As I write this note, nearly 250 Saint Louis University law graduates are studying for bar examinations in Missouri, Illinois, the District of Columbia and all around the country. Just as their predecessors, they will go on to practice law in firms large and small; they will become counsel to corporations and governmental bodies; they will become prosecutors and public defenders and judges. This is their heritage and their future. And they have their predecessors — the members of the Saint Louis University School of Law alumni network — as models for good and ethical lawyering in the public interest.

Our May graduates crossed the stage at Powell Symphony Hall for their hooding in a ceremony punctuated by the happy applause and congratulations of over 2000 family and friends. Our graduation speaker was St. Louis Cardinals Manager Tony La Russa. As you probably know, Mr. La Russa is a lawyer. He delivered a powerful message about discipline and preparation — two characteristics of his Hall of Fame career. Especially memorable to this writer was Mr. La Russa’s advice to master one’s situation by making stress your friend, not your enemy.

We have completed another academic year with great success. Once again our alumni have been exceedingly generous in support of the Annual Fund and in their support of our students and teachers. Specifically, Tom and Rita Keefe have done it again, establishing a second Professorship Endowment to honor their long-time friend, Vince Immel. Thanks to the Keefes, Professor Joel Goldstein will be inducted as the first recipient of The Vincent C. Immel Professor of Law in the fall. Lance and Joan Callis have also stepped forward once again, adding to a long list of programs and projects which they supported and created over the years. This fall we will welcome ten new Callis Scholars to the Class of 2008. These Callis Scholars are joining our law school community on full academic scholarships, because of Lance and Joan! We are forever grateful for these transforming gifts and for what they mean to our students and professors.

We will welcome three sterling new faculty members to campus this summer: Eric Miller, Kerry Ryan and Ann Scarlett. Professor Miller has law degrees from the University of Edinburgh and Harvard Law School, and comes to us after two years at Western New England School of Law. He will teach Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, and Critical Race Theory. Professor Ryan has a law degree from Tulane and an LLM. in Taxation from the University of Florida, where she taught last year. She will teach Estates and Trusts, Estate and Gift Tax, and Estate Planning. Professor Scarlett graduated number one in her law school class from the University of Kansas, clerked on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit for Judge Pasco M. Bowman, and on the Supreme Court of the United States for Justice Clarence Thomas. She will teach Business Associations and Civil Procedure.

This August we will welcome our newest crop of law students, chosen from the largest applicant pool in our history — over 2100 applicants. Our average entering 1L will have earned better than a 3.5 grade point average as an undergraduate, and will have scored near the 75th percentile on the Law School Admissions Test. They are bright and accomplished and eager to begin the study of law. It is a true pleasure to teach our students. I can’t wait for my Evidence class to begin at 8 a.m. sharp on Monday, August 22!

As this issue of Saint Louis Brief reaches you, it carries with it my wish that you have a pleasant summer and that you find some time for rest and relaxation. We all probably work too hard — this is often the lot of lawyers!

I send all best wishes to each of you from the School of Law campus at Saint Louis University.

Sincerely yours,
Jeffrey E. Lewis
Dean and Professor of Law
A Piece of the Pie — by Stefanie Ellis
Boston alumnus Bret Cohen, ’93, is modest about his success, but effusive about his passion.

Urban Issues — by Stefanie Ellis
Five professors, a few dozen students and an unwavering belief that change is possible, have been helping to redefine local communities, one semester at a time.

April 14: A HIPAA Retrospective — by Joan B. Killgore, ’00
An alumna explores the “date that will live in infamy” for many health care attorneys.

Public-Use Limitations and Natural Property Rights — by Professor Eric R. Claeys

Faculty Profile — Professor John J. Ammann, ’84

2005 Hooding Ceremony

Moving at the Speed of Technology — by Stefanie Ellis
Joe Conran, ’70, discusses the impact technology has had on his legal practice.

Alumni Notes
Keefe Gift Honors Professor Vincent Immel

Tom Keefe, ’78, and his wife Rita have done it again. Thanks to their generosity and continued commitment to the law school, the couple has established a second professorship (their first was the John D. Valentine Professorship, which was awarded to Professor Jesse Goldner — see page 23) to honor Tom’s most admired faculty member and friend, Professor Vincent C. Immel. Professor Immel is like a member of the Keefe family, as he has taught all of Tom’s brothers — Jim, Pat, Bob and Mike — as well as Bob’s wife, Ann Lemp.

Professor Immel began teaching Contracts and Conflict of Laws as an associate professor in 1958 and was named assistant dean a year later. He became a full professor in 1961 and served as dean from 1962-1969. During his tenure, land was purchased for what would become the nationally recognized Omer Poos Law Library. Also during his tenure, the School continued its steady increase in stature. Professor Immel oversaw development of legal training programs, including one in juvenile delinquency. In 1969, he returned to teaching and had been doing so with regularity until 2004, when he officially retired. He is a recipient of the St. Louis Lawyers Association Award of Honor, the Nancy McNeir Ring Award for Excellence in Teaching, the Missouri Bar Foundation’s Spurgeon Smithson Award and the Saint Louis University Governor’s Award for Excellence in Teaching.

But what Professor Immel is most famous for among his former students, as the Keefes will attest, is his mastery of the English language and his insistence on the proper use of words or phrases in the proper context. Just ask any of the Keefes and they will readily give you an example of an “Immel phrase” they remember to this day. It is not only fitting, but so close to the Keefe’s heart to honor Immel with an endowment, which will support a faculty member’s teaching and research. Long after the Keefes and Professor Immel are gone, endowments such as this will go on in perpetuity and will ensure the legacy of Professor Immel is a part of the Saint Louis University School of Law experience forever.

Chester A. Myers Endowment Supports New Professorships

Chester A. Myers, a friend of the law school, established an endowment by way of his estate, which has supported a faculty chair held by Professor John (Jack) E. Dunsford since 1987. Professor Dunsford is one of the nation’s foremost arbitrators and labor law scholars. For more than four decades, labor unions and companies have entrusted him to settle their differences. He has held several leadership positions with the prestigious National Academy of Arbitrators, including serving as president in 1984-1985. In 2000, he was named a fellow in the College of Labor and Employment Lawyers. From 1987-1994, he directed the School’s Wefel Center for Employment Law and remains a senior consultant. He was the McDonnell Professor of Justice in American Society from 1982-1987. Except for a two-year break in the late 1970s, when he practiced arbitration full time, Professor Dunsford has been teaching labor law at the School of Law since the early 1960s. In addition to a book, Individuals and Unions, he has written numerous articles and chapters on labor law, arbitration and the U.S. Constitution and personal freedom.

The Myers endowment, which has grown large enough to support two faculty professorships in addition to Professor Dunsford’s endowed chair, will be awarded for a second and third time and will continue providing support for the essential work of teaching, research and scholarly publication.
Three Senior Faculty Members Awarded Professorships

Professor Joel K. Goldstein has been awarded the Vincent C. Immel Professorship. Professor Goldstein is one of the most highly respected presidential and constitutional law scholars in American legal education. Author of The Modern American Vice Presidency: The Transformation of a Political Institution, Goldstein has written widely on the vice presidency, consulted on vice presidential selection and is frequently interviewed on the subject. He has co-authored Constitutional Law, 4th ed. 2002 and Understanding Constitutional Law 3d ed. 2005 with Norman Redlich and John Attanasio, and co-authored Admiralty: Cases and Materials 2005 with Robert Jarvis, David Bederman and Steven Swanson. He is a contributor to the Encyclopedia of the American Constitution and the Encyclopedia of the American Presidency. Professor Goldstein graduated summa cum laude from Princeton University, received a doctorate in political science at Oxford University, which he attended as a Rhodes Scholar, and earned his law degree from Harvard Law School. He practiced admiralty law for 12 years at Goldstein and Price in St. Louis, and came to the School of Law in 1994. Like Professor Immel, the namesake of his professorship, Goldstein has also been awarded the prestigious Nancy McNeir Ring Award for Outstanding Faculty.

Professor Thomas L. Greaney, co-director of the Center for Health Law Studies and co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Health Law, has been awarded one of two professorships provided by the Chester A. Myers Endowment. Professor Greaney is a nationally recognized expert on health care law, and has spent the last two decades examining the evolution of the health care industry. A former senior trial attorney and assistant chief in the Antitrust Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, he spent a decade supervising civil and criminal antitrust litigation involving health care and was involved in policy formulation and legislative matters. He came to the School of Law in 1987 because he wanted to become an even stronger voice for consumers. In 1993, he was awarded a Fulbright Fellowship, and spent six months in Brussels, Belgium, at the European Union (EU) and at Belgian University studying competition law of the EU. He has published in the Journal of the American Medical Association, the American Journal of Law and Medicine and the Cornell Law Journal, and co-authored the leading health care casebook, Health Law. He holds the secondary appointment as associate professor of hospital and health care administration at the Saint Louis University School of Public Health.

Professor Nicolas P. Terry, co-director of the Center for Health Law Studies and co-editor-in-chief of the Journal of Health Law, has been awarded one of two professorships provided by the Chester A. Myers Endowment. Professor Terry is an internationally recognized scholar on the intersection of medicine, law and technology. He is the co-author of casebooks in Torts and Products Liability. His recent scholarship has concentrated on technologically-mediated health care (including telemedicine), privacy of medical information and the use of technology to reduce medical error, and includes articles in the Yale Journal of Health Policy, Law, & Ethics, the Journal of Law and Medicine, the European Journal of Health Law, the British Medical Journal and the American Journal of Law & Medicine. Educated at Kingston University and the University of Cambridge, he began his academic career as a member of the law faculty of the University of Exeter in England. He joined the School of Law in 1998, where he has taught torts, products liability, health care law, eHealth, Internet law and insurance law. He has served as a visiting professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Law and Washington University School of Law and as director of legal education for LEXIS-NEXIS. He is a Senior Fellow at Melbourne Law School, serves on the Board of Directors of the non-profit Center for Computer-Assisted Legal Instruction (CALI) and holds the secondary appointment of professor of health management & policy at the Saint Louis University School of Public Health.
The 17th Annual Health Law Symposium, “Sports Medicine: Doping, Disability and Health Quality,” was held on Friday, March 18. This year’s symposium concentrated on three controversial medico-legal issues: drug and supplement use by athletes; disabled or injured athletes; and the effect of the complex relationships between amateur or professional teams, their doctors and their athletes. The conference faculty featured leading regulators, practitioners and academics in sports medicine. Topics discussed included highly publicized and contentious issues such as off-label use of prescription pharmaceuticals; conflicts of interests between sports medical staff and the athletes they treat; and the legal rights of athletes who suffer injuries or pre-existing disabilities.

Health Law Program Recognized As Best in Nation

*U.S. News & World Report* has recognized the Center for Health Law Studies as providing the top health care law program in the nation.

The University’s Center for Health Law Studies routinely places graduates in the nation’s leading health law firms, hospitals and health care systems, as well as on legislative staffs and in agencies that regulate the health care and pharmaceutical industries.

“We appreciate the many honors that have been bestowed on the Center for Health Law Studies and its faculty, but our primary goal is to educate the finest health lawyers in the country,” said Nicolas Terry, co-director of the Center and professor of law. “Our greatest satisfaction is to see the enthusiasm with which our students embark in their careers as well as the continued rise of our alumni into leadership roles.”

Established in 1982, The Center for Health Law Studies features an internationally recognized faculty who, in addition to teaching the health law curriculum, author leading treatises and casebooks, publish award-winning law review articles and are often quoted on health law issues by the nation’s leading news outlets. The Center also publishes the *Journal of Health Law* in cooperation with the American Health Lawyers Association. Each year, 30 to 40 law school graduates complete a certificate in health law.

The magazine’s “Best Graduate Schools 2006” issue also recognizes the School of Law among the nation’s best.

Health Law Distinguished Speakers

The Center for Health Law Studies welcomed *George Annas*, Professor of law at the Boston University School of Public Health, to the School of Law on Tuesday, March 22.

Professor Annas is known for his scholarship and advocacy in the fields of health law, bioethics and human rights. He is the author of *The Rights of Patients* (3rd ed., 2004) and *American Bioethics: Crossing Health Law and Human Rights Boundaries* (2004), and writes a regular feature on Legal Issues in Medicine for the *New England Journal of Medicine*. His current teaching focus is on health care regulation and bioethics. As co-founder of Global Lawyers & Physicians, a non-governmental organization of lawyers and physicians working collaboratively to promote human rights and health around the world, he is at the forefront of the human rights and health movement.

The Center was also proud to welcome *Peter Liebold*, Executive Vice-President and Chief Executive Officer, American Health Lawyers Association, to the School on Thursday, April 7.

Prior to accepting his job at the American Health Lawyers Association, Mr. Liebold served as General Counsel to the Catholic Health Association (CHA) from 1996-1999. He joined CHA after working at the law firm of Bryan Cave as counsel from 1995-1996. For six years prior to joining Bryan Cave, he served in three different capacities for Senator John C. Danforth. From 1989 to 1992, he worked as Senator Danforth’s counsel for judicial and health affairs. He then became the Senator’s legislative director and ultimately served as his chief of staff. Mr. Liebold also clerked for Judge Wilfred Feinberg of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.
Saint Louis University Law Journal Ranked “100 Top General Student Law Reviews”

The Saint Louis University Law Journal has recently been ranked as one of the 100 top general student law reviews in the 2005 ExpressO Law Review Submission Guide.

Law reviews are ranked according to the number of manuscripts received via ExpressO, and there were 36,000 total deliveries in 2004. The rankings drive the law review submission guide, which institutions use to educate their faculty on submission and publishing strategies.

Jessup Moot Court Team Won Regional, Advanced to International Competition

The School of Law’s Jessup team competed in a regional round of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition in San Antonio, where they won first place in the regional competition. Then, the team advanced to the 46th annual Shearman & Sterling International Rounds, which was held March 27 through April 2 in Washington, D.C. The team competed with teams from over 60 other countries. Team members were Chelsea Ashbrook, Raymond Chandler, Marissa Farrone and Susan Kilty.

Trial Advocacy Team Wins Regional Competition

The Trial Advocacy Competition Team of Kate Douglas, Ryan Dickherber and Pete Naylor won the Regional Trial Advocacy Competition and represented the School of Law at the Nationals in San Antonio at the end of March. Congratulations on the Team’s outstanding performance!

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2005 Regina and William H. Kniep Moot Court Competition Winners

Congratulations to Jennifer Sellers and Jill Doverspike, who received the Judge Robert G. Dowd, Sr. Award for Appellate Advocacy for winning the Regina and William H. Kniep Moot Court Competition Final Argument. The arguments were heard by United States Senior Circuit Judge Gerald Heaney, United States Senior Circuit Judge Theodore McMillan and United States Circuit Judge Raymond Gruender. The two will be a part of the National Moot Court teams in the fall 2005 competition. Prior to the competition, Judge Gerald Heaney of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit served as the School of Law’s Adler-Rosecan Jurist-in-Residence. As such, he delivered a lecture based on his book, Unending Struggle: The Long Road to an Equal Education in St. Louis.

Congratulations to Intellectual Property Moot Court Competitors

A hearty congratulations goes out to the competitors in two recent Intellectual Property Moot Court Competitions—the Giles Sutherland Rich Moot Court Competition and the Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court Competition. School of Law students Sara Weilert Gillette, Matt Eggerding, Filip Kowalewski and Marcellus Chase competed at the Giles Sutherland Rich Moot Court Competition in Houston, and Sara and Matt made it to the semi-final round and Filip and Marcellus were quarterfinalists.

The School of Law team of Erika Quebe, Ben Aranda, Erin Robert and Porya Mansorian Fard did a great job competing in the Saul Lefkowitz Moot Court competition. The team’s brief tied for the third highest score in the country out of 62 participating teams.
It’s 5:30 p.m., and like clockwork, they begin to arrive. Some cast off their scarves and coats as if they were metaphorically shedding the memory of the day’s work, while others waste no time making a b-line for the tall, shiny bar stools.

All of them — Norm, Cliff, Frasier — gather here nightly to poke fun at one another, share stories and drink impossibly cavernous mugs of beer. And no matter how demanding the world outside, inside it is the kind of place where everybody knows your name — where they are always glad you came. The place, outside of cream pies and the Freedom Trail, many people have come to associate with Boston...that is, until now.

By Stefanie Ellis
Until Bret Cohen, '93, a self-proclaimed “Midwesterner through and through” whose clean-cut good looks and cheery disposition could’ve easily landed him a leading role on Ally McBeal, stepped onto the scene. And although his first step was a little bumpy (he arrived with no contacts, no friends and no ability to locate the nearest Starbucks), he was in no way calloused by the journey. Now, an eight-year veteran of the city, his voice is every bit as cheerful, his demeanor a polished mix of charm and professionalism. He is not, in other words, what one might call a cookie cutter Bostonian.

There is no accent. No identifiable rage against the dearth of parking spots. No inherent allegiance to the Red Sox. What has developed in place of those things, however, is something that was perhaps always there — an insatiable curiosity for the law. A desire to branch out from familiar surroundings and brave the cold, cobblestone streets of a city dominated by the Yale and Harvard graduates of the world, a place where it is incredibly challenging to make it big, but not impossible for everyone to know your name. Such a thing requires more than just walking through a door, of course. It requires tenacity and strength of character and the knowledge that if you want to make it in Boston, you have to know which doors to open — and be lucky enough to get invited inside.

1997 was the year Cohen got his invitation. After having worked four years in St. Louis, he and his wife, Kelly, knew they were going to have to start deciding where to plant their stakes. Kelly’s family moved to New Hampshire, and she expressed a desire to be close to them, so Bret applied for jobs on the East Coast. He was offered a job practicing labor and employment law at Stoneman, Chandler & Miller LLP in Boston, and the two never looked back. Granted, it wasn’t the easiest of transitions.

Not only did he have to move away from his family (dad, Stuart Cohen, is a partner at Husch & Eppenberger in Clayton, Missouri), but he also had to leave a city he was comfortable in and risk it all on a place where, he says, the people “communicate in a different way.” Being the outgoing and friendly person he is, Bret initially struggled to find acceptance. “People here don’t always act as I do,” he admits, “so there was a bias against me from the very beginning.” He soon tried to mirror the disposition of those he encountered, but, not surprisingly, that strategy soon failed. He eventually decided that Boston was going to have to take him as-is, no substitutions. “I tried to be somebody different and it wasn’t working,” he says. “I found that once these East coast folks know I’m just being genuine, they love it — sometimes even appreciate it — and warm up.”

Still, it took awhile for Cohen to “warm up” to his new life. He started out working full time, saying goodbye to his wife, who would leave for her consulting job in Omaha on Mondays at 5 a.m., and not see her again until midnight on Thursdays. During the week he would study for the bar from 7 to 9 a.m., attend bar review courses from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., then work from 12:30 p.m. until
7:30 p.m., and study from 7:30 to 11:30 p.m. — for two months straight. When he made his way to another firm, Todd and Weld LLP, he was tired. But he was ready to learn, and that’s just what he did for the next three years. And when he later moved to Pepe & Hazard LLP, he took what he learned and started up the firm’s Labor and Employment Law Group, which grew from just him to six lawyers and a paralegal in eighteen months’ time.

And now he calls the prestigious Boston law firm Mintz Levin his home. A partner in the firm’s Employment, Labor and Benefits Section, he represents employers in labor and employment litigation, including claims arising under FLSA, Title VII, ADA, ADEA, Massachusetts General Laws chapter 151B, Massachusetts Wage Act, as well as state common law, breach of contract, wrongful termination and defamation claims.

Somewhere in-between all the learning and door-opening (and the raising of his two children — Mackenie and Clayton), Cohen was selected by Massachusetts Weekly as one of the top five up-and-coming lawyers in the state, is ranked as one of Massachusetts’ top employment defense attorneys by Chambers USA, was the youngest ever Chair of the Joint Bar Committee for Judicial Appointments and is currently Chair of the ABA’s Business Law Section’s Subcommittee on Employment Litigation. And in May of 2005, he was featured in a Boston Magazine article on Massachusetts’ rising stars under 40.

Such quick acclaim might’ve gotten to the heads of other young attorneys, but not to Bret Cohen. Though sharp, super-intelligent and very much “in his game,” he uses that mix to become a better lawyer, not a greedy one. And in a profession that can sometimes be brutal, he isn’t motivated solely by the bottom line. “Before I became a lawyer, my father gave me great advice: ‘Always, always, always act in the client’s best interest. You will make less money in the short term, but you’ll be able to look yourself in the mirror and have a long, successful career with loyal clients,’” remembers Cohen. And he prides himself on doing just that.

Another mentor, J. Owen Todd of Todd & Weld, told Cohen: “To be a good trial lawyer you have to have an uncanny appreciation for the truth. You have to be able to be uncompromisingly honest with your clients. It may be harsh, but that’s what clients appreciate over time. You’re being straight with them. They know they can trust you even though you may have to tell them something they don’t want to hear.” Another thing you have to do is be reliable, says Cohen. For him, that means honoring his commitments, no matter how difficult, or what sacrifice has to be made to do so. “I always keep my commitments,” he says. “In life, there aren’t many people who fall into that category. People begin to recognize you have that characteristic and they know they can count on you. That has always served me well.”

Something else that has obviously served him well has been his choice of a career. His interest in the law came from watching his father practice as a labor lawyer, and his desire to attend law school was always evident. He says he chose Saint Louis University School of Law because of the William C. Wefel Center for Employment Law. He was eager to earn his certificate in Employment Law, and enter a field filled with “very interesting work and the best cocktail conversations.” He also says that his chosen area of the law is one impervious to fluctuations in the economy. “Employers are always going to have employment issues,” says Cohen.

And most likely, those employers will be calling Bret Cohen — the man who has proven, throughout his twelve-year career, that if you work hard, people really will know your name. Even in a city as big as Boston.

“Before I became a lawyer, my father gave me great advice: ‘Always, always, always act in the client’s best interest. You will make less money in the short term, but you’ll be able to look yourself in the mirror and have a long, successful career with loyal clients.’”

Despite his success, he still believes he’s got a lot further to go. “I’m barely scratching the surface of experience in this profession,” Cohen says. “You have to keep your eyes open to be a lifelong learner, really learn from other people’s mistakes or successes. I’m not jealous of someone else’s success — I want others to have success. I’m a big pie kind of guy. Somebody else’s success just makes the pie larger.”
It's a humid St. Louis afternoon in July, and three men are standing on the corner of Olive and Sarah, looking out at a new community in its final stages of development. Their view of the neighborhood is obscured by several towering bulldozers, scooping up large mounds of dirt on the same stretch of road that was once home to a bevy of jazz clubs, bars and restaurants. A large billboard sits just to the left of the site, advertising the elegant and spacious town homes, row houses and single-family dwellings that will soon breathe some life back into the vacant lots that have characterized this, the historical Gaslight Square area, since the late 1960s.
This time, of course, that breath will undoubtedly be a bit different. And for many newly developed or revitalized communities, different can be good. It can also be expensive, often making it an unattainable dream for many in the surrounding community. While developers often believe what’s old can be new again, many affordable housing advocates believe that what’s new should also be affordable. One of those advocates, Saint Louis University School of Law Professor Peter Salsich, has spent the better part of his career trying to make this concept more of a rule rather than an exception.

And by virtue of the passion he has for this area of the law, he teaches his students to do the same. Kent Boswell, ’05, is one such student. Though impressed by the transformation of neighborhoods such as Gaslight Square, Boswell is concerned by its transformation of neighborhoods such as Gaslight Square. That’s part of the reason he and a group of five other students drafted a proposal in last year’s Urban Issues Symposium, a course Salsich helped institute, about the potential for affordable housing just east of this burgeoning community.

“In St. Louis, there is a need for affordable, newly constructed housing, as well as the establishment of mixed-income communities,” Boswell says. “With the momentum of gentrification in full force, many individuals and families are displaced and are no longer able to live near their workplace. The project I helped put together for the Symposium sought to address that problem.”

The Gaslight homes stand out in contrast to their surroundings, he says. Prices range from $250,000 to $400,000, making ownership accessible only to those who fall within a certain income bracket. “In this case,” Boswell notes, “the Central West End is slowly displacing a large group of people who can no longer afford to live in these areas.”

Though Boswell only worked on his project for a semester, it afforded him the opportunity to more closely study the possibility that affordable housing is a viable option for communities — even those slated to undergo dramatic revitalization like Gaslight Square. That is just one of the many things the Urban Issues Symposium at Saint Louis University School of Law seeks to examine. Held every fall, the Symposium brings together not only law students from Saint Louis University, but students from the University’s Schools of Social Service and Public Policy, and architecture students from Washington University.

Thirteen years after the program’s inception, Salsich is still amazed by its continued growth and success, as well as its practical use for students who will be entering fields where they will encounter many of the issues addressed by the Symposium. Having begun as a spontaneous, one-time meeting between law students conducting research under Salsich’s supervision and a group of students conducting a design exploration project for Washington University School of Architecture Professor Tom Thomson’s class, the Symposium now boasts over thirty students and five professors from four different disciplines.

“The way this program got its start is really unique,” admits Salsich. “At the time, students from Professor Thomson’s class had been asked to prepare hypothetical site plans for a subsidized housing development on a vacant, four-acre tract of land in a suburb of St. Louis. Over the course of several weeks, teams of two architecture students each reviewed the site, spoke with a developer to get representative cost estimates and spoke with city officials to review standards for receiving Community Development Block Grant funds and Section 8 subsidies. At the same time, two law students conducting directed research under my supervision were reviewing the land use regulations of several suburban communities in the St. Louis area.”

“When we began this project, we weren’t fully aware of the kinds of restrictions we would encounter,” remembers Thomson. “We were looking at this not only from a design standpoint, but also from an economic one, which ultimately proved to be a challenge, given the additional factors left to consider. Someone referred me to Professor Salsich, and I asked him if he and his students could review the zoning ordinances for the area where we were planning our development.”

Salsich and Thomson decided to bring their students together to engage in dialogue about the project’s challenges, and, ultimately, the factors contingent upon its success.

“All the architecture student teams proposed the same number of units on the four-acre tract, 24, in different design configurations,” says Salsich. “The law students, however, said the proposals would not be approved because the maximum number of units permitted on the site by the Kirkwood zoning ordinance was 22. They assured the architecture students, though, that they could solve the problem by seeking a zoning amendment or a variance to permit the 24-unit plans to be implemented. They were confident they could persuade the Kirkwood Planning Commission and City Council that the land use regulations should be modified because of unusual geographic features of the site and the merits of the proposals. The architecture students, however, responded with dismay over the delay and cost they would incur if they retained the law students for this purpose.”
"From these strikingly different reactions to a hypothetical land use problem, the interdisciplinary Urban/Housing Issues Symposium was born," recalls Salsich. "Students from both disciplines expressed satisfaction with their opportunity to interact, once they got over the shock of their different perspectives, and recommended that similar opportunities be given to other students."

Today, Professors Salsich and Thomson are joined by Saint Louis University Professors John Ammann (School of Law), Dr. Mary Domahidy (School of Public Policy) and Dr. Jack Stretch (School of Social Work), though the program has seen the contributions of many other faculty members from the four disciplines throughout the years.

No longer hypothetically based, the Symposium offers students a field-based approach to learning, and does so by way of the many requests for proposals (RFPs) received directly from neighborhood organizations and persons working with those entities. This allows students to respond to actual problems being experienced by neighborhood organizations and affordable housing advocates in the St. Louis area.

John Ammann, Director of the Legal Clinics at Saint Louis University, is pleased to see students from different disciplines immerse themselves in work that benefits not just their professional development, but also their communities.

"In work like this, the community really is our classroom," says Ammann. "Our students are able to make connections on a broader scale, thereby allowing them to better understand the type of work done by those in other disciplines. Often, as a result, they learn to speak a more universal language."

This understanding generally stems from the fact that students from each of the four disciplines represented in the Symposium — architecture, law, public policy and social work — work side-by-side. At the outset, the program’s facilitators select the texts, outline core objectives, select course content, set up the roster of class speakers and choose the projects that students will be working on that semester. Then, representatives from the selected communities and neighborhoods speak to the class about the issues they would like to have addressed. Following the talks, the students are then able to choose the project on which they would prefer to work.

"We try to give them their first choices," says School of Social Work Professor Jack Stretch. "But obviously, that’s not always possible since our first priority is ensuring that there is a student from each discipline represented in every group."

Once each of the groups is assigned, everyone takes a bus tour of the designated communities. Throughout the intense 15-week program, students become quite familiar with their assigned areas, often directly interacting with people in the community by attending local meetings, interviewing residents door-to-door and speaking with government representatives.

"We set up the contacts between the entities selected for the project and each of the student groups," says Stretch. "After that, it’s left to the students to handle. They have to carry the ball."

And, according to the professors, most students carry more than their fair share of work while in the program. In addition to community fieldwork, groups meet outside of class to discuss the progress being made.

"About two-thirds of the way through the term, each group presents their work to the class for comment by faculty and other classmates," says Thomson. "And as a final project, they submit their completed work in the form of a proposal that will be presented to the entity or community for which they worked."

For many students, one of the most remarkable results of the course comes from the fact that they learn how to think differently and analyze an urban issue from more than one angle. This, of course, stems largely from the varied exposure they receive from the faculty and students in the other disciplines represented in the Symposium.

"Class meetings are rotated among the four departments within the two universities," says Thomson, "so that students learn to work with those from other disciplines in their actual environments."

All five professors reinforce the importance of multidisciplinary learning by being present at each class meeting. Throughout the semester, each professor provides an in-depth explanation of their particular field of study, often providing students with their first real glimpse into that subject area. Each semester also brings with it a variety of speakers, whose knowledge of the subject matter complements the work being done by the students. Past speakers have included Richard Baron of McCormack Baron Salazar, Deputy Mayor of St. Louis, Barbara Geisman and Chris Krehmeyer from Beyond Housing.

Topics covered in the Symposium vary each semester, and depend upon the types of RFPs submitted, but range from homelessness issues and transitional housing to neighborhood revitalization. Recent projects have included collaboration with Baron and his development corporation in a neighborhood near Grand Center in midtown St. Louis, and a site development plan for the new Saint Louis University arena.

While many student proposals throughout
the years have helped communities and local governments implement plans for improvement, one proposal, from students in the 1996 Symposium, has gone on to help the Saint Louis University community and, ultimately, the neighborhoods surrounding the campus. Kathy Hagedorn, vice president of Human Resources at Saint Louis University, had been looking into the idea nearly a decade ago, when she was introduced to the director of the Regional office of Fannie Mae, a government-sponsored enterprise that creates affordable homeownership and housing opportunities across the United States. She also spoke with Professor Salsich, who asked his class to prepare a proposal for the University. Hagedorn met with the students, and they presented their proposal, which, she says, “offered constructive ideas for the University to consider, as well as research on other employers’ programs.”

By the fall of 2001, Hagedorn was ready to embark on a preliminary program, and with the assistance of Professors Salsich and Domahidy, a Ph.D. student in the Department of Public Policy Studies, put together a written report which incorporated the work of the students from the 1996 Housing Issues Symposium as well as other data that had been collected since the program’s inception. The President’s Coordinating Council recommended the program to Father Biondi, and he approved it in 2002, for implementation in the spring of 2003.

“It wasn’t one person, but many, who provided ideas for the structure of this program,” says Hagedorn. “Although it was a collective effort, the program received significant assistance from Professors Salsich, Domahidy, and their students, who did much of the research that provided a foundation for this.”

According to Symposium professors, many alumni have gone on to work in careers that focus on urban issues. Often a direct result of the work done in the Symposium, and often a passion for the work that was simply fueled by the Symposium, the jobs in which these graduates find themselves are benefited by the valuable experiences gained in the course.

The exact level of benefit is perhaps best expressed in a letter sent to Salsich by a graduate one year after she joined a major development firm: “The Housing Issues Symposium exposed me to the exercise of working with a group of professionals to achieve a realistic product… it forces students to immerse themselves in the city or county of St. Louis and understand first hand its politics, bureaucracy, leaders, organizations, etc…the fact that the end result of the Symposium can have a real impact on the St. Louis region is an important outcome of the course… this course taught me to think horizontally – incorporating all disciplines in an attempt to revitalize communities.”

Similarly, Domahidy finds that the Symposium “allows students to get together to discuss different ideas that are new and see how they might actually work.” There is no real risk in doing so, she says, and believes there is “a potential that students might actually change things and help others think about things they hadn’t thought of before.”

And Stretch adds to that by emphasizing the limited visibility students in a particular discipline often have, and how it can significantly affect their overall worldview.

“Students in social work sometimes don’t think other disciplines have the same passion for social justice as they do,” he says. “The Symposium helps them see the commonalities that they share with those from other professions. It helps them see some hope in the system.”

1According to Salsich, during the first several years, the program was called the Housing Issues Symposium because its focus was on affordable housing development. In 1998, however, the name was changed to the Urban/Housing Issues Symposium to account for the fact that neighborhood organizations and residents who requested Symposium participation were interested in comprehensive neighborhood development proposals, not just housing development.
APRIL

A HIPAA RETROSPECTIVE
BY JOAN B. KILLGORE, ’00
Mention April 14 to most people, and you send them into a frenzy over taxes that are due on April 15. Mention April 14 to a health care attorney or any other person involved in counseling entities regarding health care compliance, and I assure you the same frenzied look will appear—but not because of the IRS. For health care attorneys, April 14 is “a date that will live in infamy,” being the date in 2003 that certain “covered entities” in the HIPAA regulations were required to comply with the federal regulations issued pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (known to most as HIPAA) which govern the privacy, security and transmission of health information. Just for the record, “covered entity” is one of over seventy-five defined terms sprinkled throughout the HIPAA regulations.

Unless you have been living in a cave for the past two years (or, similarly, if you are a law student), you probably have encountered HIPAA. The most pervasive aspect of HIPAA is the “Notice of Privacy Practices” that are handed out at every physician office, pharmacy and hospital (not to mention inclusion on every health care provider Web page). I have made a hobby of collecting various “Notice of Privacy Practices” forms and am astounded at the number of ways there are to say exactly the same thing about how “protected health information” is used and disclosed. I shudder to think how many trees have been felled in the name of HIPAA privacy. I would think that people would be pretty well informed by now.

I was “lucky” enough to ride the crest of HIPAA, being an incoming health care associate at a local law firm in 2000 when the final HIPAA privacy regulations were published. While I waded into HIPAA by drafting a summary of the regulations in December of 2000, over the next three years I was swimming (maybe “drowning” would be a more appropriate term) in HIPAA executive summaries, outlines, power point presentations, manuals, policies and procedures and educational in-services. During that time, I began to be known as a “HIPAA expert” (which basically means that I am the first person called when the word HIPAA appears in a document). HIPAA has been very good to me as far as work is concerned, as I am sure it has been to many health care attorneys. In fact, most health care providers swear that HIPAA is short for “Health Industry Paying All Attorneys” (although I prefer to think of it as “Highly Intricate Paperwork in Abundant Amounts”).

I viewed April 14, 2003 the same way many viewed the January 1, 2000 Y2K scare. I distinctly recall instructing my assistant to keep my calendar clear for April 14, anticipating that I would need to be “on call” for the inevitable HIPAA emergencies. Funny thing, the day ended up being calmer and less stressful than most. Although most health care providers found that there were some wrinkles to iron out, it was pretty much business as usual. Turns out that most hospitals and physician offices were protecting the privacy of patient information long before HIPAA required it. The difference was that now they had the HIPAA required policies, procedures, forms and manuals to “prove” it.

By many accounts, HIPAA headaches have lessened over the past two years. However, HIPAA rears its ugly head every once in a while. One of my favorite “amazing but true” HIPAA stories involves a friend who was informed by her local pharmacy that a prescription was ready for pick-up. This was news to her, as she had not been to the doctor recently, nor was she taking any medicine. The pharmacy refused to provide her with the prescription or any details regarding the prescription unless she acknowledged in writing that she had received a copy of the pharmacy’s Notice of Privacy Practices, which (of course) the pharmacy could not produce for her to acknowledge. Sensing a mounting “Catch-22,” the parties compromised and the pharmacy told her the prescription was for “Charlie.” Ends up that Charlie is a dog and the prescription was for some ailment poor Charlie suffered years ago. While I would categorize my friend’s experience as a case of mistaken HIPAA identity, it seems that Charlie isn’t the only animal to reap the benefits of privacy protection. According to a May 6, 2002 Washington Post article by James V. Grimaldi (a full year prior to HIPAA’s compliance date), the Smithsonian Institution’s National Zoo “has taken the position that viewing animal medical records would violate the animal’s right to privacy and be an intrusion into the zookeeper-animal relationship.”

Obviously the National Zoo takes its HIPPO privacy very seriously.
The law of “public use” has huge consequences in land-use law. If an act of eminent domain is for a “public use,” it is constitutional as long as the government that is taking the property pays the owner just compensation; but if the taking goes for a “private use,” it is unconstitutional and no award of just compensation can save it. Nevertheless, in recent decades, this doctrine has become a dormant field. Many courts have upheld condemnations, even when the land taken goes to private businesses and developers, as long as the condemnations generate jobs, tax revenues and economic stimuli for local communities.

In the last year, however, several developments have rekindled interest in the field. In 2004, in Wayne County v. Hathcock, the Michigan Supreme Court overruled Poletown v. City of Detroit, the most deferential and economic-development-friendly public-use decision in the country. This past February, the U.S. Supreme Court heard oral argument in Kelo v. City of New London, which provides the Court with its first opportunity in two decades to reconsider its public-use precedents. As I argued to the Court in an amicus curiae brief I co-authored for the Claremont Institute, this reconsideration is overdue. Municipalities use eminent domain much more enthusiastically than they did when the Court last heard a public-use case. St. Louis illustrates the trend. In recent years, local authorities have used aggressive understandings of blight and eminent domain to expedite redevelopment projects in the Brentwood Promenade and the Kirkwood Commons.

In a recent article, I have reexamined the conceptual foundations of public-use law in American natural-rights theory. Since public-use doctrine has been dormant for so long, it is appropriate to reexamine the doctrine from its first principles. Those first principles are natural-rights principles, for constitutional eminent domain guarantees have close association in history and theory with the principles of natural and unalienable rights expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Let me illustrate these principles by applying them to the situation in which a municipality uses eminent domain to condemn land for a private shopping mall. Under the natural-rights approach, such condemnations may pass muster in two separate situations. First, the condemnation may be a taking for public use. Under the natural-rights approach, however, a taking is for public use only if the public actually uses the property. In other words, the property must be owned either by the government or by a private common carrier with a duty of access to any member of the public who wants access. Private shopping malls and commercial developers do not satisfy this test, however, unless they submit to the same rate regulation and duty of access to which electric companies, phone companies and other common carriers are subject. Thus, judged by natural-rights standards, many contemporary economic-redevelopment takings are not properly exercises of the eminent domain power.

That said, natural-rights standards contemplate another possibility, that the condemnation might be justified not as a “taking” but as a sound “regulation” of an intractable land-ownership dispute. Economic-redevelopment takings are often defended on the ground that they surmount “assembly” or “hold-out” problems: to reap the economic benefits from a large and diverse shopping center, a developer needs to surmount the unreasonable objections of a few obstreperous owners. Jurists who appreciated natural-rights theory appreciated this possibility, but they circumscribed it with two limitations. First, local authorities needed to show that there was a real
uses, to reflect different individual talents, different people apply assets to different institution of property is what it is because But natural-rights theory maintains that the land, contemporary practice makes sense. The natural-rights approach offers two deep concerns that animated the law a century ago. Nineteenth-century courts found such necessity when mill owners needed to flood neighbors’ lands to build mill dams. But in contemporary practice, a shopping mall developer would have a far harder time proving that he could not develop around a few recalcitrant homeowners. Second, jurists required local authorities to show that the miller “secured a reciprocity of advantage” to the owners — in other words, that the ousted owners received compensation generous enough to ensure that they profited on the forced condemnation of their lands. Some nineteenth-century mill acts guaranteed ousted farmers damages one and a half times the fair market value of their farmland. By contrast, in current practice, most homeowners get fair market value at best.

Many contemporary lawyers are surprised to hear that one can cull from treatises and cases that are more than a century old lessons that are relevant to practice and policymaking today. I prefer to turn this challenge around. Land-use practice today may be impoverished because it has forgotten how to articulate the concerns that animated the law a century ago. The natural-rights approach offers two deep challenges in principle to contemporary law and practice. First, what properly counts as “property”? If property is primarily an owner’s expectation that she will get fair market value if the government needs her land, contemporary practice makes sense. But natural-rights theory maintains that the institution of property is what it is because different people apply assets to different uses, to reflect different individual talents, and to pursue different life goals. If so, the market-value payments owners get in eminent domain proceedings rarely, if ever, compensate owners for what they consider the true worth of their property, and the grounds in which governments should forcibly reassign ownership of land ought to be sharply circumscribed.

Second, what is the overriding object of government? Contemporary redevelopment practice holds that government may reassign ownership of land when the new owner is likely to create more jobs, tax revenues and economic growth than the old owner. The natural-rights approach insists that the overriding objects of the law ought to be to secure citizens’ freedom and moderate the character of political life. From that perspective, government has less interest in who owns a given piece of land, and more in making sure that owners are secure that they will be able to use their land for their own personal ends. The natural-rights approach thus breaks sharply with contemporary practice at the level of policy. Contemporary practice tends to focus on taxes, jobs and other short-term economic consequences likely to follow from a particular commercial development. If the natural-rights critique is accurate, however, many contemporary condemnations may do the civic equivalent of cutting off one’s nose to spite one’s face. To gain the concrete benefits that might come from jump-starting the local economy, municipalities may do more diffuse but greater harms by demoralizing local residents, land markets and civic political processes.

*Adapted from “Public-Use Limitations and Natural Property Rights,” 2004 Michigan State Law Review 877.

**Right Place, Right Time**

Matthew Aplington, rising third-year student, fondly remembers his experiences last year in Professor Claeys’ Property class. And Claeys remembers well Aplington’s enthusiasm, as well as his impassioned interest in the subject area. That passion caught his attention, and prompted him to approach Aplington with an offer to be his research assistant for a very important project.

“Because I always participated in class discussions and was constantly asking and answering questions in class, Professor Claeys could see how much I was interested in property law and real estate law, and thought I might want to assist him with a project he was working on,” remembers Aplington. “I just didn’t imagine that the project would be an amicus curiae brief for the United States Supreme Court.”

The brief to which Aplington is referring was co-authored by Claeys for the Claremont Institute and was based on the February 2005 U.S. Supreme Court hearing of oral argument in Kelo v. City of New London. As Claeys argued in the brief, this case provides the Court with its first opportunity in two decades to reconsider its public-use precedents.

“Cities make the determination about what constitutes blight,” Aplington says. “And I always felt this wasn’t a just thing to do. I was passionate about this, so I was ready to seize on the opportunity to participate in this project when Professor Claeys brought up the idea to me. I’m a big believer that individual liberties and property rights go hand-in-hand. If you give people robust property rights, they’ll be able to use that to defend their own personal liberties and freedoms. This class, and this project, gave me a really strong background in how this area of law has developed and I now have a much deeper understanding of the whole area of law.”
### John J. Ammann

**RESUME**

Director of the Legal Clinics and Associate Clinical Professor.

Southern Illinois University- Edwardsville, B.A. 1979; Saint Louis University, J.D. 1984 Cum Laude; Associate Editor, Saint Louis University Public Law Forum.

Administrator of the Legal Clinics; Supervisor for Housing and Litigation Clinic Students; Courses Taught: Civil Advocacy, Civil Practice, Urban Issues Symposium; Editor, Legal Clinic Newsletter; Faculty Adviser, Public Interest Law Group and 1843 Scholars.

Former Senior Staff Attorney, Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation Incorporated.

Former Radio News Reporter, KMOX, KCFM and WSI.

Writes and Lectures Extensively on Housing and Civil Rights Issues. Serves and Volunteers with Several Non-Profit Organizations Including Habitat for Humanity, Oasis Women’s Shelter, Redevelopment Opportunities for Women and Legal Services of Eastern Missouri.

Recipient, 2003 Faculty Member of the Year Award, 2003 Volunteer Lawyer Award from Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, 2003 Governor’s Excellence in Teaching Award and 2001 Clarence Darrow Award.

**PERSONAL REFLECTION**

- I have gotten into debates with friends about how people react to a homeless person who begs for some spare change. Many say it’s not good practice to give them money. They argue the homeless might use it for alcohol or drugs. But I’m convinced that giving a homeless guy a buck when he asks for it is the right thing to do. After all, Christ said, “Give to all who beg of you.” He didn’t say give to all who are perfect. If only perfect people were worthy of receiving gifts, I’d never get anything. Besides, the welcoming committee in heaven is made up of homeless guys, not celebrities or basketball players or presidents. I just hope one of them recognizes me if I make it to the pearly gates.

- The double standards we have in society are unbelievable. Half a million people can drink beer under the Arch at Fair St. Louis on the Fourth of July, but a homeless guy on a park bench drinking a beer gets arrested. Cheerleaders can stand in intersections on Saturday morning asking for money for new uniforms, but the homeless guy who asks for change to buy a cup of coffee gets arrested. Middle class people with fancy houses can sleep outside Busch Stadium waiting for playoff tickets, but a homeless guy who sleeps on a park bench gets arrested. I’m still trying to figure out who wrote these rules.

- I am always amazed at the amount of suffering people endure, and how they endure it quietly and with courage. Children who must be fed with feeding tubes and will never taste a pizza or cheeseburger. People who struggle with chronic illness and endure painful treatments. People who, every day, maneuver wheelchairs or crutches or oxygen tanks or who can’t see, hear, or speak or hear, or who fight depression or voices or addiction. Most of us don’t have the ability to cure these ills. But I’m reassured that I can serve these brothers and sisters by providing friendship and comfort. Mother Theresa, after all, did not cure the sick of Calcutta. She held them in their hour of death.

- My family deserves more thanks than I could ever give them. My wife, Liz, and daughters Laura and Katie, have been extremely supportive of the work I do. Last Christmas, when we had a party for our homeless clients down at Christ Church Cathedral, the three of them came to help. It was the greatest present they’ve ever given me.

**GIVING TO OTHERS — TRUE JESUIT SPIRIT**

John Ammann thought he wanted to be a broadcast journalist. That is, until he was assigned to do a story on the last family to move out of a deteriorating public housing project in St. Louis that was to be demolished.

“It was the first time I saw poverty up close and it had a profound impact on me,” recalls Ammann. “I realized then that I’d rather effect change than report on it.”

After graduating from Saint Louis University School of Law in 1984, he went to work for the Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation in Alton, Illinois, where he specialized in landlord-tenant law, family law and consumer law. In 1994, he returned to the School to work in the Legal Clinics. In an environment where serving the marginalized is emphasized, Ammann’s passion for fair housing issues flourished.

“Housing is fundamental to everything we do,” he says. “It affects health. It affects education. It affects employment. Housing comes first and I believe it is a right, not a privilege.”

As director of the School’s Clinics, Ammann and his students have been able to argue this point before the courts. In 1997, working with a private attorney and the Justice Department, the Clinics won a case that allowed a developer to open a home for Alzheimer’s patients in a residential neighborhood. Beyond that, however, Ammann is passionate about serving the community in every sense of the word. More recently, in 2002, Ammann, his colleague Barbara Gilchrist, two local attorneys and several students, all helped get dental benefits restored for poor Missourians. In a similar suit, the Clinics also helped restore optical benefits for Medicaid recipients in the state. And just last year the Missouri Court of Appeals ruled for the plaintiffs finding that the state must continue to fund Medicaid dental and optical services for adults.

For Ammann, the fight for justice doesn’t end when one battle is won. It’s a battle he’ll keep waging, and a passion he’ll continue to nurture simply by being who he is — a man for others.

“Housing is fundamental to everything we do. It affects health. It affects education. It affects employment. Housing comes first and I believe it is a right, not a privilege.”
Two Long-Time Professors Say Goodbye to Teaching, Hello to Retirement

After a combined 56 years of service to the law school, professors Stanislaw Frankowski and Francis Nevins are trading in their red pens for retirement. The two were honored for their many contributions to the academic community at a ceremony held for faculty and staff on Thursday, April 21, in Queen’s Daughters Hall.

Successful Litigation on Behalf of Homeless

Federal Judge Issues Preliminary Injunction Against Police and City

On October 14, 2004, U.S. District Court Judge E. Richard Webber issued a preliminary injunction against the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department and the City of St. Louis, ordering them to stop activities designed to sweep homeless people out of downtown St. Louis. Students and faculty from the Legal Clinics have been working on this case for several months.

Judge Webber, in a 41-page ruling, stated that “In making their claim to the American Dream, [the homeless] participate in publicly sponsored, government-supported celebrations from distant bridges, rather than penthouses, knowing that their rights that Thomas Jefferson proclaimed inviolate, being life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, are no less guaranteed to them than to those not so vulnerable because they carry evidence of their station in life in their wallets rather than in a bag or worn blanket.”

This federal lawsuit was brought by the Clinics in conjunction with the Legal Services of Eastern Missouri, the Washington University Legal Clinic and the ACLU.

National Association of Women Lawyers at School of Law

The National Association of Women Lawyers, a voluntary legal professional organization devoted to the interests of women lawyers and their families, held a meeting at the School of Law October 16-17. Founded in 1899, the Association has historically served as an educational forum and an active voice for the concerns of women in the legal profession and women worldwide. Some of this country’s first and most prominent women lawyers were members of NAWL. These include such women as Florence E. Allen of Ohio, the nation’s first woman federal judge, Clara Shortridge Foltz, California’s first woman lawyer and Olive Stott Gabriel, who argued for women’s voting rights before audiences across the country.

NAWL works toward the social, political and professional empowerment of women. NAWL members work to end discrimination and violence against women and to prevent the erosion of hard-fought gains. NAWL’s members include both men and women lawyers.
2005 Hooding Ceremony

Photos by Kathleen Parvis and Stefanie Ellis
The School of Law's Hooding Ceremony was held on Thursday, May 12. Tony La Russa, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, was the John C. Shepherd speaker for the evening.

La Russa is one of only nine managers — and one of just four in the last 50 years — to have skippered the Cardinals for more than four seasons. This is his 10th season at the Cardinals' helm after taking his 2004 team to the World Series, his fifth postseason appearance as a Cardinals skipper and 11th overall. La Russa has guided the Cardinals to postseason appearances in five of his nine seasons with St. Louis, including three consecutive from 2000 to 2002, and four times in the past five seasons. In February of this year, he signed a three-year extension that will keep him in a Cardinals uniform until 2007 and a total of 12 seasons.

La Russa was hired by the Cardinals on October 23, 1995, after managing for 17 years in the American League with Oakland and Chicago. In his first N.L. season, La Russa guided the Cardinals to the 1996 Central Division title and was named Major League Manager of the Year by the Associated Press. Regarded by his peers as one of the game's top managers, La Russa's honors include Manager of the Year recognition in five seasons, four N.L. Central Division titles, five A.L. Western Division titles, three A.L. pennants and one World Series championship.

A graduate of Florida State University's School of Law in 1978, La Russa passed the bar exam in December 1979, making him one of only five lawyer/managers in baseball history.
There was a time, interminably long ago as it seems, that man did not rely so heavily on technology. Letters were hand written, calls were made on landline phones and PDA was a public display of romantic affection, not a handheld multipurpose communication tool.

Joe Conran, ’70, a member of the General Business Litigation, Class Actions, Intellectual Property & Technology, and Antitrust Practice Groups at Husch & Eppenberger, LLC, remembers well that time. But he remains wistful only for a moment, because he believes that today, you’d better be on the bandwagon — or bandwidth, as it were — if you want to provide the best possible service to your clients. Technology has become a dominant force, he says, and it’s more than just a little advantageous to keep abreast of the latest advancements. If you look around, you’ll see that a large chunk of the population is doing just that. Cell phones have all but replaced ears, legal research is being conducted at the speed of light, thanks to the World Wide Web and services like LexisNexis and Westlaw, and you can send e-mail, call someone and check stock tips (and your litigation schedule) in one fell swoop — without moving your palm.

Conran, a 35-year veteran of the field, began practicing law when technology was at its infancy, and watched as the “technology revolution” changed the way much of the professional world operated. He remembers when, several decades ago, the hottest technology was a mag-card typewriter, where one typed out a letter and the information was stored on a small memory card, then printed out at the touch of a button. “That was a big breakthrough,” laughs Conran. So too was the advent of voice mail and fax machines, which allowed business to proceed more quickly, thereby altering the amount of time in which information was exchanged.

Slowly, the technological revolution gave way to a myriad of other professional advancements, and, as a result, says Conran, client expectations have thus changed. “Today, virtually every sophisticated client expects its lawyers to have an advanced knowledge and understanding of technology,” he says. And because Conran didn’t grow up in a time like today, where toddlers are manning mouses and elementary school children have their own e-mail accounts, an understanding of technology was something to which he had to gradually acclimate. He didn’t mind the learning curve, though, since he has directly experienced the benefits that come from being technologically savvy. “It’s had a huge impact on the practice,” he admits. “We’ve invested heavily in technology at my firm, and have been able to improve the level of quality and service we provide our clients.”

And though a heavy investment in technology by those in the legal field is not often necessary, and is certainly not a requirement, for Conran and his firm, it is a way of life they have chosen to adopt. “It benefits the work we do as practitioners, and it benefits the work we are able to provide for our clients,” he says.

Let’s not forget the most noticeable benefit. “No more Wite-Out®,” laughs Conran.
In a very moving speech given the night of his installation as the John D. Valentine Professor of Law on January 25, 2005, Professor Jesse Goldner recalled a variety of memories from his over three-decade tenure at the School of Law, which began in 1973. Having grown up in Brooklyn, New York, Goldner admitted that when he first came here to teach, he never expected to stay. “I thought I’d be here for a year or two and then either follow my Left Coast fantasy or move back to the East Coast,” he said. But that never happened. Instead, Goldner found a home at the School of Law, and, even more, he found a family.

“This place is and has been my family, because of so many friends that I have here,” he remarked. “My visiting professorships at other law schools, as well as the work I have done for the ABA’s accreditation committee, serving as a site visitor at some 15 other American law schools, have proven to me one very important thing — something that I can only wish that more of my colleagues who have not yet had such opportunities could fully appreciate — that this school really is such a very unique and special place. My colleagues here, especially those in our health law Center, but many others as well, have been a constant source of advice, encouragement and friendship.”

Goldner was hired on at the School primarily to develop its first real clinical program. “Having literally just graduated from law school, those first few years of clinical teaching were truly a case of the blind leading the only slightly less,” said Goldner. “But those early clinical years, with the help of so many on the law faculty, taught me to be a lawyer. I was nurtured by my colleagues in a way that the best of law firms should aspire to emulate.”

Finding Family and Heart In the Law School Community

Goldner said he loves teaching for two principal reasons. “First,” he said, “I’ve been able to constantly reinvent myself. I came here to teach criminal law, family law and develop a clinical law program. While I continue to teach family law, I’ve morphed into an Evidence teacher, and, of course, a health law teacher. These changes certainly have kept me fresh. But so have the terrific young minds our admissions committee has brought us over the years. They are inquisitive, challenging, creative and so much fun to be around.”

In his speech, Goldner also spoke about the man for whom the professorship was named — John D. Valentine. “During one of the years that I served as Associate Dean for Academic Affairs in the late 80s and early 90s and was charged with the task of recruiting an adjunct professor to teach Estate Planning, I called a number of my trusted lawyer friends in St. Louis who worked in the area, but who, for one reason or another, I suspected would not be interested, and asked them to give me a short list of possible candidates,” said Goldner. “John was on just about everyone’s list. He was so well respected. He was the first person I called and we had at least two phone conversations about it. During the first, he said that while he had great affection for the law school, he was not encouraging, but that he’d talk to his wife. He got back to me a few days later and indicated that while he would love to do it at some point in the future, with a large brood of young and active children, he regretfully had to decline — for family reasons. Three-and-a-half years ago I read, in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the news of his untimely death, and, of course, it brought to mind those conversations. Shortly after Dean Lewis called to tell me that I had been selected for the Valentine Professorship, I went on-line, and re-read that Post-Dispatch story. John’s friend, Rick Walsh, was quoted as saying that in John’s ‘work and life, he put others ahead of himself. He’s the kind of person who, on a float trip, would jump into the water first to see if it was safe for everyone else.’

The story went on to talk about his great success as an estates and trusts lawyer, having been elected as a Fellow of the American College of Trust and Estate Counsel, and noted many of his other activities with the boards of various charities and civic activities. The final quote in the story came from none other than Tom Keefe (the man who, along with his wife, Rita, established the Valentine Professorship). Tom’s comment was very simple and touching. He noted that John’s greatest love was his family. He said, ‘they were all each other’s valentines.’ And certainly, the Valentine-named professorship is one that I will be very proud to carry as a faculty member at this school.”
Yet another School of Law alum has published a book. E. Kelly Keady, ’92, was on the Saint Louis University campus this past November, signing The Cross of St. Maro, the political/religious novel he authored that one critic proclaimed “Three hundred ninety-eight pages of solid suspense.” Keady practices law as a trial attorney in Minnesota and Wisconsin and resides in Minneapolis.

1949
Judge Theodore McMillian was honored at the Annual Black History Month dinner sponsored by the Mound City Bar Association and the Lawyers Association of St. Louis on Thursday, April 24, 2005. Missouri State Representative Connie Johnson, ’96, read a proclamation in his honor and Judge Lisa Van Amburg, ’75, a former law clerk of Judge McMillian’s, accepted the proclamation on his behalf.

1955
REUNION COMMITTEE
Charles Rollmann and Robert Spalding

1956
Earl L. Vuagniaux retired from the practice of law in May of 2004.

1960
REUNION COMMITTEE
Joseph Birk Jr., Donald Gunn Jr. and Henry Luepke

1962
John M. Bray was selected by The Washingtonian as one of the top 30 lawyers practicing in the nation’s capital.

1965
REUNION COMMITTEE
Charles Abele, James Gunn, J. Martin Hadican, Jack Pohrer and Robert Wynne

1966
Dennis Donnelly, a partner in the firm of Bryan Cave LLP, will complete his third term as a member of the Saint Louis University Board of Trustees, of which he is on the Executive Committee. He continues to serve on the Dean’s Council at the law school...Ned Gold was chosen as an Ohio “Super Lawyer” by Cincinnati Magazine and The Journal of Law and Politics.

1967
Francis X. Duda, received the BAMSU’s William L. Weiss Award at the annual Senior Lawyers Luncheon on June 15.

1969
Thomas C. Grady was recently elected Assistant Presiding Judge of the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis for 2005-2006. J. Robert McBrien was recently named Associate Director for Investigations and Enforcement of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), U.S. Treasury Department.

1970
REUNION COMMITTEE
Terry Adelman, Joesph Conran and James Wirken

1971
James J. Wochner, a trust and estate lawyer from Northbrook, Illinois, was elected President of the Board of Directors of the Medical, Eye & Dental International Care Organization, Inc. (M.E.D.I.C.O.), an independent, non-profit humanitarian organization based in Georgetown, Texas.

1973
Jim Fein recently changed the name of his law firm in Tucson, Arizona, to Fein, Flynn and Associates, which concentrates on personal injury, medical malpractice and wrongful death. He is also listed in the book, The Best Lawyers in America. He has also been named to the Indiana University Research and Technology Corporation Board of Directors.

1974
Jack Carey has been elected third vice president of the Illinois State Bar Association, which provides professional services to Illinois lawyers, and education and services to the public. He received the ISBA Board of Governors Award for his support of ISBA initiatives to protect citizens from the unauthorized practice of law. James A. Coles, a partner in the Indianapolis-based firm of Bose McKinney & Evans LLP, has been selected for inclusion in the 2005-2006 edition of the book, The Best Lawyers in America...Daniel Hapke is serving as a docent for the San Diego Aircraft Carrier Museum onboard the famous ship, USS Midway.

1975
REUNION COMMITTEE
Susan Block, Leonard Buckley Jr., Greg Christoffel, Bert Cooper, Fred Drakesmith, Mary Anne Secky, Rick Shinners and Lisa Van Amburg

Scott S. Brinkmeyer, a member of the firm of Mila Meyers Beckett & Jones PLC, has been certified as a facilitative mediator by the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan. He has also been appointed to the national panel of commercial neutral arbitrators of the American Arbitration Association.

1976
Malcolm J. Harkins III, a partner at Proskauer Rose LLP, is listed in The Best Lawyers in America for 2005-2006...T. Michael Payne, senior vice president and general counsel for SBC Operations, Inc. in San Antonio, was recently named a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation.

1977
Lawrence B. Grebel was again voted as one of the “Best Lawyers in America” by his peers in 2005-2006. He is a civil trial lawyer and principal with Brown and James P.C.

1978
Douglas Brooks was admitted to the State Bar of Nevada in May after passing the February 2005 Nevada bar exam. He is an Assistant General Counsel with Nevada Power Company in Las Vegas...Donald R. Morin is celebrating the tenth year of his law firm, Morin & Barkley LLP, which emphasizes the defense of professional liability claims, construction law, commercial litigation and employment law in Charlottesville, Virginia.

1979
Ralph Kalish has developed a one-man show as James B. Eads in costume and has performed in the rotunda of the Old Courthouse for the Missouri Women’s Forum and the St. Louis Engineer’s Club. He is a partner at Blackwell Sanders Peper Martin in the field of intellectual property and devotes part of his practice to Alternative Dispute Resolution...Catherine K.
Kohn owns her own practice, Catherine K. Kohn, P.C., and specializes in Estate and Business Planning. Michael Kohn operates several jointly owned businesses, including the Funny Bone Comedy Clubs, an insurance brokerage business and a financial planning and consulting firm. John J. Rekowski received the Clarence Darrow Award from Saint Louis University School of Law on April 18 for his commitment to civil rights.

1980
REUNION COMMITTEE
J. Stewart Borrow, John Boyle, T. Patrick Deaton, Carol Chazen Friedman and Thomas Venker Jr.

Douglas A. Copeland is currently serving as president-elect of the The Missouri Bar, having served on its Board of Governors since 1996. His term as president commences in September 2005. Tom Galganski is celebrating the eighth anniversary of his firm, Galganski, P.C., which focuses in the areas of estate planning, probate administration, fringe benefit and tax issues, general business and owner representation, mergers, buying and selling businesses and real estate and contractual matters. Jacquelyn G. Johnson retired from the practice of law in March and is changing careers. She will be developing commercial and residential properties near her winery, Chaumette, in Sainte Genevieve County, Missouri. 1981

Sr. Janice J. Cebula, OSF, was recently elected president of The Sisters of Saint Francis of Clinton, Iowa, for a four-year term. She spent the last 23 years as an attorney for Legal Aid of Western Missouri.

1983
Anthony Tumminello is currently Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Cathedral Concerts Program at the Cathedral Basilica. 1984

Robert J. Kruckemeyer has been appointed by Governor Rick Perry to Humanities Texas, the state adjunct to the Humanities Endowment for Texas, and is continuing his solo practice in commercial litigation and personal injury in Houston.

1985
REUNION COMMITTEE
Deborah Bird, Dennis Capriglione, Jane Cohen, Patty (Rogers) Hart, Ken Mallin, Bill Meehan, William Mudge and John Tresslar

Dennis J. Capriglione has joined AG Edwards & Sons, Inc., as Litigation Counsel.

1986

Timothy P. Blanchard, a partner in the Los Angeles office of McDermott Will & Emery LLP, has been honored by Los Angeles Magazine as one of its “Southern California Super Lawyers 2005” in the area of health care. Tara Priolo D’Amato is in solo practice in Jersey City, New Jersey, specializing in Landlord-Tenant Law and Real Estate Law. She has been appointed for the 2004-2006 term to New Jersey Supreme Court Committee on advisement for Landlord-Tenant practice in the state of New Jersey. Kevin Gallagher has joined TRISTAR Business Communities in Chesterfield, Missouri, as vice president of acquisitions. He will also lead the company’s broker outreach efforts. Cordell Schulten, associate professor of Interdisciplinary Studies at Missouri Baptist University, recently served on a team of professors and students from Korea and America working on a project in Siem Reap, Cambodia, to present city development proposals and a proposal for the establishment of a new international university in the Siem Reap Province. The project was led by professors from Handong Global University in Pohang, Korea, where Schulten served as visiting professor in the International Law School in the summer of 2004.

1987

Jim Davis is the owner of Ameristar Mortgage in St. Louis, and acts as a facilitator for I.R.C. Section 1031 property exchanges. Stephen Murphy III, an attorney for General Motors Corp., was nominated by President Bush to be the chief federal prosecutor for eastern Michigan. Joan M. Swartz was featured in the May 2005 issue of the ABA Journal. James Wilson was elected to the post of District Attorney for the 22nd Judicial District in Colorado. He was sworn in and took office as the chief prosecuting attorney for the district on January 11, 2005.

1988


1989

Dean Harakas has been promoted to Vice President-Client Services and Strategic Planning of Sachnoff & Weaver, Ltd. In this capacity, he’ll be responsible for creating and launching new client service-focused initiatives as well as helping the firm implement the next phases of its Strategic Plan. Martin Kerckhoff was appointed Regional General Counsel for the Central Region of American Water. Matt Niemann is a managing director in the Chicago office of the investment banking firm, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin Capital. He serves on the firm’s management committee and runs the Midwest Restructuring/Special Situations M&A Group.

1990
REUNION COMMITTEE
Karie Casey, Joe Frank, Kathy Hart, Terri (King) Praszker, Jenny Schwendemann and Barry Upchurch

Peter J. Barkofsky has been named partner at the law firm of Gallop, Johnson & Neuman. He practices in the Products Liability and Litigation practice groups, and concentrates in the areas of toxic torts. Christopher Sinis remains Executive Director of “Citizens for Smart Growth,” a sustainable development non-profit organization located in Blaine County, Idaho.

1991

Jill Bollwerk (Pessoni) and Dan Ryan combined forces to start the firm of Bollwerk & Ryan, LLC in Kirkwood, Missouri. Their practice concentrates on personal injury, products liability, workers’ compensation, medical malpractice and Social Security Disability. Barbara Ann Catherine Fears (Buholzer) has moved to Rolla, Missouri, to pursue a degree in Geology at the University of Missouri-Rolla. Jay L. Kanzler Jr. has merged his law practice with Witzel, Kenney, Dimmitt & Travous. The new firm will be named Witzel & Kanzler, LLC and will specialize in all types of civil litigation and business counseling. He will continue to concentrate his practice on commercial litigation, arbitration and mediation and small business transactional work. E.W. Gentry Sayad, an associate at Armstrong Teasdale LLP and a member of the firm’s Litigation Department, has been elected Chairman of the Forest Park Advisory Board.

1992

Robert Budenholzer has been appointed to the executive committee of the Board of Directors for Life Skills Foundation in St. Louis. James R. Cantalin has joined the law firm of Carmody MacDonald P.C., as a principal in their litigation department. In 2003, he received the second largest defense verdict in Missouri, as listed by Missouri Lawyers Weekly and is currently the vice-president of The Lawyers Association of St. Louis. William Kelly, a partner at Adams and Reese LLP, has been named to the 2005 Board of Directors for the Good Shepherd Nativity School in New Orleans.

Suzan Ponder-Bates
is a shareholder in the general practice firm of Breeze, Roberts, Ponder-Bates, & Zimmer L.L.C. in Jefferson County, Missouri. She concentrates in the areas of Family and Juvenile Law. **Mary C. McKenzie Rosado** has been named vice president of federal government affairs for Express Scripts, Inc. She will direct the company’s federal government advocacy efforts, manage relationships with Congress, the White House and federal agencies that impact Express Scripts business. **Patricia A. Zinner (Reed)** is an associate with the Belleville, Illinois, and St. Louis law firm of George Ripplinger and Associates, and concentrates her practice in the representation of claimants in injury, wrongful death and legal, medical and others professional malpractice cases in the State and Federal Courts of Illinois and Missouri. She was recently reappointed to the Insurance Law Section Council of the Illinois State Bar Association.

**1993**

**John Buerkert** is the Vice-President/General Counsel of CaroMont Health, Inc., a community health system in Gastonia, North Carolina... **Dale B. Halling** owns his own firm, “Law Office of Dale B. Halling, LLC,” which specializes in intellectual property and patent prosecution... **Daniel Kotz** opened a new title company called “First Class Title, Inc.” and a new law firm “Kotz & Associates, PA” in March 2005... **James Pochling** is the Director of Columbia Regional Hospital — a part of University of Missouri Healthcare.

**1994**

**Bartlett D. Cleland** has joined Access Advertising, a rapidly growing firm, with offices in Kansas City and Dallas, as General Counsel and then as CEO. He is also Director of the Center for Technology Freedom at the Institute for Policy Innovation... **Matthew J. Rossiter** has been named Outstanding Young Lawyer by the St. Louis County Bar Association. He also formed the firm, Rossiter & Jansky, LLC, in Clayton, Missouri with Martin Jansky, ’95. The company specializes in probate administration, estate planning, civil litigation and personal injury litigation in Missouri and Illinois.

**1995**

**REUNION COMMITTEE**

Shovon Harris, Julie Pusateri Lasater and Mary Lu Sanders-Zinser

**Martin Jansky** and Matthew J. Rossiter, ’94, formed the firm, Rossiter & Jansky, LLC, in Clayton, Missouri. The company specializes in

**1996**

**Robert D. Cantwell** has been named partner at the law firm of Gallop, Johnson & Neuman in Clayton, Missouri... **Connie L. Johnson** was recently sworn into her third term as State Representative for the 61st District of the Missouri House of Representatives. In November 2004, she was elected by the Democratic Caucus to serve as House Minority Whip. She is also the Committeewoman for the 27th ward for St. Louis City Central Democratic Committee... **Dan O’Keefe**, a partner at Bryan Cave, has been selected to receive the John C. Shepherd Professionalism Award from the Bar Association of Metropolitan St. Louis... **Peter Salsich III** was recently named partner at Blackwell, Sanders, Peper, Martin L.L.P. He practices in the firm’s St. Louis office, and focuses on Intellectual Property Litigation, First Amendment and Creative Rights Protection... **Andrew B. Shanfeld** has been named principal of Blumenfeld, Kaplan & Sandweiss, P.C., a Clayton, Missouri-based law firm.

**1997**

**Donna Anderson** is currently working in the Rex Carr Law Firm, LLC, in the area of Nursing Home Abuse/Neglect litigation... **Dawn Lewallen** is the Region Underwriting and Regulatory Counsel for Stewari Title Guaranty Company in Denver. Her primary responsibility is working with title agents in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah on underwriting issues.

**1998**

**Jon A. Bierman** has been named partner at the Clayton, Missouri firm, Gallop, Johnson & Neuman... **William E. Brown** is serving as the Senior Defense Attorney for the U.S. Army Trial Defense Central Field Office (CFO) on Camp Anaconda in Iraq. In addition to the CFO, he is responsible for the supervision of the Western Branch office in Ar Ramadi, Iraq. He is responsible for supervising the provision of Trial Defense services to over 35,000 Soldiers in 15 forward deployed locations under the XVIII Airborne Corps and 42nd Infantry Division General Courts-Martial Convening Authorities. He provides counsel for conflict cases originating in jurisdictions throughout Iraq, Kuwait and Afghanistan and represents soldiers at General and Special Courts-Martial... **Lesley Linton Winslow** was recently appointed Deputy Secretary of State for Elections by Missouri Secretary of State Robin Carnahan.

**1999**

**Michelle M. Funkenbusch (Bueit)** was elected principal of Roberts, Perryman, Bomskamp, and Meives, P.C. She is a trial attorney with her primary practice in insurance defense. In 2004, she was elected to the Young Lawyer’s Section of the Missouri Board of Governors... **Chris Hinckley** is currently working with the Circuit Attorney’s Office in the City of St. Louis in the gang violence unit, and handles the prosecution of gang members for possessing weapons, robberies, assaults and homicides... **Lisa Morrow** recently moved to the Missouri Public Defender’s office in Troy, Missouri... **Gretchen L. Wallace** moved to Burroughs, Hepler, Broom, MacDonald, Hebrank & True, LLP in August 2004 and is in the toxic tort defense group.

**2000**

**REUNION COMMITTEE**

Rachelle (Aud) Crowe, Jim Crowe, Mark Fendler and Susan Olsen

**Don L. Daniel** has been named vice president of Legal Affairs & General Counsel of Presbyterian Medical Services in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

**2001**

**Kathleen (“Kate”) Northcutt-Brown** has moved in-house as Corporate Counsel at Bunge North America, Inc. in St. Louis... **Laura Hewgley** joined Lowenhaupt & Chasnoff where she is continuing her estate planning practice... **Sarah Ratner (Beatty)** recently accepted a position as Vice-President and Associate General Counsel at Fiserv Health, Inc., in Minneapolis... **David Tarlow** has opened up his own law firm, CME Reviews Inc., a multinational CME medical education firm specializing in board review courses in Emergency Medicine, Family Medicine, Internal Medicine, Pediatrics, Anesthesiology, General Surgery, OB/GYN and Neurology. He also practices medicine in St. Louis.

**2002**

**Moiria C. Coronado** is a Senior Contract Manager at the SBC headquarters in San Antonio. She is drafting and negotiating contracts for SBC’s new entertainment systems and related multimedia content... **John Fischesser** is working at the firm of Beahm and Green in New Orleans, specializing in insurance defense and subrogation, and products liability... **Mandy J. Hobson** is an associate in the litigation department at
In Memoriam

Clyde S. Cahill, ’51 (1923-2004)
Judge, United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri

Many from the School of Law and the larger community of St. Louis and its environs were deeply saddened to learn of Judge Clyde Cahill’s passing in August of 2004. Those who followed his work know that his impact was most felt in the areas of desegregation and federal sentencing guidelines for drug users. He was known as a courteous and compassionate judge, but one who was not afraid of challenging the system when he felt it wasn’t working. Judge Joseph Simeone, one-time professor of Cahill’s and later, the judge who swore him in as a Circuit Judge in St. Louis, remembers Cahill as being a “gentle man,” dedicated to the study of law and, ultimately, to the practice of it. Classmate John E. Bardgett Sr., a partner at Blitz, Bardgett & Deutsch, L.C. and former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, remembers well a friendship that began alphabetically and ended nobly. “His last name began with a C and mine with a B, so our first meeting was in class,” said Bardgett. “We were good friends ever since.” Throughout the years, Bardgett was able to closely observe Cahill’s lawyering skills, noting that he was “a very good trial lawyer, and a very good lawyer.” More important than that, however, noted Bardgett, “He was a really extraordinary human being. He was very kind, but not a pushover, and lawyers who tried cases in front of him all thought very highly of him.”

Some of Judge Cahill’s career accomplishments include:

1954:
Joined Staff of the Circuit Attorney of the City of St. Louis.

1961-1964:
Served as Special Assistant Circuit Attorney.

1958-1965:
Chief Legal Advisor to the Missouri NAAP, filed the first lawsuit in Missouri to implement the Supreme Court’s decision in Brown v. Board of Education. As a result of this, and other desegregation cases, he contributed to the ending of de jure school segregation in St. Louis.

1966:
Appointed Regional Attorney for the United States Office of Economic Opportunity in Kansas City, where he worked to put in place policies designed to fight the war on poverty.

1968-1972:
Was General Manager of the Human Development Corporation of Metropolitan St. Louis.

1972-1975:
Was Executive Director and General Counsel for the Legal Aid Society of the City and County of St. Louis.

1975-1980:
Served as Circuit Judge on the 22nd Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri in St. Louis.

1980:
Became first African-American appointed to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

1982:
Assumed senior status.

In Memoriam

Joseph D. Flaum, 1936
Thomas W. Chapman, 1942
Phyllis R. Schnebelen, 1942
Dr. James Demro, 1950
Thomas P. Howe, 1950
John F. Molloy, 1950
Lawrence J. Bannes, 1960
JoAnn Marie Webb Anderson 1978
Martin Mazzei, 1979
Mary L. Dilks (Fisher), 1984

Aaron Pawlitz recently authored “Castles, Sovereigns, and a Connecticut Yankee in the United States Supreme Court,” in the March issue of the St Louis Lawyer. He practices in the areas of corporate law, mergers and acquisitions, real property, securities, and municipal law, zoning and finance at Lewis, Rice & Fingerh, L.C. in St. Louis. Steven D. Rineberg has become a partner at the firm of Meyerkord, Rineberg & Graham, LLC in St. Louis. He continues to practice in the areas of plaintiff’s personal injury and medical malpractice. Dora B. Schriro was featured in the December 2004 issue of Phoenix magazine, for her success in managing the longest hostage crisis in U.S. history at Arizona’s Lewis Prison, where she serves as director of the Department of Corrections.

2003
Ted Disabato recently accepted a position with The Citigroup Private Bank in New York City as a manager in the real estate closing department. Abdul Hakeem Shabazz was recently featured in the “News and Local Issues” section of the Indianapolis magazine, 87YO. He is a radio talk show host for AM 1450 WXNT, a lawyer, an educator at Ivy Tech and a stand-up comedian.

2004
Ryan M. Blum is in-house counsel for Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum, Inc. (HOK), an international architecture, planning and design firm. Casey C. Gira has joined the law firm of Devereux, Murphy, LLC, and practices in general civil litigation. Michael W. Noble has joined the law firm of Armstrong Teasdale LLP and is a member of the firm’s Intellectual Property Practice Group.

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*** ATTENTION ALL ALUMNI ***  
You won’t want to miss...  

Trivia Night 2005  
Friday, Sept. 30  
Happy Hour: 6 p.m.  
Trivia Night: 7 p.m.  

Location — Busch Student Center  

Sponsored by  
Saint Louis University School of Law  
and the Student Bar Association  

Reunion Weekend 2005  
Sept. 30 - Oct. 2  

It’s time to COME BACK!  

It’s time to rekindle old friendships, share memories and talk about all that’s been going on in your life since you stepped away from the Saint Louis University campus. Reunion Weekend allows our Alumni to catch up with each other and reconnect with the people who were there through such an important part of their lives. If you graduated from the School of Law in a year that ends in a zero or a five, this is YOUR year to celebrate.  

Roll Call for the Classes of:  

It’s Time to Celebrate Reunion 2005  
with Your Friends from the School of Law!  

For more information, call Danielle Caruso at 314-977-3303 or e-mail carusodj@slu.edu  

NEW Alumni Merchandise Site is Now Available.  
WWW.SLU.EDU  
Select from a variety of apparel options and click on the School of Law logo option to customize your selection.  

For more information, see the Web site:  
http://law.slu.edu/alumni/reunion/index.html
Student Support
Scholarship endowment to support our students is a high priority for the campaign and the future of the School of Law. More than ever, scholarships are critical to attracting a strong and diverse student body.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scholarship Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Academic Scholarship</td>
<td>$600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full Tuition Scholarship</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Tuition Scholarship</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Tuition Scholarship</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial Tuition Scholarship</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Professorship Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professorship</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visiting Professorship</td>
<td>$250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Connector Building</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen’s Daughters Hall</td>
<td>$2,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dean’s Office</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinic Building</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Career Services Suite</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Services Suite</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classrooms</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faculty Offices</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library Study Carrels/Tables</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Membership Level</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DuBourg Society</td>
<td>$1,500-$2,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dean’s Fellow</td>
<td>$1,000-$1,499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador</td>
<td>$500-$999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patron</td>
<td>$250-$499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Member</td>
<td>$100-$249</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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