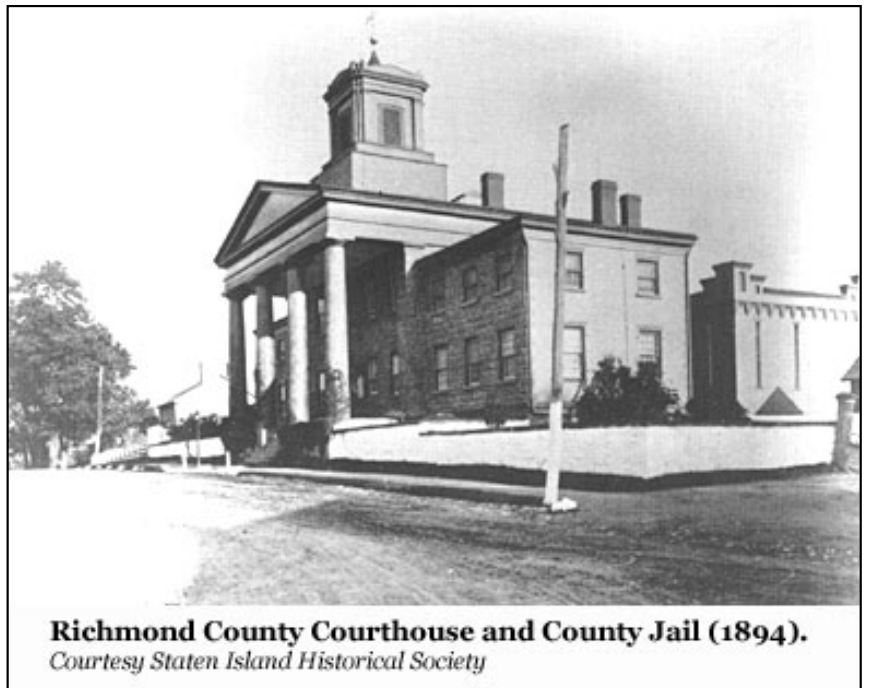
The Appellate Division was conceived as a court that had the jurisdiction to provide review for the vast majority of cases, leaving the Court of Appeals free to declare and settle the law. History has validated that design.

In the ensuing one hundred years, the Appellate Division has heard a multitude of cases, both civil and criminal, under its broad power to review both legal and factual questions.

During its first hundred years, the court has seen many milestones. Its first black Justice was appointed in 1980 and its first woman Justice was appointed in 1984. In April, 1994, a bench of the court was solely comprised of female Justices. This was the first time this had occurred in an appellate court in the history of the State of New York.

The Court Today

The Appellate Division, Second Department, today consists of twenty Justices, and is the busiest appellate court in the nation. Most of the Justices are appointed from the ten counties over which the court has jurisdiction; Kings, Queens, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland and Orange Counties. The court hears appeals from the Supreme Court, Surrogate's Court, the Court of Claims, County Court, Family Court and the Appellate Term.



Richmond County Courthouse and County Jail (1894).
Courtesy Staten Island Historical Society

COURT STAFFING

Justices

As originally authorized by the Constitution of 1894, the Appellate Division, Second Department, was comprised of five Justices and their staff. In 1925, the Constitution was amended to increase the number of Justices from five to seven. Since then, the constitutional complement of Justices has been augmented by special designation by the Governor. In this manner, the number of Justices in the Second Department grew to eight in the early 1960's and to ten in the early 1970's. In 1976 there were twelve Justices on the court and in 1977 there were fourteen. To make more efficient use of its judicial personnel, in 1978 the court began sitting in panels of four rather than five. In 1981, the number of Justices was increased to fifteen. As of January 1994, in order to better address the court's burgeoning caseload, the complement of Justices reached twenty (consisting of the Presiding Justice, six associate Justices, and thirteen additional Justices). This made the Second Department not only the busiest, but also one of the largest appellate courts in the nation.



Queens County Courthouse (1895).
Courtesy Queens County Historical Society

The Justices come from various counties in the downstate area: Kings (five), Queens (four), Nassau (two), Suffolk (two), and one each from Richmond, Westchester, Orange, Dutchess, New York, and the Bronx. Only three Justices have permanent chambers at the Brooklyn courthouse. The remainder have temporary chambers (many share offices) at the Brooklyn courthouse and permanent chambers in their home counties. These Justices are available at their home chambers to attorneys in those counties.

Assisting each of the twenty Justices of the court is a Law Secretary whose duties include legal research and the preparation of draft opinions. Each Justice also employs the services of a confidential secretary whose duties include calendar, case, and office management.

Court Administration

The day-to-day administration of the court is the responsibility of the Chief Clerk and two Deputy Clerks, who report directly to the Presiding Justice. They ensure that the policies established by the Presiding Justice are carried out. They also coordinate procedures between the various offices of the court and respond to public inquiries via telephone or mail (including corresponding with incarcerated criminal

defendants).

The Executive Assistant to the Presiding Justice, as the court's chief personnel and fiscal officer, oversees preparation of the court's annual budget of approximately \$15,000,000, and all matters involving employee rights, benefits, and discipline.

Other Court Departments

The 52 attorneys of the court's **Law Department** are responsible for the drafting of a confidential report for each appeal that comes before the Appellate Division. The Law Department is administered by a Chief Court Attorney and a Deputy Chief Court Attorney. Many of the court's Law Secretaries were originally members of the pool of court attorneys.

Contributing to the court's final work product is the court's **Decision Department**, which is staffed by seven attorneys, five clerks and three typists. The attorneys of the Decision Department review all appeal and motion decisions as disinterested third parties, attempting to locate ambiguities, errors, and inconsistencies before their release to the public. Any problems are referred back to the Justices on the case.

Assisting the Justices in processing the court's huge caseload is the dedicated staff of the **General Clerk's Office**, who answer queries by the public concerning court rules, filing of papers, perfecting appeals, and other inquiries. Papers submitted for filing are reviewed by the General Clerk's office for compliance with statutes and rules and, if in order, are accepted for filing.

The **Data Entry Department** opens case records for all notices of appeal forwarded to this court by the various County and Court Clerks within the jurisdiction of the Second Department. The information stored includes basic data about the particular case, the parties and their attorneys. The department also reviews the Request for Appellate Division Intervention form and makes corrections as needed, to ensure that the information entered into our system is accurate.

The **Motion Department** is responsible for processing in excess of 12,000 motions per year. The motions range from routine requests by indigent criminal defendants for poor person relief and assignment of counsel, to complex requests for relief in the numerous types of civil appeals taken to the court.



Suffolk County Courthouse (c. 1896).
Courtesy Suffolk County Historical Society

The **Calendar Department** receives a work copy of all records and briefs filed, and keeps them separated according to the month and year the appeal was perfected. Appeals are generally calendared in the order in which they are perfected.

The court's staff of **Uniformed Court Officers** guarantees the smooth day-to-day operation of the court in a safe and secure environment. A professional **Library Staff** maintains and updates the court's ever expanding collection, which may be found throughout the courthouse and in the home chambers of nonresident Justices. Assisting the court in maintaining its highest standards of excellence is its **Word Processing Staff**.



Dutchess County Courthouse (c. 1896).
Courtesy Dutchess County Historical Society

The court also employs the services of a group of professionals in the **Computer Department** who attend to our state-of-the-art information system. That system is comprised of a main-frame computer and approximately 260 work stations and PC's, situated inside the courthouse, in the chambers of nonresident Justices and at various ancillary agencies. Our courthouse is the control center for a state-wide computer network.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF THE COURT



Courtroom at 45 Monroe Place.

Most attorneys who practice before the Second Department are familiar with the operation of the court's day calendars, on which the bulk of appeals resolved by the court appear. Four times a week, there is a calendar call at 10 a. m. in the court's wood-paneled courtroom. Each bench hears between 22 to 25 cases per day. When the calendar is called, the Justice Presiding allocates the amount of time allotted for oral argument, or marks the case submitted, based on the request of counsel. The attorneys then orally present their cases to the panel. Most such presentations are marked by exchanges and questions by the Justices, who often have inquiries based on their reading of the records and briefs.

After listening to oral argument, the Justices retire to the court's conference room to decide the cases on the day's calendar. Each Justice on the panel is assigned the task of leading the discussion in conference for a certain number of cases, and preparing a memorandum decision for those cases. Ultimately, the panel publishes a written decision that is the product of joint contribution, research, dissemination, review, editing, and an attempt at consensus. When complete consensus is lacking, one or more of the Justices will write a dissenting or concurring opinion. Cases that pose uncommonly vexing, complex, or divisive issues are discussed at weekly conference meetings attended by all twenty Justices. Attorney disciplinary matters are also addressed at these weekly meetings.

In addition to the usual day calendars (which, on occasion, may be heard in either Mineola, Central Islip, or White Plains), the Justices regularly sit to consider calendars of submitted cases, excessive sentence appeals and motions.

THE COURTHOUSE

The Second Department currently occupies a courthouse constructed in 1938 in the tranquil Brooklyn Heights historic district. The courthouse is of neo-classical design with Egyptian motifs and features many "art deco" characteristics. The facades are white marble; the window and door sashes are bronze. Most of the main rooms have highly decorative finishes including carved walnut paneling and stucco cornices. Some of the public passages have terrazzo floors, marble borders, and wainscots.

A CENTURY OF ADAPTATION AND GROWTH

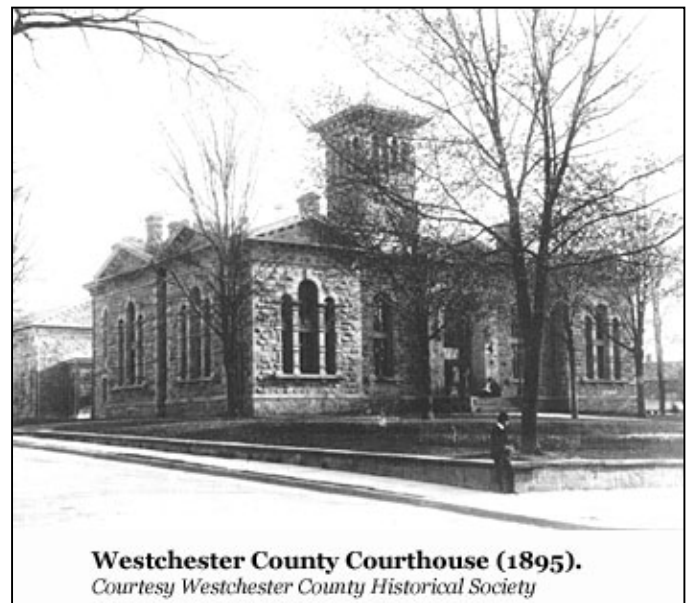
Since the creation of the court, the number of cases that it is required to decide has increasingly grown, along with the burgeoning population of the court's jurisdiction (which includes two of the fastest growing counties in the State, Orange and Suffolk). The major response to the court's increasing caseload has been more Justices and more sittings.

We have had our current complement of twenty Justices since January 1994. Increased judicial staffing allows the court to entertain a day calendar for oral argument four days a week and has resulted in greater productivity. Increased staffing also allows the expanded utilization of the court's submission and the excessive sentence calendars. Thus, in 1994, 5248 causes were decided by the court, as compared to 4248 in 1993, when the court had five fewer Justices than its current complement of twenty.



Rockland County Courthouse (1876).
Courtesy Rockland County Historical Society

In



Westchester County Courthouse (1895).
Courtesy Westchester County Historical Society

recent years, the court has had other responses to the caseload crisis. One of these is the **Civil Appeals Management Program**. Inaugurated in 1974, this program is designed to encourage appellate case settlement by requiring attorneys for litigants to appear before a Judicial Hearing Officer or referee, in an effort to settle the case and thereby avoid or curtail the costly process of pressing an appeal. Enough cases are amenable to this treatment to make the program worthwhile. Thus, in 1994, of 6179 cases that were conferenced, 1083 or 17.53% were settled.

In May 1990, the court computerized all its records. Known as the **Case Processing Information System**, and by its acronym **CPIS**, the computer database replaced the

decades-old practice of recording information on index cards at various locations throughout the courthouse. Currently, information concerning approximately 53,000 pending and decided cases has been entered into the system. Additionally, the court's word processing system has approximately 100,000 documents on line, along with eight years worth of documents on disk.

The courtwide computer system is also used for word processing by court staff and for computerized legal research with Westlaw or Lexis.

Ancillary Agencies

Although the Appellate Division is primarily a tribunal to decide causes, it also functions in ancillary capacities. The court is invested with the authority over attorney discipline and decides matters involving serious misconduct that have been referred to it by one of three **Grievance Committees** that operate in the Second Department. In 1994, the court disbarred fifty-four attorneys, suspended twenty-four more and censured nine.

The court administers the admission of attorneys to the bar, overseeing the process through the operation of its two **Committees on Character and Fitness**. Swearing in ceremonies for new attorneys are regularly conducted in the courtroom. In 1994, a total of 2394 individuals were admitted to the practice of law in the Second Department.

The Appellate Division also administers the **Law Guardian Program** under which attorneys are appointed to act on behalf of children in various legal contexts. The Law Guardian program provides substantial support services, including an extensive (and mandatory) training and educational program.

There is also an **Assigned Counsel Plan**, by which attorneys are designated to represent individuals in certain Family Court matters and defendants in criminal cases who cannot afford to hire attorneys. Each of the ten counties within the Second Department has its own assigned counsel plan which is administered in consultation with the Appellate Division. Various administrative functions of the plan were recently assumed by the City of New York.

The Appellate Division also oversees the **Mental Hygiene Legal Service**, an advocacy program whose attorneys represent the legal interests of the mentally and developmentally disabled in State operated or licensed facilities.



Nassau County Courthouse (1899).
Courtesy Nassau County Museum.



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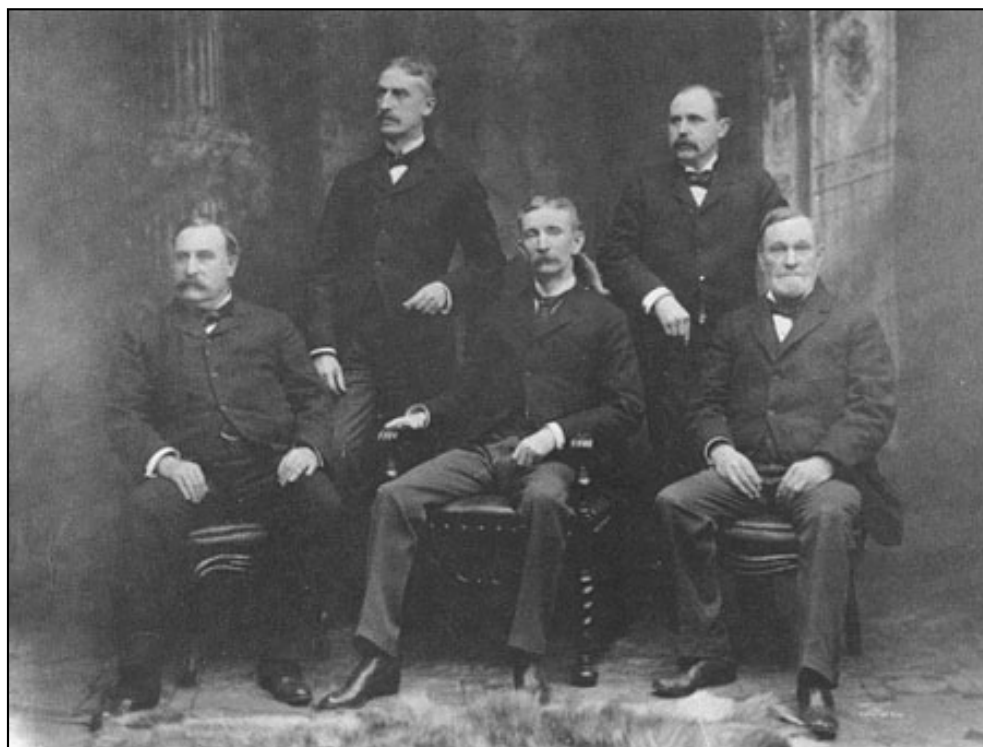
Orange County Courthouse (c. 1896).
Courtesy Orange County Historical Society



Putnam County Courthouse (1906).
Courtesy Putnam County Historian's Office



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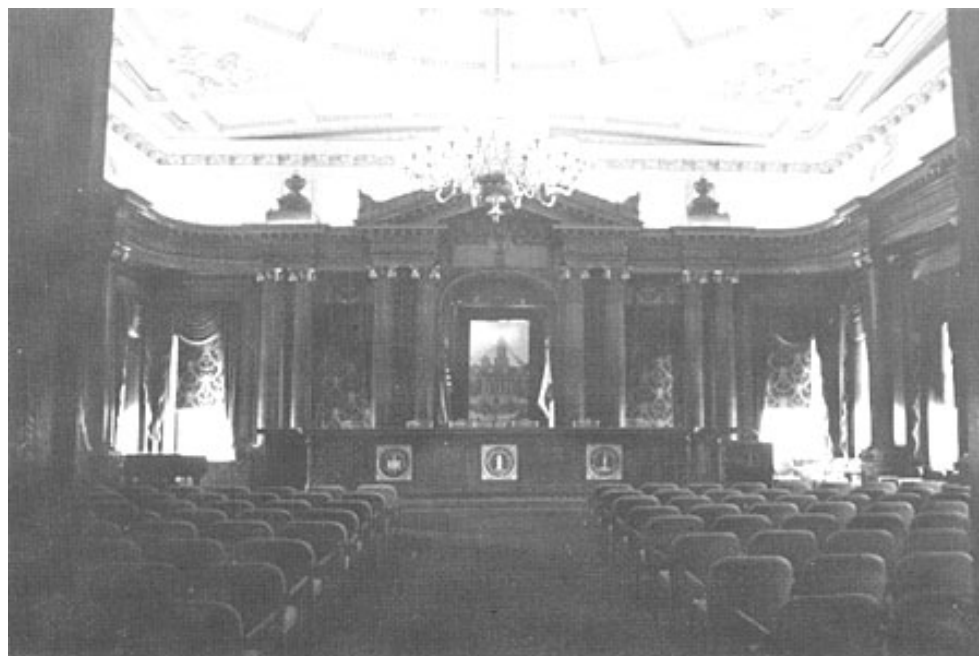


The Court in 1896

Front row: *Edgar M. Cullen, Charles F. Brown (Presiding Justice) and George B. Bradley*
Back row: *Willard Bartlett and Edward W. Hatch.*



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Original Courtroom in Brooklyn Borough Hall



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THE FOUR BAS-RELIEF MEDALLIONS ON THE FACADE OF THE COURTHOUSE AT 45 MONROE PLACE



Justice Governed by the Law

Justice holds the scales with her left hand; her right hand rests on a stack of books representing the knowledge of law.



Education and Faith

The winged world represents progress; the torch may represent enlightenment or faith; the book represents knowledge.



Moses

Moses holds tablets with the Roman numerals one through ten, symbolizing the Ten Commandments, one of the foundations of law.

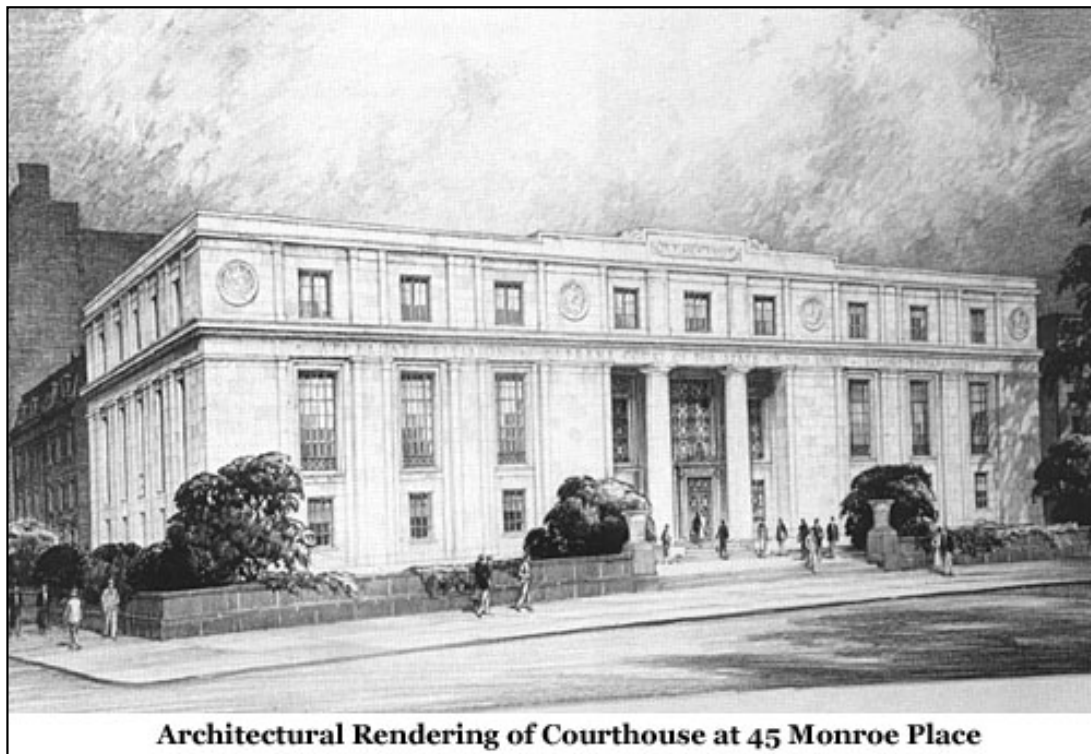


Thought and Unity

This allegorical figure, in a pensive position similar to Rodin's "Thinker," grasps a Roman fasces (bundle of sticks) with her left hand. The fasces is a symbol of unity.



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Architectural Rendering of Courthouse at 45 Monroe Place

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THE PRESIDING JUSTICE,

Guy James Mangano, was designated to serve as an Associate Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department, on January 22, 1979, and was appointed Presiding Justice on March 20, 1990. A graduate of St. John's University School of Law, Presiding Justice Mangano was a member of the New York State Assembly from 1958 to 1962. In 1962, he was elected to the New York State Senate, where he remained until 1965. He was appointed to the Family Court in 1965, serving there until 1968. He was elected to the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, in 1969 and served as the Administrative Judge in charge of Criminal Term from 1976 to 1978. Thereafter, he was an Associate Justice for the Appellate Term for the Second and Eleventh Judicial Districts until his appointment to the Appellate Division. Since 1990, he has been an adjunct professor of law at St. John's University School of Law.



Lawrence J. Bracken graduated from St. John's University in 1952 (magna cum laude) and Harvard Law School in 1957. From 1958 to 1964 and from 1969 to 1973, he was in the private practice of law. In 1964 he joined the staff of the Suffolk County District Attorney, where from 1965 to 1968 he was Chief of the Appeals Bureau and from 1968 to 1969 he was Chief of the Rackets Squad. He served as an instructor at the Suffolk County Police Academy from 1965 to 1969. From 1969 to 1973, he served as Executive Director of the Suffolk County Crime Control Council. He was elected to the Supreme Court in the Tenth Judicial District in 1974, where he served until his appointment to the Appellate Division in 1981. In 1984 he was awarded the degree of Master of Laws in Judicial Process from the University of Virginia School of Law. Since 1989 he has been Adjunct Professor of Law at the Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center at Touro College.

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Thomas R. Sullivan graduated from Villanova College in 1949 and Fordham University School of Law in 1952. He received an LL.M. (magna cum laude) from Brooklyn Law School in 1955. From 1956 to 1964 and from 1973 to 1975, he was Chief Assistant District Attorney in Richmond County. He was elected District Attorney of Richmond County in 1975 and re-elected in 1979. In 1982, he was elected to the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District and was appointed to the Appellate Division in 1986. Justice Sullivan is a veteran of World War II having served as a sergeant in the Combat Engineers assigned to the European Theatre of Operations. He has also served as President of the New York State District Attorneys Association and the New York City Association of Justices of the Supreme Court.



Vincent R. Ballella, Jr. graduated from Columbia College in 1948 and St. John's University School of Law in 1951. He served with the United States Army Counter-Intelligence Corps from 1951 to 1953. He was in general practice from 1953 to 1978. From 1959 to 1966 he was a councilman in the Town of North Hempstead and from 1967 to 1970, a member of the New York State Assembly. He served as Chairman of the New York State Lottery Commission from 1971 to 1975. From 1971 to 1978 he was a member of the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board and the Nassau County Planning Commission. In 1978 he was elected to the New York State Supreme Court for the Tenth Judicial District and was appointed to the Appellate Division in 1988.

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Albert M. Rosenblatt graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1957 and Harvard Law School in 1960. He served as the District Attorney for Dutchess County from 1969 until 1975. He was elected to the County Court, Dutchess County in 1976 and the Supreme Court, Ninth Judicial District, in 1982. He was the Chief Administrative Judge of the Courts of the State of New York from 1987 until his appointment to the Appellate Division, Second Department in 1989. Among his other posts, in 1974 Justice Rosenblatt served as President of the New York State District Attorneys Association and from 1969 to 1976 was Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Criminal Justice Section of the New York State Bar Association. From 1975 to 1987, he was a member of the Criminal Law Advisory Committee for the Office of Court Administration. At present he is a member of the Board of Editors of the New York State Bar Journal.



Sondra Miller is a graduate of Wellesley College and Harvard Law School, where she was in the first class to admit women. She was elected to the Westchester County Family Court in 1983 and to the Supreme Court, Ninth Judicial District in 1986. She was appointed to the Appellate Division in 1989. She presently serves as Co-Chair of the New York State Task Force on Family Violence; Chair of the Ninth Judicial District Committee to Promote Gender Fairness in the Courts; Commissioner of the Governor's Permanent Judicial Commission on Justice for Children; Commissioner for the Study of Youth Crime and Violence and Reform of the Juvenile Justice System; Member of the Board of Visitors, Pace University Law School; and Vice President of Judges and Lawyers Breast Cancer Alert (of which she was Founder and President). She is also a Founding Member of Blacks and Jews in Conversation and Member of the New York State Bar Association Committee on Courts and the Community.

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Cornelius J. O'Brien is a graduate of Fordham University (1954) and Fordham University School of Law (1959). Justice O'Brien served in the United States Army from 1954 to 1956. After several years in private practice and service with the Federal Government, he joined the staff of the Queens County District Attorney in 1967. Justice O'Brien was Chief of the Appeals Bureau from 1970 until 1974, and Executive Assistant District Attorney from 1974 until 1977. He was appointed to the Criminal Court in 1977, served as an Acting Supreme Court Justice beginning in 1982, elected to the Supreme Court for the Eleventh Judicial District in 1988 and appointed to the Appellate Division in 1990.



William C. Thompson was born in Brooklyn, New York. He graduated from Franklin K. Lane High School, Brooklyn College and Brooklyn Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1955 and specialized in criminal law. A veteran of World War II, he served as a sergeant in the 92nd Infantry Division in Italy, acquired three battle stars, a combat infantry badge and the purple heart. He was elected to the New York State Senate in 1965, and served until 1968. He became Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Child Care Needs, and sponsored over twenty-five bills that were signed into law. In 1969, he was elected to the New York City Council, where he served until 1973. Justice Thompson was elected to the Supreme Court, Second Judicial District, in 1974 and designated to serve in the Appellate Term in 1976. In 1980, he was appointed by Governor Carey to the Appellate Division, Second Department.

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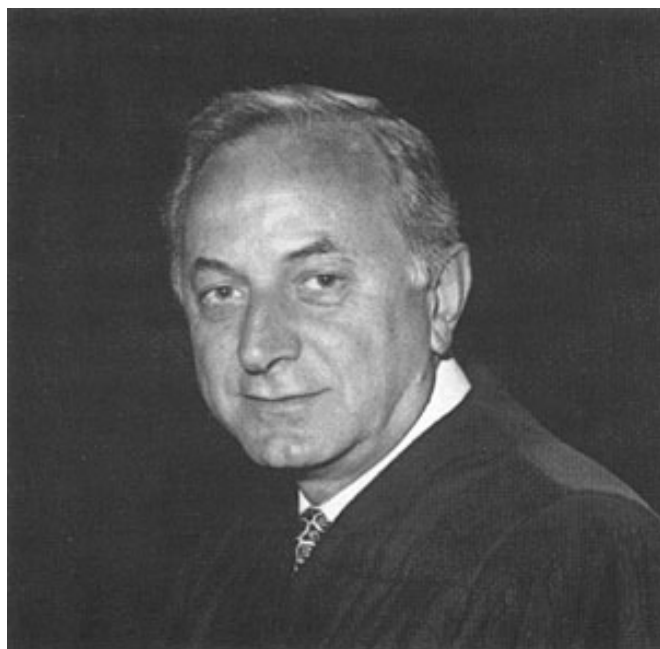
David S. Ritter graduated from Union College in 1956 and Cornell University Law School in 1959. He served with the United States Department of Justice, Criminal Division, from 1959 until 1962 as Special Assistant to the Attorney General. He was in private practice from 1962 until 1965. From 1965 until 1969, he was law secretary to Hon. Clare J. Hoyt. From 1970 until 1976 he worked in the Orange County District Attorney's Office and was District Attorney of Orange County from 1976 until 1980. He was elected to the County Court in 1980 and to the Supreme Court in 1985. He was the Administrative Judge of the Ninth Judicial District from 1988 until 1990, when he was appointed to the Appellate Division.



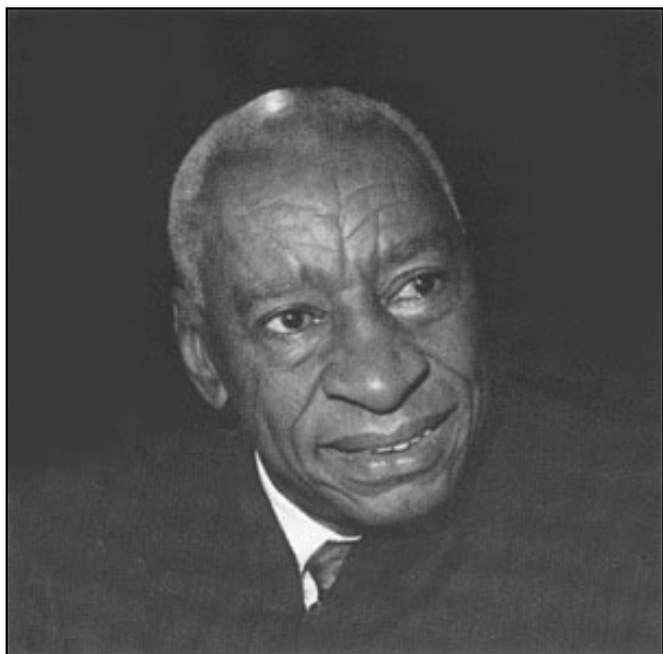
John Copertino graduated from City College of New York in 1950 and Fordham University School of Law in 1955. He served in the United States Army Counter-Intelligence Corps from 1951 until 1953. He was in private practice from 1955 until 1962 and from 1964 until 1967. From 1962 until 1964 and from 1967 until 1968, he was with the Suffolk County District Attorney's office where he served at various times as a trial assistant, Chief of the Indictments Bureau and Chief of the Appeals Bureau. He was a Suffolk County District Court Judge from 1969 until 1977, a County Court Judge from 1978 until 1987, and he was elected to the Supreme Court for the Tenth Judicial District in 1988. In 1991 he was appointed to the Appellate Division.

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Vincent Pizzuto is a graduate of CCNY (1943) and a magna cum laude graduate of St. John's University School of Law (1950). He served in the United States Army from 1943 until 1946. From 1950 until 1969, he was in general practice. From 1970 until 1973, he was law secretary to Hon. Jerome Steinberg of the Civil Court, from 1974 until 1977 he was law secretary to Kings County Surrogate Hon. Nathan R. Sobel, and from 1977 to 1979, he was law secretary to Kings County Surrogate Hon. Bernard M. Bloom. In 1980 he was elected to the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District. From 1980 until 1992 he was the Kings County Acting Surrogate. He was appointed to the Appellate Term in 1986 and to the Appellate Division in 1992.



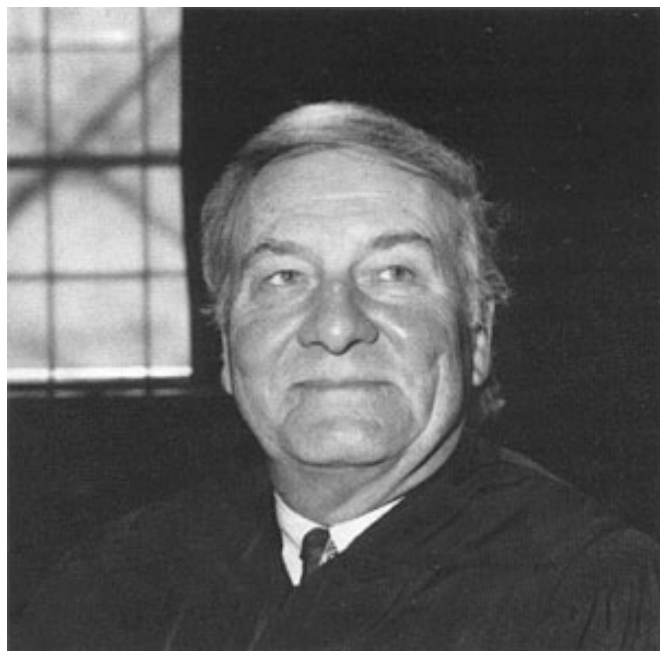
Fred T. Santucci graduated from New York Law School in 1957 and was in private practice until 1973. He was elected to the Civil Court in 1974, where he served until 1978. While on the Civil Court, Justice Santucci was Co-Chairman of the Civil Court Committee on Continuing Legal Education and Coordinator of the Housing Court. In 1979 he was elected to the Supreme Court for the Eleventh Judicial District. While on the Supreme Court, he was Presiding Justice of the Medical Malpractice Part. He was appointed to the Appellate Term in 1988 and to the Appellate Division in 1992.

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Daniel W. Joy graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1957. He was elected to the New York City Civil Court in 1983 and to the Supreme Court for the Eleventh Judicial District in 1985. He was appointed to the Appellate Term for the Second and Eleventh Judicial Districts in 1992 and was designated an Appellate Division Justice in 1993. Prior to his elevation to the bench, Justice Joy devoted 25 years of his professional life to the field of public housing and was, at one time, Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Rent and Housing Maintenance, in charge of both the Rent Control and Code Enforcement Divisions. He is a member of a number of Bar Associations and is Chairman of the Board of the Edwin Gould Foundation, which specializes in assisting mentally and emotionally disturbed children. He has lectured extensively at various colleges and law schools and has written a number of articles on housing.



Myriam J. Altman graduated from Barnard College in 1959 and New York University School of Law in 1963. She became a Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York in 1978 and was appointed an Acting Supreme Court Justice for the First Judicial District in 1979. In 1987 she was elected a Supreme Court Justice for the First Judicial District. In 1994, she began serving as a Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department. She has lectured extensively on a wide range of legal topics and has authored articles on commercial law and civil procedure. She is active in the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, and is a former member of the New York State Commission on Judicial Conduct.

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Edward J. Hart is a graduate of St. John's University, where he received both his undergraduate and his law degrees. He was elected to the Supreme Court for the Tenth Judicial District in 1991 and began serving as a Justice for the Appellate Division, Second Department in 1994. Prior to his elevation to the bench, Justice Hart engaged in the private practice of law for over 30 years. He was active in various professional organizations, and has been the President of the Nassau County Bar Association, and member of the House of Delegates of both the American Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association. He has written extensively on various aspects of civil law.



William D. Friedmann received his undergraduate degree from Hunter College and his law degree from New York University School of Law. He became a Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York in 1981 and a Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eleventh Judicial District in 1984. He commenced his tenure as a Justice for the Appellate Division, Second Department, in 1994. Prior to his elevation to the bench, Justice Friedmann served in several public positions, and was, at various times, the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection for the City of New York, Coordinator of the Mayor's Hazardous Matter Task Force for the City of New York and the New York City Emergency Energy Coordinator. He continues to be active in various charitable, educational, and human rights organizations. He was an Assistant District Attorney in the Queens County District Attorney's Office in the early 1960's.

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Gabriel M. Krausman is a graduate of New York Law School, where he was a member of Law Review and first in his graduating class. He attended Brooklyn College and is an honors graduate of New York University. He became a Judge of the Civil Court of the City of New York in 1980 and was elevated to the Supreme Court bench for the Second Judicial District in 1983. He has served as a Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Department since 1994. Justice Krausman is a veteran of the Korean War.



Gloria Goldstein graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1956, where she was editor of the Law Review and where she received the highest scholastic average in the graduating class. She served as a Judge of the Civil Court for the City of New York from 1979 until 1980 and an Acting Judge of the Criminal Court for the City of New York from 1980 until 1981. She was an acting Supreme Court Justice for the Second Judicial District from 1981 until 1992, at which time she was elected to the Supreme Court for the Second Judicial District. She has served as a Justice for the Appellate Division, Second Department since 1994.



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Anita R. Florio received her undergraduate degree from Manhattanville College in 1958, her J.D. from Fordham University School of Law in 1963, and her LL.M. from New York University School of Law in 1966. From 1969 through 1970, she served as an Assistant District Attorney in Bronx County and also served as a New York Deputy Secretary of State from 1975 through 1977. She was appointed a Judge of the Criminal Court of the City of New York in 1977 and designated as Acting Justice of the Supreme Court, Twelfth Judicial District, in 1981. She was elected to the Supreme Court for the Twelfth Judicial District in 1984 and has served as a Justice of the Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department, since 1994. She has served as the President of the Bronx County Bar Association, the Metropolitan Women's Bar Association, and the New York State Association of Women Judges, Inc.



CONCLUSION

We celebrate our first centennial and approach the 21st century with many of the same hopes and aspirations that were held in 1896: An optimistic outlook that our citizens will continue to have recourse to an appellate tribunal that is firmly grounded in traditions of justice and equity and in an abiding faith in the pre-eminence of the rule of law. Our hopes are buoyed by the experience of the last one hundred years, in which countless thousands of people, rich and poor, have had their disputes resolved, not by bloodshed or violence, but under our open portals, in a setting designed to promote tranquility, justice, and fairness.

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"Appellate Division, Second Department, 100th Anniversary "



Appellate Division, Second Department — Spring, 1994

Front Row, Left to Right: Albert M. Rosenblatt, Thomas R. Sullivan, William C. Thompson, Presiding Justice Guy James Mangano, Lawrence J. Bracken, Vincent R. Balletta, Jr., Sondra Miller.

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