Ibrahim, our colleague from Nigeria, who
this list, and fall saw the arrival of Hauwa
more vibrant.
The School of Law and it has never been
of our 950 students and their 51 full-time
activity at the School is the academic work
that illustrate the ways in which the central
by the nation’s best Health Law program!
students from our very own Health Law
example, Health Law Moot Court.
and diverse menu of extracurricular
fall semester provided a rich, textured
in St. Louis ushered in winter, and presided
The ice and snowstorm of early December
Visiting professors are also included in
As you will see in the pages that follow,
connection to so much — both here and
on page 2. We
from countless speakers in the legal field,
visiting classes and meeting with students
Circuit served as Jurist-in-Residence,
of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th
Residence. Judge Raymond W. Grounder
of two international alums, Khavan Sok, a
in Berlin, which is already generating
our newly launched Summer Law Program
our Faculty View.
Our latest issue amazes me, and I think it
2006. Good food, good times...sounds
like the recipe for the perfect reunion. Judging by the pictures, it sure looks that way.
In July, the School will inaugurate its
second summer study abroad program. The Summer Law Program in Berlin will
Teach students about international and
corporate law with an emphasis on business and economics.
You may not know Hauwa Ibrahim, but she’s been busy shaking up her little corner of the world by saving people’s lives. She seems pretty confident that the rest of us can, in
our own ways, do the same.
will be willing to put in the time.
Being in the FBI isn’t a cakewalk, but alumna Jacqueline Albus, ’99, was willing to put
in time. “Serving my country appealed to me,” she adds.
It took a trip across the world to help
right the wrongs to return to his home country of
Cambodia to help right the wrongs
inflicted upon him during the reign of the Khmer Rouge.
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Visiting professors are also included in
this list, and fall saw the arrival of Hauwa
Ibrahim, our colleague from Nigeria, who
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taught our students about West African Legal Systems. A remarkable woman, Ms. Ibrahim's story is profiled on page 12. Scholars and visiting practitioners also aid our students’ understanding of the law. We were pleased to host one of our D.C. alums, Md Harkins, as this year’s Center for Health Law Study Practitioner-in-Residence. Judge Raymond W. Grounder of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 8th Circuit served as Jurist-in-Residence, visiting classes and meeting with students and faculty, and our students benefited from countless speakers in the legal field, most of whom are listed on page 2. We also had moments, like the one on October 19, where legal issues weren’t the focus. Instead, a sizable crowd gathered in the William H. Knopf Courtroom to share stories about Judge Theodore McMillian, ’49, in a portrait ceremony held in his memory. It was truly a touching occasion. You may notice that this issue has an international theme. 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First-Year Orientation
Students met professors and attended lectures on case briefing and legal research and writing. Students were grouped with several of the School’s 120 mentors during the School’s orientation program this August. There was a pre-orientation kick-off party on August 16, which allowed students to mingle with their future peers, as well as faculty, staff and mentors. Food and drink were served, and the live band, Scrapes, provided the evening’s entertainment. Orientation was followed by a Street Fair, where incoming students had opportunities to learn about School of Law organizations and area businesses, by way of the booths set up outside the School’s Vincent C. Immel Atrium entrance.

School of Law Dues
Saint Louis University students posted a comprehensive victory at the 15th annual National Health Law Moot Court Competition. Thirty-one teams from 21 law schools from around the country competed at Southern Illinois University Carbondale, November 10-11. This year’s fascinating case involved the constitutionality of state-required HIV testing and the imposition of criminal penalties for unsafe sex practices. The students were responsible for writing briefs on the issue and then presenting oral arguments through several rounds of competition.

School of Law Professor’s Awards
The 2003 Thompson-Coburn Award Ceremony for Faculty Writing was held on November 7, 2006. Professor Eric Claeys was given the award for his articles, "The Limits of Empirical Political Science and the Possibilities of Livy’s History" and "Towards a Multiple Party Representation Model: Modifying Power Disparities," a study of the 15th annual National Health Law Moot Court Competition.

Professor Eric Claeys received the Thompson Coburn Award.

School of Law Welcomes Two New Full-Time Faculty Members
Anders Walker
Assistant Professor of Law
Wesleyan University
B.A.; Duke University,
M.A., J.D.; Yale,
Ph.D.

Molly J. Walker Wilson
Assistant Professor of Law
Wesleyan University
B.A.; University of Virginia
School of Arts and Sciences,
M.A. in Psychology,
Ph.D. in Psychology;
University of Virginia
School of Law;
J.D.

School of Law Family Day
On Friday, October 13, parents, spouses and significant others were invited to Family Day at the School of Law, which featured a panel discussion and a mock law school class led by School of Law Dean Jeffrey E. Lewis.

Childress Memorial Lecture
The annual Richard J. Childress Memorial Lecture was held on Friday, October 13. Richard H. Fallon Jr., the Ralph J. Tyler Jr. Professor of Constitutional Law at Harvard University, delivered the keynote lecture, “If Roe Were Overruled: Abortion and the Constitution in a Post-Roe World.” Professor Fallon’s lecture described some of the issues our legal system may face in the areas of constitutional law, federal courts, choice of law and criminal law if Roe is overturned.

General Counsel of St. Louis Rams Spoke at School
Bob Wallace, general counsel and executive vice president of the St. Louis Rams, spoke at the School on Wednesday, November 14, sharing his advice and his experience in strategic planning for conventional and non-conventional careers. This past year, Wallace was named one of the most influential minority business leaders by the St. Louis Business Journal. His leadership within the sports world has translated to the community where he is active in many civic and charitable organizations, including serving as president of the board of Giant Steps of St. Louis, a school for autistic children. He is also the chairman of the board of the Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis, Inc., whose mission is to improve the social and economic conditions and opportunities for African-Americans and other minority groups in St. Louis City, St. Louis County and St. Clair County, Illinois. Wallace has shared his legal expertise as an intern to a Supreme Court term. Panelists included Professors Fred Bloom, Isaac Dore, Roger Goldman, Joel Goldstein, Alan Howard, Sue McGraugh, Anders Walker and Doug Wilkens. Professor Eric Claeys moderated.

Roundtable on Clinical Research
The School of Law hosted a roundtable on clinical research to help students understand the various aspects of clinical research and the diverse roles available to attorneys interested in the area of clinical research. Speakers included Professor Jesse Goldstein, who has vast experience in the area of research ethics and protection of human subjects; Eve Holzemer, an Advanced Nurse Practitioner and research nurse; Yi Zhang, RN, J.D., who is responsible for regulatory compliance and clinical research contract negotiations for a major academic health center; and Sarah Morabito, a current law student who spent seven years working for the pharmaceutical industry in the area of research protocol compliance.

School of Law events
Recent School of Law Grad Spoke on Practicing Health Law in D.C.
On Friday, October 6 — The Saint Louis University Health Law Association presented “Practicing Health Law in D.C.” Featured Speakers were Anna Spencer, partner at Sidley Austin, LLP and Trevor Wear, ’05, associate at Sidley Austin, LLP.

Talk on The Lost Promise of Immigration
On Wednesday, September 6 — The Saint Louis University Health Law Association presented “The Lost Promise of Immigration Reform.” The event was co-hosted by Michael J. Dubois, chair of the Department of Health Care Ethics at Saint Louis University.

Alternatives to Practicing at a Large Firm
On Saturday, September 10 — The School of Law presented an alternative to practicing at a large firm. Featured speakers were Anna Spencer, a partner at Sidley Austin, LLP and Trevor Wear, ’05, associate at Sidley Austin.

BOOK REVIEWS
Gerald E. Dubois
Professor of Law
Wesleyan University, B.A.; Yale, M.A., J.D.; Yale, Ph.D.

Law Briefs
Fall 2006  Saint Louis Brief  Fall 2006  Saint Louis Brief  Fall 2006  Saint Louis Brief
**SCHOOL OF LAW events**

**Former CIA Intelligence Officer Spoke on “The Law and Politics of Warrantless Eavesdropping”**

Monday, October 2 — The American Constitution Society hosted former CIA Intelligence Officer, Ray McGovern, who discussed the legal and political implications of the Bush Administration’s “warrantless eavesdropping” program.

**PLG First Monday**

Monday, October 2 — PLG’s First Monday annually marks the beginning of the U.S. Supreme Court term. In honor of this day, PLG presented a lecture and discussion exploring the implications of immigration on a local level, by hearing from local author and immigration expert, Angie O’Gorman.

**Sports and Entertainment Law Association Welcomed Campaign Financial Entertainment Lawyers**

Tuesday, October 3 — The Sports and Entertainment Law Association hosted Dana Mathes, an associate with Blodgett Sanders Paper Martin, who specializes in Entertainment Law and is an adjunct professor of Entertainment Law at Washington University School of Law, and Jay Kanzler, lawyer and filmmaker.

President of Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys Spoke on Litigation

Tuesday, October 3 — The American Trial Lawyers Association presented Tom Stewart, president of the Missouri Association of Trial Attorneys and head of the Association’s Litigation Program and Health Law, Science and Technology Graduate Program, Dean Boozang practiced for several years, primarily representing a multi-state Catholic health care system. In recent years, she has served on several hospital ethics committees and chaired the Ethics Committee for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. She currently teaches Health Law, The Law of Death & Dying, Alternative Medicine and Non-Profit Organizations and writes and speaks extensively on non-profit and corporate issues, alternative medicine, medical futility, end-of-life care and sectarian providers.

Talk: “Theoretical Foundations of Medical Cost Effectiveness”

On Wednesday, October 4, David O. Meltzer, associate professor in the Department of Medicine and associated faculty member in the Harris School and the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago, gave the talk, “Theoretical Foundations of Medical Cost Effectiveness.” Meltzer’s research explores problems in health economics and public policy, with a focus on the theoretical foundations of medical cost-effectiveness analysis, as well as the efforts of managed care and medical specialization on the cost and quality of care, especially in teaching hospitals. Meltzer is currently completing a randomized trial comparing the use of doctors who specialize in inpatient care (“hospitalists”) with traditional physicians in six academic medical centers.

**Talk, “Is the Independent Director Necessary in the Non-Profit Sector?”**

Kathleen Boozang, associate dean for Academic Affairs at Seton Hall Law School, gave the talk, “Is the Independent Director Necessary in the Non-Profit Sector?” on Tuesday, September 19. She came to academic administration after co-founding Seton Hall Law School’s nationally ranked Health Law & Policy Program and Health Law, Science and Technology Graduate Programs. Dean Boozang practiced for several years, primarily representing a multi-state Catholic health care system. In recent years, she has served on several hospital ethics committees and chaired the Ethics Committee for the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. She currently teaches Health Law, The Law of Death & Dying, Alternative Medicine and Non-Profit Organizations and writes and speaks extensively on non-profit and corporate issues, alternative medicine, medical futility, end-of-life care and sectarian providers.

**Wofel Center for Employment Law Speakers**

Talk on Recent Developments at the National Labor Relations Board

On Wednesday, September 27, Ralph R. Tremain, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, discussed recent developments.

**Issues in Employment Law: Representing the Individual Employee**

On Wednesday, October 18, the Wofel Center for Employment Law Speaker Mary Anne Beatty, partner at Boies & Hansen, discussed “Issues in Employment Law: Representing the Individual Employee.”

**Saint Louis University Law Journal Ranked Among Top Law Reviews of 2006**

Visiting Professor Hauwa Ibrahim spoke about her experiences at the James C. Millstone Memorial Lecture on Sunday, November 19. Millstone, a long-time reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, covered the civil rights movement and, as an editor, conceived and supervised reporting on subjects such as police brutality and the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The Millstone lecture series was designed to continue his passion for civil rights and freedom of speech. For more information about Ibrahim, see story on page 12.

**Food for Thought Program**

The Office of Development and Alumni Relations has wanted a new program that allows students to discuss legal topics with practicing attorneys. Charles Elbert, ’76, of Kohn, Shands, Elbert, Gianoulakis & Giljum, LLP was at the School on September 13 discussing the alternatives to practicing at a large firm. John Halpern, ’79, of Goldstein and Price, L.C., discussed trial and appellate matters involving maritime law. Bill Bolenbaker, ’98, of Lewis Rice & Fingerhut, L.C., spoke on November 15 about Real Estate Law.

**Millstone Lecture: Leaving Stones Unhewn: Justice in Nigeria**

Professor Douglas Williams spoke to the audience about his experiences at the James C. Millstone Memorial Lecture on Sunday, November 19. Millstone, a long-time reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, covered the civil rights movement and, as an editor, conceived and supervised reporting on subjects such as police brutality and the bicentennial of the United States Constitution. The Millstone lecture series was designed to continue his passion for civil rights and freedom of speech. For more information about Ibrahim, see story on page 12.

Congratulations to the Saint Louis University Law Journal, which was ranked one of the top 100 general student law reviews in the ExpressO Law Review rankings for 2006.

**Wofel Center for Employment Law Speakers**

Talk about the current state of the labor market and recent developments.

**Panelists Involved in Maritime Law**


**Professor David Sloos Speaks on International Human Rights Topics**

On October 25 — The School’s Professor David Sloos, former Foreign Affairs Analyst with the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, spoke on international human rights topics.

**Missouri Chapter of the American Constitution Society**

On September 27, the Missouri Chapter of the American Constitution Society hosted Ralph R. Tremain, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, who discussed recent developments.

**Mr. Jo Hosts Final Event of Campaign Finance Workshops**

On October 2, Mr. Jo hosted the final event of its Campaign Finance Workshops, featuring Mark Cornia, an attorney who specializes in bankruptcy and commercial litigation and is a volunteer general counsel for Missouri Right to Life and Duck Exon, a family physician and associate professor in the Department of Medicine and associated faculty member in the Harris School and the Department of Economics at the University of Chicago, gave the talk, “Theoretical Foundations of Medical Cost Effectiveness.” Meltzer’s research explores problems in health economics and public policy, with a focus on the theoretical foundations of medical cost-effectiveness analysis, as well as the efforts of managed care and medical specialization on the cost and quality of care, especially in teaching hospitals. Meltzer is currently completing a randomized trial comparing the use of doctors who specialize in inpatient care (“hospitalists”) with traditional physicians in six academic medical centers.

**Leadership**

The American Constitution Society hosted former CIA Intelligence Officer, Ray McGovern, who discussed the legal and political implications of the Bush Administration’s “warrantless eavesdropping” program.

**Philadelphia Legal Night**

PLG’s First Monday annually marks the beginning of the U.S. Supreme Court term. In honor of this day, PLG presented a lecture and discussion exploring the implications of immigration on a local level, by hearing from local author and immigration expert, Angie O’Gorman.
Mal Harkins Served as Center for Health Law Studies’ Practitioner-in-Residence

Mal Harkins, 76, of Proskauer Rose LLP, was this year’s Practitioner-in-Residence. Mr. Harkins represents numerous institutional health care providers, including hospitals, nursing homes and pharmacies, as well as several state and national associations of health care providers.

American Constitution Society Welcome

Sen.-Elect Jeff Smith

Wednesday, November 8 — The American Constitution Society hosted Senator-Elect Jeff Smith, who recently won his seat for the Missouri State Senate. He discussed the relationship between policy makers and the practice of law.

Environmental Lawyers Speaker Panel

Tuesday, November 14 — The Environmental Law Society and the Career Services Office co-sponsored a speaker panel composed of legal professionals in various sectors of environmental law. Speakers included Bruce Minton, general counsel at Great River Environmental Law Center, a non-profit environmental law firm based in St. Louis; Ulysses Dewberry, an associate attorney in the Environmental & Regulatory Practice Group of the Wefel Center, as well as several state and national associations of health care providers.

Law and the Rights of Women

Professor Hauwa Ibrahim, a visiting professor at the School of Law, gave the talk, “Sharia Law and the Rights of Women,” on Wednesday, September 27.

SLU Law Student Wins National Writing Competition

Congratulations to this year’s Client Counseling Competition winners. This year’s competition was held on October 14 and 21 and there was a tie between two teams: Team 1 — Kristopher McKay, 2L, and Green Delamo, 2L; and Team 2 — Henry Vogelman, 3L, and Melanie Ohmes, 2L.

School of Law Hosts Naturalization Ceremony

The School of Law welcomed 75 new American citizens on Friday, October 6, when it hosted a naturalization ceremony in the Anheuser-Busch auditorium in the School of Business’ John and Lucy Cook Hall. Members of the School of Law’s Public Interest Law Group served as hosts and ushers for the new citizens.

SLU Law Student Wins National Writing Competition

Monica Devens, 3L, recently won the 13th Annual Feminist Jurisprudence Writing Competition. She will be recognized in a ceremony at Washington College of Law at American University. Congratulations Monica!

Client Counseling Competition Winners

Congratulations to Professor Sidney Watson for her work on a case involving medical equipment for Medicaid recipients. The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of Watson’s clients that the state violated federal law by eliminating coverage for things like wheelchair batteries and feeding tubes for the poor. Watson did much of the legal work on the case, and the legal team included Watson, the School’s Legal Clinics, Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, the AAPR and several other national organizations.

Environmental Lawyers Speaker Panel


Testimonial Law Discussion

Wednesday, November 15 — Bill Boix DIR, 9L, of Lewis Rice & Fingerich, L.C., discussed Real Estate Law.

Professor Watson, Legal Clinics Key in Court’s Reconsideration of Medicaid Violation

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United States District Court Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Henry E. Autrey, ’77, along with officials from the United States Citizenship and Immigration Service and the U.S. Attorney’s Office, conducted the ceremony. Dean Jeffrey E. Lewis gave the keynote address, and a group of musically inclined law students sang the national anthem.

Center for International and Comparative Law: Talk on Sharia Law and the Rights of Women

Professor Haywa Ibrahim, a visiting professor at the School of Law, gave the talk, “Sharia Law and the Rights of Women,” on Wednesday, September 27.

Client Counseling Competition Winners

Congratulations to this year’s Client Counseling Competition winners. This year’s competition was held on October 14 and 21 and there was a tie between two teams: Team 1 — Kristopher McKay, 2L, and Green Delamo, 2L; and Team 2 — Henry Vogelman, 3L, and Melanie Ohmes, 2L.
The Center for International and Comparative Law is pleased to announce the addition of the Summer Law Program in Berlin. Students will be able to experience, firsthand, the German legal system by direct exposure to international and comparative law courses, site visits to legal institutions and interaction with professors and legal scholars. Saint Louis Brief sat down with Professor Henry Ordower, co-director of the Center for International and Comparative Law and director of the Summer Law Program in Berlin, who provided an overview of the Program, set to debut in July of 2007. >>
additional study abroad opportunities

There are several programs of study, in four other countries, available to students throughout the year. They include:

MADRID PROGRAM
The Summer Law Program in Madrid is held on Saint Louis University’s Madrid campus, located in the northwest area of Madrid. Students spend five weeks earning up to six credit hours of comparative law with foreign and American professors who have extensive experience in the fields of foreign and American criminal law, civil law, health care law and global human rights. Comparative Summer Study in Spanish and the program includes site visits to various legal institutions based in Madrid. Our German professors were chosen for their interest in teaching American students, their willingness to teach in English and the areas of law in which they specialize.

What is the benefit of studying in a city like Berlin as opposed to other international locations?
Berlin is an exciting world city in transition. It’s a city that keeps reinventing its personality. It offers superb cultural benefits and wonderful museums. What is known as “Museum Island” is within walking distance of the Guesthouse, where the Program is held, and students have access to four major specialized museums, all of which have just been renovated. The Guesthouse is located in the majestic, historical heart of Berlin. We’ve chosen our location for this reason, as well as its proximity to restaurants, nightlife, shops and galleries.

Can students attend the Berlin and Madrid Programs during the same summer?
We arranged the dates of both programs with the idea that students could choose which program they wanted to attend — we don’t encourage dual enrollment. The varying days allow for flexibility in students’ schedules. If they aren’t able to attend the Madrid Program in May due to scheduling conflicts, for example, the Berlin Program is offered in July, which may serve as a better option.

STUDY IN PARIS, FRANCE
The School of Law has a cooperative agreement with the Université d’Orléans, which makes it possible for students to study for one semester in France. Like the université d’Orléans, this program is open only to students and recent graduates of the School. The Université de Paris-Dauphine specializes exclusively in the areas of business and commercial law. Classes are taught entirely in French. Recent graduates of the School may also have the opportunity to study at Paris-Dauphine. After receiving the J.D. degree, graduates will be eligible to apply again during the following year to complete the Master’s degree, which makes one eligible to sit for the French Bar examination upon completion of an apprenticeship in France.

STUDY IN BOCHUM, GERMANY
In cooperation with the School of Law, the Ruhr University in Bochum, Germany, offers research fellowships to School of Law students and new law faculty. Each fellowship covers a period of up to three months at the Ruhr University. To take advantage of the fellowship, prospective fellows must have sufficient command of the German language.

STUDY IN CORK, IRELAND
School of Law students may arrange to study for one semester at University College Cork in Ireland through a cooperative agreement between the School of Law and the Faculty of Law at University College Cork. Founded in 1845, Cork’s Faculty of Law includes full-time faculty members who have expertise in the traditional substantive subjects in Irish and European Union law, as well as several speciality areas including health law.

Lisa Thompson-Gilson, assistant director of the Center for International and Comparative Law, contributed to this story.
Hauwa Ibrahim believes one person can make a difference. Here's why you should believe her.

You've never met Amina Lawal. She isn't your neighbor and you didn't pass her in the grocery store. A poor woman from the state of Katsina in northern Nigeria, she isn't anyone you'd have any reason to know. Yet because of one woman, the world became wrapped up in Amina Lawal's life, watching her fate unfold like a foreign soap opera. Because of one woman, this otherwise faceless individual became an instant poster child for injustice, bringing to light the suffering of countless others just like her. Because of one woman, Amina Lawal did not die.

She could have, though. She was, after all, sentenced to be buried up to her neck and stoned to death for having a child out of wedlock. Because she lives in a part of Nigeria where Islamic Sharia law was adopted for criminal cases in 2000, that's what the Sharia Penal Code of her state, Katsina, says should happen. One woman, however, had other ideas. That woman is Hauwa Ibrahim, a human rights attorney from Nigeria, and she had plans to try and save Lawal's life by finding provisions in the law that would overturn the existing sentence. The plan was easier said than done, though. Ibrahim would not only have to stretch the scope of her research to determine what those provisions might be, but she would also have to stretch the minds of those in charge of upholding the laws by finding acceptance as a woman attorney in a Muslim court.

Many people might cave under such pressure, but Ibrahim approached the challenges before her with an uncanny resolve. She isn't easily intimidated, though when you first meet her, it's difficult to imagine she could have within her the strength to stand up to thousands of years of tradition. Perhaps it's her unassuming demeanor, her soft-spoken voice or the fact that she never volunteers an opinion unless asked. Nothing about her screams "listen to me." If anything, she is more interested in helping others find their voice.

She has found some success in that endeavor, devoting most of her professional career to bettering the lives of those who, like Lawal, have been sentenced to unimaginable forms of punishment (and often death) under Sharia law. Ibrahim has served as defense counsel in over 90 pro bono Sharia-related cases since 2000. Lawal's case is, perhaps, her most famous, as it was the severity of the punishment that caught the attention of human rights organizations across the world.

BY STEFANIE ELLIS
My people fear they’ll lose their values and culture like many people have in western society. I’m showing them you can have a western education and still be a part of your culture.

Soon, everyone from Texas to Tunisia learned about the woman lawyer from Nigeria who wanted to save the lives of people who had no voice. Opposition for Lawal’s sentencing was so strong, that several campaigns were launched in an effort to convince the Nigerian courts to overturn their ruling. Even the Miss World beauty contest, which had been held in Nigeria in 2002, was cancelled as a form of protest. Despite having been interviewed hundreds of times in national media, Ibrahim has not become glossy. She doesn’t hang her hat on past successes. She concerns herself, instead, with today rather than yesterday.

Still, yesterday, for Ibrahim, is both far away and uncomfortably close. Her upbringing in Hinnah, a village in the northern Nigerian state of Gombe, and ultimate rebellion from her prescribed way of life, follows her everywhere she goes. The memory of her father kicking her out at the age of 13, when she refused to marry in exchange for a 50-pound bag of salt, is, at times, as vivid as if it had just happened. So too is the day she realized, with aching certainty, that selling vegetables for a living was not only the act that has never been mentioned in my community. I rebelled and married a white man, an act that has never been mentioned in my community. I held my head up high and said, ‘I have always been grateful for the freedom I have because I have always been able to choose what I want to do. If they don’t accept me, I perfectly understand.’

Despite her lack of acceptance, she refuses to turn her back on her culture. “I don’t want people’s culture to die. I want to show them you can have a western education and still be shadowed by a tiny black cloud. No one in her family has ever acknowledged her efforts. ‘I know I’m operating in an environment that doesn’t accept what I’m doing,’ says Ibrahim. ‘I’m quite used to it. My family thinks what I’m doing is wrong. I rebelled and went to school, to get something done in my community. I rebelled and married a white man, an act that has never been mentioned in my community (it’s taboo because of the color of his skin). I have done everything on the negative of what I was brought up to do. I don’t accept me, I perfectly understand.’

Victories like this are what Haewa Ibrahim lives for, but even after all she’s saved, her own must surely be shadowed by a tiny black cloud. No one in her family has ever acknowledged her efforts. ‘I know I’m operating in an environment that doesn’t accept what I’m doing,’ says Ibrahim. ‘I’m quite used to it. My family thinks what I’m doing is wrong. I rebelled and went to school, to get something done in my community. I rebelled and married a white man, an act that has never been mentioned in my community (it’s taboo because of the color of his skin). I have done everything on the negative of what I was brought up to do. I don’t accept me, I perfectly understand.’

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BY T. J. GREANEY

For one very, quick-to-smile Saint Louis University School of Law LL.M. student, a trip across the ocean has opened much more than just the miles in between.

Mohammed Salem Omar El Rin, a small country on Africa’s eastern horn, arrived in August eager to earn a degree that will help him practice law in his homeland.

“It’s a trip opportunity for me as well as for my family,” he admits. “I hope I can serve as a role model for my younger brothers and sisters. I want to show them that if they work hard, they can have similar opportunities.”

Mohammed is the second of eleven children. For most of his life he and his family have shared rooms— and everything else—in a four-room apartment in Asmara, Eritrea’s capital city. His home is a good place to go for plentiful smiles and enough food on the table to feed the Rin’s in his immediate family, in addition to any aunts, uncles or neighbors who happen to stop by at meal time. The only item in short supply is space.

Mohammed has grown up sharing everything he owns— including the bed he and an older brother share at meal time. The only item in short supply is space.

As a child, Mohammed was forced to be aware of politics. Male relatives and family friends would disappear, never to be heard from again.

Mohammed led trips into the field to locate and recover the bodies of those who were murdered. He says he has been to “too many places.”

After graduating near the top of his class, Mohammed was chosen to work as an attorney for the Office of the Legal Advisor to the Office of the President. He worked with a legal team—made up of Eritrean and American attorneys—whose job it was to compile information for a case to be heard at the permanent court of arbitration in The Hague, Netherlands. The case aimed to settle disputes over liability, war crimes and redraw the disputed border between Eritrea and Ethiopia. It is still ongoing.

Mohammed led trips into the field to locate and interview witnesses for his legal colleagues. He also did extensive work translating war-era documents into English, the lingua franca of the International Court. The work was a good distraction.

Over the last five years Eritrea has progressed significantly in its annexed journey to democracy. If now ranks second to last among nations for freedom of the press, its constitution has never been implemented, dissenters are jailed without due process and elections are virtually non-existent.

Mohammed applied to the School of Law in December of 2005 after he learned that his father, Tim Greaney, is a professor here. At that time, I was working as a legal aid for the Eritrean Legal Advisor’s office.

For Mohammed, applying to law school was a long process. After overcoming some significant hurdles from Homeland Security, he arrived this August— two days after classes began.

Since coming to the United States, Mohammed has experienced some memorable “firsts,” such as his first time riding an escalator in Atlanta’s Hartsfield International Airport. Unfortunately he rode it a bit too far, going outdoors only to return back through security just in time to catch his flight to St. Louis. Other firsts have included brownies, baseball and a 70 mph drive on a four-lane highway.

Through it all, Mohammed keeps dipping into an endless reservoir of composure. He is also starting to believe his presence is something of a good luck charm. Since he has arrived, the Cardinals won the World Series, Metro Link expanded to Clayton, where he hops on every morning for school, and an unusually warm start to the winter season allowed the young man from a scorched land a bit of reprieve from Jack Frost.

Surprisingly, the idea of snow wasn’t nearly as shocking to Mohammed as was the idea of interaction between professors and students at the School of Law.

“At Asmara University there is not only a line between professors and students. There is also a river and maybe some mountains,” he says.

For this reason, he was surprised to be casually invited for lunch and taken along on field trips to Illinois Amish country and Busch Stadium by professors.

He was also stunned that so much class time here is devoted to student participation. Eritrean culture generally discourages teachers from calling on students at university.

“It’s nice,” he says with a signature smile. “Here you learn a lot from each other and you learn to speak in front of others. It’s an important skill to have.”

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As a child, Mohammed was forced to be aware of politics. Male relatives and family friends would disappear for years at a time to join guerrilla fighters in Eritrea’s struggle for independence. In 1993, after years of combat in the mountains and hundreds of thousands dead, Eritrea gained its independence from Ethiopia. Today, the country is still Africa’s youngest.

Hope was on the rise then as Mohammed and those of his generation went to school. Even after a bloody three-year renewal of war with Ethiopia shattered some dreams, things were looking up.

Mohammed entered law school at Asmara University in 1999, one of the few lucky enough to bypass extended military conscription for education.

There were thirty prospective lawyers in his class and Mohammed, once again, found himself dividing things. He partitioned books because there were so few to go around, and he split time between his studies and work as a translator for his father, Saleh, who runs a business translating legal documents into English, Arabic and Eritrea’s dominant language, Tigriyu. Mohammed is fluent in all three languages.

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Photography by Kevin Lowder
Jacqueline Albus is a special agent with the FBI, where she started working last year. Student Lawyer’s Donna Gerson learned how she got a job with the agency and how she uses her law degree to investigate public corruption.

Tell me about the FBI application process. How did you begin?
I applied online [at www.fbi.gov].

How long did the process take from start to finish?
It was about a year from the day I sent in the application online until I arrived for training at the FBI Academy in Quantico, Va.

Can you describe the application process step by step?
After I applied online, I received a letter inviting me to take the first test, which is called Phase I. Phase I is a standardized multiple-choice test that measures cognitive reasoning. I took Phase II, at St. Louis, which is where I’m from.

After I passed that, I had a screening interview and moved on to Phase II, which involved a writing test and an interview with a board of their agents.

What happened next?
I had to take a psychometric test, submit to a background check, and pass a physical fitness test, which included push-ups, sit-ups, a mile-and-a-half run, and a 300-meter sprint.

Did you have to educate when you accepted your job with the FBI?
Yes. I was processed through my hometown St. Louis office, and my first assignment in Chicago.

New agents cannot immediately work in the city from which they were recruited, but they can request their hometown for future assignments.

So once you become an FBI agent, you really don’t have much say regarding where you’ll be posted?
Technically that’s true, but they do allow transfers to Quantico to rank all the field offices in order of preference. There are 56 offices to choose from. Most people get the region they want, but assignments are ultimately up to the bureau’s needs.

You need to be flexible and a bit adventurous?
Right, and that is accented to you from the start.

Tell me about your training at Quantico.
It was 17 weeks long. The curriculum is 50 percent academic and 50 percent practical. The practical component includes internal and external investigations, defensive tactics, and firearms training. [All special agents get firearms training and carry guns as part of the job.] A large amount of the academic training is legal training, with a focus on criminal law, criminal procedure, and constitutional law.

How would you describe your overall training experience?
Every recruit has a different background—whether it’s their law, legal enforcement, or military—and brings a different set of skills to the table. Everybody is learning something new. For instance, I had never held a weapon or done defensive tactics training before. It’s challenging because you’re learning new things at a fairly rapid pace. Most of us are perfectionists, but the training is difficult. I learned a lot from my classmates as well as my instructors.

Jacqueline Albus Resumé Highlights
Education
Saint Louis University School of Law, J.D. (1999)
Saint Louis University, B.A. in accounting (1996)
Work experience
Professional affiliations
American Bar Association
CPA certificate, Missouri State Board of Accountancy (1999)

What were your classmates at Quantico like?
Probably more than half of them were married, and many had young children. Everybody talks about how the bureau is one big family. I have some friends who are agents who have parents who are agents, and that’s something that everybody feels. I think that agents who have spouses and children would agree that the bureau is conducive to family life.

You won the Director’s Leadership Award. What was that for?
That was when I was at Quantico. Each class votes for a member who best demonstrates leadership skills and the qualities that make a good agent. It was incredibly flattering to receive that award from my classmates. I think it was not only the second time that a female received the Director’s Leadership Award.

You’ve currently assigned to the White Collar Crime Program Public Corruption Squad in Chicago. What types of cases do you work on?
We handle investigations of bribery, fraud, money laundering, extortion, and law enforcement corruption. How much desk work versus field work do you do?
We do a lot of paperwork, and I enjoy that because I like to write. That’s part of the reason I enjoyed law school so much. It’s hard to assign a percentage to how much time I spend doing interviews, or how much time I spend out on the road. It’s challenging because you’re learning new things at a fairly rapid pace.

What roles do you have for law students who are considering careers in the FBI?
I think it’s important to gain good experience after law school, whether it’s in private practice or government work such as prosecution. The bureau doesn’t accept people for full-time positions straight out of law school.

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Do you find yourself using your accounting background as an FBI special agent?
Yes, quite a bit. With public corruption investigations, you are dealing with people who are paying bribes, receiving bribes, and getting kickbacks. We go to subpoenas to look at financial documents to try and figure out where these people are putting the money that you know they’re getting.

What tips do you have for law students who are considering careers in the FBI?
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Reducing the Perils of Participating in Research on Human Subjects

Nicole Wos was a 19-year-old freshman at the University of Rochester in 1996. Ellen Roche was a 24-year-old laboratory technician at Johns Hopkins University’s Allergy Center in 1991. Jesse Gelsinger was an 18-year-old who lived in Arizona in 1999. What the three had in common was that each participated in a clinical research study. Each died as a result.

Wos and Roche were “healthy volunteers.” Gelsinger suffered from Ornithine Transcarbamylase Deficiency, a genetic disorder that causes excessive amounts of ammonia to appear in the blood. While without treatment the disorder can lead to behavioral disorders, mental retardation, coma or even death, Gelsinger had been doing well on his then current medication regime. The study was a “leading edge” gene transfer investigation, conducted at the University of Pennsylvania, that the researchers thought might ameliorate the condition. Though some federal regulations mandate review of many proposed studies such as these, little monitoring occurs regarding how these reviews are conducted. Investigations after the deaths in each situation concluded that appropriate guidelines for the conduct of the research had not been followed at the institutions.

In 1965 leading veterinarians and researchers organized what is now known as the American Association for Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care, a private, nonprofit organization. Over the last 41 years it has accredited more than 670 organizations worldwide (including organizations such as Saint Louis University, Stanford University, the National Institutes of Health and GlaxoSmithKline), elevating the standard for research laboratory animal care to new levels. Rather strangely (and cynically, some might observe), it was only when a similar organization, the Association for the Accreditation of Human Research Protection Programs, Inc. (AAHRPP) was created to offer a comparable program to institutions that conduct or review biomedical, social and behavioral science research in which human beings serve as research subjects.

AAHRPP was established by seven founding institutions, including groups such as the Association of American Medical Colleges, the American Association of Universities and the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges. A national organization based in Washington, D.C., it developed in the wake of a series of disciplinary measures against research institutions taken by various federal agencies, such as the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, which are responsible for overseeing the manner in which such research occurs. These actions involved stopping or severely limiting the conduct of research at some of the country’s leading medical centers including, among others, Duke, Johns Hopkins and the University of Pennsylvania after the deaths of Wos, Roche and Gelsinger. In each case, small examples of the effects of the federal agencies’ actions, the annual budget for human subject protection programs at Duke increased from approximately $100,000 to over $1 million in a few years. It was at this time that it was attempted to make requisite federal standards.

In response to the resulting public concern for the safety of human research subjects, AAHRPP has established “not only to ensure compliance with federal regulations, but to raise the bar in human research protection by helping institutions reach performance standards that surpass the demands of state and federal requirements.” The organization also aims to “promote scientifically rigorous and ethically sound research by fostering and advancing the ethical and professional conduct of persons and organizations that engage in research with human participants.” AAHRPP achieves its mission by using an accreditation process based on self-assessments, peer review and education.

The purpose is to insure that ethical principles are followed, primarily by seeing to it that investigators are minimizing risks to research participants.

In 2002 I was invited to join AAHRPP’s initial Council on Accreditation, which determines the status of applicant organizations. In 2003, after serving as AAHRPP’s chairperson and continue to participate by serving as a member of the group and by conducting site evaluation visits on its behalf. The invitation to join the Council came about for three reasons, each related to my work as an ethics and regulation committee. My roles in these organizations might afford the ongoing oversight of research protocols by IRBs as well as maximizing the likelihood that the benefits of the knowledge obtained through research are realized and the interests of current and future participants are protected. Finally, the standards allow the organization responds to concerns of research participants and engages in outreach to those who serve as research participants. This is an effort to evaluate that they meet some twenty-five different standards that include seventy-five separate elements. Among the issues explored are the involvement of organizational leaders and the adequacy of resources they provide to the group. In reviewing the competency and sophistication of the institution’s research facilities, that voluntarily apply to IRBs as well as maximizing the likelihood that the benefits of the knowledge obtained through research are realized and the interests of current and future participants are protected. Finally, the standards allow the organization responds to concerns of research participants and engages in outreach to those who serve as research participants.

by Jesse A. Goldner

Professor of Law

Jesse A. Goldner holds secondary appointments in the Departments of Psychiatry and Pediatrics at the University’s School of Medicine as well as in both School of Public Health and the Center for Health Care Ethics. Together with three co-authors, in 2005 he institutional Ethical and Regulation of Research with Human Subjects (Law). In addition to his work with AAHRPP in the fall of 2005, he was a member of the 10 Accreditation Committee of the American Bar Association’s Section on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, which is responsible for the accreditation of law schools in the United States.

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Michael Korybut

Resumé

- Associate Professor of Law
- Claremont McKenna College, B.A., 1985, Magna Cum Laude; Stanford Law School, J.D., 1989, Executive Editor, Stanford Law Review
- Lecturer, Stanford Law School, Fall 1987, Fall 1988, Spring 1989
- Lecturer, Santa Clara University School of Law, Spring 1989, Spring 1999
- Associate Attorney, Gray Cary Ware & Friedenreich, Pismo Alto, CA, January 1986-July 1989

Recipient, Student Bar Association Faculty Member of the Year Award 2001 and 2002

Personal Reflections

We have a great law school. After ten years of teaching, the last seven of which have been at the Law School of the Intercollegiate Faculty and earned students. I regularly say to my wife how lucky I am to be able to teach here, and I think my genuine enthusiasm for our law school makes me a better teacher and colleague.

Traditionally, law schools have not done a very good job at preparing students for corporate and commercial transactional work. I practiced for four years as a transactional, commercial lawyer, and I remember during my first year thinking how little I had been taught in law school about the structure of commercial transactions, the content of commercial contracts and the drafting and negotiating of these contracts. Dean Jeff Lewis, who arrived with me and four other professors at the law school in 1999, asked me to develop a course that would prepare our students in these ways. For the last five years, I have taught Advanced Secured Transactions — a course that focuses on the structure of commercial transactions, the content of commercial contracts and the drafting and negotiating of these contracts. I have been a part of a team of four other professors at the law school in 1999, and we have created a program that prepares our students for careers in corporate and commercial transactions.

I have been teaching law students since 1992, and I have taught in the University of Michigan, and again during his June 8, 2005 confirmation by unanimous consent of the Senate.

Michael Korybut's ability to teach and his enthusiasm for it are well recognized at the School of Law. Since joining the faculty in 1999, he has received the Faculty of the Year award twice.

“I’ve tried to create a methodology that recognizes each student learns differently,” he says. “I also tend to ground my teaching in problem solving. It’s important students understand law in action. And, it’s more fun to teach that way because it engages students. I absolutely love being in the classroom.”

Professor Korybut is equally enthusiastic about his scholarship. Intellectual stimulation was one of the main reasons he was attracted to academia. His principal research interest is secured transactions — foreclosures, personal property and secured interests in particular.

“What fascinates me most is what creditors do when they repossess and sell collateral,” he says. “What is their methodology for identifying efficient markets and reasonable sale prices? Do they consult lawyers? Do they look at legal precedent? Do they go to the business community and ask, ‘How do you guys normally sell these goods?’ We don’t know because very little empirical investigation and writing has been done in this area. If we try to implement a law or policy about the most economically reasonable way to sell repossessed goods, these would be good things to know.”

How do I get good grades in law school? How do I get a job in a good law firm? Throughout the years, I’ve heard many students ask these questions, and rightly so. What have I figured out? When asked how they can be happy, fulfilled and contented lawyers, and that is a shame. I have come to believe that one of my most important roles is to encourage students to ask and answer this question. I tell students that to be a happy, fulfilled and contented law student or lawyer, and an attorney is to know and be true to yourself. What makes you passionate, what puts a spring in your step? Pursue that thing in a legal career, and you will be successful in the same way that you will enjoy what you do.

Each of us can appreciate how good it feels to be recognized for a job well done, particularly when we’ve dedicated a good part of our lives to a profession that, at times, may be less than forgiving. For Stephen J. Murphy, III, on February 17, 2005, such recognition manifested itself in the form of a presidential nomination to the position of U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, and again during his June 8, 2005 confirmation by unanimous consent of the Senate.

Michel Chernin speaks of his current post with candor. “Nobody can plan for a presidential appointment,” he makes clear, “but if you conduct yourself academically, as well as in life, in a certain way, things tend to work out.” He credits his Jesuit education of ethics, honesty and the legal tradition at Saint Louis University as the enabling factors of his eligibility for appointment as U.S. Attorney.

It was that Jesuit tradition that played a role in Murphy’s selection of law school — both his school and college education were steeped in the tradition. Yet another influence was Murphy’s father. A 1972 graduate of Saint Louis University School of Law, Murphy’s father ran a solo proprietorship firm in south St. Louis City. “I grew up mini-vaning my father’s role as an attorney,” Murphy reflects. Given his father’s legacy, and his desire to continue his education under the Jesuit framework, Saint Louis University was the natural choice for his legal education.

In 2005, Murphy was nominated and confirmed as the U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Michigan, where he manages an office of approximately 200 people, communicates directly with the Attorney General, works closely with the FBI and works to protect over 6.5 million people and a border with Canada, all while trying to remain sensitive to the needs of the people he serves. “The best thing I’ve done since becoming a U.S. Attorney is to develop relationships with local and federal law enforcement who are often the first true responders in an emergency. With little over a year since his confirmation, Stephen J. Murphy has already proven himself to be an innovative leader and public servant on the federal level who has successfully maintained and strengthened his ties to the community he serves. He never forgets the challenge he made to himself as a student and today, continues to challenge himself, working to make visible differences in the lives of others. Right on Track

By John Steffy, SL
OSA LUNI UNIVERSITY
LAW
reunion

October 13
2006
Trivia Night

October 14
2006
Class Dinners

photos by Dolan & Associates Photography
ALUMNI Q&A

Donald Anton, ’86
Professor, University of Melbourne Law School

I did not take either subject while in law school. Even when I graduated, those fields (and especially their interaction) were not on my radar. (Instead, after several years of a staccato, but not very “heroic” practice of law in Boston, Idaho — mostly defending the interests of mining companies, polluters and insurance companies — I made the decision to try to become an international environmental lawyer. My decision was largely motivated by prominent transboundary environmental incidents that took place in the 1980s, Bhopal, Exxon Valdey, Rainbow Warrior. It seemed to me that there was very little applicable law and that there was an opportunity to develop not only expertise, but the law itself, in an area that the international community would increasingly need and call on.

I was also personally restless at that time (1989-1995) and decided to look at postgraduate legal education outside of the United States. The government of Australia offered a full scholarship to study International Environmental Law in Sydney and I arrived in Australia in March of 1991. Within months I met my future wife (where we now live and teach together). I was already interested in environmental law and this was the Research Association at Columbia University, working with two of the world’s most influential environmental lawyers, Professors Lou Henkin and Oscar Schachter. When we returned to Australia in 1994, both of us were hired by the University of Melbourne Law School. I taught the first course in International Environmental Law at Melbourne University in 1995 and have been teaching and practising it ever since.

Describe your work.

My work is guiding lawyers in Australia. International Environmental Law (IEL) is still my passion, but I have taught across the curriculum, including Property Law and Torts. The courses I regularly teach include: IEL, International Law, Marine and Coastal Law, Human Rights and the Environment, International Environmental Law and the Environment, and Federalism and the Environment. I also continue to teach in the United States. In 2003, I was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan Law School, where I taught a course on International Environmental Law. In 2007, I will be a visiting professor at the University of Alberta School of Law, where I will be teaching advanced courses on International Human Rights and Environmental Justice.

What other work do you do in your field?

In addition to teaching, I continue to practice public interest environmental law in Australia and around the world through participation in the Environmental Law Institute.
1966
Gerry Orthold of Stinson Morrison Hecker LLP in St. Louis, was selected for inclusion in The Best Lawyers in America 2007.

1974
James A. Coles, co-chair of Bone McMenamin & Evans Intellectual Property Group in Indianapolis, has been named one of the best lawyers in the United States by “The Best of the U.S.,” an online referral guide to service professionals in all United States. He is currently an adjunct professor at Indiana University School of Law.

1980
Carol Chazen Friedman, a solo practitioner in St. Louis, is a 2006 recipient of the Michael R. Rizer Excellence in Bankruptcy Practice Award from the Missouri Bar’s Commercial Law Committee.

1981
Erwin O. Switzer, principal at Carmody MacDonald P.C. in St. Louis, has been selected for inclusion in The Best Lawyers in America 2007.

1992
James K. Cantala has been named the president of the Lawyers Association of St. Louis for 2006-2007. He has been with Carmody MacDonald P.C. since November 2004, where he practices medical professional defense litigation.

2000
Sheryl L. Butler has been promoted to manager of Labor and Employment Relations at St. Louis Public Schools.

1998
Ed Martin, chairman of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners, has been appointed chief of staff to Governor Matt Blunt. Martin, a founding partner of the St. Louis general practice firm Martin & Simmons, relocated with his family to the Jefferson City area after beginning work in his official capacity on September 1, 2006.

2003
Abdul-Hakim Shabazz was featured on the Glenn Beck Show on CNN headline news on June 19, 2006, where he addressed Indiana’s deals leasing toll roads to overseas conglomerates, and its nationwide implications.

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Queen’s Daughters Hall
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Saint Louis University
Office of Development and Alumni Relations
3710 Lindell Blvd.
Queen’s Daughters Hall
St. Louis, MO 63108
## February
- **7**  Springfield, Illinois, Alumni Reception
- **21**  Metro East (Madison County) Alumni Reception
- **27**  Health Law Speaker: Pamela H. Bucy
- **28**  Metro East (St. Clair County) Alumni Reception

## March
- **2**  Death Penalty Conference
- **5**  Speaker Frank Wu  *Sponsored by Multicultural Affairs*
- **11**  Kansas City Alumni Reception
- **19**  Speaker Charles Ogletree  *Sponsored by Multicultural Affairs*
- **23**  Moot Court Competition
- **23**  PILG Auction at Randall Gallery
- **27**  Health Law Speaker: Peter D. Jacobson
- **30**  Health Law Symposium

## April
- **13**  Academic Excellence Awards
- **16**  Health Law Speaker: Troyen A. Brennan

## May
- **17**  Hooding
- **19**  Saint Louis University Commencement

## June
- **6**  Washington, D.C., Alumni Reception