Dear Alumni and Friends,

Recollections of law school usually include memories of the examination process and blue books. While the basic elements of examinations remain the same, the method by which we administer them has changed greatly. These changes mark a more significant substantive development at your law school. Let me explain.

Two years ago, we adopted a new honor system for the School of Law. This followed a year of deliberation, cooperation and decision-making by the faculty and the student body, all of which culminated in a faculty and student vote to adopt a new Honor Code.

The philosophy of the Honor Code is instructive: "Acceptance to Saint Louis University School of Law represents the first step toward participation in the legal profession. Membership in the student body, and ultimately in the legal profession, entails a unique set of responsibilities to fellow students, to the law school, to the legal profession and to the public at large. The legal profession demands the highest degree of trustworthiness, honesty and integrity. As future members of that profession, students of the Saint Louis University School of Law are bound to observe the principles that reflect the same high standards that govern the practice of law. This Honor Code sets forth the minimum standards by which the conduct of all students of the Saint Louis University School of Law shall be governed."

The procedural system instituted by the new Honor Code gives students the responsibility of self-governance and self-discipline. Through the leadership of the student Honor Council, and with support of the Executive Board of the Student Bar Association, our students now administer the academic honor system for the School of Law. The assumption of this great responsibility by law students marks an important step in the development of professionalism. I am very proud of our students. They have earned our trust and they have shouldered a most important responsibility.

The implementation of a students-administered Honor Code made it possible to take another step: self-scheduled examinations after the first year. Within the constraints of the examination period, our upper-class students now have the freedom to construct their own examination schedules. Self-scheduled examinations require honor, integrity and responsibility — principals that will define our students as they enter the legal profession.

This process promotes an atmosphere of trustworthiness and integrity — and holds our students to the highest ethical standards. It is another fine example of the faculty's confidence in our students; it is also a fine example of our student's willingness to accept responsibility.

I mentioned above memories of blue books, long the signature symbol of the exam process. As technology and education intersect, the days of blue books fade into history. Most students now take their examinations on laptops. When they finish, they send their answers electronically to our Student Services Office. The examinations are then downloaded and delivered to the faculty. I could not have imagined such a procedure when I attended law school in the 1960s.

This message would not be complete without my expression of gratitude for the wonderful support we continue to receive from our alumni and friends. Every aspect of our students' educational experience is enhanced by your support. Your willingness to advise our students, to hire our students and to support their education with generous monetary gifts is greatly appreciated.

With hopes and wishes that the year 2009 will be good to you,

Yours sincerely,

Jeffrey E. Lewis
Dean and Professor of Law
The School of Law Sponsors Largest Naturalization in Missouri

Nearly 1,000 immigrants from 180 countries across the globe celebrated their U.S. citizenship at the largest naturalization ceremony ever held in Missouri on Sept. 19. The ceremony, co-sponsored by the School of Law, was attended by thousands of immigrants from across the globe. The event was held in the Chaifetz Arena.

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Employment Law Lectures

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Professor Griesbach Receives Shared Governance Award

John M. Griesbach was honored as the recipient of the 2008 John A. Slosar Shared Governance Award at the Faculty Senate’s kick-off dinner this fall. The annual award honors and recognizes a faculty member who has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of shared governance at the University.

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Law School Celebrates Constitution Day

The law school faculty celebrated Constitution Day on Sept. 17 by examining some of the most influential decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court in its past term while looking forward to the impact these new presidential candidates will have on the High Court.

Several members of the law school faculty spotlighted national cases along with lesser-known ones that had significant legal impact to honor the 221st birthday of the Constitution. Professor Alan J. Howard addressed the Washington, D.C., gun-control case while Professor Susan W. McGraw discussed the court’s decision to strike down cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment, a Louisiana law that permitted capital punishments for the rape of a child that did not result in death. Professor Ann M. Scarlett examined the court’s decision to limit punitive damages in the Enron V. Kellogg case to the amount of actual damages, and Professor Elizabeth Peno offered her insights on employment discrimination cases decided by the court. Professor Eric J. Miller discussed decisions related to America’s drug policies. And political science professor Steven Puro talked about the potential impact the new presidential candidates may have on the court.

Prof. John J. Ammann nominated for Lawyer of the Year

Missouri Lawyers Weekly recently nominated Professor John J. Ammann as one of five finalists for the 2008 “Lawyer of the Year.” The publication honored Ammann for championing the cause of 80 Bonnies whose applications for citizenship were repeatedly delayed. Under Ammann’s leadership, the School of Law Legal Clinics persuaded the government to accelerate the naturalization process. Ammann was also recognized for his lifelong devotion to advancing the disbarred.

Benton Serves as Fall Jurist-in-Residence

The Honorable Judge William “Dwight” Benton of the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals and former Chief Justice of the Missouri Supreme Court was the featured Jurist-in-Residence on Sept. 25. He spoke about the federal court’s jurisdiction and the differences between the circuit court and the Missouri Supreme Court. Benton, who also teaches undergraduate courses in Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence at Westminster College, fielded questions about how judges are appointed and how young lawyers can make the best impression when appearing before the court.

Childress Lecture Addresses Issues at the Intersection of Medicine and Health Law

The Richard J. Childress Memorial Lecture, sponsored by the School of Law and the Saint Louis University School of Medicine, served as one of the law school’s premier academic events. The 2008 Childress Memorial Lecture, “Still Crazy After All These Years: Is Regulating Physician Practice an Exercise in Futility?” was especially significant as it featured keynote speaker Emerita Professor Sandra H. Johnson (photo: center) — who helped from the field of health law and recently retired after a 30-year career at the law school — as the keynote speaker. Johnson explored the rocky relationship among law, medicine and ethics. By drawing on her experience and studies involving pain management issues, responses to managed care and the regulation of human research, Johnson offered compelling examples of how medicine, ethics and the law can clash. The lecture also examined issues arising from attempts to regulate physician behavior and discussed how physicians react to legal risk.

Professor Thomas L. Geersey (photo: right), Director of the Center for Health Law Studies, welcomed the crowd of more than 100 students, alumni and community members who gathered in the William H. Kiep Courthouse on Oct. 17. Malcolm J. Harkine III, ’76 (photo: left), delivered the introduction to Johnson’s lecture. The panel discussions featured the following law professors from leading universities across the country:

• William Sage, Vice Provost for Health Affairs and the James R. Dougherty Chair in the Washington School of Law at University of Texas School of Law
• Diane Hoffmann, Associate Dean for Academic Programs, Director of Law and Health Care Program and Professor of Law at the University of Maryland School of Law
• Scott Barris, Professor of Law at Temple University Beasley School of Law
• Robert L. Schwartz, Professor of Law at the University of New Mexico School of Law
• Robert A. Burt, the Alexander M. Bukel Professor of Law at Yale School Law
• Thomas L. Geersey, Chevron Myers Professor of Law and Director for the Center of Health Law Studies at Saint Louis University School of Law
• Jesse A. Goldman, John D. Valentine Professor of Law at Saint Louis University School of Law

New Criminal Justice Speaker Series

The School of Law introduced its new “New Criminal Justice Speaker Series” this fall to provide law students with the opportunity to learn and discuss current issues in criminal justice from leading attorneys and law professors.

Prosecutorial Discretion

The new criminal law speaker series was inaugurated by Catherine Hanaway, U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, who presented “Prioriuty Prosecutions of the United States Attorney’s Office” on Sept. 18. Hanaway, who was the first woman to serve as a speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, addressed the devastating impact child pornography has on children. She explained that people caught for child pornography were rarely first offenders, but often had a history of child and sexual abuse for years before being caught. She also discussed issues related to child pornography and the Internet.

From Death Row

Bobby Johnson was not a typical law school visiting lecturer. As a former death row inmate, he gave students an unvarnished account of the criminal justice system, from his time as a member of the Aryan Brotherhood in California prisons to conducting legal research for his appeals on death row in Missouri.

With the assistance of defense attorneys Brad Kessler and David Bruns, who also spoke at the event, Johnson was awarded another trial after his first murder conviction was overturned and the sentence was reduced to time served.

Law students asked Johnson questions about the justice system’s ability to deal with sexual and violent crimes, to which he emphasized that his childhood played a big role in the fact that he had lived most of his 61 years in prison.

A Case of a Lifetime

Acclaimed author and criminal lawyer Abbe Smith discussed her book, “Case of a Lifetime,” a captivating story that chronicles her decades-long fight to free a woman who was wrongly imprisoned for nearly 30 years because of mistaken identity.

Smith met Kelly Jarrett when Smith was a second-year law student in 1980, three years after Jarrett was sentenced to life in prison driving the getaway car in a felony murder.

Smith decided it was her time to champion the rights of the accused and offered an unsettling look at how the system really works and the weighty burden of fighting for both the innocent and the not-so-innocent.

Light the Night

For the first time, alumni teamed up with the School of Law and the law library for the “Light the Night Walk,” on Sept. 12 in Forest Park. Nearly 50 law students, faculty and staff raised more than $6,000 at the annual event, which raises funds to support research and treatment for leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin’s Disease and other cancers. Public Interest Law Group Chair Lauren Grohe, ’10, and Abbe Bonjean, ’10, together with law school co-captains Liz Glankler, ’09, and Mike Meer, raised similar donations.

Reaching Out to Local Vets

School of Law faculty, alumni and students joined forces with attorneys and staff from Simmons Cooper LLC to assist more than 100 homeless veterans with their legal needs at the annual Stand Down for Homeless Veterans event at St. Patrick’s Center on Sept. 20. The veterans received a range of services from job counseling and legal assistance with minor criminal matters to haircuts, medical checkups and hot meals.

Last Thanksgiving, students from the Public Interest Law Group and Veteran’s Law Student Association served a traditional turkey dinner to more than 100 veterans at St. Nicholas Church on Nov. 22. The students also distributed new clothing and toiletries, which were raised during the fall “Sweats for Vets” campaign as part of the annual Homeless Veterans Thanksgiving Dinner.

The 2008 Saint Louis Brief

Fall 2008 | Saint Louis Brief | 3
The School of Law Celebrates the Works and Achievements of John E. Dunsford & Sandra H. Johnson

After helping form the field of health care law, Professor Sandra H. Johnson recently retired after a 50-year career at the School of Law.

For decades, Johnson’s work on regulatory issues has significantly improved the regulation management and research and public policy. The book she co-authored with fellow faculty member Thomas L. Greaney in 1987, Health Law: Cases, Materials and Problems, was literally the first to feature the title of “health law.” Now in its sixth edition, the book has been studied in more than 150 universities across the United States and has been cited more than 500 times in scholarly articles and court opinions.

John E. Dunsford is also the co-author with Professor Thomas L. Greaney of the landmark casebook Health Law, which the U.S. Supreme Court has cited three times — a rarity for such publications. A prolific writer, her work has been published in prestigious journals, including the Journal of the American Medical Association. She is also the co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics and a fellow of the Hastings Center.

In collaboration with other scholars at the American Society of Law, Medicine & Ethics, Professor Johnson helped draft the Model Pain Relief Act that has been adopted by state legislatures, and she has consulted with the Federation of State Medical Boards in developing standards used by many state medical boards. She also helped develop the Mayday Scholars Program, which encourages legal scholars to focus their talent and time toward the issue of improving pain management.

Last fall, Johnson served as the keynote speaker of the 2008 Chiliess Memorial Lecture, “Still Crazy After All These Years: Is Regular Physician Practice an Exercise in Futility?” She was honored as Woman of the Year by the St. Louis Daily Record in 2000, was elected to Order of the Coif in 1987, and received the Distinguished Health Law Teacher Award from the American Society of Law & Medicine in 1991.

The University of Chicago Law School, J.D.

Prior to joining Saint Louis University, Liebesman practiced in the intellectual property transactional group at Ropes & Gray LLP in Boston. While at Georgetown Law, Liebesman also served as a supervising editor on the Berkeley Reports on Copyright, Trademark, and Related Law.

Professor Liebesman’s research focuses on copyright and trademark law and their intersection with science and technology. She teaches Intellectual Property Law and the first-year property course.

Prior to joining Saint Louis University, Liebesman served as an associate professor at the Law School at the University of California, Davis, where she taught arts and technology law and biotech course-related courses at the new Biotechnology and the Law Center.

While at Georgetown Law, Liebesman served as executive editor of the Georgetown Journal of Legal Ethics and also received numerous notable awards, including the ABADNA Award for Excellence in Intellectual Property Law in 2008 for her work organizing the Hurricane Katrina Relief Committee.

Ken Petroski

Ken Petroski, a third-year law student at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, was also a visiting assistant professor at Chicago-Kent College of Law at the Illinois Institute of Technology and was a fellow at the Center for Bioethics at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Petroski is a former chair and current executive committee member of the AALS section for Law, Medicine & Health Care. He is also a member of the Links with Academic Advisory Group for the American Health Lawyers Association.

John E. Dunsford

Prior to joining Saint Louis University, Dunsford was a tenured professor when the legendary scholar and arbitrator Lewis Black, S.J., retired him in the early 1980s to be an appellate. Over the span of his career, Dunsford has arbitrated nearly 1,000 disputes for groups such as U.S. Steel and the United Steelworkers of America; the National Football League and the NFL Players Association and the Communications Workers of America; and the Internal Revenue Service and the National Treasury Employees Union.

Dunsford has authored and co-authored a number of books on arbitration, including the seminal text, The Practice of Arbitration, 2nd ed., with the prestigious National Academy of Arbitrators, including serving as president. In 2000, he was named a fellow in the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers.

Dunsford also served as the McDonnell Professor of Justice in American Law from 1987-1994 and remains a senior consultant. He is currently the co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Law, Medicine & Ethics, and was named a fellow of the Hastings Center.

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He’s been called “the nation’s No. 1 expert on the No. 2 job,” and he gets hounded by reporters hot on the campaign trail every four years. This quadrennial media authority is none other than Saint Louis University School of Law’s very own Joel K. Goldstein, the Vincent C. Immel Professor of Law and internationally renowned expert on the vice presidency.

During the lengthy presidential election season, Goldstein is up at 6 a.m. and on his computer searching everything vice presidential. Not content with mere food, he consumes The New York Times, The Washington Post, Congressional Quarterly, National Journal, Politico.com and TheHill.com for breakfast. A daily diet rich in punditry, political gossip and solid campaign trail reporting is essential for Professor Goldstein, who fields calls from many of those same media outlets before lunchtime.

More than 100 reporters from around the world have interviewed Professor Goldstein since the first day of classes in August. In the weeks leading up to the election, he often responded to dozens of media requests weekly from reporters at The New York Times, The Wall Street Journal, Time Magazine, NPR, The Associated Press and USA Today. Goldstein was even quoted twice by The New York Times and The Washington Post in one weekend.

“I enjoy the entire interviewing process,” Goldstein says. “I also really find it to be a two-way street. Hopefully, I have something interesting to say that is useful to the media, but I also learn from their questions. Talking with reporters really makes me think about the issues. It’s a treat to find that others want to talk about a subject of such interest to me.”

When he’s not being interviewed, Goldstein is conducting his own interviews for a new book that will focus on how former Vice President Walter Mondale transformed the once ridiculed office into one of the most substantial positions in U.S. government.

Goldstein’s first book, The Modern American Vice Presidency: The Transformation of a Political Institution, helped establish Goldstein as the world’s foremost authority on the vice president — and it’s still considered the consummate book on the American vice presidency.

Goldstein’s new book will trace the development of the vice presidency from Mondale’s term onward, looking at the selection process, election and duties of vice presidents. It will feature extensive interviews with Mondale, whom Goldstein considers the “model modern vice president.”

“I have spent a lot of time with Mondale and with many people who worked on his and former President Carter’s staff,” he says. “It is fascinating to learn about how they approached American politics. I am trying to capture some of those lessons and discuss what those developments can teach us about American government in general.”

Goldstein explains that he views Mondale’s vice presidency as a major turning point in the history of the office and the two terms of Vice President Dick Cheney as the most influential. He also predicts that Vice President Joe Biden will play a role parallel to Mondale’s by serving as a senior advisor and troubleshooter across the board. He also adds it’s unlikely that vice presidential power will ever expand to the level it did under Cheney.

“Cheney used his knowledge of government to stretch the power of the office to new dimensions,” Goldstein explains. “I would be shocked if that ever happens again because I can’t imagine a president delegating that much power to a vice president.”

Analyzing the roles of American vice presidents is fertile historical ground for this former Rhodes Scholar whose “veep” passion began as a subject for an undergraduate research paper at Princeton University. Spiro Agnew’s resignation sparked Goldstein’s interest in presidential succession more than three decades ago.

With President Nixon’s resignation, the issue of succession was national news; voters and the media began to realize what Joel Goldstein already knew: The vice president was worth watching.

“The vice presidency is now worth far more than a warm bucket of spit,” Goldstein told Congressional Quarterly. Franklin Roosevelt’s first vice president, John Nance Garner, famously compared his office to that derogatory bucket, but times have changed as Goldstein explained to the publication:

By Kim Gordon & Melody Walker

Reporters across the globe repeatedly seek Professor Joel K. Goldstein’s renowned expertise on the vice presidency election after election.
"Here’s an office in which there’s just a long list of disparaging comments from John Adams on . . . and yet I think that it has become an office in which the ongoing responsibility has really become significant. The office has gone from being something of a nothing office to one that is sometimes described as imperial."

Reporters repeatedly ask Goldstein. What makes a good vice president? They’ve got to be presidenaial. Goldstein’s short answer.

"There are so many incoming missiles that the president is going to have to give a handle on how he structures his presidency,” he explained more extensively to The New York Times. "We need to know whether the vice president is ready to step up the job of office, carry an agenda, and be trusted with the nuclear codes. But, equally important, do they have something to offer that will be meaningful in helping the next administration succeed?"

Improved stature and heightened visibility of the “No. 2 job in the land” has led to increased scrutiny when it comes to choosing vice presidential candidates. In his new book, Goldstein plans to devote an entire chapter to the selection process of choosing running mates.

Sen. John McCain’s unconventional choice of Sarah Palin as a running mate, backed by Cheney’s unprecedented expansion of the office, captivated the 2008 debate at Washington University in October to be the most highly anticipated vice presidential debate in U.S. history. Media outlets around the world flocked to St. Louis to cover the anticipated vice presidential debate in U.S. history. Media interest in the vice presidential candidates further extended into the office. It’s like teaching to a larger classroom in a way.

Goldstein was fielding numerous media inquiries daily, but he still found time to hold several lectures and discussions on the vice presidency at Saint Louis University and Washington University to better prepare audiences for the upcoming VP debate.

Media interest in the vice presidential candidates further intensified after both Sarah Palin and Joe Biden manifested the role of the vice president in the Senate at the St. Louis debate.

Those comments, fueled by Cheney's ongoing argument that the vice president is not an entity within the executive branch because of his role in the Senate, soon started heated national debate about the constitutional power and authority afforded to the vice president.

And once again reporters around the nation looked to Goldstein for expert opinion and scholarly analysis on the role of the vice president.

“Vice presidents, particularly beginning with Walter Mondale, have made important contributions as senior advisers to their presidents,” he explains in an editorial he penned for The New York Times. “It would be folly to abandon that function, which represents a positive development in our political institutions.”

But neither the heightened interest in the 2008 vice presidential candidates nor the ensuing debate over the power of the office are what truly made November’s landmark election in 2008 monumental for Goldstein.

"The 2008 vote rates in the top five elections, certainly,” he explained to The Associated Press. "The combination of Obama being African-American, possessing unusual gifts as a speaker and leader, and enormous challenges coming from a number of different directions — the elements are all lined up for this to be one of the most significant elections we’ve ever had.”

Achieving expert status requires judicious observation and acute analysis of the issues — skills Professor Goldstein has perfected over years of talking to the press. But all the international media attention hasn’t gone to Professor Goldstein’s head. He remains a curious student of the law and of politics and never strays far from his scholarly roots.

Last semester, Goldstein conducted research at the Edmund Muskie archives in Maine for a biography he is writing on the former senator, secretary of state and one-time presidential candidate.

If he’s also working on a project about Supreme Court Justice Louis Brandeis and will be teaching a seminar on Brandeis next spring.

Over the years, Goldstein has written books as well as numerous chapters and articles on the executive branch, constitutional law and admiralty law for prestigious legal journals.

On the first day of classes at the law school last fall, Goldstein managed to squeeze in a radio interview with CBS and interviews with the National Journal, Los Angeles Times and Gannett Newspapers before facing a live audience of third-year law students.

"There has been a lot of interest in the vice presidency this year,” he explains. ‘It’s fun to talk to the media and to students about this race. It’s another way to shape the public’s insights into the office. It’s like teaching in a larger classroom in a way. It makes you think about things from a different angle, and explaining the issues to both students and to reporters really sharpens your thoughts.”

Eighty-eight different news organizations interviewed Goldstein in 2008.

School of Law professors advance their academic pursuits into real-world applications

Professor Sidney D. Watson advocates for affordable health care for Missouri farmers and ranchers. Throughout her career, Watson’s community-based research has directly impacted state and federal legislation by offering solid solutions to pressing health care issues, from improved access to Medicaid services for people with disabilities to advancing health care access for the homeless.

Whether it’s impacting national health care legislation that affects all Americans or advocating for affordable access to health care for small Missouri farmers, these four professors showcase “Scholarship in Action” by exemplifying how scholarly pursuits can positively impact society.

Advancing Antitrust
Health Care Reform
Professor Kenneth L. Greaney explains that one of the benefits of working as a law professor is the ability to always assert what you believe and to unequivocally express where you think the law should stand on the most pressing legal issues of our time.

"I entered academia because I believe that as a law professor, I can be an even stronger voice for consumers," says Greaney.

"I treated academia because I believe that as a law professor, I can be an even stronger voice for consumers," says Greaney. Chestor A. Myers Professor of Law and director of the Center for Health Law

Scholarship in Action
The New York Times

By Kim Gordon

51
placements in
top-tier media
Studies. “Health care antitrust policy and health reform issues have a direct impact on people’s lives and well-being. As a law professor, I have the opportunity to write about and advocate for the cases I truly believe in.”

Advocating for consumers on some of America’s most pressing health care legislation — including hospital mergers, physician network arrangements and pharmaceutical and medical device patents issues — has long marked Professor Greaney’s legal career. Greaney — a nationally renowned expert on health care antitrust and enforcement, lax and U.S. Department of Justice have country’s antitrust laws. The book, published next President of the United States about a comprehensive plan of action, to the also served as a consultant for the Missouri policy impact health care markets. He has of Justice on how competition, law and Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of the past two decades to examining the evolution of health care antitrust law. He frequently provides expertise by invitation to the Federal Trade Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice on how competition, law and policy impact health care markets. He has also served as a consultant for the Missouri Attorney General’s Office and has testified at legislative hearings in Jefferson City.

Most recently, he’s offered his expert advice, backed by a comprehensive plan of action, to the next President of the United States about America’s most pressing health care issues and the effect which undoubtedly serves as the ultimate example of “Scholarship in Action.”

Greaney partnered with a handful of the nation’s leading antitrust experts to author the ABA Antitrust Article, which offers an on-point analysis of the impact of health care markets. The book, published by the American Antitrust Institute, will serve as a transition report to President Barack Obama by detailing steps on how to improve and vigorously reform a variety of antitrust laws and issues, which were negleced by previous administrations.

In the book and at presentations in Washington, DC, he challenges some of the assumptions that although the Federal Trade Commission and U.S. Department of Justice have not have appropriately dedicated substantial resources to health care antitrust enforcement, last resulted from the move to a more private market approach to health care.

Greaney plans to investigate how, in attempting to extricate the health care system, Congress plans to deal with the recent losses of competition in health care markets when it seeks to improve fundamental changes in how care is paid for and delivered.

“My goal is to improve the quality and accessibility of critical health care issues and to focus Congress on the need for new legislation,” he says. “Examining Medicare — the central nervous system of America’s health care system — is the best way that broad reliance on marketplace forces to protect consumers and advance the public interest in the health care system. The bottom line: Competition in health care requires regulation.”

The program covers 35 million elderly and disabled citizens, provides 30 percent of the nation’s hospital revenues, finances medical education and research and supports indigent care. “As the dominant player in the health care marketplace, Medicare policy strongly influences the structure of the provider, markets and the services they supply while shouldering much of the burden of national health care system for fraud and quality problems,” he says.

Greaney’s research on health care reform informed the book he began his career as a consumer advocate in the early 1970s when he took his first job as a legislative assistant. He went on to work as a law clerk for the Federal Communications Commission from 1976–1978. He was then hired as a senior trial attorney and finally served as an assistant general counsel for the Department of Justice on how competition, law and policy impact health care markets. He has also served as a consultant for the Missouri Attorney General’s Office.

Greaney regularly speaks at national conferences, including the Congressional Black Caucus and the International Association of Directors of Law Enforcement Standards and Training. He is also frequently asked to speak at the U.S. Department of Justice and before state legislative committees about police misconduct and discipline.

“It’s simply holding police officers to the same standards we place on other professions.”

“The nation is in the process of learning that competition can produce lower-cost, higher-quality results. But he explains that the market also requires standards and supervision to counteract the peculiarities of health care insurance and delivery and to allow consumers to choose among health insurers and providers the incentive to offer the best price of mix, quality and innovation.”

As a law professor, my main contribution is to provide an overview of why America’s health care system has failed in the past,” Greaney says. “By analysing the failures and successes of past health care reform efforts, we can offer constructive advice to Congress and other government agencies to improve health care for all Americans.”

Preventing Police Misconduct

Professor Greaney will never know how many victims he has protected.

For the past three decades, Greaney — the nation’s foremost expert on police licensing and license revocation laws — has been helping states write and adopt laws that remove the license or certificate of officers who engage in serious misconduct. “I represent the unknown client,” he explains. “I am looking to stop a police officer who has done something wrong, from doing it again. There isn’t a victim yet. Unlike a lawyer, who represents a client seeking to advance her own legal rights, the officer doesn’t focus on past problems — it is focusing on future problems. I will never know who s保护ed.”

Gelman, the Callis Family Professor of Law, explains, describes his role as the police like any other professionals — doctors, lawyers or teachers. If minimum standards of performance are not maintained, the person loses the privilege of continuing in the profession. “If a butcher cuts someone’s ear off, he’s out,” Gelman says. “It’s easy holding police officers to the same standards that we place on other professions.”

In the late 1970s, Gelman became increasingly frustrated with traditional methods of dealing with police misconduct and began advocating for the need for a statewide system to track police misconduct in Missouri. Gelman began working closely with Clarence Harmon, then Commissioner of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, to support a licensing revocation law in Missouri. Harmon testified at legislative hearings in Jefferson City that in 90 percent of the cases when an officer was fired by the St. Louis City, the officer would apply to a department in St. Louis County, sometimes literally just across the street. Backed with the support of the police departments in St. Louis and Kansas City, Gelman worked to obtain a bipartisan bill to pass a decertification law in Missouri and began educating key community leaders and state legislators about the state’s inability to keep bad officers off the streets. He contacted everyone from leaders at the ACLU and other officials at police departments to reporters at

 december 30, 2008 - 13 | saint louis brief | fall 2008

Over the years, Gelman has cultivated relationships with reporters, updating and informing them about important cases and violations, because he believes the media play a leading role in educating society about these issues. But often it takes a nagging story, like the one that unfolded on a November night in Florida, to put the issue under the national spotlight.

In 1990, two West Palm Beach undercover police officers stopped a young man on a busy highway for hitchhiking. The officer killed the man by shooting his head and killing the other. However, because the media were not aware of the case, the police were tried for charges of police brutality, but were not found guilty on a lesser charge. Gelman regularly speaks to law enforcement officers about the consequences of their actions, the power of their positions and the need to be accountable.

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worked in five departements in six years, until a sketchy history of drug abuse and behavior problems led to his dismissal from the police force. The officer beat and blinded a man after drug possession cases would not be prosecuted,” he says.

Miller explains that educating society about the downturn of drug laws takes important and difficult questions that underlie our system of criminal justice.

Miller has dedicated his legal career to studying how race and economic status of the ways we can use sociological and criminal data to look at criminal procedure.”

Drugs courts were an attempt to rethink sentencing in which different economic and ethnic groups receive different sentences,” explains Associate Professor Eric J. Miller. “Understanding the real-world application of criminal laws is important than ever as these courts continue to evolve because of drug minimums, we need to be questioning if the government is using all the tools at its disposal to address drug addition.”

Drug courts, like re-entry and other solutions that can effectively make health care more affordable and accessible— not the probation officer or treatment services,” Miller explains. “The therapeutic model attempts to convince offenders to turn a new leaf as a lawyer. “When you change the system, especially how these courts tend to further criminalize urban communities,” Miller explains.

Drug courts were an attempt to rethink the War on Drugs, but they do it with judicial, executive and legislative texts that erode urban communities,” Miller explains. “Drug courts represent a real-world treatment process.”

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for the global good

By Kim Gordon & Catherine Dumuchovský

Education is about expanding the boundaries of personal knowledge and embarking on new experiences. Last year, 51 School of Law students received Irvin and Maggie Dagen Public Interest Fellowships. The following stories highlight the experiences of five law students who embarked on journeys — crossing remote borders and overcoming cultural barriers — to add to the richness of their legal education at Saint Louis University.

Eye on India

"You step off the plane and it’s chaos immediately," says Michael Kibbe, ’09, of Mumbai, India, where he worked as an economic and political intern for the U.S. Consulate. "There’s rubble everywhere, people sleeping and animals wandering in the streets. Overwhelming is almost an understatement.

Kibbe’s interest in working for the U.S. government overseas, specifically Pakistan and India, came to fruition during a previous spring internship at the State Department in Washington, D.C., while working in the Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs. His colleagues at the department described Mumbai as one of the most difficult cities to acclimate to — especially for someone who has never traveled outside the United States.

"If you want to do this type of work, you’re going to live in some pretty remote and dangerous places," he explains. "If you’re not prepared to live like that, Mumbai will take you down fast. I looked at the experience as a challenge and as an adventure. It was a mad rush.

At the consulate, Kibbe contributed to several reports on violent protests and acts of terrorism that occurred throughout western India during the summer. More than 1,000 people in India died from bombings, which were perpetrated by various fundamentalist groups aiming to spark violence between the Muslim and Hindu populations. A major security threat also stemmed within the consulate, where separatist insurgent forces actively recruit villagers to install a Maoist form of government.

"We are the eyes and ears for the government in motion," says Michael Kibbe, ’09, of Mumbai, India, where he worked as an economic and political intern for the U.S. Consulate.

By working at the consulate in Mumbai, Kibbe explains that he gained an invaluable understanding of the observational role the U.S. government plays in foreign affairs as well as real-world knowledge of how laws and U.S. foreign policy play out in people’s everyday lives. "I learned the importance of not just having laws on the books but having the rule of law," he says. "The law means something other than words.

The fellowship was one of the most exciting experiences of Kibbe’s life. "People in Mumbai helped you on the streets and were so accommodating," he says. "In an overcrowded city of 25 million people, it was truly amazing how friendly and gracious the people were.”

Kibbe explains that participating in a U.S. mission overseas was inspiring and that it was fascinating to watch the everyday aspects of foreign policy in motion. "It makes you feel like you’re doing something for the greater good," he says. "But you have to put aside your comforts and be willing to dive into the mud.”

Spanish lessons

For Ryan Kaiser, ’10, embarking on a fellowship in southern Spain felt like a homecoming.

"Now I can compare and contrast Spanish and American immigration law, and how both governments react to the issues immigrants face," he says. "This experience has given me a much deeper perspective of both immigration and international law."

As an undergraduate, Kaiser studied both Latin American and international studies. His strong international background, coupled with his command of Spanish, primed him for a fellowship with La Fundación Gota de Leche, an independent foundation sponsored by the Spanish government that helps at-risk children.

"The foundation’s mission is to provide children a safe haven and a good start at life through educational reform," he explains. "The Goyper population is underprivileged and impoverished. Their lifestyle is very alternative, so educational reform begins at a grassroots level — it’s as basic as helping the schools serve breakfast.

After working with the Goyper and getting a glimpse of the educational centers, Kaiser moved to a Spanish government office in Sevilla to research mistreatment complaints of underage immigrant and other illegal practices at government education centers.

"Spain has a problem with North Africans crossing its borders," he explains. "These immigrants can’t work legally and don’t have steady incomes, which often forces them into extreme poverty.

Many of the adults wind up living in shantytowns, makeshift neighborhoods with homes created from trash, sheets of metal and wood and furnished with items found on the streets. They steal electricity and water,” he says. "And in those conditions, children are often mistreated."

Those experiences exposed Kaiser to several Spanish immigrant populations and broadened his perspective of international law.

"I'm very interested in children’s rights and more broadly human rights," Kaiser offers. "I want to continue working in public service and plan to work in legal clinics doing child advocacy.

He loves experiencing the legal system from the perspective of different countries. "I could jump right back on a plane and say, ‘I’m going to Chile, Kaiser, who currently serves as president of the International Law Students’ Association. "Now I can see how both governments react to the issues immigrants face," he says. "This experience has given me a much deeper perspective of both immigration and international law.”

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Teaching in Thailand

Claudia Mallon, '10, has always possessed a strong interest in international law, but she was eager for the opportunity to live the law rather than to study it. The summer before she began law school, Mallon worked in the state’s attorney’s office in Chicago, but she wanted her next fellowship to be “something more than just working in an office.” So, she spent halfway around the world to find a new “office” at Bridges Across Borders in Thailand.

She was drawn to Bridges Across Borders because it offered both a service component and a great legal experience. Bridges Across Borders Southeast Asia is an international grassroots organization that provides medical, educational and economic development programs to underprivileged people in rural areas of Asia.

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Mallon is already looking into another international internship next summer to continue her interest in international law and human rights issues. She also recently wrote a seminar paper on special issues in international aid organizations.

Mallon explains that when she graduates she will face tough choices as she tries to balance law school debt with her desire to work for a non-governmental organization. "This fellowship gave me invaluable insight into how to analyze a non-governmental organization to ensure it’s a strong, stable organization," she says. "My experience at Bridges Across Borders has given me the foundation to continue building a career that I love."

Connectivity in the Camps

Some students start law school knowing exactly what they want to do with their degree. Emily Hanson, '10, is one of those students.

Hanson came to law school with the goal of working as an immigration lawyer in the United States, but her fellowship as a public-service coordinator for the Institute for Latin American Concern in the Dominican Republic opened her eyes to immigration law on an international level.

"Eventually, I would love the opportunity to work in the Caribbean on immigration issues concerning that region," she says.

The Institute for Latin American Concern is an international Catholic organization that provides medical, educational and economic development programs to underprivileged people in rural areas of Santiago.

Hanson served as the coordinator of many of the institute’s public-service projects, which ranged from building a new school to overseeing educational programs on sustainable housing to teaching job skills to young girls.

"I was the mediator and liaison between the students and their host families and the isolation of the camps can be alarming for Americans. People generally don’t travel anywhere they can’t walk, and rainforests often cause rivers and streams to overflow, cutting off the rural communities from the larger towns."

"The fellowship was as much by how the camps communities graciously accepted the volunteers. Our host families immediately accepted us as sons and daughters — the Dominican culture is very welcoming," she says. "It was amazing how the students, despite language barriers, connected, communicated and developed strong bonds with their host families."

"While the graciousness of the Dominican culture offered a wonderful cultural experience, increasing the living and working conditions of the immigrants gave Hanson a disturbing look at the human rights violations and unfair labor practices that occur in less developed countries.

"I learned about these violations firsthand by visiting the plantation and sprinkler factory she toured. People should go to see first-hand — if they speak Thai and communicating with her was easier than she thought, the immersion translations were accurate. Hanson says she was struck by how the camps communities graciously accepted the volunteers. Our host families immediately accepted us as sons and daughters — the Dominican culture is very welcoming," she says. "It was amazing how the students, despite language barriers, connected, communicated and developed strong bonds with their host families."

The eyewitness accounts and the cultural experience, witnessing the living conditions of the immigrants, gave Hanson a disturbing look at the human rights violations and unfair labor practices that occur in less developed countries.

"It was amazing how the students, despite language barriers, connected, communicated and developed strong bonds with their host families."

"Research was difficult because South African immigration law is not as clearly available as U.S. law," she explains. "In America, we would just look up ‘elements of negligence’ but, in South Africa it was difficult to discern the prima facie elements of many of the cases."

"Mortensen was particularly interested in the South African Constitution because "it is much longer and much more inclusive than ours — and it guarantees housing."

The constitutional “right to housing” was the crux of one of her cases. She brought an action against a landlord by arguing that a tenant cannot be evicted under the Prevention of Illegal Evictions Act, which gives tenants greater protection of property rights.

"It was unrealistic. Seeing that kind of poverty was profound considering many poor Americans still have refrigerators and cable TV,” Mortensen says.

"I was surprised that I was given so much responsibility and how capable I felt," she says. "It was my first real legal experience, and it was strange to think I had these people’s fate in my hands."

Teaching in the Dominican Republic

Katherine Mortensen, '10, is not a novice traveler by any means. But never before had she heard a lawyer refer to a magistrate as “your worship” or heard members of a racially diverse population refer to themselves as “coloured.” During her fellowship at the Legal Aid Board of Durban, South Africa, Mortensen was amazed.

"Out of Africa

But embracing these cultural differences were exactly what she was looking for in a fellowship. "I wanted an opportunity to go outside my comfort zone and live in a different country and work in public service," she says.

Mortensen’s legal work took her to the remote area of Lensoho, where there is no electricity or running water and no exposure to Western life. “They were shepherded and farmed all of their own food,” she says. "It was unreal. Seeing that kind of poverty was profound considering many poor Americans still have refrigerators and cable TV.”

Mortensen’s work at the Legal Aid Board was split between civil and criminal cases. During the criminal work, she focused on appeals and mitigation of sentences for convicted offenders. Her work ranged from reviewing personal histories and analyzing details of the crime to constructing arguments aimed at reducing maximum sentences to visiting the accused in prison.

"The civil work included researching medical malpractice, landlord/tenant, negligence and child custody cases. Mortensen researched relevant law through online and print resources and drafted pleadings and motions of the cases. She also analyzed transcripts, judgments and depositions to find inconsistencies and develop the fact of the appeal. "Research was difficult because South African law is not as clearly available as U.S. law," she explains. "In America, we would just look up ‘elements of negligence’ but, in South Africa it was difficult to discern the prima facie elements of many of the cases."

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Mortensen reports that her biggest success story was reducing a sentence from the mandatory 15-year minimum sentence to 10 years because of mitigating circumstances.

"While I could not argue the case, I did all of the legwork used in court," she says. "The sense of pride was just amazing." Mortensen hopes to continue graduate legal service work by focusing on sustainable urban development and environmental law given her interest in a law that addresses housing issues and problems, she says. “I want to feel like I’m helping my community and making a difference.”

"Research was difficult because South African immigration law is not as clearly available as U.S. law," she explains. "In America, we would just look up ‘elements of negligence’ but, in South Africa it was difficult to discern the prima facie elements of many of the cases."

"Mortensen was particularly interested in the South African Constitution because “it is much longer and much more inclusive than ours — and it guarantees housing.”

The constitutional “right to housing” was the crux of one of her cases. She brought an action against a landlord by arguing that a tenant cannot be evicted under the Prevention of Illegal Evictions Act, which gives tenants greater protection of property rights.

"It was unrealistic. Seeing that kind of poverty was profound considering many poor Americans still have refrigerators and cable TV,” Mortensen says.

"I was surprised that I was given so much responsibility and how capable I felt," she says. "It was my first real legal experience, and it was strange to think I had these people’s fate in my hands."

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Coming to America

Professor Amany Ragab Hacking addresses hundreds of immigrants at the largest naturalization ceremony in Missouri history.

As a lawyer, a teacher and — most significantly — as an immigrant and fellow American, Professor Amany Ragab Hacking, ’97, welcomed nearly 1,000 new U.S. citizens from 180 countries across the globe at the largest naturalization ceremony ever held in Missouri.

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services transformed the University’s Chaifetz Arena into a crowded courtroom on Sept. 19 for the historic naturalization ceremony, which was sponsored by the School of Law and organized by the Public Interest Law Group.

As the ceremony’s keynote speaker, Hacking, an Egyptian native who became a U.S. citizen in 1984, shared the story that chronicles her American citizenship while stressing to the new citizens the importance of knowing and asserting their constitutional rights.

The following is an edited version of Professor Hacking’s keynote address:

Like all law students, I studied the Constitution, but I did not really appreciate its words and impact until I took a class called “Constitution-making in South Africa” taught by Judge Althus Satcho. On the first day of class, Justice Satcho explained why he only has one arm. “I lost this arm because I opened it to save a boy who was about to be killed by a bomb. I was 11 years old when I lost my arm — not in a war, but from a bomb.” He was not afraid of those who tried and did hurt him. He was afraid, however, for his country and what it would become if he and others like him did not bring about the necessary changes.

I graduated work for social justice and equality in South Africa, bringing constitutional scholars from America to South Africa to draft a constitution. The South Africans wanted a document that would withstand the test of time, bridge social divides, create gender equality and serve as the rule of law.

They wanted a Constitution like ours.

You see, in a way they wanted it to be like us.

This class, like no other, gave me perspective and a new appreciation for what we Americans take for granted every day and the protections and rights our Constitution provides to each and every one of us.

This class made me proud to be an American.

The American Dream

Like you, though, I was not always an American. In fact, I almost did not make it to America.

Recently I was snooping around my parents’ apartment and found some letters written in 1978 by my mom and dad after my father left Egypt for America.

“Take my friend Carrie. Her parents came here from China. They worked days at a poultry shop and nights at a Chinese restaurant. Times are tough here. Please send money for our tickets so we can all be together in America,” he explained.

My father replied: “My beloved, I am a Muslim. I am a stranger in a foreign land. I am trying to make ends meet. I work day and night and study for my medical board exams in between. Please be patient. I am trying to save money and will send for you soon,” Insha Allah — “God willing.”

My mother grew restless. She was impatient, headstrong and never gave up. These letters went on for months until one day our papers to America arrived. There was no money for our tickets. My mother sold her gold and other things she could find to pay for our one-way tickets to America. I was a couple weeks shy of my 7th birthday. My brother Ahmed, 11, and my brother Khalid, 13, got on the plane in January of 1979. My father was not entirely prepared for our arrival. Even as a doctor, he could barely afford to pay rent for his little apartment or feed four other people.

We struggled for several years. My father worked long hours every day. He went to any hospital that needed him and worked any shift he could to support his family.

My mother, with business and law degrees from Cairo University, worked various jobs, from office manager to nanny to real estate agent. Eventually, my father opened his own practice and we bought a house.

This may seem like a remarkable story —

We shared the same struggles as immigrants, trying to fit in while still holding on to our culture, language and religion. We grew up together, confided in each other and shared our fears and dreams.

We see, we are all more alike than different, our stories more extraordinary than extraordinary. We are all immigrants, each with our own stories. And we are all American. That is what America is made of: immigrants like you and me.

Life Lessons

I was a little girl when I became a U.S. citizen, but I did not participate in any ceremony or celebration. There was no real recognition of that moment in my life even though it was one of the most significant.

What I remember about those early years is getting my American passport and receiving for Egypt to the first time — this time as an American. I went in to buy myself some juice, cheese, “asert asew,” and some pasta. I ate my own pizza. The salesman asked me where I was from.

“I responded, ‘What do you mean? I am from here, Egypt’.”

“We shared the same struggles as immigrants, trying to fit in while still holding on to our culture, language and religion. We grew up together, confided in each other and shared our fears and dreams.”

He said, “Well, where have you been living? You have been living somewhere else for the past 10 years.”

At an early age, I knew I would have these two identities — Egyptian and American — for the rest of my life. I learned an important lesson that day: Never forget where you came from and don’t stay away too long.

Another lesson I learned in those early years in America is never forget your native tongue and don’t take it for granted. My mother used to say “use it or lose it.”

I began speaking my native language more and more and even studied it in college.

It’s something that I hope to pass on to my children so they can go to Egypt and understand their own ancestral and better understand their family’s stories.

Constitutional Rights

As American citizens, you have many rights guaranteed to you by the Constitution. People may assume because of your accent, your name or the color of your skin that you don’t know your rights as an American citizen.

Don’t be taken advantage of. Read the Constitution and learn your rights. You have the right to speak your mind in this country, not to speak to the police, the right to an attorney, the right to privacy, the right to practice your religion, the right not to be discriminated against at work or in housing. If you don’t know these rights, they can’t protect you.

As with all right comes obligations as citizens. The first one to come to mind is voting, especially this year. It is your American right and obligation. Get involved in the democratic political process; put up a yard sign, donate some money, make some flyers. Be a part of the system and process — it means more.

Serve on a jury. You are serving your country when you fulfill this obligation.

Go and learn about the legal system. Be a part of this community. Embrace this culture and society to its fullest, with all its beauty and imperfections.

Meet your neighbors. Teach us about your culture, your religion and your way of life.

That is what makes America America.

And when you return to visit your native country, tell them about America — now as an American.”
Promoting Scholarship
Graduates and friends of the School of Law have long known that the school’s commitment to teaching excellence, public service and student mentoring is what sets Saint Louis University apart from other law schools.

The School of Law takes particular pride in the relationships between professors and students, from navigating students through legal theory to arming them with the knowledge, tools and skills needed to thrive in the legal community. Yet, to effectively shepherd student development at this level of commitment, professors often need their own support system.

Nicolas P. Terry, Chester A. Myers Professor of Law, is now charged with providing that all-important support for faculty in his new role as Senior Associate Dean for Faculty.

In this position, he must ensure that the School of Law attracts, retains and promotes outstanding faculty members. Accomplishing these goals means mentoring new faculty members as well as acknowledging their accomplishments and providing resources and scholarly opportunities for faculty members at all levels.

Terry keeps his door open, literally and figuratively, so that faculty can drop by with questions about teaching, publication opportunities or research support.

By working closely with senior faculty, Terry highlights outstanding work in the classroom and in scholarly research. To further faculty opportunities, Terry seeks out publishing and speaking opportunities for the faculty and strives to make other law schools, law firms, alumni and friends of the School of Law aware of the faculty’s impressive contributions to the national terrain of legal scholarship.

School Commitment
A long-time member of the School of Law faculty, Terry served as co-director of the nationally recognized Center for Health Law Studies for seven years. He also brings to the Dean’s office his international reputation as a health law scholar, including his work in the area of health information technologies.

Dean Terry views his new position as another example of a series of overwhelmingly positive steps taken by Dean Jeffrey E. Lewis (and his predecessors, Associate Deans Joel Goldstein and Alan Weinberger) that have encouraged research and fostered a more scholarly environment while maintaining the commitment to teaching and student support.

He credits Dean Lewis with facilitating a vigorous faculty workshop series, in which faculty members present their research to colleagues for critical yet collegial feedback and for increasing the school’s commitment to faculty research. The sustained, concerted effort of faculty development, coupled with the School of Law’s collegial atmosphere, has improved the school’s ability to attract junior faculty members and to make strategic lateral hires, even in the increasingly competitive academic marketplace.

Terry is enjoying the transition to his new role, and he is optimistic about advancing the law school on regional and national fronts. But he never forgets his or the school’s primary responsibility to its students — something that would be clear to anyone observing the smile on his face as he heads off to teach his 1L Torts class.

Career Highlights
- Chester A. Myers Professor of Law, Saint Louis University School of Law, 2005-Present
- Law Faculty Member, Saint Louis University School of Law, 1980-Present
- Co-Director, Center for Health Law Studies, Saint Louis University School of Law, 2000-2008
- Professor of Health Management & Policy, Saint Louis University School of Public Health (Secondary Appointment), 2003-Present
- Director of Legal Education, LEXIS-NEXIS, 1996-1997
- Lecturer in Law, University of Exeter, Devon, England, 1977-1980

Nicolas P. Terry

Terry is enjoying the transition to his new role ... But he never forgets his or the school’s primary responsibility to its students.
1967
The U.S.-Russia Foundation for Economic Advancement and Rule of Law appointed Michael Milhet as its Board of Directors and elected him to serve as Chair of the Board of Law Advisory Committee. The U.S. State Department recommended that the new foundation be created in 2008 to provide grants to Russian and U.S. organizations as well as training opportunities and a series of exchanges and partnerships between Russians and Americans.

1968
The Best Lawyers in America ranked Thomas Kummer No. 1 in Nevada in the fields of corporate law, energy law, government relations law, land use, zoning law and mergers and acquisitions for its 2009 edition. Stephen Lambright recently retired from Williams Vaneker & Sanders LCC. He has spent more time with his wife, Gail, and their children and grandchildren. Lambright formerly served as general counsel of Anheuser-Busch. He is also a founder of the Law Class of 1968 Endowed Scholarship at the School of Law.

2008 Super Lawyers reported that Robert Ritter is among the top 5 percent of lawyers in Missouri and Kansas. He has also served as one of the top 50 attorneys in St. Louis and top 100 in Missouri and Kansas.

1969
The Big Game Hunters Inc. elected Charles Steib as its vice president.

1971
The Honorable Michael Shy recently published The Yenker Division in the First World War, and was reappointed for a second eight-year term as Superior Court judge in Connecticut.

1973
The Best Lawyers in America named Peter von Gottward as one of the nation’s most trial attorneys in the areas of medical malpractice law, personal injury litigation and product liability litigation for its 2009 edition.

1974
The Illinois State Bar Association (ISBA) recently installed Jack Corey as its president at the organization’s annual meeting. Corey’s private practice concentrates in general trial work, labor law and personal injury law. Corey was elected in 2009 to the Board of Governors and has been a member of the ISBA Assembly for 16 years. The Honorable Patrick McLaughlin was elected vice president of Argus 4 of the Association of Administrative Law Judges. He has also served as chairman of the Association of Administrative Law Judges Conference. The Pennsylvania Bar Association elected Francis O’Connor as treasurer in June. He is the first state officer elected from Susquehanna County, Pa.

1975
The Best Lawyers in America named Scott S. Brinkmeyer as its top attorney in its 2009 edition. The Missouri Bar honored Janet Whitaker Brown with a Pro Bono Award at its annual meeting to acknowledge her outstanding pro bono work.

1976
Attorney Lawrence Altman has been quoted in more than half of his 30-year legal career practicing special education law as applied through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and 504 legislation. His private practice also handles small business, estate wills, probate and family law.

1977
Joseph A. McCormick, a partner and shareholder at Weinberg & McCormick, PA in Haddonfield, N.J., was named as the 3rd President of the Camden County Bar Association.

1978
After 20 years as an administrative law judge with the Utah Department of Workforce Services, Suzanne Mellor retired. She lives in Salt Lake City with her husband, John K. Fife.

1979
James Foster Jr. of McMahon Berger in St. Louis was named to the Labor Relations Institute Inc.’s 2008 Top 100 list of labor attorneys, placing the firm in the top 1 percent of labor attorneys in the country. The Boys and Girls Town of Missouri honored Robert Keefe for outstanding service to the agency as a member of the statewide board of directors.

1980
Mary CoRey received the Lawyer’s Lawyer Award from the St. Louis Daily Review at the 10th Annual Women’s Justice Awards 2008. Kevin Galley is serving as a presiding judge in Civil Law Court in the Tenth Judicial Circuit of Illinois, Peoria County.
Musical theatre has always been Terry Schnuck’s lifelong passion. After a 22-year legal career, he made that dream a reality in 2002 when he resigned as general counsel of Schnuck Markets, Inc. and left the family grocery business to head up the bright lights of Broadway.

“My mid-forties I thought if I died without exercising the creative side of my brain, I was not going to die a happy person,” he explains. Over the past six years, Schnuck has been taking show business by storm. He’s one of the Tony Award-winning producers of Spring Awakening, which is coming to St. Louis Feb. 10-22 as the Missouri’s largest fabric. The subject matter is timeless in ways that all young people can connect to. This is the show I am most proud of.

What makes Spring Awakening so special? The way that the music and the choreography all contribute to expressing the emotions and difficult theme is fabulous. The subject matter is timeless in ways that all young people can connect to. This is the show I am most proud of.

If theater has always been your true passion, what motivated you to pursue a legal career?

I seriously thought about becoming an actor after college and moving to New York. Arriet a lot of lawyers just frustrate across I wanted to raise a family, and at that time, I did not think that you could excel as an actor and excel in family life, so I put the whole theatre thing aside and decided to go to law school and business school.

How has your legal background benefited your new career?

It helped to the extent that I sometimes take on the responsibility for the legal review of some of the contracts. However, I know enough to know what I don’t know, so I use counsel who are well versed in entertainment law. But that part of the fun — I’m always learning. And I’m always reminded of the adage: “A lawyer who represents himself has a fool for a client.”

The fields of law and musical theatre seem like disparate worlds — but do they have more in common than people might think? They are totally different. However, there is some similarity between the theatre business and the grocery business. They both have lucrative margins and practices out of the firm’s office in Phoenix, Ill. The Best Lawyers in America named Patrick J. Hargrave a leading attorney in the area of personal injury litigation in its 2009 edition.

Daniel Seiden was named as the most recent city circuit judge in Binghamton, N.Y.

1981

Tom Burke is the president-elect of the Missouri Bar Association. The Best Lawyers in America and 2008 Super Lawyers named Bruce Friedman as a top attorney in family law.

1982

John Conney was named a principal at Dannin McKnight, PC. in St. Louis. After serving more than 25 years of active duty in the United States Air Force, Mark A. Prasien retired. The Defense Research Institute’s Tracking Law Committee recently named Michael Reda as a member. Reda is a partner at Hepler, Brown, MacDonald, Helbrak, Trust & Nece, LLC and is a member of its trucking and transportation practice area.

1983

The Honourable Paula Perkins Bryant was named by the Missouri Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy on the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis. In 2014, she was appointed to the bench as an associate circuit judge.

1984

Mary Berry is a partner at Kasner & Bay Professional Insurance Services, a specialty insurance broker for lawyers.

1985

Donna M. Goelz has joined the firm of Howard & Howard. She works in the Business & Corporate practice group and in the top 1 percent of labor attorneys in the nation.

1986

Jennifer Borrorn furcic was promoted vice president of Kansas City-based Jeffrey Byrne & Associates Inc., has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Giving USA Foundation. The Commercial Law League of America elected David Giesbrecht as president of the league’s 2008-2009 term. The league is the nation’s oldest organization of attorneys, judges and other financial experts actively engaged in the field of commercial law, bankruptcy and insolvency.

The Best Lawyers in America named Stephen R. Woodley a leading attorney in the area of personal injury litigation in its 2009 edition.

1987

Matthew Geikie was recently promoted to senior vice president, secretary and general counsel of Graybar. Prior to joining Graybar, Geikie served as general counsel and secretary at Graybar. He also was assistant general counsel at Emerson Process Management. Arch Coal Inc. recently elected Robert Jonness as senior vice president-law, general counsel and secretary.

1988

The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan in Detroit recently swore in Stephen J. Murphy as a ceremony in October. Ames & Gough, a specialty design and construction insurance brokerage firm headquartered in Washington, D.C., recently selected Robert Sted to open its firm’s Midwest office.

1989

Fred Calvin, LLC announces that Ted Lucas has joined the firm as a partner. Lucas offers 18 years of experience as a trial attorney specializing in admiralty, commercial and zoning law.

1991

James P. Carmody, a principal at Carmody MacDonald P.C., was one of two Missouri lawyers accepted this year as a Fellow of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. Former state representative Margaret Donnelly was recently named head of the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services by Gov. Jay Nixon.

1992

The Labor Relations Institute Inc. named Geoffrey M. Gilbert Jr. of McMahon Burton PC as a 2008 Top 100 labor attorney, placing the law firm in the top 1 percent of labor attorneys in the nation.

Debra Stachowski Pierce was promoted to vice president of compliance and associate general counsel of healthcare holding company, a multi-state, long-term care company based in Fort Smith, Ark.

Patricia Reed Zimmer, a partner at Sippelger & Zimmer L.L.C., has been appointed chair of the Insurance Law Section Council of the Illinois State Bar Association.

1993

The 2008 Chambers USA: America’s Leading Lawyers for Business recognized Bret Cohen as a leader in labor and employment law practice in Massachusetts. Cohen is with Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky and Popeo, PC.

On Sept. 18, Jennifer Gertz and husband, Patrick, welcomed their fifth child, Jacob. Hertz Gertz and Jacob join big brothers, Sam and Charlie, and Louise, 2.

The St. Louis Daily Record honored Joan Gelli Lockwood with a Rising Star Award at the 10th Annual Women’s Justice Awards. Gelli is a partner at Hepler, Brown, MacDonald, Helbrak, Trust & Nece, LLC in Edwardsville, Ill. The 2008 Super Lawyers named Gelli as a top attorney in family law in Missouri.

1994

The 2008 Saint Louis Brief fall 2008

Class of 1980
The Missouri Association of 10th Annual Women’s Justice
The Rising Star Award at the
bono work.
L. Holley
turn to 1.
and new baby, Grace, who just
children: Emily, 9; Jack, 6;
in Overland Park, Kan. He
judge. He was elected Christian
compensation defense, parti-
principal. He specializes in
Amelung, Wulff, Willenbrock
St. Louis Daily Record
Travis Noble
Heather Hays
pro Bono
Fox Galvin announced
and management, especially as
non-infringement opinions and
Services Group at Armstrong
The Intellectual Property
practice and with the Missouri
health law, physician contracts
services.
Katherine M. Fowler has
been selected as a 2008 recipient of the Lou Henkel Award, specializing on commercial
law matters, commercial
testimony and product liability actions and
enforcement. She is a member of Commercial
Real Estate Women-St. Louis, the Defense Research
Institute and the St. Louis Women Lawyers’ Association. She is also a
non-profit organization at St. Vincent’s Church that provides
for nationally and
Alison Ornila moved to Washington, D.C. to get
drawing a range of support services.
The Intellectual Property Services Group at Armstrong
Teasdale announced Richard A. Schutt as a partner.
He specializes in U.S. and worldwide patent
protection and prosecution, invalidity and non-infringement opinions and
parent portfolio development and
management, especially as it relates to the chemical and
calorimetric engineering sciences.

Falls Church Daily Record’s Spring 2008 issue of the

The Missouri Bar honored Jody L. Holley with the Pro Bono
Awards at their annual meeting to acknowledge her outstanding pro
bono work.

The St. Louis Daily Record headlined
Fox Galvin with the Rising Star Award at the 10th Annual Women’s Justice
Awards, 2008.
The Missouri Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers named
Bev Leiteritz of the firm’s Women’s Initiative as the 2008 Charles Straw
Trial Advocacy Award.

Timothy Sansone is chairing the
and promoted Nazih D. Nabulsi with the 2008 Charles Straw
Trial Advocacy Award.

Fall 2008 Saint Louis Brief 29

in memoriam
Abraham Ruhl, 1933
William Weiss, 1937
The Honorable John Rieckhoff, 1940
Richard Doly, 1950
The Honorable John Bardgett, 1951
A. Robert Balcher, 1951
The Honorable George W. Lee, 1952
The Honorable James L. Bryan, 1953
William Shelton, 1954
David Casebolt, 1956
John Fitzgerald, 1956
Leonard Martz, 1956
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William Murphy, Jr., 1956
Royer K. Aikens, 1956
Aikens, 1956

Saint Louis University extends our most
sincere apology for inaccurately announcing
the death of Elbert G. Luh, ’88, in the
spring 2008 issue of the Saint Louis Brief.
NEW ADDRESS?
If you have a new address, please send your updated information to alumni@law.slu.edu or send this form to:
Saint Louis University School of Law, Attn: Alumni Relations, 3700 Lindell Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63108.

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