Living and Learning Law in London
Dear Law Alumni and Friends,

It is with great pleasure that we present this issue of the Notre Dame Lawyer. This issue marks the beginning of what I believe will be a strong and lasting relationship with you, our most valued resource. The magazine is now being published by the newly created Law School Relations Office with generous support from the Law School, the University's Alumni Association and the University's Development Office. In addition to receiving the Lawyer on a regular basis, you will be hearing about many programs and events planned for law alumni both on campus and around the country, including alumni receptions, continuing legal education programs, reunion activities and special Law School events.

I would like to take this opportunity to both introduce and thank my associate director of Law School Relations and managing editor of the Notre Dame Lawyer, Cathy Pieronek '84, '95L, whose creativity, diligence and hard work made this issue of the Lawyer possible.

The success of our office is due in very large part to your support of and continued involvement in the Law School. If you have information for the alumni notes section or suggestions for articles, programs or events, we want to hear from you. Please feel free to contact Cathy or me in care of:

Law School Relations Office
118 Law School
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
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Please accept our warm wishes for a blessed holiday season and a very happy new year!

Kitty Cooney Hoye
Director, Law School Relations
Editor, Notre Dame Lawyer

- Managing editor, Cathy Pieronek, and editor, Kitty Cooney Hoye

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We take pride in bringing to you the latest edition of your Law School's alumni magazine, the *Notre Dame Lawyer*. In recent years, we have made important strides. Not long ago the predecessor to this journal appeared as a black-and-white folded newsletter, carried news items in staccato form, and did little to convey the flavor of your Law School's life. The current version, a full-fledged magazine, sports a glossy, full-color look and carries not only brief news items, but also articles grandly more descriptive of our activities, culture and spirit.

I am pleased to announce another exciting development: As of this year, the *Notre Dame Lawyer* will appear twice annually. This new schedule — especially when coupled with the regular appearance of the University's excellent alumni quarterly, *Notre Dame Magazine* — will, we trust, bring the lawyer-members of the Notre Dame family still closer to us and to each other.

The impetus for much of this rapid progress comes from Kitty Cooney Hoye, acting director of Career Services and Law School Relations, and Cathy Pieronek, associate director of Law School Relations. I thank them for the creativity, taste and devotion they have brought to this project. Deep thanks go as well to Chuck Lennon, executive director of the Alumni Association, and his staff, as well as to Bill Sexton and Dave Morrissey of the University Relations office; without their unfailingly strong support, this march forward could not have occurred.

This issue features our London Programme. That focus seems immensely fitting at this time in light of the marvelous building the University recently acquired to house all of its programs in London. Located just off Trafalgar Square and robustly reflecting the University's emphasis on a global presence, this handsome facility will provide elegant, ample and highly serviceable premises for the London Law Programme.

But the focus seems appropriate in still another way: It testifies to the immense progress and success of the London Programme. Begun in 1968 as an adjunct to a British university, our London Programme now boasts its own space, its own endowment, two British co-directors, a large group of J.D. students, and a prospering Master's Program in Comparative and International Law. We remain the only American law school offering a full-year program in England. A few years ago, a survey of Notre Dame Law School graduates who had participated in the program showed virtually unanimous enthusiasm for it. The hard work and generosity of many people, in particular, Aubrey Diamond and Geoffrey Bennett, co-directors of the program, and Gillian Walker, administrative secretary — as well as others too numerous, alas, to mention — account for the remarkable state of the current program. Let this issue of the *Notre Dame Lawyer* be a modest tribute to their fruitful efforts.

Meanwhile, please be sure that you have the warmest regards and best wishes of all of us at the Law School.

Yours in Notre Dame,

David T. Link
Dean
by Geoffrey Bennett  
Co-director, London Law Programme

"Sir, you find no man, at all intellectual, who is willing to leave London... When a man is tired of London he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." So stated Dr. Johnson in 1777, and since then things here have improved. One significant addition to the capital’s attractions will be the opening in the fall of 1998 of a new London Law Centre to replace the Law School’s current facility in Albemarle Street.

The Notre Dame Law School has had a presence in London since 1968. The program has grown steadily ever since. The Law Centre in London currently occupies two floors of an elegant 18th-century townhouse in the heart of Mayfair, an area that still preserves much of the fabric of its 18th-century origins. The house was built in 1721, and preserves an almost unaltered period facade. Albemarle Street where it is situated boasts Brown’s Hotel, where Theodore Roosevelt and his wife spent their honeymoon; the publishers where Byron’s supposedly salacious memoirs were burnt; and the club where the marquis of Queensbury left his infamous note for Oscar Wilde. What perhaps is remarkable about those associations is that numerous streets within several blocks of the present Law Centre could claim an equally colorful and varied history. These are the present surroundings that Notre Dame’s students in London have the opportunity to enjoy.

Because J.D. students in London are completing what is the second year of their degree in the United Kingdom rather than in South Bend, a core of the subjects studied, such as Business Asso-
ciations, Evidence and Commercial Sales, is properly American in its orientation. London, however, is not South Bend — as returning students are prone to point out. The balance of teaching during the course of the year takes advantage of London's legal resources to provide courses that have a strong international leaning. Courses change from year to year, but typical offerings include Multi-national Enterprises, International Law, Comparative Law, the Russian Legal System, European Community Law and International Environmental Law. Many of the students who come to London are people who have been tempted to come to Notre Dame because of their pre-existing interest in international law. For others, perhaps, the realization has come that law as practiced today increasingly involves an international element. It is not just multinational corporations that typically have a need for international expertise. Any practitioner now may need to be conscious of how easily a problem in domestic relations, intellectual property or even crime can involve an international dimension. A failure to be conscious of this element may in the future prove to be not just undesirable, but a flaw in a legal professional's training.

Historians, it has sometimes been said, would be better advancing their research by the use of their boots rather than their books. That philosophy spills over into the co-curricular internship program. Study in libraries and under even experienced instructors can perhaps achieve only so much. One opportunity that simply cannot be adequately duplicated on the home campus is the chance to experience firsthand what the work of a lawyer in one of Europe’s leading capitals really is like. The internship program therefore allows students who wish to participate the opportunity to earn credit toward their degree by working in a legal or law-related post during their time in London. Many have taken positions with American firms practicing in London or with English Barristers and Solicitors. Others have found posts with national and multinational corporations that increasingly demand legal expertise. Few students who have pursued this course have failed to find it difficult and challenging at times. Nevertheless, it often has been one of the experiences that, in retrospect, students have found of most enduring worth and interest.

All of these activities will, of course, be continued in the new facility. What the new facility will add to the program, however, is a chance both to build upon what has been done before and to develop in new directions. The new facility is just off the Haymarket edging on to Pall Mall. The building was constructed in 1906 as a gentleman’s club for graduates of Oxford and Cambridge and continued to be used for this purpose until 1979. The building’s exterior reflects the discreet grandeur that was thought to be appro-

William R. “Dick” Dillon, a 1940 graduate of the University and a member of the Notre Dame Law Advisory Council since 1972, died October 14, 1996, in Evanston, Illinois, after a stroke at age 79.

In addition to his service on the advisory council, Mr. Dillon was a generous benefactor to the Law School. He played an integral role in establishing the endowment that funds the Concannon Programme of International Law in the Notre Dame London Law Centre. He and partner Herbert Morton also donated a 6,000-volume law library to NDLS.

After receiving his bachelor’s degree from Notre Dame, Mr. Dillon served in the Army in World War II, then earned a law degree from Northwestern University. Upon graduation, he joined his grandfather’s Chicago law firm, Concannon, Dillon, Snook & Morton, where he spent his entire 50-year legal career.

He is survived by his wife, Rita, four children and 12 grandchildren.

Of Mr. Dillon’s service to the Law School and his dedication to Notre Dame, Dean David L. Link commented, “Notre Dame has lost one of its best and most loyal friends. His mark on the London Law Programme — which he strongly nurtured, on the Advisory Council — which he so well served, and on the Law School — which he so deeply loved, will reflect boldly and brightly for decades to come. We will miss him very much, indeed.”
private to an Edwardian club. The interior preserves many of the period details to be expected of a building of this quality, including a sweeping central staircase, imposing reception rooms, and marbled fireplaces. It nevertheless will represent something of a challenge to convert the enormous potential of this structure to the needs of a new London Centre for the University. The interior will require extensive renovation to bring it up to an appropriate standard, and much of the space will have to be rearranged to satisfy the demands of a modern teaching facility. This task will be made more complicated by the fact that, as a listed building subject to strict planning controls and leased from the Crown, there are restrictions on renovation work, which must be carried out in sympathy with the building's unique historical features. In addition, its central location at the very edge of Trafalgar Square and adjacent to the National Gallery makes it a very different project from construction on the home campus. Those very qualities are nevertheless factors that will contribute greatly to its being an ideal location for London students.

Space is currently a major constraint in Albemarle Street. The new facility will double the amount of Notre Dame’s space in London and the new Law Centre will benefit from this overall expansion. It is hoped that the range of activities undertaken by the Law Programme in London could be expanded to take advantage of, for example, London’s position as an international and European hub. Modern systems of electronic communication could be incorporated in the future to allow even better access to London facilities from the home campus. In that way, the new London facility could develop as an additional resource, while at the same time ensuring that it maintains its position as an integral part of Notre Dame’s distinctive approach to law and its practice.

To realize all of the above will require substantial support from the alumni and alumnae of the Law School. When completed, however, the new Law Centre will represent the best opportunity the Law School has ever had to advance its well established international program in Europe into the next millennium.

Geoffrey Bennett has been co-director of the London Law Programme since 1995. He has been a member of the London faculty since 1991.

Two scholarships have been established to aid students who wish to study in London. Each honors the memory of a member of the Class of 1980 who studied in London during the 1978-79 academic year.

• The John Bruce Dodds Memorial Scholarship was established by his classmates, colleagues, family and friends. The criteria considered for the scholarship are need, merit and determination reminiscent of that shown by Bruce Dodds.

Before Law School, Bruce attended the United States Air Force Academy, where doctors discovered a cancerous growth in his hip joint that required the amputation of his leg. Following Law School, and while with the Jaworski firm in Houston, the malignancy recurred and Bruce died in 1983. Even with his physical adversity, Bruce took the fullest advantage of all that the Law School had to offer and he was greatly admired by all. He considered his year in London the highlight of his Law School experience.

• The Harry M. Bainbridge Memorial Scholarship was established by his classmates, colleagues, family, friends and employer, PEPSICO. The selection criteria for the scholarship include need, merit and a particular interest in and facility for the area of international law.

Following Law School, Harry served as an international lawyer for PEPSICO. He was returning from a PEPSICO assignment to be with his family for Christmas when he died on Pan Am Flight 103, which crashed after the terrorist bombing over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988.

The London Programme offered an unparalleled opportunity to explore diverse aspects of international law. However, what I treasured most was the professional and academic growth I experienced through access to the British legal culture, diverse academic resources and knowledgeable professors. The program added a unique and valuable dimension to my academic experience at NDLS.

— Rupal Gohil '97
he students who have attended the Notre Dame Summer London Law Programme during the past 27 years would, I believe, agree with Samuel Johnson, who once suggested that when a man has grown tired of London he has grown tired of life.

Established in 1970, the Notre Dame Summer London Law Programme is the oldest American summer law program conducted in London. The program was instituted to provide American law students from NDLS and other American law schools with the opportunity to enhance their understanding of American law and legal institutions by comparing them with the legal systems of Great Britain and the continent. What better place to study common law subjects than England — the birthplace of the Common Law.

In recent years, the program has attracted law students from several countries throughout the world. Since 1984, the summer program has averaged over 100 students per summer and frequently has had the largest enrollment of any summer program offered by an American law school anywhere in the world. Until the early 1980s, most of the courses were taught by British professors. In recent years, however, scholars from Australia, the European Continent, China and Russia have joined our American and British colleagues on the faculty. And northern Indiana has added a few noted scholars to the faculty mix as well — Professors Fick, Grazin, Gurule and Rodes have joined the program director from the home campus to teach in the summer program.

The summer program is separate and distinct from other programs offered by NDLS in London, although some of the students in the London-based graduate programs do take classes in the Summer London Law Programme. Students pursuing an LL.M. through NDLS — in the only overseas graduate program offered by an American law school — and students pursuing a J.S.D. in international law and international human rights have participated in the classes from time to time.

The Summer London Law Programme could not flourish as it does without the people who make the program what it is. The program has been fortunate to have a dedicated faculty, many of whom return year after year to contribute their knowledge and perspectives to the program. Throughout the 1980s, Professors Andrew Drzemczewski, Hans VanHoutte, David Evans and Harry Rajak were regulars on the faculty. Since 1970, the summer program has been ably directed by Professors Frank Booker, Frank Beytagh, Conrad Kellenberg, Bernard Dobranski, Peter Thornton and Eric Smithburn. And we cannot forget that much of the past and present success of the summer law program is due to the excellent administrative and clerical staff assistance from people such as Claire Evans and Gillian Walker in London; and Dean David T. Link, Assistant Dean Emeritus Bill McLean and Administrative Assistant Marlo Hall on the home campus.

Summer program students may enroll in up to seven credits of comparative and international law courses. The curriculum offers a rich selection of business and non-business courses, public and private law offerings, and the perspectives of faculty who represent five continents of the world.

An extensive program of co-curricu-
lar and extracurricular activities is designed to provide the students with exposure to both the legal institutions and the culture of England and Wales. The program includes professionally guided walking tours of "legal and illegal London" and St. Etheldreda's, Britain's oldest Catholic church; guest lectures at the Law Centre by members of the English Bench and Bar; special presentations by members of the faculty; dinner at Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn and Middle Temple; visits to the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the Royal Courts of Justice, and the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey); and a cruise and dinner for the students, faculty and staff on the River Thames. The Summer Law Programme often has taken the students by coach to Leeds Castle for a tour and dinner, and to Hatfield House and the Old Palace for a tour and Elizabethan-style banquet (complete with serving wenches). Many of the most distinguished members of the English legal profession have joined us on these occasions and have honored us with after-dinner speeches. Those present will never forget John Mortimer's side-splitting after-dinner speech at Leeds Castle during the summer of 1988.

The charm and attraction of the program do not stop with the impressive curriculum and the wide variety of extracurricular and co-curricular activities. The facility that has housed the program for many years itself has had an impressive history. The Notre Dame Law Centre, located at 7 Albemarle Street in the Mayfair District of central London, has been home to both the year-round and summer law programs. The beautiful building originally was constructed in the 1720s for Admiral Sir John Norris. During its restless history, the building has seen more than a few chapters of history played out within its walls. Amelia Sophia DeWalm-oden, Countess of Yarmouth, mistress of King George II, resided at 7 Albemarle Street for several years in the 1760s. During her residence, the Treaty of Paris with the French was, at least in part, negotiated at No. 7. The building became a fashionable hotel in the early 1800s, playing host over many decades to visiting royalty from throughout Europe. One of the distinguished guests was Louis XVIII of France, who stayed at No. 7 for several days in 1814 while preparing for his triumphant return to Paris and restoration as king. In later years, the building served as headquarters of a yacht club, a tailor shop and home of a literary society. Thanks to the efforts of our deceased colleague, Professor William (Tony) West, Notre Dame was able to acquire a long lease at No. 7, which the University remodeled for use as the Notre Dame Law Centre. One attractive feature of the London Law Centre is the library, which contains a core collection of American law books, as well as a small collection of comparative and international law materials, including the All England Law Reports. The library has plenty of space for students to study and for the faculty to do their academic work.

With classes meeting every day, our students nevertheless find time to explore the British Museum, take a boat cruise on the Thames to Hampton Court Palace, visit Runnymede and Windsor Castle, take a leisurely stroll down Piccadilly, relax in a lawn chair at Green Park, shop on Bond Street, watch the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, attend the theatre in the West End, drop by Speaker's Corner at Hyde Park, tour the botanical wonders of Kew Gardens, marvel at the beauty and history of Westminster Abbey, gaze upon the treasures of the National Gallery or visit St. Paul's Cathedral.

It's no wonder I've yet to see one of our students grow tired of life like this in London!

Professor Smithburn has served as the director of the Summer London Law Programme since 1984. In 1989, he was Called to the Bar of England and Wales by his inn, Middle Temple.
Law Can't Do Morality's Job

DOUGLAS W. KMIEC

Jack Kevorkian acquitted — again — of not assisting the suicides he'd been brazenly assisting. Three out of three juries in Michigan apparently prefer death, not Excedrin, as a fast, effective pain reliever.

A Hawaiian trial court is on the verge of declaring Fred just as lawfully entitled to marry Desi as Ethel.

And lest we lose track of the players without a program, legislation has been introduced in Congress to define marriage as involving one man and one woman.

Meanwhile, our president asserts the killing of partially-born children to be a health measure, even as a Roman Catholic bishop in Lincoln, Nebraska, reminds his congregation to stay clear of groups denying that all life is sacred — or find a new flock.

Welcome to the “culture war” — a conflict all of us are in, and from which, I would venture, most of us want out.

In the midst of this presidential election year, we are sure to be told more than once how this or that law can end this combat. Don’t bet on it. The law dominates our lives far too much already, and what the law has been serving up as answers troubles many.

Rightly so. The taking of innocent life has been transformed from crime into constitutional right; sexual relations outside of marriage are sanctioned so long as they are “safe”; religious expression is largely expelled from the public square; and a right to kill ourselves, or at least to help kill grandma, is proffered as simply another aspect of autonomy or choice.

These are, indeed, cultural battlegrounds, clashes sometimes portrayed as pitting the “traditional” against the “progressive” but more tellingly revealed as between those who accept an objective source of right and wrong and those who don’t.

Most of the time, the political left or right are without a clue about how to end such hostilities. It is, after all, often in their interest to prolong them. As Will Rogers once wryly observed, the “more you read and learn about this politics thing, you have to admit each party is worse than the other.”

Brandishing legal brief and party platform as pointed saber, the contending sides sally forth into one public forum after another vowing to save us with the fifth vote of a Supreme Court justice, the subparagraphs of the “Contract with America,” or some slickly packaged, but chronically insincere, new policy cobbled together with rhetoric and sound bite in the basement of the Clinton White House.

This is a fool’s game, and one that fundamentally confuses the difference between law and morality. Morality governs all of life and its aim is the doing of good. By contrast, law cannot make one a better person or lead a better life. At most, the law can create the minimum conditions necessary for civil order. Blunt and cumbersome, and frequently imposed from top down, the law makes a mess of things when it reaches too deeply inside bungalows, classrooms or work places.

Laws, too, are fashioned for the masses, the average. They seldom nurture our best or highest aspirations. As Will Rogers once wryly observed, the “more you read and learn about this politics thing, you have to admit each party is worse than the other.”

So what is to be done? Morality’s first team — the family, church, neighbors in the local community — needs to be prodded off the sidelines. Agree with his warning of religious excommunication or not, at least Bishop Fabian Bruskewitz in Lincoln is calling a few plays.

James Madison and others of our founding generation knew that only a virtuous people could be free. Families and their church congregations cannot afford to be distracted from their duty of moral formation by the false hope that a new president or the next Supreme Court opinion or even the increasingly unlikely conviction of Dr. Death can come to the rescue.

When families and churches fail, virtues of prudence, temperance, fortitude, and justice go undefined, untaught, unlearned, and certainly, unsung. Even as vital a concept as freedom is twisted into an ugly form of self-gratification — the freedom to do whatever one wants, rather than the freedom (and its implied obligation) to pursue the common good.

We can do better, but the emphasis is on we.
It is perhaps unfortunate that Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia's recent speech accusing the "sophisticated world" of scorning Christian beliefs was delivered by Justice Antonin Scalia. Whether or not the sophisticated world scorms Christians, it certainly scorms Scalia. If Scalia were to announce that the world was round, the Flat Earth Society would be flooded with applications from law school professors, and National Public Radio would soon broadcast a series entitled "The Shape of the World Reconsidered."

Because of this resentment, what Scalia says is often instinctively resisted by people who might learn something from him or even — gasp! — agree with him. That was never more true than with respect to Scalia's speech on religion, in which he put his finger on a cause of a problem that normally concerns the sophisticated world a great deal: The appalling ethics of many of America's lawyers and doctors and other professionals.

Media reports of Scalia's speech have characterized it — inaccurately — as little more than a complaint that Christians are scorned in modern America. That characterization has, in turn, touched off a heated debate about whether Christians really are scorned. Lost in the rhetoric has been the broader point raised by Scalia: Americans should be concerned about the way religion is treated by highly-educated people — in particular, I would add, by the nation's colleges and graduate schools.

My own experience is instructive. I cannot honestly say that religion was scorned by my professors at Harvard Law School; I suspect that few of them cared enough about religion to scorn it. Religion was, instead, treated as something entirely foreign to the law school experience. It was considered no more relevant to what we were doing than astrology.

In my three years of law school, I do not recall religion being mentioned in a classroom — ever — except during the two days when my constitutional law professor lectured about the religion clauses of the First Amendment. Even at Harvard Law School, it is difficult to talk about religious freedom without mentioning religion.

Since graduating from law school, I have discussed legal education with countless attorneys, many of whom are not law professors. Nothing that I have been told or read suggests that my experience was unusual. Religion is excluded entirely from the professional education of most of our nation's lawyers. It appears that much the same can be said about the education of our nation's doctors and journalists and other professionals.

Why should we care about this fact? After all, university professors are not Sunday school teachers. What does religion have to do with teaching someone to practice law or medicine or anything else?

A lot, at least if one believes that educators have a responsibility not simply to teach their students to perform competently in the working world, but to behave ethically. No educator can hope to do that — or at least to do that effectively — while ignoring religion.

Americans are a religious people. They believe in God to an extraordinary degree. More important, they think of ethical decisions as religious ones. They talk about ethical problems in religious terms. They look to religious convictions in resolving ethical dilemmas. Indeed, if polls are to be believed, most Americans pray over difficult ethical decisions.

Presumably that does not change when they enroll in school. A student asked to think about an ethical issue is likely to do so with reference to religion. Yet when, for example, law school professors attempt to teach students how to practice law ethically, they ignore the very thing that most influences their students' ethical decisions: religion.

It is thus hardly surprising that many in the legal profession have one set of ethics for home and another for the office. And, if I am right about other professions, it is hardly surprising that so many doctors and journalists and politicians act one way in private and another in public. They have been taught to do so. When educators treat religion as irrelevant — or as relevant only to "private life" — then many of their former students will treat religion as irrelevant to much of what they do.

One can argue with Justice Scalia's claim that religion is scorned by the educated elite. But one cannot argue with the fact that religion is largely ignored by educators, and I think, with the fact that all people — believers and non-believers — are worse off for it.
If Notre Dame Law School appointed to its faculty a chaired professor at Oxford University, it would be quite a story. If the Law School brought on-board a world-class moral philosopher, a devout Catholic who has served on the pope’s International Theological Commission, we would have reason to celebrate. If the Law School hired the world’s leading natural law theorist, as well as (arguably) the world’s best legal philosopher, the fatted calf surely would be in danger. What’s even more amazing is that the Notre Dame Law School managed to accomplish all of these feats by adding only one new faculty member to its roster.

The Law School is very happy, to say the least, to be able to announce the appointment of John Mitchell Finnis as the first Biolchini Professor of Law.

Finnis’ masterwork is *Natural Law and Natural Rights*, published in 1980 by Oxford University Press. The book is such a masterpiece that even those who disagree with natural-law theory in general still must praise Finnis’ work. Even Neil MacCormick, a first-rate philosopher, but no natural lawyer, commented:

Some books make a radical impression upon the reader by the boldness and novelty of the theses they state; to write such a book is a rare and difficult achievement. It is scarcely easier, though, and no less rare, to make a radical impression by a careful restatement of an old idea, bringing old themes back to new life by the vigour and vividness with which they are translated into a contemporary idiom. That has been the achievement of John Finnis’ *Natural Law and Natural Rights*, a book which for British scholars has brought back to life the classical Thomistic/Aristotelian theory of natural law. A theory which more than one generation of thinkers has dismissed as an ancient and exploded fallacy kept alive only as the theological dogmatics of an authoritarian church was rescued from a whole complex of misunderstandings and misrepresentations. At the same time, it was exhibited as a thoroughly challenging account of law, fully capable of standing up to the theories which were regarded as having refuted and superseded it, while taking into account and accepting into its own setting some of the main insights of discoveries of these theories.
"I welcomed the opportunity to teach students, a significant number of whom would be likely to have a real interest in the Catholic tradition (which includes all that is best in philosophy)."
John Finnis was born in Adelaide, South Australia, 56 years ago. After completing college there, he enrolled at Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship. He completed his Ph.D. dissertation, "The Idea of Judicial Power," under the supervision of H.L.A. Hart in 1965. Though Oxford University has been his academic home, he has taught at the University of California-Berkeley (1965–66), Adelaide University (1971), the University of Malawi (1976–78), and Boston College (1993–94). In Malawi, Finnis served as professor and head of the Department of Law. While there, he did much of the drafting of Malawi's Constitution and reformed the curriculum, lengthening it to four years to make room for jurisprudence, in both first and third years, and a practical fourth year. In Malawi, at least in those days, a law degree conferred a right of immediate practice. "There was a shortage of lawyers; a student who dropped out after one year of law school would be welcomed by the Chief Justice for immediate appointment as a magistrate. Watching a treason trial with my students taught me (after 20 years of law teaching) that lawyers can be a good thing; the defendants had none, alas."

Finnis' schedule places him in South Bend during the fall semester, at which time he conducts a seminar on the social and political theory of Aquinas for law students and other students auditing from various University departments. During the spring semester, he teaches in the Notre Dame London Law Programme. He also continues to hold his Oxford University professorship.

Finnis at present is finishing from his almost-completed manuscript, "Aquinas: Moral, Political and Legal Theory," which has been commissioned by the Oxford University Press as one of the launching volumes in its new series, "Founders of Social and Political Thought." Among Finnis' other books are Fundamentals of Ethics (1983); Nuclear Deterrence, Morality and Realism (1987), co-authored with Germain Grisez and Joseph Boyle); and Moral Absolutes: Tradition, Revision and Truth (1991).

What attracted Finnis to Notre Dame Law School? "I had visited NDLS a number of times over the past 15 years. I was increasingly impressed by the Law School, not least by its effort in recent years to retain a Catholic character. I welcomed the opportunity to teach students, a significant number of whom would be likely to have a real interest in the Catholic tradition (which includes all that is best in philosophy)." Notre Dame Law School, through the generosity of the Biolchini family of Tulsa, Oklahoma, plans to take full advantage of Finnis' abilities. "The benefaction of my chair is specifically intended to encourage the much-needed scholarly discussion of law-related issues which are debated among faithful Catholics. So this is a great opportunity and challenge."

"John Finnis is to legal philosophy what Michael Jordan is to basketball. The standard by which others are measured," says Law School Dean David T. Link. "That's his standing in the international academic community." Dean Link adds, "Finnis' profound faith and deep devotion to the church, and his standing as a leading Catholic intellectual, together make him the perfect hire for us."

Finnis says of his experience so far at NDLS, "My first semesters teaching here have been even more agreeable and satisfying than I had expected. There are lots of impressive scholars on the faculty, the atmosphere is congenially unfraught, the students I've had are willing to read and work, the library is truly impressive both in its holdings and its staff and services, there is a good mixing between students and faculty, and lots of good conversation. I've even been able to do some writing during the semester — something I can hardly manage elsewhere. So I'm both proud and pleased to be at NDLS."

In April of 1996, Finnis was elected co-editor of the American Journal of Juris-
prudence, which is published at NDLS by the Natural Law Institute. Succeeding Professors Robert Rodes and Charles Rice, Finnis already has begun work on his contribution to the 1997 volume, the first under his co-editorship. His project is an exchange of views on the moral possibility of, and therefore the propriety of legally recognizing, same-sex marriage.

In his work on natural law theory, Finnis often has collaborated with Germain Grisez, a moral philosopher and moral theologian who works out of Mount Saint Mary's Seminary in Emmitsburg, Maryland. They spent five weeks together earlier this fall, going over the 500-page text of a forthcoming work by Grisez. Finnis and Grisez, along with Joseph Boyle, have articulated, defended and developed what often is called the "new" natural law theory. In their work, they have taken to heart the Second Vatican Council's call for a renewed Catholic moral theology.

Steadfast in their support of the traditional moral norms absolutely forbidding, for example, adultery, sodomy and the intentional taking of innocent human life, their defense has been, in some ways, decidedly untraditional. Probably the leading distinguishing feature of their "new" natural law theory — in contrast to the neo-scholastic accounts more familiar to most Catholics — is the "new" theorists' acceptance of the truth, which often is treated as original to Hume but really is traceable to Aquinas and even to Aristotle. That is, that one cannot validly derive a practical conclusion (an "ought") from a string of entirely theoretical ("is") premises. This is the so-called "naturalistic fallacy."

For Finnis, Grisez and Boyle (and those who follow their philosophy), one cannot properly derive conclusions about the right thing to do from knowledge of the essential features of human beings. By way of an all-too-brief explanation, these "new" natural lawyers sharply distinguish the reality that exists independently of human reasoning and choice — nature — from the moral order. The realm of morality is not reducible to nature, and really is about order in human willing, that is, in free human choices. Suffice, for this occasion, to say that this feature of the "new" natural law theory is what makes it credible to contemporary secular philosophers (who would tend to bury natural law under Hume's "fallacy") and what makes it controversial among other philosophers, mostly Catholic, who think that the only truly sound ground for natural law and for traditional injunctions against, say, adultery is some fusion of "is" and "ought."

NDLS shares Finnis not only with the international community of legal philosophers, but with his family as well. He resides most of the year in Oxford, England, with his wife, Marie, and their son, Edmond. The Finnis's other children — three girls and two boys — are in various stages of independence from mother and father, actively pursuing graduate school, careers and families. We truly are blessed that they have agreed to share him with us.
groups, speaking on the need for professionalism in legal practice. After hours, however, he is busy taking the spirit and community of NDLS on the road. Over the last year and a half, he has been an integral part of two major home building efforts organized by the Jimmy Carter Work Project of Habitat for Humanity International.

The first "blitz build" project took place June 18-24, 1995, and involved the construction of 21 homes in Watts, a low-income neighborhood some 20 miles south of downtown Los Angeles. The home Dean Link helped construct was sponsored by the Notre Dame Alumni Association. Other alumni volunteers came from the greater Los Angeles area as well as from such far-flung locations as North Tonawanda, New York; Dallas, Texas; and Stockbridge, Georgia.

The second "blitz build" project was the first Jimmy Carter Work Project to be conducted outside North America. It took place August 12-18, 1996, in Vacs, Hungary, a town approximately 30 miles from Budapest. Dean Link and his wife, Barbara, helped build one of 10 single-family detached homes in a building effort involving some 1,000 volunteers from around the world.

Former President Jimmy Carter and former First Lady Rosalynn Carter gave more than just their names to the project. Both were actively involved in the actual construction of the homes.

Habitat for Humanity is an ecumenical, Christian ministry that seeks to eradicate dilapidated housing by using volunteer labor, management expertise and tax-deductible donations of money and materials. Habitat houses are sold at no profit to "partner families" whose members are issued no-interest mortgages and are required to invest "sweat equity" hours in the house's construction.

Of his participation in the building projects, Dean Link commented, "It is extremely gratifying to be involved in a program that has a direct impact on the lives of underprivileged individuals who need help obtaining high-quality, affordable housing. What is even more gratifying is to participate in these building programs with so many members of the Notre Dame community. It certainly is impressive to see our alumni and friends wholeheartedly involved in this important international effort. It is a wonderful example of putting into practice the social service values Notre Dame strives to promote."

The Notre Dame Alumni Association is actively encouraging alumni participation in Habitat for Humanity. Edward Trifone, director of NDAA's Alumni Community Service Program, is coordinating these efforts. In addition to sponsoring the home in Los Angeles, NDAA hopes to be part of next year's Jimmy Carter Work Project in Appalachia, and also is encouraging the alumni clubs to become involved in local Habitat projects.

Look for Dean Link and his hammer in a city near you soon!
Joseph P. Bauer was honored by the University at the annual President’s Dinner with a 1996 Special Presidential Award for his dedicated service to the University. He served as acting associate dean during the winter and summer terms, while Tex Dutile was in London. In late 1995, he was invited by the Loyola-Chicago Law School to give a presentation at its Conference on Health Care Law and Antitrust on possibilities and constraints on cooperation among hospitals in the South Bend area; his presentation was published in Volume 8 of the Loyola Consumer Law Reporter. In May, he was invited to Wisconsin to give a presentation to the workshop for Seventh Circuit Judges on recent developments in copyright and trade law. Bauer also will continue to represent NDLS on the Provost’s Advisory Committee.

Geoffrey Bennett, co-director of the London Programme, authored “Evidence and Overselling” in Centenary Lectures in Law, published by the City University in London.

G. Robert Blakey received the “Public Justice Achievement Award” from the Trial Lawyers for Public Justice for his work on consumer protection litigation; and the first “Charles Crutchfield Professional Award” of the NDLS Black Law Students Association. He published “RICO and Reves” in the American Criminal Law Review; and “Securities Reform and RICO” in the RICO Law Reporter. He gave Hesburgh Lectures in San Jose and Memphis; spoke on organized crime to conferences of attorneys and law enforcement officers in Louisiana, Ohio and Michigan; and spoke on insurance fraud to legal counsel for insurance companies in West Virginia. He was one of several lawyers who successfully represented to a jury verdict of not guilty the Honorable Joseph McDade ’53, Tenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, who was charged with taking illegal gratuities and other offenses including RICO. In addition, he helped author several amicus briefs on RICO before courts of appeal and the Supreme Court. Blakey also has been selected to represent NDLS on the Faculty Senate.

Gerard Bradley and John Finnis have replaced Charles E. Rice and Robert E. Rodes Jr. as editors of the American Journal of Jurisprudence, a publication of the Natural Law Institute. Bradley also was one of three NDLS speakers at a campus institute entitled “Basics of Catholicism,” sponsored by the University’s Jacques Maritain Center.
Honorable Sanford M. Brook was one of three finalists considered by Indiana Governor Evan Bayh to fill a vacancy on the Indiana Supreme Court.

Martin Dockray of the London Programme contributed a piece entitled “Guinea by Gas Light” to Geoffrey Bennett’s recent publication, “Evidence and Ossification.”

Fernand “Tex” N. Dutile taught in the Law School’s London Programme during the 1996 winter and spring terms. During the summer, he was in residence at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, as a senior research fellow in the Department of Law. His article, “Law, Governance, and Academic and Disciplinary Decisions in Australian Universities: an American Perspective,” was published in the April issue of the Arizona Journal of International and Comparative Law. Dutile has been appointed to the editorial board of the British journal, Law and Education. In addition, he has been elected as one of the Law School’s representatives to the Provost’s Advisory Committee.

Barbara J. Fick participated in a conference entitled “Consultation: Focus on Affirmative Action,” sponsored by the Indiana Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. She presented a paper on “The Case for Maintaining and Encouraging the Use of Voluntary Affirmative Action in Private Sector Employment.” She published “Will the Supreme Court Sound the Death Knell for Political Patronage? An Analysis of O’Hare Trucking Service v. City of Northlake” in Previews of United States Supreme Court Cases.

Roger Jacobs recently completed six years as a member of the Council of the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admission to the Bar. This work put him in the center of the controversy revolving around the suit brought against the ABA by Dean Lawrence Velvel of the Massachusetts School of Law after the ABA denied provisional approval of the school.

John H. Garvey’s latest book, What are Freedoms For?, has been published by Harvard University Press. Garvey’s other recent publications include “An Anti-Liberal Argument for Religious Freedom,” published in the Journal of Contemporary Law Issues. In August, he was invited as a guest of the Center for Public Justice to spend two days in Washington, D.C., discussing the effects of the new federal welfare law on religious providers of social services. The conference was attended by about 25 religious leaders, congressional staff members and academics. He also organized a one-day conference on Assisted Suicide at the Law School. The participants included Richard Epstein (Chicago Law School), Mark Siegler (Chicago Medical School), Michael Perry (Northwestern Law School), Mark Roodman, C.S.C. (ND Theology), and David Solomon (ND Philosophy), plus NDLS Professors Blakely, Garvey, Kaveny, Kelley, Morse, Robinson and Shaffer. In September, Garvey gave an address on “The ‘Right’ to Rights” to the members of the Florida Supreme Court and the Florida Courts of Appeals at their annual meeting in Naples, Florida. He has given invited lectures at Northwestern University Law School, Colorado University Law School and the University of Minnesota Law School; and has given a distinguished lecture to the Montgomery County (Kentucky) Schools Education Foundation.

Jimmy Gurule has been promoted to professor. In July, he testified on “Juvenile Crime: An Alarming Indicator of America’s Moral Poverty” before the U.S. Senate’s Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Subcommittee on Children and Families. He has published Complex Criminal Litigation: Prosecuting Drug Enterprises and Organized Crime (Michie Co.); co-authored the first legal textbook covering international criminal law, Paust, Bassiauni, Williams, Scharf, Gurule and Zagaris, International Criminal Law: Cases and Materials (Carolina Academic Press); and contributed “The Double Jeopardy Dilemma: Does Criminal Prosecution and Civil Forfeiture in Separate Proceedings Violate the Double Jeopardy Clause?” to Previews of United States Supreme Court Cases. His op-ed piece, “Dismantling the Foundations of Crime,” was published on July 23, 1996, in the Irish Times, Dublin’s leading newspaper. In March, he served as one of the judges for the finals of the National Criminal Trial Advocacy Competition co-sponsored by the ABA’s Criminal Justice Section and the John Marshall Law School in Chicago. In September, he was appointed to the editorial advisory board of the Harvard Journal of Hispanic Policy, the premier journal focusing on national policy issues affecting Hispanics, published by Harvard’s John F. Kennedy School of Government.


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Jacobs also co-chaired the Library Committee of the Section of Legal Education, leading major work toward the development of new instruments to be used in the substantial site visitations of schools seeking or retaining approved status. The president of the ABA has appointed Jacobs to a three-year term as a member of the ABA’s Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress, a committee that provides an important liaison func-
tion between the Law Library of Congress and the organized bar. He also participated in the June meeting of the council of the ABA Section of Legal Education in Portland, Maine; hosted a meeting of the Chicago Area Law Library Directors; and chaired a day-long meeting of the Library Committee of the ABA Section on Legal Education in Indianapolis.

Janis Johnston co-directed a three-day institute on basic cataloging for the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL), hosted by Notre Dame and attended by approximately 60 law libraries from across the country; she also gave the keynote introduction regarding the purpose of the institute. At the AALL annual meeting, she chaired a discussion of the Special Committee to Promote the Development of Resources for the Legal Information Community, which explored how law library collections and services could be more responsive to diverse law school interest groups. She also has been asked to serve as a consultant to the Northwestern University Law Library on staff organization and technical services planning.


Douglas W. Kmiec has been named a columnist for the Chicago Tribune and will be published every third Monday. In April, Kmiec testified before the Subcommittee on the Constitution of the Committee of the Judiciary of the U.S. House of Representatives in an Oversight Hearing on "The Origins and Scope of Roe v. Wade." His other recent activities included a presentation before the ABA annual convention in Orlando entitled "The Supreme Court's Term, 1995-96 — Does Precedent Matter Any More?"; a summer workshop for the Institute for Justice at Georgetown University entitled "Cutting-Edge Issues of Constitutional Law"; and participation in National Public Radio's "All Things Considered," hosted by Nina Totenberg. Kmiec served as one of three NDLS speakers at a campus institute entitled "Basics of Catholicism," sponsored by the University's Jacques Maritain Center. He also authored "Irrationality Prevails in Gay Rights Ruling," an op-ed piece published in the Los Angeles Times May 22, 1996.

Trai Lê was honored on the occasion of her retirement from the full-time faculty at NDLS at a reception hosted by the Women's Legal Forum and the Asian Law Students Association. NDLS Class of 1996 also honored Lê with its Faculty Recognition Award.

Rev. William Lewers, C.S.C., received the University's 1996 Renhold Niebuhr Award at the annual President's Dinner. The award is presented annually to those whose life and writings promote or exemplify the theological and philosophical concerns of Niebuhr.

Dean David Link has been appointed to serve on the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee of the University's Board of Trustees.

Carol Mooney, who assumed the position of vice president and associate provost of the University on July 1, was honored by the University at the annual President's Dinner with the 1996 Faculty Award, whose recipients are nominated by the faculty at large and selected by a committee of former winners of the award. She also was honored by NDLS Class of 1996 with its Faculty Recognition Award.

Edward J. Murphy was honored posthumously by NDLS Class of 1996 with its Distinguished Teaching Award.

Patricia O'Hara was honored by NDLS Class of 1996 with the Captain William O. McLean Community Citizenship Award.

Lucy Salsbury Payne has been promoted to the rank of librarian. She received a Jump Start grant from the University to put her Advanced Legal Research materials into a Folio Infobase. She prepared Leadership: Libraries for the Next Century, An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Sources for the Nineties for the 1995 annual meeting of the Ohio Regional Association of Law Libraries where she also led a break-out session on "Problems of Using the Internet for Legal Research."

In June, on behalf of the University, she attended the Collegium Institute on Faith and Intellectual Life at Fairfield University.

Rev. John Pearson, C.S.C., has been promoted to associate professor.

Teresa G. Phelps presented the paper "Using Writing Process to Teach Legal Writing" at the biannual conference of the Legal Writing Institute in Seattle in July; and the paper "It Power Changes Purpose": Images of Authority in Literature and Film" at the Business Ethics Conference at the University in September. In April, she was invited by the Loyola Law School to give a Law and Literature Lecture on "The Voice of Justice: Vengeance in Literature and Beyond." In January, she served as a panelist in a discussion entitled "The Place of Narrative in Legal Writing and Beyond." At the annual conference of the Association of American Law Schools in San Antonio, Texas.

Walter F. Pratt Jr. has completed a manuscript on the Supreme Court of Edward Douglass White, 1910-1921, to be published as part of a series by the University of South Carolina Press.
Charles E. Rice has been named to the Board of Trustees of Franciscan University of Steubenville, Ohio. Rice also was one of three NDLS speakers at the annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries, held in Indianapolis in July.

Elizabeth R. Schiltz gave a talk on “The Application of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act to Affiliates and Service Companies of Credit Card Issuers” to the Credit Card Bank Compliance Association in Orlando in March.

Patrick J. Schiltz’s op-ed piece, “Keeping the Faith,” was published in May by the Chicago Tribune; and his short article, “The Death of a Mentor,” soon will be published by the Minnesota Journal of Law & Politics. In August, he presented a seminar on legal issues for the newly elected bishops of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.

James H. Seckinger, as part of his NITA activities, participated in a series of trial advocacy programs, both as program director and as faculty member in Toronto, New York, St. Charles (Illinois), the Harvard Law School, Chicago, Cincinnati and Vancouver. Seckinger also has been designated a master member of the Council Oak Inn of the Court, South Bend, which is a Chapter of the American Inns of the Court; and was formally inducted as an academic fellow of the International Society of Barristers at its annual meeting on Maui. Seckinger recently co-authored and published Brun and Seckinger, Problems in Trial Advocacy, Notre Dame Law School Edition (NITA 1996); and in July was the featured speaker on “Impeachment and Rehabilitation” at the Intensive Trial Advocacy Workshop at Osgoode Hall Law School in North York, Ontario. Seckinger also has joined the University’s Patents Committee.


J. Eric Smithburn served as director of the 1996 Notre Dame Summer London Law Programme and taught Comparative (U.S.-U.K.) Family Law. He also served as a panelist at the Seventh Circuit Judicial Conference, “Learning from the British Experience,” held in Indianapolis in October.

Jay H. Tidmarsh spoke on “Civil Procedure — The Last Ten Years” at the annual conference of the Association of American Law Schools held in San Antonio, Texas, in January. A version of his speech will be published this year in the Journal of Legal Education. He also has been appointed by U.S. District Court Chief Judge Allan Sharp to serve on a committee to secure legal representation for death row inmates in the Northern District of Indiana.


Rev. Reginald Whitt, O.P., successfully defended his dissertation entitled, “The Personal Particular Church from the Antepreparatory Stage of the Second Vatican Council to Canon 372.2 in the 1983 Code of Canon Law and Its Application to American Roman Catholics of African Ancestry.” His defense earned him the degree of Doctor of Canon Law (J.C.D.), which was awarded in October.
Professor James H. Seckinger has been honored by the American Law Institute — American Bar Association Committee on Continuing Professional Education as the recipient of its prestigious 1996 Francis Rawle Award for his outstanding contributions to the field of post-admission legal education.

The award recognizes "exceptional service" by "a lawyer who has been outstanding in the field of post-admission legal education on the basis of publication, lectures, creation of programs or administration of programs."

Seckinger was selected as the recipient because of his "extraordinary contributions to the continuing education of the bar as director from 1979 to 1994 of the National Institute for Trial Advocacy" (NITA). Under Seckinger's leadership, NITA grew from an institute that conducted six or seven programs annually for a few hundred students to an institute that, in 1994 alone, conducted 107 programs for approximately 4,000 students. Annualy, NITA's in-house program now offers some 70 programs.

The report of the Rawle Award Subcommittee praised Seckinger's leadership, and recognized his contributions to NITA both as a teacher and as the author of materials that are used in Continuing Legal Education (CLE) courses throughout the world. The report noted, "Both in his selection of teaching faculty and conduct of teacher training sessions and in his development and monitoring of high quality materials, [Seckinger] was largely responsible for the maturation of the NITA program that is today without peer in the CLE world." In summarizing its decision to honor Seckinger, the subcommittee recognized him "as an exceptional teacher, a great innovator, and a proven administrator, as is reflected in his 15-year leadership of NITA in its development years — years not only of expansion but of consistently high standards of quality that have made it the quintessential world-wide model of CLE in trial advocacy."

James H. Seckinger Receives ABA's Rawle Award
The Quintessential Professional

by Cathy Pieronek '85
Associate Director, Law School Relations

It is hardly surprising that Patrick Francis McCartan '59 has become one of the nation's consensus top litigators and the managing partner of the nation's second-largest law firm. After all, by the age of 25 he had graduated from the University of Notre Dame magna cum laude with an A.B. in political science (1956), had graduated first in his class from and served as Law Review editor at the Notre Dame Law School (1959), and had clerked for United States Supreme Court Justice Charles Whittaker during the court's 1959 term.

What may be surprising, however, is that this son of an Irish Catholic immigrant police officer has been able to accomplish all of this while retaining his sense of ethics and values, as well as the respect of his peers — major corporate clients, co-workers and adversaries alike.

The seeds of Pat McCartan's success were sown early in his life in a variety of ways. He grew up a streetwise kid in the rough neighborhoods on the north side of Youngstown, Ohio, where his playground was the field by the railroad tracks. His experiences while growing up, along with summer employment on construction crews, in a steel mill, and at an aluminum plant, provided him with an understanding of working people — the kind he often meets on juries.

Because his parents knew that the only sure way to a better life was through education, thev

McCartan also gives some credit for his success to his clerkship with Justice Whittaker. "I can't think of a better way to start your career . . . You discover very quickly that judges are human at every level."

In 1960, armed with his streetwise knowledge of the ordinary working people who make up juries, his insider's knowledge of the innate humanness of judges, and educational credentials that anyone would envy, McCartan began work at the firm that was then called Jones, Day, Cockley & Reavis in Cleveland, Ohio. His bosses wanted him to focus on tax law, but McCartan was determined to become a litigator. So the bold young associate approached the partner who was responsible for the firm's worker's compensation litigation and walked away with a drawerful of cases to try. He headed off to Cleveland's Common Pleas Court, won his first case brilliantly, and heard no more talk of his future in tax law.

From these early "slip and fall" cases, McCartan graduated to larger and larger disputes. He made partner at Jones Day in 1966, and has since amassed an impressive roster of clients and cases. In 1971, he successfully defended Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. against a $100 million-plus patent infringement claim brought by General Tire & Rubber Co. In 1975, he successfully defended the "Chevymobile" suit involving the direct-air heating system in GM's Corvair by convincing the jury that the car, far from being defective, actually was 10 years ahead of its time. In 1977, he negotiated a master settlement with the attorneys general of 46 states to settle the "Chevrolet" suit in which GM was alleged to have de-
“Notre Dame prepares lawyers to practice their craft within the context of a value system that makes what we do a profession.”

McCartan's mentoring efforts in an article in Corporate Cleveland magazine. “Most litigators have such big egos [that] they don’t launch other litigators within the same firm. [McCartan, on the other hand,] seems to take genuine pride in seeing clients enjoying beginning to work with other litigators [in the firm].”

This respect and admiration extends to McCartan's adversaries as well. Another Jones Day partner has noted that a lot of McCartan's business has come from people he has argued against. Respect for McCartan, the man, is universal, as noted by his predecessor as managing partner at Jones Day, Richard W. Pogue, in an article in the Cleveland Plain Dealer: “Pat symbolizes quality, integrity, determination and success, [and] because he is a gentleman, we forget his iron determination to succeed.”

Now, as Jones Day's managing partner, McCartan has set new goals for himself and his firm before he retires — at the latest at the end of 1999, the year in which he reaches the firm's mandatory retirement age of 65. His strategic plan asserts the lofty objective for Jones Day of “being recognized as one of the few premier firms which will dominate the profession throughout the world in the next century.” McCartan’s primary goals toward meeting this objective include continuing and improving the firm’s reputation for quality work and client responsiveness. In an era of downsizing at many law firms, McCartan is looking for areas into which the firm can expand its practice — most notably, the international arena and the capital markets realm, including investment banks, commercial banks, insurance companies and other capital providers. But McCartan’s

frauded customers by installing Corvette engines in Oldsmobiles, Buicks and Pontiacs. In a 1979 dispute surrounding the merger of Reliance Electric Co. and Exxon Co., he convinced Exxon to pay his client the 1.2 billion purchase price in federal election funds.

While building an impressive litigation resume, McCartan also directed the development of what Donald E. Vinson, author of America's Top Trial Lawyers: Who They Are and Why They Win, calls "the largest and most effective litigation capability in the world.” From 1976 to 1992, McCartan served as the head of the Jones Day Litigation Group. During that period, the group more than quadrupled in size, and now numbers more than 500 members; the group's profits grew from less than 25 percent of the firm's revenues to more than 40 percent. The group has responsibility for an average docket of around 4,000 matters pending in state and federal courts in more than 25 jurisdictions throughout the United States and before international arbitral tribunals in Geneva, London, Stockholm and The Hague.

But, to McCartan, developing the practice group meant more than merely finding and keeping clients or winning cases. It also meant developing the young minds he hired to serve the clients and try the cases. Part of this development has included instilling in younger litigators the same professional ethics that have made him not only immensely successful, but unquestionably respected as well. A former officer of Marathon Oil summarizes McCartan's ethical sense nicely. “[He’s] professional. I think he tries to instill in the younger litigators that the rules of civil procedure are there for a reason.” One Jones Day partner who apprenticed under McCartan praised McCartan's mentoring efforts in an article in Corporate Cleveland magazine. “Most litigators have such big egos [that] they don’t launch other litigators within the same firm. [McCartan, on the other hand,] seems to take genuine pride in seeing clients enjoying beginning to work with other litigators [in the firm].”

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goals have a practical, bottom-line side as well, since he also "intend[s] to leave Jones Day as one of the more profitable enterprises in the industry." And he intends to do this without simply reducing the number of associates who make partner, and without indiscriminantly and inhumanely slashing the workforce. Rather, he has undertaken an elaborate profitability analysis with an eye toward developing a system that would provide detailed "touch-of-the-button" profitability information on each practice area — group by group, office by office, and, in some cases, lawyer by lawyer — to allow him to make well-reasoned decisions regarding the firm's strengths and shortcomings.

This thoughtful approach toward maintaining the firm's premier status in the industry and toward maximizing the firm's bottom line is more than just a unique approach to solving the business problems faced by all law firms in the 1990s. It is an approach that reflects the personality of a man who has achieved his successes in the courtroom by doing what is right rather than by trying to win at all costs.

In addition to the professional successes enjoyed by this high-powered, high-profile litigator — a man named the nation's top litigator in a front-page article in the Wall Street Journal; recognized among the nation's top 14 trial lawyers in America's Top Trial Lawyers: Who They Are and Why They Win; and featured in Institutional Investor, Who's Who in American Law, The American Lawyer, The National Law Journal and every edition of The Best Lawyers in America — McCartan manages to have a full life outside Jones Day. He is married to his high school sweetheart, Lois, and together they have raised two children: Karen, now 35 and a 1986 NDSL graduate; and Patrick, 33. He is active in legal and business circles, and serves on many civic and educational foundations in the Cleveland area. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Notre Dame, in which capacity he also serves as the chair of the Academic and Faculty Affairs Committee. And as if he isn't busy enough, McCartan has agreed to serve as chairman of the Order of St. Thomas More, the NDSL counterpart to the University's Sorin Society.

But perhaps most importantly, he has retained his sense of personal ethics and integrity while succeeding in a profession often vilified for its indifference toward, if not gross lack of, ethics and integrity. It is clear that this is as important to him today as it was on the day he left Notre Dame to make his mark on the world. In an essay written for the Notre Dame Law Review on the occasion of the Law School's 125th anniversary in 1994, McCartan reflected on the need for professional competence inspired by enduring values in the practice of law.

"The effectiveness of the system on which we depend to protect life, liberty, and property, and to advance the cause of justice in this society depends in large part upon the ethical advice and conduct of the practitioners of our profession. Reduced to a more pragmatic level, conflicts are resolved, equality is advanced, our markets are informed, competition is maintained, regulations are obeyed, defective products are recalled, perjury does not infect the system, and discovery of information needed to deal with these and other important issues is obtained because practicing lawyers and their well-advised clients have done what is 'right,' quite often under circumstances where compliance with the law is voluntary and not subject to official scrutiny or enforcement."

Just the kind of thoughtful reflection you'd expect from the son of an Irish Catholic cop.

"Pat symbolizes quality, integrity, determination and success, [and] because he is a gentleman, we forget his iron determination to succeed."
How come?

This has been the most common question asked of Francis T. Hurley, archbishop of Anchorage, Alaska, since the announcement that Scott A. Medlock ’83, a married father of three and former United Methodist minister, would be permitted by Pope John Paul II to be ordained a Catholic priest.

How come?

Most people have heard that only celibate men could be ordained as Catholic priests. Many have heard that Eastern rite Catholic dioceses in other parts of the world have married priests, but not here in the United States; nor are there married priests in the Western Church, in the Roman rite. In reality, however, Pope John Paul II has granted exceptions to the celibacy rule in special circumstances.

In fact, Scott Medlock joins approximately 50 married Catholic priests in the United States today; he is the only married Catholic priest currently serving in Alaska.

Archbishop Hurley comments, “Through this exceptional permission the church recognizes in Scott Medlock a three-fold call by God: faith, marriage and priestly ministry.”

Archbishop Hurley began his explanation by recognizing, “[Scott’s] basic call is that of faith.” Medlock’s journey of faith began in the United Methodist Church. As a young man, he attended the University of Notre Dame as an undergraduate and in 1977 received his B.A. cum laude in modern and foreign languages. Prior to attending Notre Dame, his exposure to Catholicism had been limited. He chose Notre Dame, however, because he was looking for meaning in his life and was attracted to a place where bigger ideas are discussed.” After graduation, he worked for two years as an account executive for Merrill Lynch in Orlando, Florida.

Meanwhile, Scott’s personal journey of faith had been affected by Notre Dame, and particularly, by the Catholic undergraduate student he met there and married at Sacred Heart in 1978, Maria Elena Raaf. Scott and Maria Elena returned to Notre Dame in 1980 so he could pursue his law degree. “Justice issues interested me, maybe politics some day,” Medlock said. He loved law school, but felt a persistent call from God to become a pastor. By the time he graduated, he realized his true calling to the ministry. He then decided against practicing law and in favor of more education to move him along on his journey of faith. In 1986, he graduated summa cum laude from Duke University Divinity School.

This article is based on an essay written by Francis T. Hurley, archbishop of Anchorage, Alaska, to explain to his congregation the circumstances of Medlock’s ordination.
Scott and Maria Elena became an ecumenical couple. She completely supported him in his Methodist ministry in a church near Baltimore, Maryland, and was involved in activities in the Methodist family. He, in turn, completely supported Maria Elena in her Catholic faith, raising and educating their three children — Aaron, now 13; Matthew, 11; and Angela, 8 — as Catholics. On Saturday nights Scott accompanied Maria Elena and the children to Mass; on Sundays the family attended his Methodist service.

Meanwhile, Scott’s internal journey of faith continued. Those familiar with Methodist theology and the thinking of the founder of the Methodist Church, John Wesley, are not surprised to learn of that journey veering toward Catholicism. Medlock is careful to note that he did not leave the Methodist Church after a lifetime of devotion and nine years of ministry “out of anger or disgruntlement or anything like that.” Rather, his steps toward Catholicism have overwhelmingly positive undertones. He concluded that his “faith vision” had more in common with the Roman Catholic “Eucharistic, sacramental way of looking at the world . . . the powerful sense of the mystery of God.” He says, “I just came to see myself more and more Catholic in the way I viewed the faith. I came to see where I really belonged was in the Catholic Church.”

Eventually, reconciling three important elements of Scott’s life began to pose a challenge for him: his turning to the Catholic faith, his abiding call to pastoral ministry and his marriage. Could he follow the path to Catholicism and still fulfill the other two calls, marriage and priesthood? Could the Catholic Church accommodate these three vocations?

Scott is not the first to pose these questions. For over 10 years, since the Episcopal Church authorized the ordination of women, some Episcopal priests have traveled a similar journey of faith. In response, the Catholic Church has provided for them what it calls a pastoral solution: Ratify the journey of faith toward Catholicism and allow the individual to continue in his personal call to pastoral ministry and retain his married state. Over 50 married Episcopal priests are now married Catholic priests in the United States. There are at least two Methodist ministers who also have gone this route. The pope reviews each case individually, to see if it would serve God and the church not to separate a married minister from his ministry. A man ordained a priest under this papal exception may have more children, but cannot remarry if his wife dies first, nor can he serve as a bishop.

This papal exception to the celibacy requirement may seem odd to Catholics raised with the tradition of ordaining only celibate men. But again, the focus in Medlock’s case is not on the exception to church custom, but rather, on the church’s compassion toward a man who feels two equally strong calls in his life. Archbishop Hurley notes, “Recall the conversion of the Apostle Paul. As Saul, he was struck from his horse and received two calls in one from Christ at the same time, to join the apostles and to go to the Gentiles. So with Scott Medlock, he heard two new calls in one, to the Catholic faith and to the priesthood. The church has accommodated both those calls in a way that shows great sensitivity to the abiding call of his marriage.”

Reverend Steve Moore, pastor of St. Patrick’s, the Medlocks’ parish before Scott’s ordination, offers another insight into the church’s reasoning. He first acknowledges that celibacy is “a very tough...
issue, particularly in light of the fact that there are many fine, fine men who were priests, who left to get married.” But then, in explaining the extraordinary decision, he states an unequivocally pastoral and compassionate response. “It finally comes down to, we function in a church which has human rules and divine rules. Clearly celibacy is one of the human rules. Like many human rules, it would be a very hard one for the church to give up [completely]. However, giving an exception is easier. So, do we not do what we can because we can’t do more?”

That’s how come.

So then what happened?

Once he recognized his dual calls, Scott realized he needed help to continue on his journey of faith. In particular, he needed a sponsoring bishop. In 1991, he contacted Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, C.S.C., who had presided at the Medlocks’ marriage some 13 years earlier. In his letter to Father Hesburgh, Medlock mentioned that his journey toward Catholicism had been influenced by the professors he encountered at the Notre Dame Law School. He had met many wonderfully dedicated Catholic faculty — among others, Professors Murphy and Rodes — and their effects on his faith remained with Medlock long after he had left Notre Dame.

Serendipitously, near the time Medlock’s letter arrived at Father Hesburgh’s office, Hesburgh’s long-time friend Archbishop Hurley was passing through Notre Dame on his way to Rome to meet with the pope. Hesburgh approached his friend about Medlock’s situation. Faced with the problem of ministering to an archdiocese larger in area than the state of Texas with only 30 priests — 20 or so of whom have been borrowed from “down south” — the archbishop agreed to present Medlock’s case to the pope. When asked why he chose to approach the archbishop about this unique situation, Hesburgh states, “The primary mission of the church is to bring the grace and word of Christ to the people through Mass and the sacraments.” In light of the priest shortage in Alaska, and knowing personally that Scott would “make a great priest,” Hesburgh believed that ordaining Medlock would help the church perform its mission in Alaska.

Without knowing whether the pope would grant him an exception to the celibacy rule, Medlock began his journey toward Catholic priesthood by receiving the Sacrament of Confirmation from Archbishop Hurley in 1992 at the Basilica of the Sacred Heart. At the ceremony, Scott presented the archbishop with the stole he had worn as an elder in the Methodist Church as a symbol of his pastoral ministry. This break with his Methodist past signified a great leap of faith, because at the time no one knew whether Scott, now Catholic, would be able to be a minister ever again.

The Medlocks, who, but for their stays in South Bend, had lived only in warm climates and never had even a mild interest in visiting Alaska, then moved to Anchorage, where they began the wait for papal approval of Scott’s ordination. Although the move and the waiting were difficult, Scott and his family remained steadfast in their commitment to his

In light of the priest shortage in Alaska, and knowing personally that Scott would “make a great priest,” Hesburgh believed that ordaining Medlock would help the church perform its mission in Alaska.
vocation. Scott comments, “Every part of my being said you are where Christ wants you to be, on this journey.” Maria Elena also recognized that the move was necessary to enable Scott “to do what he’s been called to do.” Meanwhile, Scott worked for the Archdiocese of Anchorage in a variety of chancery and lay ministry positions, including as a counselor at Covenant House. He also went through three years of formation in a program developed by the Archdiocese of Anchorage with assistance from the staff of Mount Angel Seminary in St. Benedict, Oregon. And he continued to wait for papal permission. Finally, in early 1996, permission arrived in the form of a letter, officially called a re- script, from Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, president of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith. Medlock was ordained a deacon in March of 1996. The archbishop then sent Medlock to every parish in the archdiocese to preach, so that the congregation could meet this unique man. On July 26, 1996, Medlock was ordained a priest at a Mass celebrated by Archbishop Hurley and attended by Father Hesburgh at Holy Family Cathedral in Anchorage. The Medlocks’ two sons served as altar boys. Maria Elena was an active participant as well, returning to Scott the stole that he presented to the archbishop four years earlier at his confirmation, thereby completing the circle of this aspect of his journey of faith.

At Medlock’s first Mass the day after his ordination, Father Hesburgh preached the sermon. Instead of giving advice to Medlock, Hesburgh took the opportunity to do something he had never had the chance to do at a first Mass—give advice to the new priest’s wife. He told Maria Elena that, because of her husband’s unique dual vocation, she frequently would be confronted with having to offer an explanation for their situation. Hesburgh told her that, in response to the queries that people naturally would pose to her, she should take them back to the time of Christ and his selection of the first 12 Apostles. Christ knew that the 12 men he selected to be the first to deliver the Word of God all were married, because that was the custom at the time. And Christ knew that if he did not select married men to proclaim the Good News, there would be nobody to bring the Word of God to the people. And so, Hesburgh told Maria Elena to tell the inquisitive that, rather than breaking a thousand-year-old tradition of celibacy, as a married priest Scott actually was returning to a tradition alive during the first one thousand years of the church.

On behalf of the Notre Dame Law School, Dean David T. Link expressed warm wishes for Scott in this new vocation as he summed up the role that Notre Dame and NDLS played in this phase of Medlock’s journey of faith. “The personal qualities and values that Scott brought to Notre Dame, and that Notre Dame nurtured in him, have come to fruition in this new and exciting chapter of his life. All of us at NDLS are proud of his achievement and wish him all the best as he sets out to exercise his ministry.”

Scott’s first assignment as a Catholic priest is as an associate pastor at St. Elizabeth Ann Seton parish in Anchorage. But this assignment, of course, is more than just continuing his career with a different employer. It is the beginning of a new phase of his journey of faith.
Homily Offered at Scott Medlock's Ordination

The following was the homily offered by Francis T. Hurley, archbishop of Anchorage, at the ordination of Rev. Scott A. Medlock, July 26, 1996, Holy Family Cathedral, Anchorage, Alaska.

It was just four years ago that Fr. Theodore Hesburgh of the University of Notre Dame put me in touch with Scott Medlock, a Methodist minister whose journey of faith was taking him into the Catholic Church and leading him to be a Catholic priest. He was pastor of a church in Maryland. Because I would shortly be in Washington, D.C., for a bishops' meeting, I suggested that we meet there. "That will work just perfectly," he replied. "That weekend there will be a competitive dance competition at Catholic University and my wife and I are competitive ballroom dancers."

A string of pictures flashed through my mind. I have priest-pilots; I have priest-mountain climbers; I have priest-musicians; I have priest-rafters; I have priest-liturgists. But a competitive ballroom dancer! I knew at that moment that things were going to be different. We have a tendency to focus on differences that separate us. We are often prone to define people by who they are not rather than by who they are. On this night I want to speak about Scott Medlock for who and what he will be.

As of tonight he will be defined and identified as a Catholic priest in the Archdiocese of Anchorage.

I choose three figures from scripture as points of reference about priests: Abraham, Zechariah and Jesus Christ.

Abraham had entered into a covenant relationship with God. God then chose to put Abraham to the test of obedience. He instructed Abraham to go to a hilltop in Moriah, there to offer in sacrifice his own son, Isaac. Abraham left his family behind. He dismissed his aides and arrived at the hilltop alone with his son. In retrospect it might be said that for Isaac there was no real danger. If Abraham balked, nothing would happen to him. If Abraham obeyed, God would stay his hand. That is exactly what happened. God stayed the hand of Abraham and the messenger said to Abraham, "I know now how devoted you are to God."

The priest by ordination has a covenant relationship with God. Yet, in his lifetime he is going to be tested in many different ways. Each test will reflect Abraham's. Each test, we pray, will lead others to say, "I know how devoted you are to God."

Scott Medlock, like any other priest, will be tested by the requests and demands made of him to be obedient to God's call. We will pray for him so that he will always show how much he loves God.

The second figure from scripture is Zechariah, husband of Elizabeth. They were an elderly couple. Zechariah, of the tribe of Aaron, was a priest. On a particular occasion he was selected to go up to the court of the priests, the holy place of the temple, to offer incense and praise to God. He was alone there in prayer. An angel startled him with the news that God would give to him and Elizabeth a son, to be named John. This son would have the power of Elijah and would prepare the people to be well-disposed to the Lord. Zechariah flinched. It was impossible! At least improbable! He and Elizabeth were elderly. The angel chided him and tied his tongue. But the angel also assured him that God would be with him. Zechariah's tongue was loosened when the child was named John.
Priests are often called to do extraordinary things. At times things are seemingly impossible, or at least often improbable. Even if they flinch, as Zechariah did, the angel of God will always be with them. The priest must always know that nothing is impossible with God.

Scott Medlock a few years ago was an elder in the United Methodist Church offering praise to God and ministering to his people. He heard a call not only to join the Catholic Church but also to become a priest in the Catholic Church. But he was married. A married Catholic priest? Impossible! At least, improbable. Or so it seemed.

So most people told him. The messenger from God stayed with him. He took the main step, to follow Christ into the Catholic Church. At the University of Notre Dame where he and his wife, Maria Elena, had been married 14 years previously, he made his profession of faith in the Basilica of the Sacred Heart and received the sacrament of confirmation from me, his new bishop. Then he presented to me the stole that he had used as an elder; the stole that had been the sign of his pastoral ministry. I accepted it. Neither of us knew when or if it would ever be returned to him.

Tonight I return that stole to Father Scott Medlock. As Maria Elena puts it on him, she with her children will know that Scott's call to ordination was neither impossible nor improbable. Indeed, everything is possible with God.

The third figure from scripture is and must be Jesus Christ himself. At the Last Supper he took bread, said to his apostles, “This is my Body. Take and eat.” He took wine and said to them, “This is my blood which will be poured out for you and for many for the forgiveness of sins. Take and drink.”

Then, looking directly into the eyes of his apostles and through them to the priests of all ages to come, he said, “Do this in memory of me.” In that moment Jesus drew every priest personally into his sacrifice, drew each one to the cross which would gather all people to himself. From that moment came the unique and singular role of the ordained priest. From that moment came the tradition among priests of daily Mass.

Tonight, Scott Medlock will repeat the words, this is my body, this is my blood. For the first time he will find a new sense of doing so in memory of the great high priest.

These figures from scripture project moments in the lives of priests but in our more colloquial way of talking they cannot be said to be the priest’s moment. They are the church’s moment.

Abraham had a covenant with God and it became the covenant of the Israelites. All 12 tribes were to join with the tribe of priests in the worship and praise and service of Almighty God.

Zechariah and Elizabeth were called to bring forth the precursor of the Messiah. But the welcoming of the Messiah was to become the welcome of all people. Jesus became the new covenant so that those to be served by his priests would become a priestly, prophetic, kingly people. This is the night of the ordained priest. This is also the night of the priestly people of the church.

These figures from scripture portray for us all those things that Scott Medlock will have in common with his brother priests. We should not, however, bypass or ignore the one difference of which we are all aware. Scott Medlock will be a married priest. His brother priests are celibate. Yet, even here there is a parallel that should be noted.

The celibate priest brings to ordination the gift and capacity of human love. He presents the gift totally and exclusively to Christ so that he can be completely free to proclaim the gospel and the kingdom of God.

The married priest brings to ordination his gift and capacity of married love, that love by which a man and a woman become one flesh. He presents this gift to Christ as he proclaims the gospel and the kingdom of God. It would be unreal, perhaps even inappropriate, not to note that for some Catholics the idea of an ordained, married Catholic priest is truly a stumbling block, understandable in the light of history and the attachment to the tradition of celibacy among Catholic people. We must acknowledge and recognize that.

I have no intention of going into that labyrinth of ideas and images and arguments about the celibate or married priest. Rather, I think that this is the moment in which to recognize that in the church we Catholics have learned to confront the element of mystery in the church. There is much mystery in the church, much mystery in the way in which God moves and acts among his people. Tonight I say simply that we should enter into that mystery, live it and probe it for the good of the church and the glory of God.

On behalf of the priests serving in this archdiocese and myself as the archbishop, I welcome you, Scott Medlock, to the presbyterate of the Archdiocese of Anchorage. You and your family, representing to us the beauties of married love put at the disposal of Jesus Christ, will certainly be one of us and one with us in serving the Lord as a Catholic priest.

I suppose, however, I should acknowledge a little distraction. Some day in the future someone might find me musing about priest-pilots, priest-mountain climbers, priest-musicians and priest-literati. Do not be startled if in that moment you hear me humming:

“I am the Lord of the dance, said he.”
James C. Aranda '71, owner-shareholder of Stebleton, Aranda & Snider in Lancaster, Ohio, successfully has argued on behalf of the birth mother the case of In Re Zschad! before the Ohio Supreme Court. He is responsible for his firm's probate and adoption practice.

Benedict V. Aspero '66 has announced the formation of Aspero & Aspero, PC in Morristown, New Jersey.

Jane E. Barker '84 authored "Sunday Evenings More Enjoyable as a Trial Judge" in the May 15 issue of The Indiana Lawyer. Jane is Master Commissioner of Marion Superior Court, Criminal Division 4. She formerly was in private practice and also has worked as a deputy prosecutor in the Indiana counties of Marion and Monroe.

Katherine Blakey '96 received the third annual Brown Award at the American Bar Association's annual meeting in Orlando, Florida, in August. The award honors excellence in legal writing and includes a cash stipend "of at least $5,000." The selection panel members included a law school dean, a federal judge and a law school professor. Katy's winning paper was entitled "The Indefinite Civil Commitment of Dangerous Sexual Offenders is an Appropriate Legal Compromise Between 'Mad' and 'Bad' — A Study of Minnesota's Sexual Psychopathic Personality Statute."

Lisa M. Bolanz '96 has joined NDLS as the assistant director of Career Services.

Thomas E. Brennan '79 has relocated his law office to Hickory Hills, Illinois.

Tim Carey '80 has joined the Chicago office of Chapman & Cutler as a partner in the Corporate and Securities Group. In addition to his work in financial markets litigation, Tim acts as an arbitrator for the National Futures Association and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Joe Cari '78, a partner at Coffield, Ungaretti & Harris in Chicago, has been appointed by President Bill Clinton to the position of vice chair of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. He first was appointed to the board by the president in 1995. The center fosters scholarship and dialogue in the humanities, business and social sciences by bringing fellows to Washington, D.C., encouraging discourse, and publishing the results of their activities. Described by Chicago Magazine as one of 1994's "power lawyers," he serves on many boards, including those of the Chicago Urban League, the Chicago Committee of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, and the Chicago Public Library Board of Directors where he chairs the facilities committee.

James S. Casey '61 will not seek reelection to the position of Probate Judge in Kalamazoo County, Michigan. Possible plans for the future include teaching, serving as a visiting judge and entering private practice.

James J. Ciapciak '88, who practices with Campbell & Associates in Boston, has been elected president of the Notre Dame Club of Boston. He has served on the club's Board of Directors for nine years.

Tom Curtin '68 has been appointed chair of the 17-member New Jersey Commission on Professionalism in the Law. The commission has been described as "the conscience of the bench and bar" and is a cooperative venture among the New Jersey State Bar Association, the state judiciary and New Jersey's three law schools. The aim of the commission is to improve the quality of lawyers and lawyering and to restore public confidence in the bar and in the administration of justice.

Tim Doney '83 has joined Benesch, Friedlander, Coplan & Aronoff in Cleveland. His corporate practice will include counseling businesses in acquisitions, securities, financing, new-business ventures and regulatory compliance.

David J. Dreyer '80, a self-employed attorney in Indianapolis and an adjunct professor of law at Indiana University, has declared his candidacy for the Superior Court.
Gerardyne M. Drozdowski '89 has joined Warner Norcross & Judd LLP in Grand Rapids, Michigan, as a staff attorney practicing in the area of worker's compensation defense litigation.

Michael Fantozzi '88 has joined the firm of Mintz, Levin, Cohn, Ferris, Glovsky & Popeo in Boston.

Elizabeth Farley '94 has represented two Nevada judges' associations in a suit challenging that portions of a Supreme Court decision revising a term limits ballot question violate the Nevada Constitution.

Richard Goehler '82, a partner at Frost & Jacobs in Cincinnati, has been named one of the "Tri-States' Up-and-Coming Business Leaders" in an article published in the Cincinnati Business Courier. Concentrating in media law, he recently was retained by Business Week as local counsel in a high-profile First Amendment case involving Procter & Gamble and Bankers Trust. He serves on his firm's partner compensation committee and chairs the Ohio State Bar Association's media law committee.

John D. Goetz '86 has joined Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue in its Pittsburgh office practicing general litigation as well as product liability and regulation law.

Kevin Green '95 has been selected for a two-year clerkship with Justice Ted Boehm, newly appointed to the Indiana Supreme Court.

Daniel W. Hammer '59 has been elected managing partner of Thompson Hine & Flory PLLC in Cleveland, Ohio.

Homer L. Harris '75 was featured prominently in a cover story in the June 24, 1996, National Law Journal about the firm in which he is a partner, Williams & Harris of Newark, New Jersey.

Peter L. Iannini '75 has been appointed assistant director for title insurance at Monroe Title, a title insurance and abstract company located in Rochester, New York.

Paul Knapp '82, a partner at Bingham, Summers, Welsh & Spilman in Indianapolis, has been named president of Young & Laramore Advertising. Knapp will remain "of counsel" to Bingham, Summers.

Debbie Ganter Kunselman '92 has joined McMillen, Urick, Tocci & Rouse in Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

Mary Angela Lasagna '83 has joined Wallace, Saunders, Austin, Brown & Enochs in Kansas City.

Ed McNally '82 figures prominently in the China Practice Group of Altheimer & Gray, the first U.S. law firm in over a year to receive a law license to practice in China. He first went to China in 1982, returning there in 1985 as a Henry Luce Scholar and one of China's youngest law professors. Earlier this year, he returned to China with former President George Bush.

Scott Medlock '83 was ordained a Catholic priest in July in the Archdiocese of Anchorage, Alaska.

Harold F. Moore '70, a partner at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York, was pictured on the cover of the supplement to the April 1996 issue of the American Lawyer with the caption, "Five reasons Skadden, Arps stays on top." The related article was entitled "1996 Corporate Scorecard: Who Was Tops in Corporate Finance Last Year."

Kathleen G. O'Reilly '76 has joined the Cheshire, New Hampshire, County Attorney's Office.

Dennis Owens '75, "of counsel" at Brown & James in Kansas City, Missouri, recently donated 800 books worth more than $25,000 to Rockhurst College's Greenlease Library in the memory of George Mandler, a Jewish doctor who survived a Nazi concentration camp in Czechoslovakia.

Robert M. Parker '52 was featured in an article entitled "Retired Attorney Reflects on Five Decades of Service" in the May 15 issue of The Indiana Lawyer.
Cathy Pieronek '95 has joined NDLS as the associate director of Law School Relations.

H. David Prior '69, a partner in the Public Finance Department at Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll in Philadelphia, recently spoke at the National Council of State Housing Agencies' spring workshop in Long Beach, California, on “Meeting SEC Disclosure Requiring: The Lessons of Orange County.”

Patrick A. Salvi '78 recently secured a $12.5 million out-of-court settlement on behalf of an injured construction worker. His seven-attorney firm, the Law Offices of Patrick A. Salvi, PC, is a national practice that recently was listed in The Chicago Lawyer's 1995 survey of top personal injury firms for achieving many multi-million-dollar judgments.

George E. Schroeder '41, of Schroeder, Schroeder & O'Malley in Ottawa, Ohio, recently was honored with an Honorary Life Fellowship from the Ohio State Bar Foundation. He also has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Findlay, Ohio. He and his wife have provided for an endowed fellowship for NDLS students.

Lynn M. Schubert '80 has been elected president of the Safety Association of America.

Joseph P. Shannon '88, formerly of Segal, McCallum, Singer & Mahoney, has announced the opening of a new firm, Dolan & Shannon, with offices in both Chicago and Naperville, Illinois. The firm will concentrate on professional liability, automotive, wrongful death, construction and government litigation.

Daniel W. Sherman '88, formerly of the Corporation Counsel for the City of Chicago, has announced the formation of a new legal partnership, Reardon & Sherman, in Chicago.

The Richard Slawson Foundation for Children, founded by Richard Slawson '70, co-sponsored an awareness-building public-service announcement on television concerning child abuse, an awareness-building direct-mail effort, and an award to be given to an individual demonstrating extraordinary effort in the prevention of child abuse, all to commemorate the National Child Abuse Prevention Month in April.

George N. Tompkins '56, a partner at Tompkins, Harakas, Elasser & Tompkins in White Plains, New York, has been named president-elect of the International Academy of Trial Lawyers, an organization that claims active membership in 39 countries.

John K. Vincent '79 was featured in an article entitled “[Operation] Rezone is their passion; prosecutors are recognized as powerful, smart, and hardworking,” published June 16 in The Fresno Bee. He has been with the Sacramento U.S. Attorney's Office since 1989.

Robert C. von Ohlen Jr. '84 has been made a name partner in the Chicago firm of Kaplan, Begy & von Ohlen.

Charles Weiss '68 has been named president of the Missouri Bar Association.

David J. White '73 has been named a partner at Holland & Knight of West Palm Beach, Florida. His litigation practice will emphasize personal injury and commercial litigation.

Honorable Ann C. Williams '75, a U.S. district judge, spoke at the Union League Club of Chicago in April on the challenges facing the legal profession. Her talk, sponsored by the Notre Dame Club of Chicago, was part of the University’s Hesburgh Forum Lecture Series.

Stephen P. Wink '91 has been named general counsel of First Albany Corporation, a regional investment bank in Albany, New York.

John J. Witous '50 addressed the annual conference of the United States Naval Supply Group, held at Notre Dame’s Washington Hall in June.

In Memoriam


Dennis J. Moran '77, died May 24, 1996, Indianapolis, Indiana.

E. Horace McFerrin '33, died April 5, 1996, Potomac, Maryland.

James E. Mann '40, died May 8, 1996, Kissimmee, Florida.


George S. Strogonoff '47, died March 3, 1996, South Bend, Indiana.


M. Junes Mooney '51, died August 23, 1996, North Palm Beach, Florida.

Lawrence A. Kuehler '51, died May 19, 1996, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. Lawrence Miller '58, died February 7, 1996, Boston, Massachusetts.


Jessica A. Garcia '79, died July 2, 1996, Honolulu, Hawaii.


Duane Sembroski '92, died June 13, 1996, Clayton, New Jersey.


The following deaths were belatedly reported to the University:

John F. Riley '23, Franklin, Ohio.

Gerald D. Left '24, died in June 1995, Cleveland, Michigan.

John J. Camp '25, died September 25, 1995, Columbus, Ohio.

Thomas A. Higginbotham '25, died April 28, 1992, Houston, Texas.


Ron See '40, died September 5, 1995, Glen Ellyn, Illinois.


Joseph M. House '87, died January 14, 1995, Dallas, Texas.

In Memoriam
In an effort to update the Law School alumni records, we have discovered that some of our graduates have turned up “lost.” If you have any information regarding the whereabouts of classmates or friends on the list below, please forward the information to the Law School Relations Office at (219) 631-6891 or fax (219) 631-4789. Thank you for your assistance.

Congratulations to the classes prior to 1931, and the Classes of 1937, 1939, 1943, 1945, 1958 and 1963, which have no “lost” members!
Despite efforts to the contrary, certain stereotypes often attach themselves to professional schools and the people who attend them. The Law School at Notre Dame is no exception. Hearing the name perhaps conjures up images of high-powered corporate lawyers in polished business attire, frantic young people with dollar signs in their eyes. Like all stereotypes, however, this image fails upon closer inspection. Among those clamoring to reach the top of each law school class are those who, for a variety of reasons, are drawn away from the world of business. For them, the luxurious corporate boardroom is replaced by the back room furnished with second-hand articles. Trendy restaurants are replaced by diners and soup kitchens. Compensation comes mostly in non-financial form. These students use the same education; they use the same law. But their work is for others.

Over the last several years, the Notre Dame Law School consistently has graduated a small number of students who pursue work in the public interest. As you can well imagine, these highly motivated young lawyers are compensated at a rate far below their colleagues employed elsewhere. With the current tuition just under $20,000 per year and debt loads that can reach into six figures, support programs for students interested in public interest law are essential.

One program already in place is operated by the Public Interest Law Foundation, which has provided financial support to many law students involved in public interest work. By defraying living, transportation and sundry expenses for the summer, individuals interested in non-paying public interest internships are able to pursue their vocations without incurring additional debt. An annual pledge drive is held each spring to solicit contributions — 100 percent of which are distributed to applicants. Fellow students provide a large portion of the funding, but the Law School and its faculty also are very generous. Historically, the Dean's Office has matched student contributions at least dollar for dollar. In addition, a recently introduced drive encourages alumni and local law firms to supplement student contributions. Led by a generous contribution from the law firm of Baker & Daniels, more funds than ever before will be available to sponsor deserving students during the summer of 1997.

To apply for financial assistance, interested students must submit an application detailing the work they will be doing along with a personal statement describing their past, present and future commitments to public interest work. A panel comprised of the previous year's recipients and any donor who elects to be a part of the selection committee confers in the late spring to choose aid recipients for that summer. The panel typically aims to fund as wide a variety of work as possible, focusing on the applicant's financial need and commitment to public service. Priority is given to those students working where the need is the greatest. The following categories of employment are used to prioritize the selection process, subject to the discretion of the panel:

**Category One:** Privately supported and operated public interest legal organizations, such as neighborhood legal aid clinics.

**Category Two:** Public Defenders Offices and state/government supported and operated legal aid organizations.

**Category Three:** Offices of prosecuting attorneys, such as United States and state attorneys general or local district attorneys.

**Category Four:** Judicial clerkships.
For the summer of 1996, the Public Interest Law Foundation distributed just under $20,000 to seven of 33 applicants. Recipients worked throughout the Midwest, Southeast, Northeast and our nation's capital, serving a diverse range of interests, such as the mentally retarded in upstate New York, the homeless in urban Chicago, the rural poor in central Michigan, and refugees from around the world. The following student profiles will provide a glimpse of our work for others over the last two summers.

Ana-Marie Bena '97, of Beltsville, Maryland, worked with the Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights in Washington, D.C. Her work involved a mix of legal representation and policy analysis. Preparing asylum cases for torture victims and other refugees from the African continent, she was able to use her previous experience with the Catholic Charities Immigration Clinic and her work as a Peace Corps volunteer in Cameroon. Incorporating problems she had witnessed first-hand in her representation of clients, she analyzed impending legislation that would reform immigration law. Additionally, Ana-Marie critiqued the U.S. reservations, understandings and declarations to the United Nations Convention Against Torture.

John Blakeley '98, of South Bend, Indiana, and a student in Notre Dame's International Peace Studies Program as well as a J.D. candidate, interned with the Capital Litigation Division of the Indiana Public Defender's Office, where he assisted in the representation of inmates on Indiana's Death Row through post-conviction relief proceedings. Because of the heavy work load and the endless list of projects needing to be finished in a short period of time, John was in a position that allowed him to pick and choose from a variety of tasks, giving him a chance to sample every aspect of the representation process. His most memorable experiences were his dealings with people. Each of the individuals he interviewed — clients, victims and witnesses alike — had been drawn into tragic situations, arguably beyond their control. Their stories put flesh on the skeleton of law learned in the classroom and gave life to issues that seemed so insignificant when reduced to mere paper. John hopes eventually to work for the protection of international human rights. He sees this preliminary work in opposition to the death penalty as an effort to prevent the violation of basic human rights here at home.

Tim Church '98, of Syosset, New York, served at the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmen-
tal Disabilities (OMRDD). He researched several weighty issues in the health care field, such as the right to die, “Do Not Resuscitate” orders, health care proxies, and procedures required to move from licensed residences to managed care. Tim found that his feelings about the right to die issue were challenged in a case in which a guardian wanted to refuse life-sustaining treatment for her mentally retarded son. He discovered that the simplest and most basic moral and legal notions are inadequate when dealing with the complexities of real-life situations.

Tim’s mentor, attorney Lawrence Faulkner, had a great impact on Tim because of his skills in relating to and listening to people, as well as working toward just and humane outcomes in what often are life-and-death cases. Tim’s work with the OMRDD had a profound influence on his future plans. He hopes to practice health care law, focusing particularly on guardianship issues.

Kathleen Ley ’97, of Madison, Wisconsin, worked at the Suffolk County District Attorney Child Abuse Unit. She assisted the six-attorney team with Superior Court cases. She researched issues surrounding the use of laboratory evidence and the use at trial of child-victims’ out-of-court descriptions of the abuse they suffered. She observed interviews with child-victims, and in some cases met with victims’ families to discuss the propriety of prosecution for their particular situations. She was frustrated by the challenge of obtaining evidence to prosecute child abuse, as well as by the extreme difficulty of getting convictions in tried cases. Kathleen supplemented her work at the Child Abuse Unit with observations in juvenile court and conversations with juvenile court judges. She is convinced that there is a correlation between children who are abused and those who appear in juvenile court later in their lives. Kathleen plans to devote her legal career to women’s and children’s legal and policy issues.

Toni Turner ’97, of Tuba, Oklahoma, worked with the American Family Association Law Center, a non-profit organization in Tupelo, Mississippi, which defends individuals’ free speech and religious exercise rights. She researched constitutional issues surrounding freedom of speech and religious expression; assisted in the defense of a peaceful pro-life sidewalk counselor; helped draft an ordinance restricting locations of adult entertainment businesses; and drafted an opinion paper on proposed legislation before Congress. Of her work at the center, Toni stated, “This summer experience has heightened my desire to employ my ideas, my standards and my passion toward the development of public policy.” She will seek permanent employment that will allow her to build on her summer’s work and affect the law before it hits the street.

As these brief profiles of five committed individuals demonstrate, stereotypes about law students as a homogenous lot are inaccurate. The Notre Dame Law School is attended by individuals with richly diverse career objectives. It is a community in the true sense of the word. A successful financial support program for these types of individuals illustrates that sense of community at Notre Dame in two ways. While it evidences students’ professional commitment to serving those less fortunate in our communities, it also reflects the gracious support of classmates, faculty, alumni and members of the legal community without whose contributions such work would not be possible. Together we strive to recognize and provide support for those who aspire, following the example of Christ, to commit their lives to service.

For further information on helping students who are pursuing public interest careers, please contact Assistant Dean Patricia Leonard, 103 Law School, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556, or call (219) 631-7328.

I trust that as
He shall further open
the way, I will be ready
to walk therein,
relying on His help
and trusting in His
goodness and wisdom.

— Abraham Lincoln
Law School Leaders

The officers of the NDLS Student Bar Association for 1996-97 are: Steve McBride '97 of Germantown, Tennessee, president; Joe Byrne '97 of Los Angeles, California, vice president; Nicole Byrd '98 of South Bend, Indiana, secretary; and Amy Dixon '97 of Mars Hill, North Carolina, treasurer.


LONDON PROGRAMME

May It Please the Court . . .

Members of the Class of 1997 in the 1995-96 London Law Programme participated in the program's International Moot Court Competition at the Royal Courts of Justice in April. This year's topic involved international legal issues of extradition and damages for violation of privacy. "Best Speaker" honors were awarded to Requel Gibson of Romeoville, Illinois, and Rich Murphy of Lindenwood, New York. Other participants included Todd Carcelli of Diamond Bar, California; Matt Kent of San Diego, California; Scott Moran of Notre Dame, Indiana; Craig Prins of Grants Pass, Oregon; Heather Sodergren of Louisville, Kentucky; George Spaeth of Indianapolis, Indiana; Christopher Turk of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Lingze Wang of Notre Dame, Indiana.

Serving Others

Seven NDLS students were awarded Student Funded Fellowships, which helped support their work in public interest law during the summer of 1996: Anna-Marie Bena '97 of Belairville, Maryland, and Elizabeth Madigan '97 of East Lansing, Michigan, who worked with the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights; Timothy Church '98 of Syracuse, New York, who worked with the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities; David Decker '98 of Lake Bluff, Illinois, who worked with Chicago Volunteer Legal Services; Bob Elmer '97 of Goshville, New York, who worked for the Legal Aid Bureau of Buffalo; Peter Tomas-Morgan '98 of Mitchell, South Dakota, who interned with the Chicago Resource Center; and Toni Turner '97 of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who worked at the American Family Association Law Center.

Eleven NDLS students served the South Bend community by interning at the Legal Aid Clinic this past summer:

New interns: Katharine DiSalle '97, Abbie Felbrath '97, Colin Reilly '98, Katherine Singer '97 and Thomas Stoines '97, all of South Bend, Allison McCarthy '98 of Orlando, Florida, and Margaret Rosenast '98 of Malibu, California, joined returning interns: Allfonso Castillos '97 of Torrance, California, Pat Hanson '97 of Lincoln, Nebraska; Doug Himes '97 of Laurel, New Jersey, and David Lee '97 of South Bend.

The interns studied clinical ethics, volunteered at the Advocacy Center, helped the clinic with 300-plus open cases and accepted over 73 new cases.

On Another Court

Coquese Washington '97, of Mt. Morris, Michigan, recently was drafted by the Portland franchise of the American Basketball League, a women's league which began play in October 1996. She was the only former Notre Dame undergraduate player to make the cut for the draft.
They've Come from Miles Around

DLS Class of 1999 is an impressively diverse group. The 172 J.D. candidates represent 37 states, the District of Columbia and four foreign countries. They hail from 109 undergraduate institutions, with 26 from the Notre Dame undergraduate programs. Sixty-three (36.6 percent) are women. The class also boasts the highest ever percentage of minorities — 22 percent, or 38 students — including six African Americans, four Native Americans, 10 Asian Americans and 18 Hispanic Americans.

NDLS received 2,249 applications, down about 9.3 percent from last year. The decrease in applications tracks a trend of a 10 percent decrease nationwide in law school applications.

The Human Rights LL.M. program received 65 applications and enrolled 12 students from 11 countries. The Human Rights J.S.D. program has one candidate from Bangladesh and one non-resident candidate from Belgium.

400,000 and Growing

News from the Kresge Law Library: Late this past summer, the library celebrated a major achievement in its history with the addition of the 400,000th volume to its collection. In the last 10 years, the library's collection has grown from 169,000 volumes to its current noteworthy level, resulting in significant movement toward becoming a first level research library.

Another significant undertaking this summer involved the introduction of LINK (Legal Information Key), a new on-line catalog and automated circulation system that will contain records, information on holdings and the circulation status for titles held in the law library.

Olivarez Award to Judge Urbina

In April, the Hispanic Law Students Association (HLSA) named Judge Ricardo M. Urbina of the U.S. District Court for the District of Colombia as the recipient of its Graciela Olivarez Award for 1996.

The award is named after the first woman to graduate from NDLS — a Hispanic woman who was committed to serving the poor and underprivileged. Originally created in 1991 as a scholarship award to honor Hispanic students at NDLS, HLSA has reformulated the criteria for the Olivarez Award to honor Hispanic attorneys who best exemplify the values associated with being a "Notre Dame Lawyer." In particular, HLSA selects recipients based on their exhibiting the highest standards of integrity and ethics, as well as their commitment to public service and social justice. Professor Jimmy Gurule, the faculty advisor to HLSA, noted that bestowing this honor on attorneys outside the NDLS community "will expose the student body and the faculty to the work of attorneys of color." He recognizes that, although the honorees serve as role models for Hispanic students, their commitment to social justice and public service also can inspire the broader NDLS community to follow their example.

HLSA invites alumni to recommend candidates for consideration for the Olivarez Award. Nominees need not have graduated from NDLS. Contact Bill Anaya, HLSA president, at the Notre Dame Law School, Room 103-204. The deadline for nominations is December 13, 1996.
The Kresge Law Library — Progress and Challenges

Janis L. Johnston, Associate Director
Kresge Law Library

Ten years ago the Kresge Law Library started a new era in its development. The library had long been capable of supporting teaching efforts, but the Law School had additional aspirations of influencing American legal thought through research and publications. To do that, it needed a first-class research library.

The University provided an increase in funding, and Roger F. Jacobs, former law librarian of the U.S. Supreme Court, was named the new library director. What follows is a report on our progress to date and the challenges that lie ahead on the road to becoming one of the top academic law libraries in the country.

The landmarks typically used to gauge law library quality are collection and staff size, number of titles held and number of serial subscriptions. These indicators reveal only limited aspects of a library's quality, but they are an important measure of the resources available to support research activity.

In 1986, the Kresge Library had a staff of four professional librarians and six support personnel. The collection consisted of 178,000 volumes, 3,000 titles, and 2,000 serial subscriptions. Services to faculty and students such as interlibrary loans and in-depth research were underdeveloped. The collection had only a very rudimentary classification system and was not ready for the advent of new technologies such as creating an on-line catalog.

Today we have a staff of 23, consisting of eight professional librarians (six of whom have J.D.s as well as master's degrees in library science) and 15 support staff. Our collection has grown to more than 400,000 volumes, 78,000 titles and 5,000 serial subscriptions. Our research librarians work closely with faculty and students to provide comprehensive and exhaustive research support. The collection is classified according to the Library of Congress system, and we are just launching our second generation on-line catalog. Interlibrary loans and other document delivery transactions numbered nearly 4,500 in 1995-96.

We've come a long way in a relatively short time and are proud of our achievements and the high-quality service we provide to faculty and students.

But creating a significant research collection doesn't happen overnight or even in a decade. Our growth is impressive, but we still lag behind the top-flight academic law libraries in collection strength, and we still struggle to provide our faculty and students with all the information they require. It was only during the last year that our collection reached the minimum size necessary to be considered a research-level library. Additional collection growth and continuing access to on-line databases and the Internet are needed to capitalize on our first decade of accelerated growth.

The remarkable developments in information technology might lead some to wonder if continual growth of book collections is still necessary. Most librarians will tell you that technology is a complement to, rather than a replacement for, traditional book collections. At some point the book may become a historical relic, but those days appear to be far in the future. In the meantime, many important sources of legal information continue to appear only in book format and the law library must attempt to acquire books vital to a wide range of research interests. As in most academic law libraries, collection size will remain an important gauge of library quality.

The year 2000 will provide an occasion to take stock of many things. We've decided to use the beginning of the new century as another opportunity to assess our progress. By that year, we hope to have increased our collection size to 600,000 volumes, our title count to 120,000, and our number of serial subscriptions to 8,000. Ambitious goals.

What will it take to continue our progress? Obviously, we will require additional funding. Without it, our growth will stop. We will need more space for collections, service areas and staff. (Our decade of success has severely eroded our capacity for future growth.) Reaching our next goal also will require a great deal of effort by all who work in the law library. As we have already proven, we are up to the challenge. So... watch this space for future progress reports!
Rev. Edward A. Malloy, C.S.C.
President

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Joseph A. Matson Dean

Fernand N. Durate, J.D.
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Roger F. Jacobs, M.A., L.S., J.D.
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Sir Thomas More was a devout Roman Catholic, husband, father and lawyer. While serving as Lord Chancellor of England under King Henry VIII, Thomas was found guilty of treason and was executed for refusing to forsake his church and his scruples.

Today, members of the Order of St. Thomas More honor the memory of this remarkable man — patron saint of lawyers and university students — and are recognized themselves for their contributions to the aspirations and ideals of the Notre Dame Law School.

Unless otherwise designated, members' annual contributions of $1,000 or more to the Order of St. Thomas More are applied directly to the scholarship needs of the Law School's most deserving students.

In this way, the Order of St. Thomas More not only honors the Catholic and chivalric ideals of the past, but also demonstrates a steadfast faith in the future.

If you would like information on all benefits of membership, please write to us:

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