Dear Alumni and Friends,

Though, as I type this message, the leaves on the trees are still bright orange and yellow and red, the transition from summer to winter is nearly complete. Frequently, folks speak of fall as a transition season as I just have. They speak of spring in the same fashion. In doing so they are suggesting, implicitly at least, that summer and winter are those times on the calendar that are our destinations. But why don’t we think of summer as the transition from spring to fall, and winter as the transition from fall to spring? Perhaps the answer is simply that fall and spring have characteristics of both summer and winter, whereas summer and winter seem uncompromisingly without duality.

You might ask why I should puzzle over this when there are certainly more important tasks to complete and challenges to confront, such as faculty to hire, students to recruit, budgets to balance and lessons in Evidence (by this teacher) to be taught. Even more, why should I be saying these things in print in our Law School magazine? At the very least, why should I be expecting you to read beyond the first few sentences? What is the relevance?

This is like proof at trial, where an initial bit of evidence needs to be connected to a material proposition, but the connection has yet to be established. Other evidence is needed to establish the existence of that connection. I explain this to my students as an example of conditional relevancy. The relevancy of the first item of evidence is conditioned upon further proof. So it is time for some connecting up!

I always think of law school as spring in the calendar of life for a lawyer. It is a transition from winter, the non-lawyer years. It is a transition that unalterably changes one’s way of looking at problems. It is a transition to summer — the years of lawyering — the destination.

But, unlike the seasons of the calendar in the natural world, the seasons in the calendar of life for a lawyer are not equal in length. Of particular note is that the spring (law school) is quite short in comparison to the summer (practice) — often 10 to 15 times shorter.

This brings me to the point. So many learning opportunities are packed into such a short period of time. You might take a look at pages 2 to 5 that follow in this magazine. They display the rich and varied schedule of speakers, conferences, panels and presentations of various sorts that are available to our students. These opportunities enrich the many layers of learning derived from the course work and co-curricular activities that serve as a daily menu for our students. But there really is too much for any one person to fully enjoy. Three years is just not enough to take advantage of it all.

I can argue the case that law school ought to be longer so that the learning opportunities can be more fully realized; I will acknowledge, however, that the opportunity cost and out-of-pocket cost of lengthening the law school experience would be considerable. It is not going to happen. And that is probably just fine. Certainly law students think that three years is quite long enough, though as they approach graduation they often say, “It has gone so quickly!”

So, this is my final point. If you think three years was not enough, if law school went too fast for you, if you would like to experience springtime again, then please return to your campus. A current schedule of programs can always be found at the law school Web site (law.slu.edu). And you are welcome to sit in on a class of your choice.

You are always welcome at your law school — anytime. Thanks for your support.

Sincerely yours,

Jeffrey E. Lewis
Dean and Professor of Law
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Law School Recent Events

Tuesday, Nov. 25
Information Session for Part-Time Evening Program Held at School
The School of Law hosted an information session for the part-time evening program. The next opportunity to find out more information about our day and evening programs will be Jan. 10, 2004 from noon to 3 p.m. Call 314-977-2800 or e-mail admissions@law.slu.edu to register or receive more information.

Tuesday, Nov. 18
School Hosted Forum on Reclaiming Privacy and Security in an Age of Terror
Saint Louis University, The Public Policy Research Center, the Missouri Historical Society and FOCUS St. Louis, partnered together to offer a series of community dialogues dedicated to improving the city of St. Louis and the region. The “Discover St. Louis: Seven Key Issues” series features nationally acclaimed speakers from a variety of disciplines.

On Tuesday, November 18, the issue was security and the lecture topic was “The Surveillance Society: Reclaiming Privacy and Security in an Age of Terror.”

Dr. Jeffrey Rosen, legal affairs editor of The New Republic, law professor at George Washington University and author of The Unwanted Gaze: The Destruction of Privacy in America, explored the legal, technological and cultural implications of becoming a surveillance society.

Joining Rosen for a panel response were (l to r):

Eric Wiland, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Philosophy, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Thaddeus Metz, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Philosophy, University of Missouri-St. Louis
Jeffrey Rosen, Legal Affairs Editor, The New Republic; Professor, George Washington University
James F. Gilsinan, Ph.D., Dean of the College of Public Service, Saint Louis University
Timothy Lomperis, Ph.D., Chair of the Department of Political Science, Saint Louis University
Roger Goldman, Professor, Saint Louis University School of Law

Tuesday, Nov. 11
Women Law Students’ Association Hosted Judges Reception
The Women Law Students’ Association hosted its annual Judges Reception at the Saint Louis University Museum of Art. Many joined WLSA in honoring local female justices who were recently appointed or promoted to the judiciary.

Friday, Nov. 7
Centers for Health Law Studies and International and Comparative Law Hosted Panel on Comparative Health Law Scholarship
The Centers co-sponsored a panel discussion, “The Perils of Comparative Health Law Scholarship and How to Elude Them.” The discussion focused on special issues scholars face when conducting international comparative health law research.

Panelists included:

Professors Jesse Goldner, Sidney Watson and Nicolas Terry and Visiting Professor Dierdre Madden and Visiting Scholar Elena Vasileva

Professor Robert Leflar from the University of Arkansas School of Law served as moderator.

Thursday, Nov. 6
William Sage Served as Distinguished Speaker
Professor William Sage, a Professor of Law at Columbia University School of Law, visited Saint Louis University School of Law as part of the Center for Health Law Studies’ Distinguished Speaker Program.

Sage received his A.B. at Harvard in 1982 and, in 1988, received a M.D. and J.D. from Stanford University, where he served as the notes editor for the Stanford Law Review. He applied his medical training as an Associate at O’Melveny & Myers in Los Angeles from 1990-95. While there, he worked on President Clinton’s Task Force on Health Care Reform. Dr. Sage joined the Columbia Law faculty in 1995 and teaches health law, regulatory theory, antitrust and professional responsibility. He has published a wide range of articles, including HIPAA disclosure rules, health care economics, antitrust, effects of attorneys on the health care system, health care quality, managed care and the role of physicians as advocates.

Tuesday, Nov. 4
Judge Mooney Served as Jurist-in-Residence
Judge Lawrence E. Mooney, ’74, Missouri Court of Appeals, Eastern District, visited the School as a Jurist-in-Residence.

Judge Mooney was appointed by Governor Mel Carnahan to a term beginning August 14, 1998, and was retained by the voters on November 7, 2000. He served as Chief Judge from July 1, 2002, through June 30, 2003.

Wednesday, Oct. 29
Association of Trial Lawyers of America Started Student Chapter at the School of Law
The Association of Trial Lawyers of America (ATLA) recently started a student chapter at the School of Law. The organization matches students with litigation opportunities in the local community, and offers free seminars presented throughout the country by trial attorneys, scholarship opportunities, trial competitions and more.

Wednesday, Oct. 29
Visiting Scholar Discussed Space Law

Wednesday, Oct. 22 & 29
Two-Part Workshop Was Offered for Bar Preparation
A two-part workshop, “Everything You Need to Know to Take the Bar,” was offered to third year students by the Office of Academic Support and the Career Services Office.

Some of the topics and speakers included:

The Basics of the Bar Exam, with Kellie Early, Director of Admissions, the Missouri Bar

Introduction to the MPT, with Professors Debora Wagner and John Ammann

How to Survive the Multistate Portion, with Randy Matthews, Midwest Regional Director for BarBri

Learning to Write for the Bar’s Essay Portion
(including a simulation) Mike Sims, Southern Regional Director, BarBri

How to Prepare for the Bar, Deans Dana Underwood and Mary Pat McInnis, and Director of Academic Support, Joyce Herleth

Thursday, Oct. 23
University College Cork-Ireland Professor Gave Talk on Assisted Reproduction and Genetics
Professor Dierdre Madden, a visiting professor from the University College Cork, Ireland, gave a talk, “Assisted Reproduction and Genetics: A European Perspective,” in Queen’s Daughter’s Hall.

This semester, Professor Madden is teaching a
course on Comparative Legal Issues in Assisted Reproduction and Genetics. Her research interests include Medical Law — Human Assisted Reproduction, in particular. She was appointed by the Minister for Health and Children to the Commission on Assisted Human Reproduction in 2000, and is a member of the Assisted Conception Sub-Committee of the Institute of Obstetricians and Gynecologists of Ireland. Professor Madden is widely published, and many of her articles and book chapters focus on legal issues in assisted human reproduction and other medico-legal issues.

Monday, Oct. 20
“Senior Law Day” Held at School of Law
The School of Law, along with the Elder Law Committee of the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis, sponsored a public education event geared toward senior citizens. The event, “Senior Law Day,” was open to the public, and focused on prescription drug benefits, medical records privacy, financial exploitation and Medicaid planning for long-term care.

Wednesday, Oct. 15
Nationally Recognized Employment Discrimination Expert Spoke on Employment Law
Mary Anne Sedey, ’75, partner at Sedey and Ray, discussed “Issues in Employment Law: Representing the Individual Employee.”

Sedey is a nationally known employment discrimination expert who in her career has participated in the recent $47 million settlement of a sex discrimination case against Rent-A-Center, won a $4.9 million race discrimination suit against the National Employment Lawyers Association.

Thursday, Oct. 16
Deputy Administrator and Chief Operating Officer, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Served as Health Law Distinguished Speaker
Leslie Norwalk, who is the Deputy Administrator and Chief Operating Officer at the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, visited the School as part of the Center for Health Law Studies’ Distinguished Speaker Program.

Norwalk manages the operations of Medicare, Medicaid, Child Health Insurance Programs, the certification of health care facilities and advises the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator on a wide range of issues. She also directs government initiatives such as Stark physician referral regulations, HIPAA and EMTALA, and is co-chair for the Diversity Open Door Forum, the Pharmacy and Device Open Door Forum and the Physician Open Door Forum. Norwalk received her J.D. from George Mason University School of Law, where she was an editor of the George Mason Law Review and a Dean’s Scholar.

Tuesday, Oct. 14
Women Law Students’ Association Held Mentor Program
Each year, the Women Lawyers’ Association of Metropolitan St. Louis coordinates a mentor/mentee program wherein all first, second and third year law students are given the opportunity to be paired with a practicing attorney (mentor) who is a member of the Women Lawyers’ Association. This year’s reception was held at the offices of Bryan Cave LLP.

Saturday, Oct. 11
Public Interest Law Group Ambulance Chase 5K Run/1 Mile Walk/Pet Stroll
All funds raised at this event help to support the Public Interest Law Group fellowship stipends for students pursuing public interest work during the summer.

Friday, Oct. 10-Sunday, Oct. 12
Reunion 2003 Held
This year’s reunion weekend was full of surprises, shared memories and good times. For those who graduated from the School of Law in a year that ends in a three or an eight, this was your year! Held on Friday, October 10, through Sunday, October 12, this year’s reunion offered some unique bonuses, including celebration events held in the newly renovated Busch Student Center. The 2003 reunion goers were among the first to experience the Center’s unveiling.

Friday, Oct. 10
Annual Health Law Scholars Workshop Held at School
The annual Health Law Scholars Workshop is a collegial forum in which faculty new to health law and bioethics scholarship present works-in-progress and receive in-depth advice and critiques from experienced scholars and teachers. It was sponsored by Saint Louis University Center for Health Law Studies and the American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics. The Workshop was designed to encourage health and bioethics scholarship, foster the professional development of emerging scholars and further a sense of community among health law academics.

Thursday, Oct. 9
John Hellow Served as Distinguished Speaker
The Center for Health Law Studies’ Distinguished Speaker Program welcomed John Hellow, ’82, to Saint Louis University School of Law.

A partner at the law firm of Hooper, Lundy and Bookman, Hellow specializes in health law and health care reimbursement. Since 1982, Hellow has practiced in general regulatory health law issues such as Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and health care provider defense. He also advises clients on cutting-edge issues such as HIPAA compliance, disclosure and confidentiality of medical records. He received his Masters in Health Care Administration from Saint Louis University in 1981, and his J.D. (cum laude) from Saint Louis University in 1982. Hellow was the editor of the Saint Louis University Health Law Review, and note and comment editor of the Saint Louis University Law Review during 1980-1981.

Monday, Oct. 6
Public Interest Law Week Began with Discussion of Presidential Appointments to the Federal Judiciary
Students interested in learning more about public interest law had the perfect opportunity during a week of events, speakers and activities sponsored by the Public Interest Law Group and the Career Services Office. The week began with “First Monday,” which has become an annual event held on the day of the opening session of the U.S. Supreme Court. “First Monday” gives students an opportunity to hear from leaders and practitioners in the field of public interest who provide unique perspectives on critical social and civil justice issues in the public eye.

This year’s “First Monday” discussion, “A Threat to Justice? A Fury in the Federal Courts,” addressed the process of presidential appointments to the federal judiciary and asked, is there a risk of ideological domination over the federal court system? If so, such control over the courts could create an atmosphere facilitating the reversal of progress in the areas of reproductive choice, civil rights enforcement, privacy protection, environmental protection, worker safety and health regulations, policies that promote the separation of church and state and many more.

Friday, Oct. 3
Public Law Review Sponsored Symposium on Domestic Violence and the Law
The Saint Louis University Public Law Review sponsored the day-long symposium, “Domestic Violence: Law, Theory, Policy and Practice,” at the School of Law.

In an effort to better educate lawyers and law students on the far-reaching effects of domestic violence on all areas of the law, preeminent scholars in domestic violence from across the nation were brought together to discuss the impact of this national epidemic. Nationally renowned scholars in the field of domestic violence, politicians and policy makers, discussed how to put an end to this problem, and practitioners discussed the impact of domestic violence on the practice of law. These scholars will have their works published alongside student written works to constitute the first Public Law Review issue of 2004.
The scholars included:

**Professor Beverly Balos**, University of Minnesota  
**Professor Mary Beck**, University of Missouri-Columbia  
**Ms. Colleen Coble**, Executive Director, Missouri Coalition Against Domestic Violence  
**Professor Leigh Goodmark**, University of Baltimore  
**Professor Zelda Harris**, University of Arizona  
**Professor Quince Hopkins**, Washington & Lee University  
**Professor Kit Kinports**, University of Illinois  
**Professor Catherine Klein**, Catholic University of America  
**Professor Melanie Randall**, University of Western Ontario

For information on how to receive a copy of this forthcoming issue, please visit the [Saint Louis University Public Law Review web page](http://law.slu.edu/journals/plr.html).

**Thursday, Oct. 2**  
**Law School Alumnus and Bryan Cave Partner Gave Talk on Ethical Considerations and the Law**  
**Dennis Donnelly, ’66**, a partner with Bryan Cave LLP who specializes in Employment Law, spoke about the ethical obligations of a lawyer. His talk, “The Moral Arena of a Corporate Lawyer: Ethical Considerations and the Law in a Personal Faith Perspective,” was part of the University’s Ethics Across the Curriculum “Moral Vision” series.

**Saint Louis University Director of Compliance Spoke on Title IX and Intercollegiate Athletics**  
**Janet Oberle**, Director of Compliance for the Saint Louis University Athletic Department, former assistant soccer coach at the University and soccer player at Illinois, spoke on the effects of Title IX on intercollegiate athletics and other NCAA compliance issues.

**Tuesday, Sept. 23**  
**Law Professor and Human Rights Advocate Delivered Talk on Challenges of 21st Century**  
**The Honorable Irwin Cotler**, member of the Canadian Parliament, a law professor at McGill University and a long-time advocate in the international struggle against racism and discrimination, delivered a talk on “Human Rights Challenges of the 21st Century.”

**Professor Coller has been at the forefront of the international struggle against apartheid and has worked to develop legal remedies against racism. An internationally renowned human rights lawyer, Coller served as counsel to former prisoners of conscience, Andrei Sakharov, Nelson Mandela, Jacobo Timmerman and Muchtar Pakpahan. Currently, he is a leader in the international effort to respond to the rise of global anti-Semitism. He is chair of InterAmicus, the International Human Rights Advocacy Centre based at McGill Law School, and co-chair of the Canadian Helsinki Watch Group.**

Cotler admits that it is difficult to rank human suffering and wishes to suggest to people that “the problem is not which cause of human rights we are serving, but whether we are serving the cause of human rights at all; not which victim we are defending, but whether we are indifferent to the plight of the victim, whoever he or she may be; not whether a claim is being asserted by a particular minority — be they Blacks or Asians or Aboriginals — but why must that minority always be standing alone?” He seeks to find out “why is it their ‘problem,’ and not our responsibility?”

This event was sponsored by Saint Louis University School of Law and the Jewish Community Relations Council.

**Saturday, Sept. 20**  
**School of Law Students Offered Assistance at Stand Down for Homeless Veterans**  
A total of 45 School of Law students interviewed 150 homeless veterans about their legal needs, and spent some time with these men and women who have given so much for our country. Faculty members who also offered their assistance included **Professor Debra Wagner**, a liaison with the veterans groups and general organizer of the legal portion of the Stand Down, **Professor Susan McGraugh**, who trained and supervised the students and **Professor Mark McKenna**, who interviewed many veterans. The volunteers then headed to the City Court the following Thursday to resolve about 100 of these cases.

**Friday, Sept. 19**  
**Conference on Workers’ Compensation**  
The Wefel Center for Employment Law co-sponsored, with the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis Workers’ Compensation Committee, a half-day conference on “Just When You Thought You Knew Everything Regarding Worker’s Compensation... THEY CHANGED THE LAW.”

**Thursday, Sept. 18**  
**Recent Developments in EC Taxation Discussed at Center for International and Comparative Law’s First Speaker Series of the Semester**  
The Center for International and Comparative Law began the first of this semester’s Speaker Series with **Professor Dr. Roman Seer**, Professor of taxation and Director of the Master’s Program in taxation law and economics at Ruhr Universität in Bochum, Germany. His talk was titled, “Recent Developments in EC Taxation.”

**Among his many publications, Professor Seer is a co-author of the leading German tax treatise. He serves as a bar examiner for the First State Examination for the appellate courts in Hamm and Düsseldorf, Germany, and is the scientific adviser for the German Society of Tax Law Group. In addition to his talk at the Speaker Series, he joined the School of Law as a visiting professor and taught a Comparative European Tax Issues seminar.**

**Friday, Sept. 12**  
**School of Law Team Collected Record-Setting Donation for Light the Night Walk for Leukemia**  
The Public Service Committee sponsored a law school team to walk in the “Light The Night Walk,” the Leukemia and Lymphoma Society’s annual nationwide evening walk where illuminated balloons are carried to celebrate and commemorate lives touched by cancer. The law school team collected $2,533, up from $750 last year. The walk’s total this year greatly increased over last year’s $223,000, for a total of $290,000.

**Wednesday, Sept. 10**  
**National Labor Relations Board Regional Director Spoke on Recent Developments at the NLRB**  
**Ralph R. Tremain**, the Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, discussed “Recent Developments at the NLRB.”

**Sunday, Sept. 7**  
**Millstone Lecture Featured Acclaimed Journalist, Attorney and Legal Analyst, Jeffrey Toobin**  
The School of Law welcomed **Jeffrey Toobin**, staff writer for the *New Yorker* and legal analyst for CNN, as this year’s James C. Millstone lecturer. The lecture was held earlier than anticipated, partly due to the overwhelming success of last year’s lecture, which featured **John Biggs**, former chairman and CEO of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association - College Equities Fund.

On Monday, September 8, Toobin took questions from the audience as part of a discussion focusing on the role of the media in the war in Iraq. Julius Hunter, vice-president for Community Relations, served as moderator. Serving on a panel were Jon Sawyer, Washington Bureau Chief for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Ron Harris, an embedded reporter and Andrew Cutraro, an embedded photographer, both from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Thursday, Aug. 21
Leading Trauma Surgeon and President of International Society for Telemedicine Visited School
Professor Dr. Michael Nerlich, head of the Department of Trauma at the University of Regensburg Academic Medical Center and full professor of trauma, visited Professor Nicolas Terry’s Health Care Quality class.

In addition to earning several awards in trauma surgery and emergency medicine, Dr. Nerlich has also been a principal investigator in many European and national research programs dealing with the field of health care telematics. As such, he has published over 160 research articles and book chapters pertaining to this field, and is a founding member of the German Health Telematics Association. He currently serves as president of the International Society for Telemedicine and has been elected dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Regensburg.
It’s 4 p.m. on a Wednesday, and the legal offices at 321 N. Spring Avenue, though always busy, are beginning to pulsate with energy. A large group files into the conference room, bringing with them the potent aroma of coffee and a trail of legal pads. A tall, distinguished looking man stops to ask a colleague about a recent court ruling, and the door closes. “Let’s begin,” a deep voice calls from the front.

The voice belongs to John Ammann, ’84, whose seat at the front of the table is a crowded one. He is surrounded by people — and paper. To his right sits a bloated file folder, pink receipts, stapled papers and post-its dangling off the edges, and to his left sits a black leather calendar, full of court dates, client meetings and various community projects. And then, of course, there are his colleagues, who, with pens poised and schedules open, are ready to discuss current, as well as upcoming, projects. “Ray, are you free on the 25th at 9:30?” Ammann asks, looking at a spectacled young man with one eye and the book in front of him with the other. “I’ve got a client coming in at that time,” says Ray.

“There’s a paternity docket on the 12th of November,” Ammann continues. “Who’s available?” “We have depositions the next day, so I don’t think it would work for me,” Ray replies. “I have a settlement conference at 1:00,” says a brown-haired man in his late 20s, while quickly flipping through his own calendar. “What about you, Stacy…”

While the above scene isn’t unlike most law firm meetings, there is one big exception — this particular group of professionals hasn’t even graduated from law school. They are, in most every sense of the word, working together as any group of attorneys would. They meet with clients, research cases, file petitions and try cases in front of judges, but they do it under the supervision of clinical faculty or, in many cases, attorney supervisors from various state and government agencies. They are enrolled in the Legal Clinics at Saint Louis University School of Law, where they are being prepared for that day, in the near future, when they will be doing all this on their own.

Now…and Then

It’s hard to imagine, but the conference room where Ammann and his students hold their weekly meetings is relatively new. And the faculty offices, student workrooms, interview rooms and computers are also new. In fact, so is the building where the Legal Clinics make their home. In the spring of 2002, the Legal Clinics moved from a small space in Queen’s Daughters Hall to a large, free-standing office on Spring Avenue. It’s all part of the on-going growth of the programs, the faculty and the experiential learning opportunities set forth by Dean Jeffrey E. Lewis. “With the crucial help of University president, Father Biondi, we were able to give our Legal Clinics a physical space with more prominence that looks, feels and works like a law office,” said Lewis.

Lewis knows that the growth of the Legal Clinics is important to the continued development of the law school curriculum, and he’s pleased to be able to provide expanded, practical skills offerings for students who attend the School. “With the simulation courses that have been added to the curriculum, along with the variety of in-house and externship opportunities available through our Legal Clinics, our students are provided a firm grounding in substantive law,” he said.

And while the School of Law has always provided a firm grounding in the law, it didn’t always provide clinical opportunities for students. Not more than 30 years ago, a field-based approach to law was only just beginning to become a burgeoning concept. And Saint Louis University School of Law was among the few law schools at the time to adopt this practice. Those who pioneered the clinical program helped, in a very real way, to put clinical education on the map of modern American legal education.

The Pioneers

The year is 1973. Jesse Goldner, a young law professor fresh out of Harvard, is sitting at a cafeteria down the street from Saint Louis University School of Law, surrounded by memos, files and a tentative syllabus. With him is David Lander, a Legal Services lawyer, who, along with his breakfast partner, is about to head up a nascent clinical law
program at Saint Louis University. “I think it’s ready to go,” nods Lander, as he hands a stapled set of papers to his colleague. With the packet resting neatly in front of him, Goldner takes one final glance at the material, and stands to leave. “Now all we have to do is show it to the faculty,” he says.

The stapled set of papers to which Goldner and Lander were referring served as the first documentation of the proposed scope and execution of the School’s inaugural clinical program, Lawyering Process, which would be implemented later that year. Because clinical programs were practically unheard of at the time, Goldner and Lander had to sell the idea to faculty members who may have been unsure about the program’s value. And it wasn’t difficult to understand why people might raise an eyebrow at the idea. According to Goldner, one of the few schools at that time that did much in the way of clinical programs was Harvard University. In 1969, a group sponsored by the Ford Foundation — the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility (CLEPR) — helped to provide funding for new clinical programs and worked to foster a method of training law students in a way not unlike the training of doctors. CLEPR advocated actual field study, which would serve to augment traditional classroom learning, thus enhancing the level of preparedness upon entering the legal world. Goldner had the distinct advantage of being trained by the late Gary Bellow, who is viewed as one of the true pioneers of clinical education. With some help from CLEPR, Bellow developed Harvard’s clinical program in 1972, which soon became a model for many of the law school clinics that followed. When Goldner and Lander were recruited by Dean Richard J. Childress to start a similar program at Saint Louis University School of Law, they borrowed much from the CLEPR model while designing a unique program that fused education with service to the community. Their design not only bridged the gap between theory and practice, it ultimately changed the way students came to understand the processes of law.

“In our clinic, we didn’t intend just to acquaint students with what they might otherwise learn during their first few months of practice,” said Goldner. “Nothing like the proverbial, ‘show them where the courtroom is.’ We wanted to instill in students a self-critical, reflective approach to whatever they might do as attorneys, help them understand the processes by which attorneys perform lawyering skills and develop a set of criteria by which to evaluate their own performance.”

This new approach to legal education was designed to complement other law school courses by offering students the opportunity to represent real clients. In a memo to the faculty in 1973, Goldner and Lander stated:

“**We wanted to instill in students a self-critical, reflective approach to whatever they might do as attorneys, help them understand the processes by which attorneys perform lawyering skills and develop a set of criteria by which to evaluate their own performance.**” — Professor Jesse Goldner

that the type of systematic self-criticism developed through the clinical program could “rarely, if ever, be acquired once a student has entered into the day-to-day pressures of regular practice. A broad, thorough and ample law school course may provide the sole opportunity to engender this approach to the practice of law.”

Goldner and Lander accepted a full range of cases from individuals who qualified for legal services assistance, thereby offering students a diverse and, quite often, non-traditional base from which to learn. This meant that students had opportunities to practice a variety of legal tasks, which might have included working with patients at Malcolm Bliss Mental Health Center, a psychiatric acute care facility, and the handling of landlord-tenant cases, contested and non-contested divorces and other civil law matters. “Whether it was a landlord-tenant case where the stakes were high that a person could lose their home or a schizophrenic client at Malcolm Bliss, our students were dealing with people and cases they had never dealt with before in their lives, and maybe never would again,” said Goldner.

Harry B. Wilson, ’74, a partner at Husch & Eppenberger, LLC, was a clinical student during his final year of law school, and worked with indigent clients who were in the process of commitment, or were already committed to a mental health institution. For Wilson, those days were valuable because they afforded him an opportunity that was, as he said, “the closest thing to actual trial experience there was.” Though he is now in private practice, he remembered well the breadth of his clinical work, which allowed him to have direct, one-on-one interaction with a diverse clientele. As more and more students were becoming exposed to this new arm of legal education, a need for additional programs became evident.

During the same year students like Wilson were learning about civil law in Jesse Goldner and David Lander’s clinic, other students were studying employment discrimination law in an entirely different kind of clinic. In 1973, Professor Roger Goldman and law student Jim Birnbaum, ’75, applied for and received a grant from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission designed to fund a new clinic at the School where students could learn more about this growing avenue of law. The EEOC clinic took shape in August of 1973 with Ray Terry, the EEOC Clinic’s first-year director, at the helm. Along with assistance from Goldman, Terry helped to start a program that turned out some notable figures in employment discrimination law.

A long-time employee of the EEOC and eventually its deputy general counsel, Terry still remembers the caliber of attorneys who came out of the clinic. “Our graduates have made significant differences in the lives of so many people — particularly in the field of employment discrimination law,” he said. “Places where our graduates live and work are undoubtedly better because of the contributions they have made, and continue to make.”
One of the earliest graduates of the EEOC Clinic, The Honorable Lisa Van Amburg, '75, has proven Terry’s words to be true. After graduating from law school, Van Amburg, along with several of her classmates, went on to become a co-founder of the first all-female law firm in St. Louis. She then spent much of her career as a well-regarded plaintiff’s lawyer, where her work on employment cases won her national recognition. And, quite remarkably, Van Amburg cites her clinical experience as one of the driving forces behind her desire to pursue the kind of work that ultimately impacted so many lives — including her own.

“When the EEOC Clinic got started, there was a critical mass of law students at the School who were genuinely interested in advancing the cause of women and minorities in the workplace,” recalled Van Amburg. “The clinic taught us not only substantive law, but also litigation practice and, as a consequence, our first legal work out of law school was in the federal courtroom on behalf of women and minorities who had been discriminated against. I feel very fortunate to have had this valuable clinical experience, which, for the times, was quite rare. I feel grateful to have had a ‘jump start’ in my career as a litigation attorney in the field of employment and labor law.”

Van Amburg’s career path following her time in the Clinic serves as a kind of illustration regarding the depth and diversity of clinical programs and their applicability to real life legal practice. As was proven in the first few years, there was an increased need for hands-on learning and direct client contact. And not just for the Lawyering Process Clinic, which was the earliest model of today’s Civil Advocacy Clinic. There was also a growing need for programs that dealt with issues other than civil law. The need was met in 1976, when Jesse Goldner and fellow law school colleague Gene Schultz were asked by Dean Childress to start a Criminal Law Clinic. Not solely an in-house program and not a full externship, the Clinic was run out of regular faculty offices as well as the Public Defender’s Office. Goldner and Schultz shared responsibility for the cases with public defenders and spent several days each week working with students and observing preliminary hearings and motions. As a result of Goldner’s new commitment to the Criminal Law Clinic, a new professor, John C. O’Brien, was brought in to take over the Lawyering Process Clinic. Shortly after, O’Brien was joined by Professor Michael A. Wolff, now a Missouri Supreme Court judge, who co-taught the Clinic with him for the next three years.

In 1979, after receiving a clinical legal education grant from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Wolff headed up the new Health Law Clinic. The grant, which was the largest of the federal grants awarded, provided students with a classroom experience as well as a variety of projects and programs, including the administration of advice and counsel to health care providers and legal research for various health care agencies. O’Brien directed the clinical program for the next several years and worked on various in-house programs in addition to Lawyering Process, including the Senior Citizens Clinic, which offered legal assistance to the elderly through a grant from the St. Louis Area Agency on Aging.

O’Brien, who is still a professor at the School, remembers fondly his time as a clinician. “It was a satisfying experience in that through clinical work, you were helping people and students at the same time, and could see tangible results from all ends,” he said. “When you teach regular courses, you don’t always get to see the growth of your students, whereas in the Clinics, you were able to witness the improvement of the students week after week. It was also possible to see immediate results for the clients, too. To be able to do so many good things at one time was really very rewarding.”

Similarly, Judge Wolff felt then, and continues to feel now, that clinical education is important for teaching basic legal skills in a real-life setting and providing students with opportunities to experience the ethical obligations that come with representing real clients. “There are many students who have gotten their first, and sometimes most memorable, courtroom and advocacy experiences in the clinical programs,” he said. “Clinical education offers an orientation to the problems of clients and their communities, and provides students with an opportunity to explore areas that they may be interested in pursuing in-depth during their careers.”

The Later Years

And, just as an in-depth study of the law through practice was becoming more accepted, so too was the concept that full-time clinicians were integral to the continued development of the clinical program. In 1981, Doreen Dodson, ’74 a legal aid attorney who was later the first woman president of the Missouri Bar, became the first full-time clinician. She served as director of the Clinics for a number of years and was then replaced by Herb Eastman when she left to pursue private practice. During that time, the School received funding, through a grant, for a second full-time clinical position that would focus on the needs of the elderly. Professor Barbara Gilchrist was hired through this grant to create a new Elder Law Clinic in 1986. Two years later, the School decided
to make her a permanent full-time clinician, and she has remained in the Clinics since that time, where she has helped develop some important programs.

In 1989, the School was again the recipient of a grant, which now provided a third clinical position. Amy Ziegler was hired for the position, and she handled a clinic that focused on housing issues. She remained in the position for two years, and when she decided to leave, Ammann was hired to continue the work funded by this grant. In the mid-90s, following the untimely death of Eastman, Ammann became the director of the clinical program, a position he still holds today.

Professor Gilchrist, who now focuses on externships rather than in-house clinical offerings, has seen many changes throughout the years. Most importantly, however, she’s observed the successes of many of her students and is pleased by the strength of the clinical programs that help her students achieve the things they do.

“We’re training future attorneys and leaders,” Gilchrist said. “We provide students with the experience and skills they will need to be successful lawyers who make good choices and have the ability to continue to learn throughout their careers.”

**Today**

Even 30 years after Jesse Goldner and David Lander’s first clinical course, Lawyering Process, the underlying foundations of the Legal Clinics have remained the same. The Clinics’ main goals are still rooted in education and preparation for the future through service to the community. This dedicated mission can be seen in the multitude of program offerings, course selections and faculty additions. It can also be seen in the work and the words of graduates like Amy Sanders, '03, a David Grant Public Service Award winner whose experience in the Clinics gave her a newfound respect for the law and its ability to change lives. In the Civil Advocacy Clinic, which serves as an umbrella for the Clinics’ in-house programs, Sanders focused on family law issues, where she mediated disputes and served as Guardian Ad Litem for abused and neglected children. Many of her peers in the Clinics handled landlord-tenant issues, transactional legal work and assisted with major federal and state court litigation involving civil rights laws. They also engaged in legal work for Habitat for Humanity and other non-profit housing developers, represented clients in hearings before administrative law judges at the Social Security Administration and provided legal assistance for homeless individuals. Because of the varied experiences Sanders and her peers had while in the Clinics, they were each able to observe and learn about many different elements of the law.

While Sanders admitted that the Clinics’ strong reputation was one of her biggest reasons for choosing to attend law school at Saint Louis University, the professional experiences she knew she would have available to her helped solidify her choice. “There’s something special about knowing you can have an impact on so many lives,” she said. “I feel lucky to have found a community in the students and faculty in the Clinics, who each embody the University’s philosophy of ‘men and women for others.’ Here, you learn about more than just the law. You learn about the people who are affected by the law, and ultimately, by the work you do as their lawyer.”

And Sanders was able to truly understand the impact clinical work can have on the community when she saw fellow students, faculty and Alton, Illinois, attorneys Thomas E. Kennedy, III, and Deborah Greider work to reinstate Medicaid dental benefits for Missouri recipients. As a result of a suit filed against the Missouri Department of Social Services, St. Louis Circuit Court judge, The Honorable Timothy Wilson, ’73, ruled that the Department erred in issuing a ruling that limited adult Medicaid dental services to cover only dentures or treatment for trauma. He said that the statute requires the medical program for the poor to cover adult dental services, including “diagnostic, preventative or corrective procedures.” Professor Ammann, who, along with Professor Gilchrist, helped with the case, said that the ruling was “a great victory for low-income people throughout Missouri.” The poor person today, he said, “is a hard-working mom or dad who works for minimum wage and doesn’t have any health insurance coverage and relies on Medicaid for medical and dental care. Without the help of our students, who get significant exposure to cases that literally affect hundreds of lives, and dedicated attorneys like Thomas Kennedy and Deborah Greider, the quality of life for many people would be unfairly compromised.”

Bridget Hoy, ’01, an associate with Lewis, Rice & Fingersh, LLC, is another example of how clinical work helps students become more sure about their interests, career goals and understanding of the law. Through the Judicial Process Clinic, Hoy served as a judicial law clerk for the U.S. District Court-Eastern District of Missouri, where she performed legal research and
analysis, helped draft orders and opinions and observed hearings and trials in the courtroom. “Programs like judicial clerkships allow you a chance to say ‘I do or don’t want to do this,’ which is incredibly important,” said Hoy. “You also get to peek into a courthouse and see what chambers are like and know what it’s like to be a law clerk. You get to speak with professionals in the field and ask them how they made their decisions, which may, in turn, help you in making your own.”

While students are the ultimate arbiters when it comes to choosing experiences that best match their skill sets and interests, professors involved in clinical education also help students in their quest to get the most from the programs available. Professor Gilchrist, who supervises the Judicial Process Clinic as well as the Government Agency and Non-Profit Externship Program, seeks to place students in environments where they will gain exposure and insight into an area of practice that interests them. Throughout her time supervising these programs, Gilchrist has placed students with the U.S. Attorney’s Office, the IRS General Counsel’s Office, the State Prosecutor’s Offices and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. She also places students interested in pursuing not-for-profit work with agencies such as the American Civil Liberties Union, Legal Services of Eastern Missouri and Court Appointed Special Advocates. Students interested in health law have worked with the general counsel offices for BJC Health System, Sisters of Mercy Health System and St. Anthony’s Hospital. Today, as a result of the growing interest in Health Law, coupled with the high level of enrollment in the Center for Health Law Studies’ certificate program, the health law externship positions Gilchrist coordinates have seen a great increase in placement rates over the past few years.

In the newly developed Administrative Law Clinic, students are provided with additional health law clinical experience while working in an administrative law context by representing clients in cases involving Social Security benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, Medicare, Special Education and other administrative law proceedings. The Clinic also represents veterans in claims for VA disability benefits, giving it the distinction of being the only clinic in the country to pursue such work. Most recently, the Clinics received a grant from the State Veterans Service Commission, through the city of St. Louis Office of Veterans Affairs, that will provide assistance to homeless veterans by helping them with legal barriers regarding housing, jobs and health insurance. Debora Wagner, one of the Clinics’ newest faculty members, is pleased to head up this new program. “This is a rare opportunity for students to practice in an area of law they might not otherwise have been exposed to,” she said.

Another program, the Criminal Defense Clinic, offers students both an externship and in-house component. In the externship portion, students work 12 hours a week in the St. Louis City Public Defender’s Office. There, they conduct client interviews, participate in preliminary hearings, draft motions and second-chair felony jury trials. In the in-house portion of the clinic, students participate in everything from the first client interview to the resolution of a case. Clinical supervisor Sue McGraugh likens the in-house experience to a small criminal defense law firm. In the Clinic, she says, students are called upon to make important decisions about a case. Although she works one-on-one with students in a partnership to help them prepare a case for plea or trial, a large part of the responsibility falls on the students.

“Our goal is to produce students who could immediately go into practice and have all the skills necessary to represent a criminal client,” said McGraugh. “We want our students not just to provide adequate representation, but the best possible representation. We also want them to understand the policies that underlie criminal advocacy and appreciate the fact that there’s a social justice mission that comes with representing poor persons charged with a crime.”

The kind of preparation students receive in the Criminal Defense Clinic may make all the difference in the lives of the clients whose cases they handle. For this reason, McGraugh and her clinical cohorts hope to prepare students in more than just criminal law. “Those of us in this profession have always referred to the really good criminal defense attorneys as ‘true believers,’” she said. “They have their heart in their work. Those are the kind of people I’m trying to produce in my clinic. When you’re standing in front of members of a jury, they know whether or not you believe in what you’re doing. And deep down, the person standing in front of that jury knows, too. We’re trying to help our students become more sure about their choices so that one day, when they’re standing there, they’ll know exactly why.”

Students interested in the corporate side of law can gain valuable experience by participating in the Corporate Counsel Externship Program. Supervised by Professor Alan Weinberger, the program pairs students with some of the city’s most influential, nationally recognized corporations, and allows them to pursue research and work alongside skilled attorneys in an in-house legal setting. In the past, students have been given placements at Anheuser-Busch Companies, Ameren UE, Monsanto Company, Ralston Purina and CPI Corporation.

“The Corporate Counsel program serves to reaffirm the advantages of attending law school in a metropolitan area,” said Weinberger. “St. Louis has a large contingent of Fortune 500 Company headquarters, and many of these companies are literally in the School’s backyard. This benefits students tremendously in that they have front row seats to the inner workings of a type of law practice most other law students aren’t exposed to — the in-house practice of law.”

For exposure to the family side of law, students can work with Marie Kenyon, ’86, and Julie Taylor, ’95, in the Catholic
Legal Assistance Ministry (CLAM). Through a partnership with the Clinics, Kenyon and Taylor work with students to represent abused women in domestic cases and serve as Guardians Ad Litem for abused and neglected children. “Our students work on actual cases and are expected to figure out the problems related to each case and determine the best course of action,” Kenyon said. “It’s a marvelous opportunity — even for students who have no interest in pursuing public interest law. In many small firms, new attorneys have to hit the ground running and don’t often receive training as they might in larger firms. For this reason, clinical experiences serve as a valuable testing ground for students wishing to determine their strength as future attorneys.” The Catholic Immigration Law Project, which also makes its home in the Clinics, relies heavily on student assistance. Attorney Cassie Strom and Outreach Coordinator, Jasminka Hadzibegovic, represent clients with a variety of immigration and citizenship needs, and supervise students from the Clinic who work on these cases. As a result of St. Louis’ large ethnic community, the workload can be quite overwhelming. For this reason, student assistance is crucial. Kenyon, who works with Strom and Hadzibegovic, feels strongly that beyond the benefits students receive from practical experience, faculty and staff also serve to benefit. “The students are the energy that keeps us going,” she admitted. “I can truly say the reason I am able to do this work after all these years is because of the students — they help me remember why I do what I do.”

Picking up Where We Left Off
Recent graduates and long-time alumni, when referring back to their law school days, often point to a clinical experience as something that had a particular influence in their lives. Many even remember, as Marie Kenyon does, why they chose to do what they do — why the study and practice of law was so essential to who they became, not only as legal practitioners, but also, as individuals. People like The Honorable Mary K. Hoff, ’78, now a member of the Missouri Court of Appeals, who was a clinical student during its first few years of operation, remember well the import of the practical, tangible side of law, when merged with classroom theory. In fact, if she hadn’t taken the Criminal Law Clinic during her final year of law school, Hoff might not have discovered her love for trial practice. She had a job lined up as a corporate attorney, but her experience working for the Public Defender’s Office was, as she says, invaluable. “I think it’s very helpful to have a practical, clinical experience because it takes the student out of the theoretical and hypothetical into reality,” said Hoff. “Because they will have had some true experience before graduation, they then know what the practice of law is really about.”

Judge Hoff is joined by people like David Lander who, though now a partner with the Thompson Coburn law firm, still remembers what it felt like to watch something so significant take shape all those years ago. “Students who have been through a clinical program are extraordinarily better prepared for the actual practice of law,” he said. “It’s the real life practice that makes the difference. In a clinical setting, students not only have a real responsibility to their client, but they have it in a setting where someone is watching that they learn. This makes for a true marriage of teaching and advocacy.”

And a marriage it is, indeed — one that works to build knowledge, recognize the importance of diversity and adhere to the inherent principles from which it was created. Clinical education today and clinical education yesterday has always remained dedicated to providing students with solid and informed exposure to the real world while keeping close ties with the teachings, pedagogy and rhetoric found in the classroom. And that classroom — though different with each class, each semester — isn’t entirely different from the one in which Ammann and his students hold their weekly meetings.

Adjournment
The pens have stopped writing and the coffee cups are empty. The 4 p.m. firm meeting is over and John Ammann stands as his colleagues, who just happen to be his students, leave the conference room. When everyone is gone, he sits and reflects on his many years as the Clinics’ director. “We’re really providing a valuable service to so many people,” he said. “The community benefits in countless ways, but just as important, our students get so much from this kind of training. We’ve always done a great job fulfilling our mission of education and service to the community, and in the last three years, let alone three decades, we’ve come so far.”

John Ammann is right. Saint Louis University School of Law’s clinical program really has come far. After 30 years of solid growth, the School of Law is still expanding its already strong programs, providing newer, more efficient facilities and adding to an already impressive cadre of clinical faculty. “It’s an on-going process,” said Dean Lewis. “We’re nurturing and building on the strong history of clinical education started at the school over three decades ago. Thanks to the dedication of so many people, we have a solid model to work from, and we’re looking forward to another thirty years of growth.”
In *Brown v. Board of Education*, the U.S. Supreme Court unanimously concluded that the doctrine of “separate but equal” had no place in public education. That decision on May 17, 1954 initiated educational reform throughout the country and was a catalyst in launching the modern Civil Rights movement. Though *Brown* signaled the beginning of the end of *de jure* segregation in the United States, events since reveal that – one-half century later – the work is far from complete. On Friday, October 10, 2003, scholars, students, and practitioners joined together at Saint Louis University School of Law for a full-day conference to consider the legacy of *Brown* and its impact on the whole of American society and jurisprudence.

This important and timely conference was held in connection with, and as an expanded version of, the annual Richard J. Childress Memorial Lecture. This annual lecture is the School of Law’s premier academic event and is named in honor of Richard J. Childress, who served as dean of the School of Law from 1969 to 1976. Conference participants enjoyed the rare opportunity to learn from and interact with a diverse and distinguished group of legal and historical scholars from across the country.

William E. Nelson, Professor of Law at New York University School of Law and one of our country’s foremost legal historians, delivered this year’s keynote lecture. Professor Nelson’s work, “*Brown v. Board of Education* and the Jurisprudence of Legal Realism,” addresses a shift in emphasis in the jurisprudence of legal realism that he argues is connected to *Brown*. A legal realist rejects formalism’s belief that judges derive decisions deductively from nonpolitical, neutral and objective sources of law. Instead, legal realists believe judges often rely on some other rationale such as philosophy or morality to reach their decisions. Professor Nelson pointed out that, although legal realists have dominated the jurisprudential landscape of the country since the 1930s, realism has not remained a stagnant concept, but has evolved and changed over the years. He used a train analogy to illustrate the shift that he argues is connected to *Brown*: On the one hand, a judge might see law as a caboose at the end of the train, with the judge’s job to keep the caboose on the same track as the train. This type of judge sees herself as an agent of society under a duty to make law conform to the wishes of society. On the other hand, the judge might see law as the engine at the front of the train, with the judge’s job to determine the direction the train will ultimately take. This type of judge sees himself as a leader, pulling society along in the proper direction.

In Professor Nelson’s view, legal thinkers saw the law as a caboose up until the time of *Brown*. Since *Brown*, however, the emphasis has shifted such that the law is viewed more as the engine, which, of course, carries a great number of implications for modern American jurisprudence.

Three distinguished scholars commented on Professor Nelson’s remarks. The first of these, Robert Cottrol, Professor of Law, History and Sociology at George Washington University, argued that carefully considering the forces that shaped the *Brown* decision can help us see that judges are themselves products of the larger cultural system in which they live. For this reason, it is important to consider the cultural context of *Brown* in any discussion of how the *Brown* court came to its ultimate decision. Cottrol argued that it is essential to look at the cultural and social forces that helped shape the decisions made by the *Brown* justices when deciding the case as they did. Also commenting on Professor Nelson’s remarks was Mary Dudziak, Professor of Law and History at the University of Southern California Law School. Professor Dudziak noted that legal scholarship on *Brown* has often isolated it from its 1950s historical context. In her view, one primary motivation for the decision was to safeguard America’s position in the Cold War by restoring the outside world’s faith in the United States justice system. Segregation, she pointed out, was a major focus of Soviet propaganda as well as a source of embarrassment for the United States abroad. Final comments came from The Honorable Louis H. Pollak of the U.S. Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, author of the seminal 1959 *University of Pennsylvania Law Review* article, “Racial Discrimination and Judicial Integrity: A Reply to Professor Wechsler.” In this 1959 article that served as a response to...
those questioning the validity of the *Brown* opinion, then-Associate Professor Pollak had argued that, within the constraints of that which has been decided by higher courts, it is proper for a judge to draw upon his “individual and strongly held philosophy.” In response to Professor Nelson’s idea that law is either an engine (in which a judge relies upon something other than neutral principles of law) or a caboose (in which a judge eschews morality and merely follows where society leads), Judge Pollak suggested that it is possible for the two ideas to coexist.

Judge Pollak’s comments were followed by Jack Greenberg, Professor of Law at Columbia University Law School and a former visiting professor at the Saint Louis University School of Law. Professor Greenberg has argued 40 civil rights cases before the U.S. Supreme Court, including *Brown*, and has participated in human rights missions all over the world. He emphasized that his recent consulting experience with Columbia Law School’s Public Interest Law Initiative on school desegregation for Roma children in Budapest has helped to shape his views on the role of *Brown* in American history. Unlike the desegregation efforts he witnessed in Eastern Europe, desegregation in America was deeply conflicted and took place in an inhospitable environment that resisted a disruption of the existing political order. As Professor Greenberg pointed out, the historical contexts in which these two segregation efforts took place help to explain their very different results.

Conference activities also included two very timely panel discussions. The first of these focused on affirmative action and featured remarks from Evan Caminker, Dean and Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School and member of the defense team for the recent *Grutter* and *Gratz* cases; Joel K. Goldstein, Associate Dean of Faculty and Professor at Saint Louis University School of Law; and William LaPiana, Professor of Wills, Trusts, and Estates at New York Law School. Drawing upon his unique personal experience as a member of the defense litigation team for the two cases, Dean Caminker emphasized that – like *Brown* – the *Grutter* and *Gratz* cases were part of a carefully created legal campaign to end the use of affirmative action strategies in higher education. He went on to explain several key weaknesses in Plaintiff’s litigation strategy. Importantly, *Grutter* and *Gratz* recognize a significantly broader rationale for using racial preferences than the Court had previously recognized. Professor Goldstein argued that this expanded rationale will likely make it easier to defend affirmative action policies in the future and may affect how we think about the role of racial preferences in American society. In the view of Dean Caminker and Professor Goldstein, the *Grutter* and *Gratz* decisions bring us one step closer to the society that the *Brown* court envisioned.

The affirmative action discussion also focused on the ways in which the LSAT marked an important advance in promoting diversity in legal education. Professor LaPiana explained that the pool of potential law school applicants increased drastically after the Second World War, in part as a result of the fact that veterans could take advantage of financial aid for higher education. The LSAT was created as a means of allowing law schools to sort out this increased number of applicants in some uniform manner. This laid the foundation for a professional class more broadly representative of American society than before.

A separate panel discussion focused on aspects of the aftermath of the *Brown* decision and featured remarks from Kevin Kruse, Assistant Professor of History at Princeton University; Tomiko Brown-Nagin, Assistant Professor of Law and History at Washington University in St. Louis; and Anders Walker, Assistant Professor at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York. Professor Kruse’s work focuses on the ways in which segregationists at the state level worked to thwart the implementation of the *Brown* ruling in Georgia. He argued that, in much of their legal and political resistance, these segregationists insisted that “forced integration” was an example of the federal government imposing its will on local people in abrogation of their individual rights. Importantly, these state-level segregationists were actually the ones guilty of this very charge, as they demanded complete conformity from Georgia’s white population, constraining their individual liberties in defense of segregation. Professor Brown-Nagin’s recent work also considers desegregation efforts in Georgia. Specifically, she has studied the legal and social history of desegregation efforts in Atlanta in an effort to recover the full history of the landmark *Brown* decision – in all of its complexity – so as to understand the socio-legal significance of the decision. She pointed out that there was actually a significant degree of dissonance between the goals of the national-level NAACP and local-level African-American Atlanta leaders, which acted as an impediment to change in the legal and social order of the state. According to Professor Walker, *Brown* also affected the structure of the southern political apparatus. By examining the intersection between *Brown* and the southern judiciary (including both the southern bar and the courts), we can see how the decision catalyzed innovations in political and judicial technology. Professor Walker argues that *Brown* led to changes in the southern judiciary that made it more difficult for NAACP attorneys to bring civil rights cases, while at the same time catalyzing the system’s modernization.

The legacy of *Brown* has shaped American jurisprudence and society in many important and fascinating ways in the nearly fifty years since the Court decided that landmark case. As the fiftieth anniversary of *Brown* draws near, scholars and others will undoubtedly continue to debate whether, as Judge Pollak predicted in 1959, “the judgment in the segregation cases will as the decades pass give even deeper meaning to our national life.” The important and diverse scholarly work presented on October 10, 2003 provides strong evidence that this work of deciphering the meaning of *Brown* and its implications for American jurisprudence and society is not yet complete.

It was a typical morning at Saint Louis University School of Law in the mid-80s, and the secretarial staff was busying themselves with phone messages and memos. Stephanie Haley was discussing the day’s schedule with colleague Mary Ann Jauer, when the faint sound of humming distracted them from their conversation. As the humming, which grew louder by the minute, suddenly turned into song, the two looked at each other, smiled, and said, “Gerry is coming.”

When Gerald Dunne, who visited the ladies each morning, entered the room, he always brought with him more than music. With a slight lean to the side and most of his weight resting on the cane he relied so heavily upon, he proceeded to offer up one of his famous jokes, and asked the ladies what they thought was a seven course gourmet Irish dinner. When they were stumped by the answer, he wryly said: “A six pack and a baked potato.”

And so it was, with Gerald Dunne, always an adventure. As one who seemed to spread laughter wherever he went, it wouldn’t be difficult to imagine that colleagues have only fond remembrances of the jokester, and students can recall, with great clarity, all of his classroom quips and words of wisdom, which he dispensed with typical Dunne-like flair. Though he is no longer a part of the community he so dearly loved, friends, colleagues and former students have responded to his passing with outpourings of stories and treasured remembrances. Fellow colleague Isaak Dore remembered the times Dunne would “hail me with a wave of his cane and ask me a question out of the blue, such as ‘is the U.S. trade embargo against Cuba illegal under international law?’ He would always challenge my answer. At other times, when he was not grilling me, we would just banter. What a sharp mind and wit!”

And colleague, Barbara Gilchrist, who defined Dunne as a “lovable rogue,” remembered that “he had the twinkle in his eye of an Irish imp, even after he had a brace on his leg and a cane in his hand.” Colleague and friend, Jack Dunsford, in his 1990 Saint Louis University Law Journal tribute to Dunne, recalled his friend’s more playful side, which came through in the rules of thumb, known as “Dunnisms,” he shared with his students:

- Never play cards with a man named Doc
- Never borrow money from a man who cleans his fingernails with a switchblade
- Never eat at a place called “Mom’s”

Dunsford also remembered that Dunne’s classroom teaching was “always spiced with unorthodox wisdom...students were advised, for example, that the three biggest causes of bank failure are slow horses, fast women, and investment in real estate deals.”

Behind the humor was a man of impeccable substance. It was beneath the professor cloak, the scholar and the colleague, that one could find the spirit of a man who believed in maintaining the strength of his character. This strength was put to the test, however, in 1974, when Dunne suffered a severe stroke. Lying in his hospital bed, weak in body and spirit, he still managed to bring out the humor in others. Former student Joseph Benson, ’85, remembered a story Dunne recounted from his hospital stay. When a fellow patient asked him for legal advice, Dunne asked why he would want his help, when he only had one
of Laughter

by Stefanie Ellis

good hand. “That’s why I’m asking you,” the patient responded. “You can’t say on the one hand this, on the other hand the other. You only have one hand.”

Perhaps a good dose of his own medicine is exactly what Dunne needed to motivate him to keep pressing forward. He was back at the School of Law the next year, teaching a full load and impacting more lives, despite paralysis on the left side of his body. And thankfully, he was back to his old sense of humor, which may have even enhanced a bit after the stroke. While on the elevator on his way to therapy one afternoon, the door opened and a stranger got on. Sensing that the stranger was curiously eyeing his slightly withered appearance, Dunne said: “This won’t help me one little bit in my profession — I’m a dance instructor.”

Benson admitted that it was Dunne’s indomitable spirit, keen wit and non-traditional method of teaching that helped make classes fun and entertaining. “His classes were lively because he knew the meaning of life,” Benson said. It was perhaps Dunne’s remarkably full life that contributed to his heightened level of understanding. After serving in the Navy for three years during World War II, where he was awarded the Silver Star and the Purple Heart, he joined the staff of the Federal Reserve Bank and eventually became general counsel, and then, vice president. He was editor-in-chief of the Banking Law Journal, and was elected to the American Law Institute and the International Academy of Commercial and Consumer Law. In 1973, the then dean of the law school, Richard Childress, convinced him to joined the School of Law faculty. Dunne agreed to the offer, and taught banking law, commercial law and legal history for the next 18 years, becoming the McDonnell Professor of Justice in American Society along the way.

Dunne was a father of six and a devoted husband to the late Nancy O’Neill. He was a highly published author and as such, enjoyed high standing among legal historians and academicians. Referred to by former colleague, Eileen Searls, as the “weekend writer,” Dunne actually began his career as an author on weekends while working at the Federal Reserve Bank. He would conduct research at the School, and it was during the research of his first book, Monetary Decisions and the Supreme Court, that Searls and Dunne became acquainted. The book, published in 1960, was followed a little more than a decade later by Justice Joseph Story and the Rise of the Supreme Court. It was for this book that he earned his lofty reputation among legal historians. Seven years later, his book, Hugo Black and the Judicial Revolution, was reviewed on the front page of the New York Times Book Review, and was awarded a Scribes Annual Book Award and the ABA Certificate of Merit. His last book, The Missouri Supreme Court: From Dred Scott to Nancy Cruzen, was written after he retired.

Gerald Dunne looked at life from the perspective of one who believed laughter is the greatest gift and has the power to make most things, in both joy and sorrow, easier to handle. And he was a philosopher, too. At the conclusion of his lectures each semester, he read to his class the farewell message of Justice William O. Douglas to his Brethren on the Supreme Court of the United States on the occasion of his retirement:

“I am reminded of many canoe trips I have taken in my lifetime. Those who start down a water course may be strangers at the beginning but almost invariably are close friends at the end. There were strong headwinds to overcome and there were rainy as well as sun-drenched days to travel. The portages were long and many and some were very strenuous. But there was always a pleasant camp in the stand of white bark birch and water concerts held at night to the music of the loons; and inevitably there came the last camp fire; the last breakfast cooked over the last night’s fire, and the parting was always sad…the greatest such journeys I’ve made with you, my Brethren, who were strangers at the start but warm and fast friends at the end.”

The words read by Dunne, though written by someone else, seem to adequately echo the personal sentiments he had about life. They are, perhaps more than anything else, words that justly define the man who so easily made connections with others. They paint the picture of a man who tapped his cane on desks to illustrate points, and sang his way down the hall. They tell the story of someone who had enough love for a large family at home and an extended family of students and colleagues throughout the community. These words tell us not only of Gerald Dunne’s journey throughout his own life, but of the journey everyone must make. The journey that, if we’re lucky, will lead us to the doors of others who know, as Dunne knew, that laughter, love and joy are the best traveling companions anyone could ever have.
faculty perspective

What Might Have Been Our Law School...

By Professor Emeritus Eileen Searls

Professor Emeritus Eileen Searls has been with the School of Law for over 50 years. During her tenure, she has seen students come and go, watched faculty members make significant marks in both the legal and academic world and, most prominently, has witnessed the transformation of the campus from the early 1950s to the present time. Many alumni are not familiar with the continual evolution of the School, nor are they aware of its physical and structural history. For this reason, and simply because it’s a topic of great interest, Professor Searls has graciously decided to share her remembrances so that we may all capture and hold fast to those moments in time that help us better understand and appreciate Saint Louis University School of Law.

It would have been the handsomest law school in the country…Perhaps handsome is a bit of an exaggeration, but once upon a time, Saint Louis University School of Law (formerly known as the Institute of Law) might have looked quite a bit different. It would have also, undoubtedly, been located someplace different. Eight years after its move to the University campus from its spot at the corner of Leffingwell and Locust, the School of Law had already begun to outgrow its new space — a gracious mansion turned auditorium wing with a courtroom, law library and upstairs classrooms at 3642 Lindell Boulevard. Across the street, at 3663 Lindell, the elegant St. Louis Club building, which now houses the Saint Louis University Museum of Art, was for sale. The dean at the time, Alphonse Eberle, proposed buying the building as a replacement for the law school. Not only would it have been large enough to accommodate all the School’s needs for faculty offices, administration, law library, practice courtroom, student lounges and classrooms, it would have been one of the handsomest law schools in the country at that time. The University administration refused to consider the move as being “too far” from the campus. In all fairness, bringing the law school to the campus had been a policy decision to make it an integral part of the University where it constituted the western boundary of the small campus. After a summer of razing the mansion and constructing its college gothic replacement, Dean Eberle opened the law school only a week late in the fall of 1922. The new building was designed with four bedrooms and a bath on the third floor for law students (The Honorable Omer Poos worked his way through law school as a student librarian, living on that third floor and dining next door in the Jesuit cloister). And so it was, then, that the building across the street from the School of Law would hold something other than law books and the students who studied them.

All that might have changed around 1939, when space issues were once again beginning to become problematic. With the law library’s collection beginning to swell, a suggestion was made in 1941 by an alumnus to then University president, Harry B. Crimmins, S.J., that the school should purchase the St. Louis Club building, which was being offered for a nominal price. In the preliminary draft of A History of the Saint Louis University School of Law, its author, Mark Neilson, said that the alumnus “went on to submit that the St. Louis Club building would make an excellent law library, an opinion in which Crimmins’ other advisers concurred. Yet one fact nagged at Crimmins: the St. Louis Club was located across busy Lindell Boulevard, and the image of students hustling back and forth amid the traffic so disturbed him that he could not persuade himself to purchase the building, although he confided that had it been located elsewhere, he would have bought it.” Since Fr. Crimmins did not make the purchase, the building was once again used for something other than the study of law.

This remained the case until 1965, when the former St. Louis Club building was considered for the third time as the home of the law school. By this time, the building had been serving for years as the regional office for Woolworth. However, Woolworth Company had decided to close the location, and someone in the regional office offered it to the University at no charge. Once again, the law school had outgrown its quarters, so Paul Reinert, S.J., the University’s president, requested that the building be used as a law school. Taking into account the enhanced faculty, administration, curriculum and law library plus the addition of a law journal and legal clinic, the enthusiastic faculty planning committee determined that the building would be usable if a rear wing of equal size were constructed for classrooms and moot court. Reinert told Woolworth that the University would be happy to accept it, and Woolworth’s response, now different than before, was that their “shareholders might not like giving the building to a religious institution,” even with the resulting tax benefits. After negotiating the price for months, Reinert finally offered an amount close to fair market value. When Woolworth refused that, negotiations ceased.

If the School of Law, during its third moment of consideration, had acquired that building in 1965, it might not have been the handsomest law school in the country, but it would have been the best looking law school regionally. However, since the law school would have run out of space long ago on that particular property, the institution is probably fortunate that it never moved to 3663 Lindell Boulevard. And, after all, the former St. Louis Club and Woolworth building really does make such a beautiful art museum!
Professor Daniel J. Hulsebosch is a busy man. If he’s not teaching a class on legal history, constitutional law or property, he’s presenting papers at conferences in Britain and the United States, publishing scholarly articles and engaging in discussions with fellow colleagues, academicians and historians. He has also been busy writing the recently published book, *Constituting Empire: New York and the Transformation of Constitutionalism in the Atlantic World, 1664-1830*. Despite his busy schedule and the energy he devotes to advancing the research in his specialty areas, he still remains dedicated to his students and finds great enthusiasm in sharing with them the many things he has learned.

A consummate scholar, Hulsebosch realized a genuine love for learning while an undergraduate at Colgate University. After receiving an A.B. in History, he went on to complete his J.D. at Columbia University. It was during this time that he began to give thought to becoming a professor. He found the challenges of law to be exciting, and, while finishing up his dissertation for a Ph.D. in History from Harvard University, decided to do something that would allow him to challenge himself while challenging others. He joined the Saint Louis University School of Law faculty in August of 1999, and the rest, as they say, is history — literally.

Because his faculty appointment came so close on the heels of his role as a student, he found it easy to identify with the students in his classes. This, in turn, allowed him to develop a comfort, and an art, to teaching. “After so many years in the audience, getting behind the podium makes you feel at first like the conductor of an orchestra,” Hulsebosch analogized. “There are always a few moments of silence when everyone is waiting for you to begin. But after you start, the music seems almost to play itself.”

Now, more than four years later, he still manages his classes with the grace and skill of a conductor, but one who has learned that the discussion of law doesn’t always follow a scripted arrangement. In fact, Hulsebosch likes that law classes call for so much participation and active learning. “There’s no place to hide when you are called on,” he smiled, “which makes for an exciting atmosphere.”

Beyond the energy that flows in the classroom, Hulsebosch sees a great deal of value in the law school curriculum and the classes he’s able to teach. “Law school prepares students for the interactions they’ll have as professionals,” he said. “It gives them practice with analysis and forces them to understand information, not just memorize it. Though the first year curriculum deals with doctrine and teaches students how to answer difficult questions, most of it is about the process — the process of learning, of expanding one’s mind, of becoming a skilled practitioner.”

And the varied processes — of education, of the law and of history — are things about which Dan Hulsebosch knows a great deal. Throughout his academic career, he has been awarded many prestigious grants and fellowships, including the American Historical Association’s Littleton-Griswold Research Grant and a Whiting Fellowship in the Humanities. He was also New York University School of Law’s Samuel I. Golieb Fellow in Legal History and received the New York Historical Society’s Gilder Lehrman Research Fellowship. His scholarship is becoming well known in history departments and law schools, and he has written about such things as the development of constitutional law in post-revolutionary America, Common Law in the 19th century, and the English Constitution. Through his research about the history of New York, he uncovered a great deal of information about the Native American population, which led him to serve as an expert witness for the U.S. Department of Justice, where he was called upon to interpret 18th century treaties and land grants. He was also an expert witness for the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma, and interpreted 19th century treaties and underlying land claims litigation in Eastern Illinois.

Hulsebosch understands that whether it’s the law or history — or both — there will always be more to know, more to teach and more to question. This is a reality that most scholars, historians and professors understand. Most of them also understand the challenge that comes from having to convey large amounts of information in a format conducive to those receiving their first exposure to such things. And while uncovering and analyzing new source material is certainly not an easy task, it’s something Dan Hulsebosch welcomes. After all, his desire to challenge himself was one of the driving forces behind his decision to become a law professor. And it’s definitely one of his biggest reasons for pursuing and continuing his own education and motivating his students to do the same. “That’s one of the great things about education,” he said. “It may be difficult at times, but the discoveries and insights that you make are the ultimate rewards.”
It was a Grand Affair

The 2003 Law School Reunion was a rousing success. On October 10-12, alumni and their families gathered on campus for a weekend filled with activities. On Friday night, ten classes representing the five-year reunion (1998) up to the fiftieth reunion (1953) wined, dined and danced the night away in the brand new ballroom in the Busch Student Center. Highlights included a photo slide show of alumni and faculty from the past 50 years and new class composites which were taken to commemorate this special evening. On Saturday, alumni participated in the 5K Ambulance Chase sponsored by the Public Interest Law Group. Saturday afternoon and evening catered to families with a family fun area in the quad, a Billiken Athletics open house, tram tours of campus, tailgate parties before the men’s soccer game and a grand finale fireworks display at half time. On Sunday, alumni celebrated Mass in St. Francis Xavier College Church and joined friends and family for an alumni brunch on campus. A big thanks to all alumni who volunteered for their reunion committee. All of the calls and letters helped bring people back to campus.

Two School of Law Alumni Featured in St. Louis Business Journal’s “30 Under 30”

Dana Hibbs and JamesCrowe, III, both of whom come from the graduating class of 2000, were recently featured in St. Louis Business Journal’s “30 Under 30” yearly section that focuses on the accomplishments of 30 local professionals under the age of 30. Hibbs, who is 27, handles Workers’ Compensation cases in the education, manufacturing and healthcare industries for Evans & Dixon LLC. Some of her clients include Barnes Jewish Hospital and Gallagher Bassett, an administrative company that works with the Normandy and Hazelwood School Districts. Prior to joining Evans & Dixon, Hibbs was a law clerk and associate in another St. Louis law firm. Previously, she served as a faculty fellow at Saint Louis University School of Law, as an intern in the St. Louis City circuit attorney’s office and as the assistant state’s attorney intern at the Madison County, Ill., state’s attorney’s office.

Hibbs, who is also an active member in the local community, has been a crisis hotline volunteer for Legal Advocates for Abused Women. Her commitment to social causes has been recognized by more than just those in her community, however. Colleague and chief financial officer of Evans & Dixon, Mike Castellano, noted that “A lot of attorneys are busy and think they don’t have time for social causes. Dana makes the time. She does what she can to give a little back to the community.”

Jim Crowe, a 29-year old associate with Bryan Cave LLP, is making a global impact, according to the St. Louis Business Journal and, most impressively, his own actions. Proficient in Spanish, Crowe’s commitment to using the law to effect change, coupled with his desire to help the less fortunate, has led him to work with Spanish-speaking immigrants. Following the completion of his undergraduate degree at the University of Notre Dame, he worked with the Jesuit Volunteer Corps Program as a legal advocate at the Northwest Immigrant Rights Project, where he assisted immigrants with applications for permanent residency, family-based visas, citizenship and political asylum. Following the completion of his first year at the School of Law, he also spent a summer as a legal intern at the Midwest Immigrant Rights Center in Chicago. Crowe, who aspires to become a trial advocate, still undertakes pro bono matters, including work with the St. Louis Tax Assistance Program and the Catholic Legal Assistance Ministry at the School of Law’s Legal Clinics, where he is currently assisting with the representation of clients who are seeking political asylum. In addition, Crowe has led mission trips to both South Texas and Mexico for groups of Saint Louis University undergraduate students.

On another note: Current evening student, Jeffrey Rush, is also on the “30 Under 30” list. As vice president of wealth management with U.S. Bank, he believes that the legal skills he develops will have practical applications in his daily dealings with attorneys and the work he does drawing up trust documents.
Let your fellow classmates know what you have been doing since graduation. Please e-mail your information to brief@law.slu.edu or mail your professional note to Saint Louis University School of Law, Publications Office, 3700 Lindell Blvd, QDH 320, St. Louis, MO 63108.

1957
Edgar T. Farmer practices in the Clayton, Missouri, offices of Husch & Eppenberger, LLC. He served as an adjunct professor of law at the School for over 34 years, and is also a recent recipient of the William L. Weiss Award from the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis.

1966
Ned C. Gold, partner and chair of the Employment and Labor Law practice group in the Warren and Youngstown, Ohio, law firm of Harrington, Hoppe and Mitchell, Ltd., recently became one of the first lawyers to be certified as a Labor and Employment Law Specialist in the state of Ohio.

1967
Alan J. Steinberg was recently elected to the Eagle Bank Board of Directors. He and his son, Les, work together in their own firm, Steinberg & Steinberg, LLC.

1968
Charles J. Kolker has retired from the practice of law and has recently taken a position teaching conversational English to students at Shenzhen University in Shenzhen, China.

Thomas F. Kummer, one of the founding partners of Kummer Kaempfer Bonner and Renshaw in Las Vegas, was recently selected for inclusion in the Chambers USA America's Leading Business Lawyers - The Client’s Guide.

Robert F. Ritter, chairman and president of the law firm, Gray, Ritter & Graham, P.C., is a 2003 recipient of the Award of Honor from the Lawyers Association of St. Louis.

1970
Karen L. Tokarz, professor of law and director of clinical education at Washington University School of Law, was awarded the 2003 Justice Award from the Daily Record. The award honors women lawyers and judges in Missouri for their vision, community service and leadership.

1971
James E. Wollrab recently had his novel Malfeasance, published. The book deals with the St. Louis area. His next novel, Murder at the Palais-Royal, deals with the French Revolution, and will be published shortly.

1972
David A. Elder, whose book Privacy Torts was recently published, has just had his treatise, Defamation: A Lawyer’s Guide, reissued by West Publishing Company.

1973
Rabbi Manuel Magence recently returned to the Cook County State’s Attorney’s Office, where he is a supervisor in the Criminal Appeals Division. He recently had his first argument in the Illinois Supreme Court.

1974
Michael B. Himmel, a partner in the Woodbridge, New Jersey, office of Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith, Ravin, Davis & Himmel LLP, has been ranked among the top attorneys for litigation in New Jersey in Chambers USA’s America’s Leading Business Lawyers 2003-2004. He has also been selected to receive the 2003 Trial Attorneys of New Jersey Trial Bar Award.

Francis X. O’Connor has received an appointment to the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is the only member of the Board from the northeastern part of the Commonwealth and the only solo/rural practitioner on the Board.

David H. Stacy, a partner at Elzi, Pringle, Gurr & Stacy, was recently named in America’s Leading Lawyers by Chambers USA.

1975
Gerald T. Carmody recently left the Bryan Cave law firm after 24 years to join his brother, Don, in private practice. He now works at Carmody MacDonald P.C., and concentrates in the areas of commercial, real estate and employment litigation.

Gregory J. Christoffel has rejoined the law firm of Green Schaaf & Jacobson in Clayton, Missouri. He supports the firm’s complex litigation practice while continuing to represent clients in the areas of corporate law, business formation and strategic transactions.

John J. Temporiti serves as president and COO of Vanliner Insurance Co. in St. Louis, Missouri.

Peter D. Zeughauser formed the Zeughauser Group, which is comprised of five partners and provides strategic growth planning, marketing planning and merger consulting to large law firms.

1976
Michael J. Hanagan recently earned his LL.M. from the University of Missouri-Columbia.

Peter R. Jarosewycz works as a hearing officer in the appeals section of the Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations in Kansas City, Missouri. He plans to retire in 2004 and pursue volunteer work.

Stephen C. Schulte is a senior partner in the Litigation Department of Winston & Strawn in Chicago. His practice area is civil litigation with a focus on commercial and tort litigation.

1977
Gregory J. Danz lives in Wisconsin, but does much of his work overseas in the Marshall Islands where he serves as a judge for the Nuclear Claims Tribunal. He has recently been serving as Legal Adviser for the Marshall Islands Government in its negotiations with the U.S. Government to renew the Compact of Free Association between the two countries.

Amy S. Rubin is a partner in the West Palm Beach office of the law firm, Ruden, McClosky, Smith, Schuster & Russell, P.A., where she specializes in Civil Trial and Business Litigation Law.

1978
Jeffrey R. Glass is the regional director of the Belleville, Illinois, and St. Louis offices of Hinshaw & Culbertson, a law firm with over 400 members and offices in 23 locations across the United States.

Mary K. Hoff (Wefelmeyer) is an appellate judge for the Missouri Court of Appeals - Eastern District.

Christopher B. Hunter is a partner at Farrell, Hunter, Hamilton & Julian, P.C., a general practice law firm in Godfrey, Illinois, and has recently started up a new title insurance business, Tri-County Title and Escrow, Inc.

1980
Bradley S. Hiles has been named to a three-year term on the Advisory Board for Blackwell Sanders Peper Martin, where he serves as partner of the St. Louis office. He was also recently featured in the Best Lawyers in America, 2003-2004 edition.

1981
Margo L. Green (Ross) was appointed to serve a four-year term on the Governor’s Commission for Child Abuse, Custody and Neglect in St. Louis.

David T. Smorodin is the chief litigation counsel for MCI, Inc., where he oversees the company’s efforts to emerge from bankruptcy.

1982
Maureen E. Laflin, who serves as director of clinical programs for the University of Idaho College of Law, recently took a sabbatical in South Africa, working with Grail, an international women’s organization.

Kathleen A. Moore has been employed as a law lecturer in Ireland at the Waterford Institute of Technology for the past five years.

Laura L. Staley is an associate with Greensfelder, Hemker & Gale, P.C. in St. Louis.

1983
Mary Beth Moser Clary was recently appointed to serve a third one-year term as commissioner of the...
William Weiss, ‘37, is passionate about education. He’s also passionate about his country and the rich tradition of patriotism and strong leadership that those who came before him exhibited throughout the decades. It is a tradition he would like to see the current generation uphold. Fearing that young adults’ interest in history was waning, Weiss decided to take an active role in contributing to the task of preservation. In this endeavor, he combined his passion for education with his passion for his country and began to volunteer his time to a yearly effort sponsored by the Military Order of the World Wars (MOWW), of which he is a member, known as the Mid-America Youth Leadership Conference. This conference is designed to teach students about respect, accountability, patriotism and free enterprise. Through various character-building exercises and lectures about U.S. history, the American flag and the importance of becoming individuals of integrity, courage and strength, students are able to reach a clearer understanding of the ways in which they can not only better their lives, but ensure a brighter future. Weiss believes the past is one of those who came before him exhibited and that’s what started my interest in helping others,” he remembered. And that was 72 years ago. His lengthy and impressive resume shows his involvement in everything from the American Legion to the Governor’s Committee for the Employment of the Handicapped. One might think, at the age of 90, his interest in renewing commitments might be waning, but it seems almost as if it has only just begun. Weiss is often spotted at events around town, giving smiles and support in his typical charming fashion. Always full of energy and enthusiasm, others half his age have often inquired about his motivation for staying so involved in the community. “It’s been fun,” Weiss said with a smile. “Why would I want to stop having fun?”
Mitchell K. Shick was recently elected circuit judge for the fifth judicial Circuit in Illinois. He and his wife, Deanne, live in Charleston, Illinois, with their five children.

Cordell P. Schulten was appointed Associate Academic Dean of Missouri Baptist College in Creve Coeur, Missouri. He has served as an assistant professor of Interdisciplinary Studies and chair of the Social and Behavioral Sciences Division of the college since January of 2000.

Thomas L. Stewart of Holloran & Stewart, P.C., in St. Louis, was recently named to continue on the Executive Committee of the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys.

Nathaniel S. Walsh has been appointed president of National Commercial Title Services for Cendant Corporation, the country's largest Real Estate Brokerage, where he will oversee the local Commercial Operation of U.S. Title Guaranty Company.

1987
Valerie G. Larcombe, a shareholder of Akerman Senterfitt & Eidson, P.A., has been elected managing shareholder of the firm's West Palm Beach office. Valerie has concentrated her practice in health care law and her responsibilities include overseeing the administration and operations of the office.

John S. Metzger is working in the legal department of the Intel Corporation in Folsom, California.

Stephen J. Murphy specializes in complex civil litigation and white collar matters for the General Motors legal staff in Detroit. He also serves as adjunct professor of Business Crime and Trial Practice at the University of Detroit Mercy School of Law and as an adjunct professor of Evidence at the Ave Maria School of Law in Ann Arbor, Michigan.

1988
Theresa Burke (Counts) is a provisional judge for the St. Louis City Municipal Court, where she handles the Downtown Community Court for Quality of Life violations.

Edward J. DeMarco Jr. is a partner with Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP, a national firm with offices in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Jersey, Denver and Salt Lake City. He lives in Haddonfield, New Jersey, with his wife and two daughters.

Margaret T. Donnelly recently completed her first session as a Missouri State Representative for District 73 in St. Louis County.

Bill G. Jochens works in the Trust and Estates Department of Greensfelder, Hemker & Gale, P.C.

Mary L. Reitz (Brown) has recently joined the firm of Greensfelder, Hemker & Gale, P.C. as an associate in the litigation department.

1990
Karen R. McCarthy is the president and CEO of The Bar Plan Mutual Insurance Company in St. Louis.

Terry King Praszker works as a Senior Human Resources Generalist for Quest Diagnostics, Inc., in St. Louis.

1991
Joan R. Beck recently accepted the position of Citizens' Advocate for the Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.

Malaine P. Hagemeier recently joined the firm of Mclroy and Millan in Bowling Green, Missouri.

Celeste M. Harris merged her solo practice with C. Douglas Maynard, Jr., in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and became one of the first group of North Carolina attorneys to become a Board Certified Specialist in North Carolina Workers' Compensation Law.

Jay L. Kanzler Jr. has become a principal member of the law firm of Dunn & Miller, P.C. He will concentrate his practice on commercial litigation, health care compliance and franchise matters.

Alan G. Pirtle recently joined The Rex Carr Law Firm LLC as a partner. He concentrates in plaintiffs' medical malpractice, nursing home neglect and product liability.

Anthony G. Simon has recently joined the firm of Simon, Lowe & Passanante, where he works with his brother, John Simon, and litigates intellectual property and unfair competition cases on a contingency-fee basis.

Eric H.J. Stahlhut, a partner with Barnes & Thornburg, has moved to his firm's Elkhart, Indiana, office. He will continue to practice in labor and employment law.

1992
Brian D. Annulis joined Michael Best & Friedrich LLC in April of 2002 as a partner in their Health Law Practice Group in Chicago. He concentrates his practice on Medicaid and Medicare reimbursement, fraud and abuse, as well as HIPAA and corporate compliance.

Cassandra K. Dolgin, who served for eight years as the Assistant Attorney General for the State of Florida as an Assistant Attorney General in the capital appeals division.

Tammy M. Julian works with the law firm of Farrell, Hunter, Hamilton & Julian, P.C., in Godfrey, Illinois, and has recently started up a new title insurance business, Tri-County Title and Escrow, Inc.

David J. Reynolds is on active duty in the U.S. Army. He is stationed in Kuwait until February of 2004. His civilian job is with Evans and Dixon in St. Louis. He and his wife, Marie, recently welcomed their sixth child into the world.

1993
David G. Cisiewski is the director of real estate for the QuikTrip Corporation and is responsible for all site selection, acquisition, land development and construction activities.

Gaynell Gallagher works with Federal Express in Memphis, Tennessee, as a senior attorney in Labor and Employment.

John J. Hall has recently joined the staff of Lewis, Rice & Fingersh, L.C., where he is practicing bankruptcy law in the corporate department.

James R. Hammerschmidt is a partner with the firm of Paley, Rothman, Goldstein, Rosenberg & Cooper in Bethesda, Maryland, and practices in the areas of commercial litigation and employment law. He recently appeared before the Supreme Court of Virginia.

Peter N. Leritz was recently named a partner in the law firm of Leritz, Plunkert & Bruning, located in St. Louis. He specializes in general litigation and trial practice.

Joan M. Lockwood, an attorney with the law firm of Gray, Ritter & Graham, P.C., was chosen as the 2003 recipient of the John C. Shepherd Professionalism Award given by the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis.

John D. Shelton works for the Missouri Commission on Human Rights. He handles employment, housing and public accommodation cases. He also negotiates and mediates resolutions in discrimination cases.

1994
Michael A. Boatman was elected partner at the St. Louis firm, Armstrong Teasdale, LLP, in January of 2002. He is a member of the firm’s Public Law and Finance Practice.

Michael J. Colona practices in the areas of Personal Injury and Criminal Law with The Stokely Group, LLC, in St. Louis.

John R. Headrick is an assistant legal counsel for the Illinois Department of Central Management Services. He also serves as an adjunct professor at Lincoln College in Normal, Illinois, and the University of Phoenix in St. Louis.
It's easy to fall prey to stereotypes when you've achieved a great deal of social and professional recognition. Hollywood celebrities are vulnerable to tabloid stories about outrageous demands, secret romances and ostentatious spending habits, just as corporate executives and accomplished financiers run the risk of the world knowing their portfolio value before they will ever know about their personal value. For these reasons, we might be more inclined to believe that someone who spends the majority of their time preserving the reputation of an internationally recognized, Fortune 500 company, might seem on edge, have little time to spare and have his priorities grossly out of order. Perhaps, for some professionals this is the case, but not for Steve Lambright. Rather than checking his watch every few minutes, he prefers to focus more on the eyes of the people with whom he is speaking. Watching him sit, rather comfortably, in his black leather chair — hands folded behind his head — it becomes surprisingly easy to relax in his presence. Managing somehow to defy the “top executive” stereotype, Lambright never lets on that his schedule — and his responsibilities — are as demanding as they most probably are. For a man who’s attained a great deal of success, he hasn’t seemed to lose sight of what’s important. And, with hands still folded behind his head, he comfortably explains just what those things are — his career, his wife and children, and, of course, his alma mater.

With an impressive resume to his credit and a remarkable amount of experience under his belt, it’s no surprise that Steve Lambright sits where he does today — in a beautifully scenic top floor office in one of the most successful companies, both nationally and internationally. After all, he worked his way up there, and he’s got the degrees, and the stories, to prove it.

“I was working for an accounting firm in the 1960s when it became apparent that a trend was developing,” remembered Lambright. “People in the tax accounting business were starting to hire lawyers, so I took a leave of absence to get my law degree.” After earning his degree in 1968, he continued working at the accounting firm for another year. He then became a CPA and moved into the practice of law with Lashley, Caruthers, Rava, Hyndman & Rutherford, where he remained for seven years. He then made the move from private practice to corporate law, and took a position in the legal department at Anheuser-Busch. A week after he started, August Busch III asked him to become his executive assistant. He was then promoted to vice-president of National Affairs the following year, and moved to Washington, D.C., to open up the company’s first Government Affairs Office. After things were established there, he returned to St. Louis to become the vice president of Industry and Government Affairs. Two years later, he was promoted — again — to vice president and group executive of Anheuser-Busch, and has remained in that position for the past 20 years. In 1997, when the then general counsel for the company retired, Lambright also assumed his responsibilities.

From accounting to law to major corporate representation, Lambright has undoubtedly experienced many different elements of the professional world. When asked whether or not he’s been surprised by the outcome of his career, he admitted that he really isn’t shocked by his own success. “What one makes of a career is in large part dependent upon how you were molded in law school,” he said. “Education is what you make it no matter where you go to school, and Saint Louis University School of Law graduates good lawyers.” He also added that pursuing studies in an environment in which you feel comfortable is of the utmost importance. “People at Saint Louis University really go out of their way to make you feel like more than just a number,” he said. “There is a genuine concern for the students here.”

With such a strong connection to his alma mater, one might assume that he passed on the connection — whether consciously or not — to his children. And, perhaps, as a proud alumnus, he did — but not as a father trying to persuade his children to follow in his footsteps. Lambright said he has never believed in pushing his children into doing anything they didn’t want to do, so one can only assume that a genuine affection for the School, and for the law in general, runs in the Lambright blood. If it didn’t, it might be hard to explain how all four of his children have graduated from or are currently in law school, and three of those four attended Saint Louis University School of Law. His children enjoy impressive careers in the U.S. Export/Import Bank, as an Anheuser-Busch Distributor and the Public Defender’s Office for the city of St. Louis. His youngest daughter is currently a law student at Saint Louis University.

When asked what his career has taught him, he responded by saying that he’s not sure whether it has been his career or his Saint Louis University School of Law education that taught him the most. “One thing I’ve always been proud of about the School is that they’ve always taught the ethical practice of law before it was politically correct to do so,” Lambright said. “They teach, not just the law, but also how to do things the right way, which is what I always try to remember in my own life and career.”
1995
Michael W. Basil was elected partner in the Chicago law offices of Clausen Miller, P.C. He concentrates in the areas of litigation involving commercial and industrial disasters.
Brian C. Behrens, an attorney with Suelthaus & Walsh, P.C., was recently named to the Cardinal Glennon Children’s Hospital Development Board. The Board, which is a group of community leaders, volunteers and organizes support efforts to raise funds for operations and expenditures at the hospital.
Bradford J. Cytron was recently named partner at Gallop, Johnson & Newman. He is a member of the firm’s Real Estate Law and General Business Law practice groups.
Diane M. Hein recently created her own company, First String Music, LLC, to help her fulfill a life-long dream of being a singer, songwriter and performer. She credits her law degree for assisting her with the dream of being a singer, songwriter and performer. She is with Mickes, Tueth, Keeney, Cooper, Hoath & Teel, LLP, in Edwardsville, Illinois. He concentrates his practice in Labor and Employment Law.

1996
Amy Collignon Gunn is a member of the firm of Simon, Lowe and Passanante in St. Louis.
Kevin D. Gunn is the administrative assistant to Congressman Richard Gephardt.
David J.A. Hayes III was recently promoted to Vice-President and General Counsel for Trans States Airlines in St. Louis. He is the only airline general counsel in the country who is also a professional pilot, and, as such, was recently featured in The National Law Journal.

Connie “LaJoyce” Johnson, a state representative for the 61st District of Missouri, was recently presented with a Legislative Award for her outstanding work as a state legislator and member of the Bar. She is one of only nine members to receive the distinction this year. She was also recognized by the Judicial Conference for her years of devotion to and advancement of the administration of justice and judicial integrity in the state of Missouri.

Morgan A. Parker currently serves as a Foreign Service Officer in the U.S. Embassy in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago.
Amy M. Sokol is vice president and general counsel of Carondelet Health in Kansas City, Missouri, and works as an adjunct professor at Rockhurst University, where she co-teaches Law and Social Responsibility. She was also listed in Ingram Magazine’s “40 Under 40.”

1997
Steven M. Dawson works with the law firm of Farrell, Hunter, Hamilton & Julian, P.C., in Godfrey, Illinois, and has recently started up a new title insurance business, Tri-County Title and Escrow, Inc.

Carl J. Geraci has joined the law firm of Gallop, Johnson & Neuman, L.C. in Clayton, Missouri, and practices in the area of litigation, with an emphasis on commercial litigation, product liability and general civil litigation.

James H. Guest III is with Mickes, Tueth, Keeney, Cooper, Hoath & Teel, LLP, in Edwardsville, Illinois. He concentrates his practice in Labor and Employment Law.

1998
John M. Bodenhausen has joined the U.S. Attorney’s Office in St. Louis, where he specializes in cybercrime prosecutions.

William E. Brown, a captain in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General’s Corp, serves as senior Trial Counsel and Chief of Military Justice at the Headquarters, First U.S. Army in Atlanta. He was recently elected chair for the Military Law section of the National Bar Association and appointed vice chair for the Government Bar Liability Committee of the American Bar Association.

Kevin T. Lake is a founding partner in the law firm of Lake, Gantz & Strawderman, LLC. in Clayton, Missouri.
Lisa G. Moore, who practices in the area of family law at Paule, Camazine & Blumenthal, P.C., recently co-authored the 2003 cumulative supplement, “Execution of Judgments,” for Chapter 23 of the Missouri Bar Family Law CLE Deskbook. She was also given an Award of Merit from the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis.

Jacob W. Reby, chairman of the real estate group at Lewis, Rice & Fingersh, L.C., was recently elected to membership in the American College of Real Estate Lawyers.

Thomas C. Speedie is director of Continuing Legal Education for the Illinois State Bar Association.

Nichole J. Starr has an in-house position with ING Americas, and is completing an international assignment in the Asia/Pacific regional office in Hong Kong.

James M. Warner is a patent attorney for Pfizer, Inc. He was recently promoted to Global Therapeutic Lead for Inflammation Intellectual Property and has worldwide responsibility for directing Pfizer’s patent estate for its inflammation therapeutic franchise.

1999

Stephen A. Brueggemann has recently joined the Workers’ Compensation practice at Evans & Dixon, L.L.C. in St. Louis.

Jennifer R. Byrne has recently joined the firm of Gallop, Johnson & Neuman, L.C., as an associate, and will concentrate her practice on corporate law.

James B. Daugherty has joined the Office of the General Counsel for the National Imagery and Mapping Agency in St. Louis.

David S. McDonough has opened his own practice, and specializes in small business law. He formerly worked in-house for three years for Advantage Rent-A-Car.

David L. Narkiewicz is a corporate attorney at The Stolar Partnership, LLP in St. Louis.

Amy M. Rubin (Sandlin) is the manager of U.S. Title Guaranty Company’s Commercial Closing department.
Jane Dueker is no stranger to surprise. In fact, she’s grown quite accustomed to the very element of surprise throughout her many years in the professional spectrum. It might even be said that she owes her current career to the unexpected twists and turns she’s taken in the past. And, looking back, Dueker is grateful for those many turns, as they have allowed her to find fulfillment, gain incomparable experience and teach her children that hard work and dedication yield great rewards.

Though she serves in the public sector as chief of staff to Missouri Governor Bob Holden, she didn’t make a conscious decision to focus her career in that direction. Immediately following law school, she began working as an assistant Missouri attorney general, which helped her identify a starting point. “I knew, from that juncture, that I would start out in the public sector because it was attractive to me and I had the potential to gain a great deal of experience in a short amount of time,” Dueker recalled. For the next three years, she represented numerous state agencies, including the Missouri State Treasurer’s Office, when Governor Holden served his first term as treasurer. She then decided to move over to private practice, where she remained for eight years. Though in the private sector, she still pursued state government practice on behalf of her clients and maintained her practice in government law. By August of 2002, with over 12 years of legal experience under her belt, Dueker was serving as a partner with the St. Louis firm of Stinson Morrison Hecker L.L.P. Her career had taken her far and continued to yield great success. And, not surprisingly, her life outside of work was also burgeoning. She and husband, Joe, ’92, had a four-year-old son, Leo, and were preparing to welcome baby number two into the world. She wasn’t exactly expecting a surprise at that point, but that’s just what she got.

Sitting in her downtown St. Louis office, she received a call from Governor Holden, who offered her a position as his chief legal counsel. Feeling very honored that he considered her qualified to serve in such a capacity for him, she knew she would have some big decisions to make. After discussing everything with her husband, she decided to take the leap. Eight months later, with a new baby and a relatively new position under her belt, she was given another surprise — a promotion to chief of staff.

In her role as chief of staff, Dueker has a great deal of responsibility not only to the governor, but also to the citizens in her state. Though her day-to-day role takes a different form each day, she assists the governor in supervising state employees, agencies and all operations of state government. She also assists him in generating policy for his administration. The fact that she ended up in such an unexpected career has surprised her a bit, but not so much that she’s not enjoying the ride. After all, it’s a ride she’s rather accustomed to taking. And, as one described by co-workers and friends as possessing a great deal of energy and masterfully focusing that energy on the countless tasks at hand, she hardly seems windblown.

Still, one has to wonder: what else could surprise a wife, busy mother of two and a chief of staff to Missouri Governor Bob Holden? “Probably not much,” laughed Dueker. “If someone had told me I would have done everything I have in my life, I would have thought them crazy. But it’s actually become quite normal to me now. In fact, I’m glad I’ve been able to pursue so many different things. Not only has it given me a tremendous amount of experience, but I can show my children that if you continue to work hard and never stop learning, it pays off — in ways that might surprise and amaze you.”
Ian C. Simmons is an associate with Federer & Federer, P.C. in St. Charles, Missouri.

Aaron L. Pawlitz, '02
Associate, Lewis, Rice & Fingersh, L.C.

Sometimes, when it rains, it pours. For Aaron Pawlitz, life both in and out of law school has been something of a consistent downpour. And if it still stands that rainbows follow the rain, then Pawlitz’s life has been filled with color.

The legal profession has always held great fascination for Pawlitz, who knew since childhood that he wanted to become an attorney. “The critical thinking, the writing and the problem solving have always been strong selling points for me,” he said. “But the fear of finding funds for tuition held me back from taking the plunge.” So, instead of taking that plunge right away, he used his political science background to become a high school history and government teacher. He worked in secondary education for two years and then, after deciding to rethink his plans for law school, applied for a scholarship — and received one. Because the scholarship allowed him the freedom to attend school full-time, he became a student at the School of Law, and has been going strong ever since.

While in law school, he became active in research and scholarship. During his second year, he had two of his articles accepted for publication in the Saint Louis University Law Journal, and during his third year, he was editor-in-chief of the Saint Louis University Law Journal. He also clerked in the St. Louis office of Lewis, Rice & Fingersh, L.C., and was offered a permanent position at the beginning of his third year. He took the job as associate attorney in August of 2002, along with five other new recruits — two of which were Saint Louis University School of Law graduates.

Just a few months after he started, the rain began to fall. One of the cases taken on by his firm required a great deal of preparation and extra assistance, and Pawlitz was added to a team of four attorneys, headed by Barry Short, who were petitioning the U.S. Supreme Court to consider their client’s appeal. This was a great opportunity for a new attorney like Pawlitz, and he admitted to being eager to lend his assistance. Then, when the news came that the Supreme Court would hear the case, his eagerness turned to excitement. “This is definitely a once-in-a-career sort of opportunity,” he said of the case, Sell v. United States. “It’s also very exciting for the firm, because this kind of thing doesn’t happen very often.” Pawlitz, who conducted legal research, helped prepare Short for oral argument and assisted with the writing of the brief, is awed by the fact that “nine of the most talented lawyers in this country were reading and considering words I helped to write.” He is even more pleased with the fact that his firm received a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court on the case.

In the midst of his excitement with the case, Pawlitz would soon experience another exciting event — the birth of his first child, Emma. Perhaps knowing of dad’s intense involvement with the Sell case, she made her appearance nearly three weeks earlier than anticipated, just before Thanksgiving. Her arrival gave Aaron and his wife, Jennifer, the right amount of quality time to welcome her into the world. And though his schedule was quite full during his work on the case, he still got to bond with his little girl, who, he claims, “knew just what she was doing — her timing was perfect.” And, it seems, that like his daughter, Aaron Pawlitz has always known just what he was doing, and continues to prove that fact to be true. As a young legal professional, he has already obtained some significant experience, and now has an even stronger foundation from which to build upon in his practice of corporate law for Lewis, Rice & Fingersh. He says he is ready for the challenges that lie ahead and looks forward to learning all he can, which, he knows, is a lot.

And that’s just the law. Fatherhood is another story.

In Memoriam

James J. O’Brien, 1923
Joseph V. Toohill Sr., 1931
Judge William S. Bahn, 1941
Walter C. Johnson, 1942
John D. Cochran, 1948
Gerald T. Dunne, 1948
James F. Brady, 1951
Judge Richard T. Enright, 1951
Judge Charles B. Howell, 1951
Fred Singer, 1952
John J. Gardner, 1953
William S. Rowley, 1953
Dudley C. Dunlop, 1955
Norman L. Nold, 1955
Robert M. Craig Jr., 1956
William D. Mykins, 1959
Donald H. Whaley, 1961
Donald M. Witte, 1962
George Hays, 1965
William Hammer, 1966
George R. Westfall, 1969
Douglas E. Dusek, 1978
Francis E. Gehrt, 1978
Patrick J. Fister, 1984

John M. Ingrassia has joined the law firm of Sandberg, Phoenix & von Gontard P.C., as an associate. He will practice in the firm’s Health Law practice area.

Craig Moore recently completed a clerkship with the Honorable Ronnie White, and will begin working for Armstrong Teasdale LLP. He and fellow classmate, Christina Bahr, were recently married.

Aaron L. Pawlitz has recently joined the corporate practice group of his firm, Lewis, Rice & Fingersh, L.C. He will focus his practice in the areas of general corporate, mergers & acquisitions, real estate, securities, banking and commercial litigation.

Steven D. Rineberg is an associate attorney with Casey & Meyerkord, P.C., in St. Louis. He practices in the areas of plaintiffs’ personal injury, medical malpractice and workers’ compensation. He and wife, Laura, recently welcomed daughter Claire Marie into the world.

In the midst of his excitement with the case, Pawlitz would soon experience another exciting event — the birth of his first child, Emma. Perhaps knowing of dad’s intense involvement with the Sell case, she made her appearance nearly three weeks earlier than anticipated, just before Thanksgiving. Her arrival gave Aaron and his wife, Jennifer, the right amount of quality time to welcome her into the world. And though his schedule was quite full during his work on the case, he still got to bond with his little girl, who, he claims, “knew just what she was doing — her timing was perfect.” And, it seems, that like his daughter, Aaron Pawlitz has always known just what he was doing, and continues to prove that fact to be true. As a young legal professional, he has already obtained some significant experience, and now has an even stronger foundation from which to build upon in his practice of corporate law for Lewis, Rice & Fingersh. He says he is ready for the challenges that lie ahead and looks forward to learning all he can, which, he knows, is a lot.

And that’s just the law. Fatherhood is another story.

alumni profile
CAMPAIGN BACKGROUND

Saint Louis University is engaged in a comprehensive fund-raising effort scheduled to conclude in 2007. “The Campaign for Saint Louis University: Where Knowledge Touches Lives” is being conducted to significantly raise the level of private gift support to the institution.

The five-year public phase of the campaign began June 26, 2002, with a celebratory kick-off event at Grant’s Farm. Prior to the public phase, a four-and-one-half year nucleus fund phase (January 1998 - June 2002) was conducted, during which time approximately $150 million was raised. The goal for the campaign is $300 million.

All gifts and pledges received during the entire campaign period 1998-2007 will count toward the campaign goal.

NATIONAL STATISTICS

An American Association of Fundraising Counsel Trust for Philanthropy (AAFRC) survey noted that charitable giving last year totaled $241 billion,* a 1 percent increase over the previous year. According to the AAFRC, nationwide giving was buoyed in part by gifts of cash, real estate and tangible property other than corporate securities.

Giving by individuals was estimated to have increased by 0.7 percent. Adjusted for inflation, this is a decrease of 0.9 percent. Giving by individuals represents 76.3 percent of all charitable giving last year.

Giving by foundations was estimated to have decreased by 1.2 percent. Grantmaking foundations represent 11.2 percent of all charitable giving last year. Corporate giving last year was estimated to have increased 10.5 percent. Corporations accounted for 5.1 percent of all charitable giving last year in the United States.

Religious organizations received 35 percent of all charitable gifts last year. Education was the beneficiary of 13.1 percent of charitable giving in the United States in 2002.

*2002 calendar year

FISCAL-YEAR RESULTS

The first year of the campaign’s public phase ended on June 30, 2003. As of that date, the campaign total was $178.4 million. Total philanthropic support during the fiscal year was just over $29 million. That is $5 million more than last year, a 21 percent increase. Some giving statistics include:

- Corporate support increased 183 percent to $7.6 million.
- Foundation support decreased 39.7 percent to $4.2 million.
- Non-alumni giving increased 25.8 percent to $5.7 million.
- Alumni support increased 31.4 percent to $9 million.

FROM WHERE THE MONEY COMES

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<td>TOTAL</td>
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On the Campaign Trail

When the famous “Page 9” of the spring 2002 issue of Saint Louis Brief hit the stands, outlining close to $20 million dollars in campaign goals for the School of Law, alumni began to respond. To reflect on what the first year of the campaign has meant to the Law School, a few stories of support are highlighted.

Nicholas Higgins, ’81, phoned the Alumni Office to “ask a few questions about how to make a gift to the campaign.” He admitted to having the Saint Louis Brief in front of him, opened to Page 9, when he phoned the office. After a few discussions with Dean Lewis to review the varied programs and projects needing financial help, Nick decided he would make his first gift of $25,000 to support the Moot Court Team. He remembered well his Law School days of competing on the Moot Court Team, and creating an endowment for that purpose seemed only natural. Today, the Nicholas G. Higgins Moot Court Endowment exists and will grow in perpetuity. Nick has agreed to make an annual gift of $25,000 to this fund until, he says, he can “no longer give.”

Steve Lambright, ’68, had an idea for how his Law School Class of 1968 could “give back to the Law School.” Having supported four children through college and law school, Steve knew firsthand the incredible financial burden young adults face when financing their own education. Steve formed a committee of seven: Mike Gunn, Jim Holloran, Richard Jaudes, Bob Lockwood, Mary Beth Ortbal, Bob Ritter and Joe Weyhrich and quickly went to work. Today, the Class of 1968 Endowed Scholarship Fund exists. Pledges and gifts will be added to the fund for years to come and will help support the education of future lawyers.

Mr. F. Lance Callis, ’59, understands the need to encourage and promote excellence in teaching and research. Establishing the Callis Family Professorship was a way to thank the faculty who taught Lance when he was a student at the School. This professorship is the first professorship for the School of Law Campaign and paves the way for others to step forward in support of the work of the faculty. Saint Louis University School of Law has three endowed chairs and one professorship for a faculty of roughly 40 members. This compares to other local law schools with averaging 50% or more of their faculty positions supported by endowed professorships.

The Judge Noah Weinstein Memorial Scholarship

A Difference of Night and Day
The Judge Noah Weinstein Memorial Scholarship

Judge Noah Weinstein was committed to the study and exploration of the law, and worked throughout his career to help others gain access to the benefits the law affords. In 1971, Weinstein served as dean of the Laclede School of Law, and held that post until the School closed in 1985. Prior to its closing, Laclede School of Law received a substantial gift for library improvement, which was then redirected to establish the Judge Noah Weinstein Foundation.

Today, funds from the Weinstein Foundation carry on Judge Weinstein’s commitment to the study of law by providing scholarships for students attending Saint Louis University School of Law on a part-time basis while maintaining full-time employment. Through this fund, students who have a genuine interest in the study of law are able to work toward a degree while sustaining full-time jobs. And they’re adhering to the philosophies of Weinstein, who believed that the law should be accessible to everyone.

A Gift Annuity in Support of Faculty
Charles K. Kolker Jr., ’68, was preparing for a year-long trip to China when he phoned Assistant Dean Sholtis’ office. In fact, he and his wife were leaving in two days when they decided to establish a $100,000 gift annuity in support of faculty salaries. The Planned Giving Office quickly processed the paperwork and after a few conversations and visits the details were finalized. Now that it’s established, the Charles K Kolker Jr. Gift Annuity will provide necessary funds for faculty salaries in the years to come.

The GIFT that GIVES BACK
FOUR TIMES a YEAR

The charitable gift annuity is a unique gift arrangement that helps you and the School of Law. The annuity provides donors with fixed payments up to four times a year. Here is how a $10,000 gift annuity benefits one or two beneficiaries at age 74:

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<td>85</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
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To receive more information or a customized gift annuity illustration, call Gina Sholtis at (314) 977-3300 or e-mail sholtisg@slu.edu

Charitable gift annuities are available to residents of most states. Saint Louis University does not render tax, legal, accounting or investment advice. Please consult your professional advisor to determine if a charitable gift annuity is right for you.
A heartfelt Thank You to our Fiscal Year 2003 donors!

We are grateful for our alumni, faculty, friends, corporations and foundations who generously shared their resources. The School of Law operates on a fiscal-year calendar and gifts listed in this report were received between July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2003. Every effort has been made to avoid errors and we apologize for any that may appear. Please contact us about corrections: 314-977-3300 or sholtis@slu.edu

CENTURY CLUB

Associate

Up to $50

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Ms. Rachelle L. Aud
Miss Rosemarie N. Avellino
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Miss Camille L. Hansen
Mrs. Jennifer L. Hardester
Mr. Roy J. Haraky
Ms. Leah B. Haub
Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Haverstock (Susan)
Mr. John C. Healy
Mrs. Maria A. Hein
Mr. T. H. Heinichcrsmyer Jr.
Mrs. Joyce S. Hersethe
Mrs. Linda C. Hirshaw
Ms. Yvette M. Hipakind
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Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Hoffman (Dominica)
Mr. David C. Holtzman
Mr. and Mrs. William T. Hopkins Jr. (Nancy)
Mr. and Mrs. K. Allan Hoppe (Sue)
Mr. John C. Horalt III
Mr. and Mrs. William J. Horsberg (Barbara)
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Howe (Dolores)
Mrs. Leslie M. Howell
Mr. David G. Hughes
Mrs. Carole M. Hummel
Mr. Brent A. Huston
Mrs. Edie E. Jansson
Ms. Xueqing L. Ji
Mrs. Tammy S. Jones
Ms. Lucille T. Jurson
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For more information, contact Becky Chase, Associate Director for Development and Alumni Affairs. Tel: (314) 977-3395 • E-mail: chasebe@slu.edu

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**TOTALS 14.7% $263 $270,050**
Student Support
Scholarship endowment to support our students is a high priority for the campaign and the future of the School of Law. More than ever, scholarships are critical to attracting a strong and diverse student body.

Endowing a scholarship will permanently associate the donor with the School of Law.

- Full Academic Scholarship: $600,000
- Full Tuition Scholarship: $500,000
- Half Tuition Scholarship: $250,000
- Quarter Tuition Scholarship: $125,000
- Partial Tuition Scholarship: $50,000 minimum

Faculty Support
Professorships represent endowments, the income from which provides needed extra support and recognition. Because fine teaching and research are crucial to our mission and our reputation, increasing the number of professorships is a top goal of the Campaign for the School of Law.

Endowing a professorship will permanently associate the donor with the School’s most outstanding members of the law faculty.

- Professorship: $500,000
- Visiting Professorship: $250,000

Program Support
Endowments in support of specific programs for our students are necessary to enhance the student experience. Endowments in support of programmatic areas listed below can be established. Naming opportunities are available for each program endowment by consultation.

- Centers of Excellence
- Law Clinic
- Library Enhancement
- Moot Courts
- Student Exchange Programs
- Student Journals
- Student Organizations
- Technology Enhancement

Unrestricted Endowment
Unrestricted endowment funds provide important funding for the law school. To recognize donors who make a gift to the School of Law General Endowment Fund, an appropriate plaque will be placed in the selected room or area to recognize the donor’s generous support. The following rooms and areas may be named:

- Connector Building: $2,500,000
- Queen’s Daughters Hall: $2,500,000
- The Dean’s Office: $1,000,000
- Clinic Building: $1,000,000
- Career Services Suite: $500,000
- Student Services Suite: $500,000
- Classrooms: $100,000
- Faculty Offices: $50,000
- Library Study Carrels/Tables: $5,000

Beyond the opportunities listed above, the School of Law, as does every institution of quality, looks for that single, strategic and transformative gift. Other opportunities are also available. For more information, please contact the Office of Development and Alumni Relations at 314-977-3300.

The Law Annual Fund
As part of the campaign, the School of Law asks graduates and friends to continue to make annual gifts to the Law Annual Fund in support of the School. The Law Annual Fund has a tremendous impact on the School’s quality. By combining gifts from hundreds of individuals, the Law Annual Fund raises more than $250,000 annually, thus enhancing the law school experience.

Gifts to the Law Annual Fund are encouraged and recognized at a variety of levels.

Partners in Excellence*
Requires a minimum gift of $2,500 per year for four years, for a total commitment of $10,000. Annual giving at this level allows the donor to sponsor a course of their choosing for the full four years of the commitment. In addition, donors are invited to present the Excellence Award to a student receiving the top grade in their sponsored course.

Dean’s Circle*
Requires a minimum gift of $1,500 per year for five years, for a total commitment of $7,500. Donors who give at this level are recognized in the DuBourg Society category of the School of Law Honor Roll.

Dean’s List*
Requires a minimum gift of $1,000 per year for five years, for a total commitment of $5,000. Donors who give at this level are recognized in the Dean’s List category of the School of Law Honor Roll.

Dean’s Associates*
Open to alumni who graduated 10 years ago or less. Requires a minimum gift of $500 per year for five years, for a total commitment of $2,500. Donors who give at this level are recognized in the Dean’s Associate category of the School of Law Honor Roll.

The University also recognizes donors in the School of Law through membership in the DuBourg Society and the Century Club. Annual giving levels are as follows:

- DuBourg Society: $1,500-$2,499
- Dean’s Fellow: $1,000-$1,499
- Ambassador: $500-$999
- Patron: $250-$499
- Member: $100-$249

* The School of Law encourages unrestricted gifts to the Annual Fund along with gifts to restricted funds. All gifts to the School of Law will be recognized at the giving levels indicated above.