Winter 1982

Alumni Forum, Winter 1982

GOLDEN GATE UNIVERSITY · SCHOOL OF LAW · FOUNDED 1901

ALUMNI FORUM

Vol. 7, No. 2 Winter 1982

Cohen to Study Rights of Mental Patients

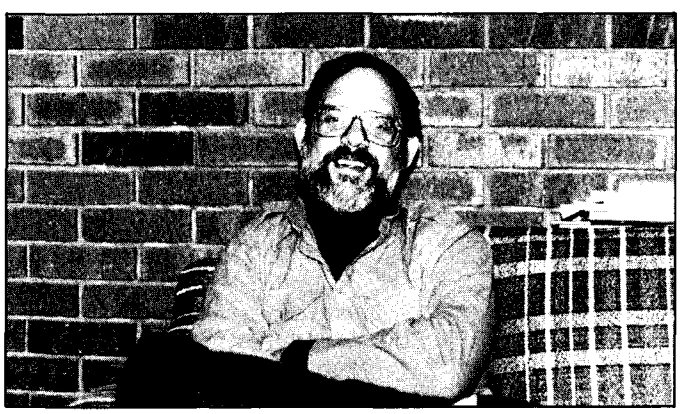
by Juliet L. Gee

"There ought to at least be a forum in which to decide whether a patient should be entitled to informed consent," says Cohen.

Professor Mort Cohen has been awarded a sabatical, for the Spring 1982 semester, to conduct a study of the rights of voluntarily and involuntarily commited mental patients to informed consent.

The court in *Cobbs v. Grant* held that persons have a privacy right which entitles them to informed consent prior to receiving medical treatment. "Mental patients," says Cohen, "have no less a right not to have mind altering psychotropic drugs forced upon them without their informed consent." The rights of mental patients to some form of informed consent have been upheld by the courts in *Mills v. Rogers* (a Massachusetts case), *Rennie v. Klein* (a New Jersey case) and in *Jamison v. Farabee* (a California case). Cohen and attorneys for Jamison have filed amicus curiae brief in *Mills v. Rogers* which is now before the U.S. Supreme Court. They hope the U.S. Supreme Court will uphold the privacy rights of mental patients against forceable treatment.

"Absent a judicial determination of incompetence, an involuntarily committed patient should have a right to make an informed choice and to refuse treatment with antipsychotic medications, especially since many of these medications have permanent adverse side effects."



Prof. Mort Cohen

In a Massachusetts case, *In re Guardianship of Roe*, the state supreme court, under the premise that absent an overwhelming state interest, a competent individual has the right to refuse treatment, held that an incompetent person is entitled to the same respect as a competent person. The court held that all persons have a substantive right to refuse treatment with antipsychotic drugs absent an overwhelming state interest. Essentially, the court found that involuntarily committed patients have a legitimate expectation that their fundamental right to privacy will not be taken away without procedural protections. A finding that a patient is incompetent, standing alone would not allow the administering of antipsychotic drugs against the patients' wishes. Treatment with antipsychotic drugs cannot be separated from intrusions which are substantial both in their impact during treatment and in their potential for permanent ill-effects such as the high documented incidence of tardive dyskinesia.

"Just because a person is a mental patient doesn't mean that they lack the capacity to make treatment decisions," says Cohen. "There is no precise sense of what constitutes an ability to make treatment decisions." The presumption is that when patients are informed of dangers and potential side effects they won't make a "correct" decision. While Cohen conceded that perhaps in a small number of cases a patient may not make the most medically sound decision, he feel that the privacy interest and the interest in personal autonomy far outweigh this risk.

During his sabatical, Cohen hopes to develop standards to determine what mental capacity is necessary to have a right to make an informed choice about treatment. He also hopes to determine what procedures should be employed to determine whether an individual has that capacity. "If a patient is found to be incompetent to make treatment decisions, who should make those decisions and what procedures should be employed in making those determinations," questions Cohen.

Cohen noted that in California, regulations for every facility treating mental patients were developed providing proceudres for informed consent under 9 *California Administrative Code* sections 850 et. seq.. These regulations do not apply, however, to medical facilities where many psychotropic medications are prescribed. "These regulations should apply to all facilities," commented Cohen.

Other issues Cohen plans to investigate involve the quantity and quality of information necessary for informed consent. What information can be given mental or medical patients? Who should make the decision whether to inform the patient and/or what type of information should be given? These are some of the questions Cohen hope to answer. ■

Personal Privacy Hearings at GGU

by Juliet L. Gee

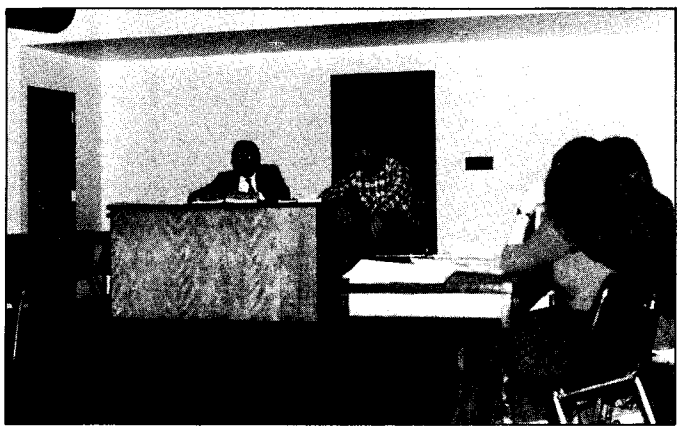
The Commission on Personal Privacy held a public hearing in San Francisco on Friday, November 20, 1981 at Golden Gate University. The Commission received testimony from members of the public and from experts who have concerns covering a wide range of privacy issues. Commission Chairperson Burt Pines presided at the hearings.

The Commission was created by Executive Order B74-80 of the Governor in October 1980. Commissioners were appointed by the Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, and the Senate Rules

Students Get a Taste of Trial Practice

"Objection sustained!" Judge (professor) Brotsky is heard saying many times during the Civil Litigation class exercises.

Students in Professor Brotsky's civil litigation class learn various aspects of trial preparation and practice. Students learn what can happen if they do not properly prepare a witness or if ask confusing questions of witnesses. Mistakes are dealt with in a stern but gentle manner by Alan Brotsky as he guides students and shapes their skills. The class provides safe grounds for students to test their lawyering skills.



Teams of students are pitted against each other for various assigned cases. Each team either performs a direct examination or a cross examination of a witness, while Brotsky plays the judge, bailiff, or court reporter and the class plays the jury. Students are taught various aspects of depositions, making opening and closing arguments, and trial strategy.

Students learn also whether they are cut out for litigation. "After this experience, I've decided I don't want to do any litigation; it's too pressured. I get too nervous," commented one student. While another student said, "I just love it." "It gets your adrenalin running; I'm looking forward to the advanced course, Civil Trial Practice," says Throwe, a member of the litigation class.

Another student found it helpful for "real" practice. "I represent an agency at administrative hearings, and I've found that I utilized each and every technique that I learned in Brotsky's class," says Gee. "It is important for students to get some aspect of clinical training," noted Shinn, an Oakland attorney. "The kind of training students get in the Civil Litigation class is excellent," she said. ■

Judge Bernie's Criminal Litigation Workshop

by Sondra Napell

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."—Shakespeare, *Henry VI*, Part II, Act IV, Scene II.

At times on Wednesday evenings in the 6th floor Moot Courtroom as Professor Bernie Segal, a.k.a. "Judge Bernie" lets loose with a blistering critique of a student-lawyer's corss-examination, one might think he took Shakespeare's words seriously. Not so. Professor Segal's goal is to rid the legal corridors of inept, inskilled, and careless trial-lawyering. His Criminal Litigation Workshop is geared toward that goal.

Eschewing the ivory tower of the traditional law school classroom, Segal has opted for the workshop method of participative learning. "You only learn by doing it yourself," says Segal. Students who ask for demonstration films by top-notch criminal litigators: "Superstars," are told that it makes them "mimics"; that lectures by experienced trial lawyers keep the pencils writing and fill the notebooks. "Getting up there, videc camera focused, class (a.k.a. jury) offering feedback both verbal and visual (yawns and foot-tapping or wide-eyed attentiveness—even applause!) in the group-critiquing afterwards—"That is how you'll learn to feel the pain, fear, frustration, tension, elation, excitement of trying the triable case!"

The class is divided into teams of four students each: A, B, C, D who alternate playing the roles of prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, witness, and critic for each problem assigned. Topic-by-topic the various aspects of criminal litigation are covered: from opening statements, through direct- and cross-examination, to closing argument. Two teams prepare to perform before the Court, TV camera, and class each week. They are critiqued and then every team goes off to "re-play" the same problem, which everyone has prepared, this time with the hindsight of having seen the problem worked, and having had the benefit of Professor Segal's analysis.

(Continued on Page 4)

Privacy Hearings *(Continued from Page 1)*

Committee, and were selected from such groups as business, counselors, criminal defense attorneys, educators, labor, law enforcement, local government, medical practitioners, psychiatrist, psychologist, researchers, and social service workers.

The purpose of the Commission on Personal Privacy is to explore problems of discrimination based upon sexual orientation and invasions of the right of personal privacy, particularly among such groups as the elderly, the disabled, ethnic minorities, adolescents, gays and lesbians, unmarried persons, and institutionalized persons. The Commission will document the extent o these problems and note the adequacy of existing law to protect the personal privacy of all individuals in California.

Various committees of the Commission have been formed to explore problems of invasion of privacy. A committee on Aging and Disability is examining issues related to the invasion of personal privacy rights of disabled and elderly people. Corrections, Probation, and Parole committee is investigating policies and practices, related to privacy issues, as they are applied to persons in correctional settings. A committee on Criminal Justice is studying laws and enforcement for possible privacy infringement or discrimination application.

Other committees include the Medical and Mental Health Committee which is studying the potential for discrimination and violations of privacy rights, in the delivery of health services. A similar committee on Education and Counseling is examining privacy rights of minors and the treatment of youth in institutions.

A committee on Data Collection and Dissemination is studying the gathering, filing, and dissemination of personal information by the government, businesses, and others.

Privacy infringements experienced by persons living in various family living arrangements is being explored by a committee on Family Relationships, while invasions of personal and sexual privacy in employment practices within public and private sectors is being studied by a committee on Employment Discrimination.

The Commission will report its findings and make any appropriate recommendations so that legislative and administrative actions may be based on accurate information.

The goal of Executive Order B74-80 is to safeguard human potential as California's most valuable resource and to protect th fundamental right to personal privacy against the threat ot discrimination for reasons of an individual's sexual orientation.

The Commission will submit a final report of its findings and recommendations to the Governor and the Legislature by December 1982. ■

Is There a Future for Public Interest Law? The Clearinghouse Says Yes.

by Trina Ostrander

A recent *Washington Post* article on the tenth anniversary of Ralph Nader's Public Citizen group portrayed public interest law as a once-flourishing field that is now dying a none-too-lingering death. Calling Nader the "raider of the lost bark," the article pointed out that, while in 1971 the nation's best and brightest lawyers applied for work with Public Citizen and similar firms, "the successes started to dwindle in the mid-70s . . . as the economy began to sour and many people decided the cost of many of Nader's projects was too high."

The *Post* is not alone in foretelling doom for the public interest movement, which in the last two decades has involved everything from th criminal defense of political activists, to establishing standing for trees, to setting up citizen-run utility companies. Particularly convincing in this regard is the imminent demise of the Legal Services Corporation, and the fact that many of the major foundations which have supported public interest law, including Ford and Carnegie, are moving their funds into other social services.

But those of us involved in the field, while we are profoundly worried, harbor the hope that this may be "the best of times and the worst of times"—that out of the cuts and confusion will come a more creative, consolidated public interest movement.

the words of former Court of Appeals Judge Shirly Hurstedler, "gradually, health, surcease from pain, and at least mild affluence have come to be regarded as human rights. The conversion of a destiny of misfortune into a right of good fortune has turned misfortune into injustice." It is to the victims of such injustice that public interest lawyers address themselves. To those of us in the field of public interest law, it is evident that, when the clients go away, *then* it will be time to talk about the demise of public interest law.

But one thing that is clear is that public interest practice will have to change in the next few years. Few legal aid and public interest lawyers will be able to pursue the interests of their constituents on a full-time basis. Instead, private attorneys will integrate public interest law into their more traditional practice; pro bono activities will increase; government attorneys will continue to represent the public interest; creative funding strategies will develop.

The Public Interest Clearinghouse was established in 1979 to streamline the practice of public interest law. In those latter days of the first flourishing period, the Clearinghouse was to increase the effectiveness of the local public interest bar by publishing a newsletter to communicate developing litigation strategies and administrative actions; by publishing a directory of Bay Area public interest law firms so that expertise could be shared; and by providing training, through seminars and conferences, in such areas a petitioning administrative agencies and lobbying.

Now, however, we at the Clearinghouse find ourselves much more concerned with the continued survival of public interest law in its many forms, and have begun to devote considerable energy to providing planning, education, and the encouragement of commitment that, we are convinced, will enable us to win the battle of providing equal justice for all.

One way to practice public interest law is to make it a paying component of a general civil practice. Recognizing this, the Clearinghouse sponsored a Saturday seminar last June on "Bread and Butter Consumer Practice." The panel discussion, moderated by Chandler Visher, a San Francisco solo practitioner who emphasizes consumer protection in his general civil practice, focused on consumer cases in which statutory fees are provided. The handbook distributed at the seminar is available separately for $15, and contains sample pleadings, a review of statutorily authorized attorney's fees, and other time-saving material. The seminar was planned as an experiment, to see how many private attorneys are interested in public interest practice *if* they can make it pay; the response was enthusiastic, and the Clearinghouse is planning similar educational forums on welfare, immigration, domestic relations, and other public interest areas.

In addition to educating attorneys, the Clearinghouse is working with the Department of Consumer Affairs and the State Bar's Legal Services Section to draft and push for expanded statutory fees for attorney's and investigator's costs in consumer cases. *IMPACT*, the bimonthly digest published by the Clearinghouse, reports on these efforts and brings its readers up-to-date on fee collection problems in *Serrano*, as well as strategies contemplated by a variety of accomplished public interest practitioners.

The Clearinghouse has also shared strategies with full-time public interest firms. In the April, 1981, issue of *IMPACT*, for example, the feature article, written by Victor Castro of La Raza Centro Legal, discussed recent IRS rulings which allow the non-profit firm to collect contingency fees and to charge moderate-income clients an hourly rate equal to one-and-one-half times their hourly wage. This ruling, though contested by the State Franchise Tax Board, provides a vital new source of self-sufficiency for non-profit public interest law firms.

In the near future, the Clearinghouse will be doing even more to respond to the increasing need for delivery of legal services to the under-represented segments of our siciety. We'll be sponsoring seminars to teach pro bono attorneys the skills they need for this different field of practice. Already, we're working with the Bar Association of San Francisco to set up a "divorce mill," to make up for the cutbacks that San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance is making in its representation of indigent, uncontested divorces. Students in the Clearinghouse-run academic Public Interest Law Program help to staff this clinic, and are also available to work on particular projects for attorneys doing pro bono work or just beginning to take on public interest cases. The Clearinghouse is also planning a series of seiminars on making public interest practice pay—through a variety of means ranging from statutory attorney's fees to membership campaigns. Finally, our law students are keeping up on day-to-day developments with the Legal Services Corporation, both from the federal funding side and what's happening with local offices.

So that whatever role you want to play in the effort to deliver equal justice for all, the Public Interest Clearinghouse can connect and inform you.

The Clearinghouse even runs a placement service to help find public interest jobs for lawyers, paralegals, funraisers, and secretaries. The Service lists about thirty jobs each month in offices throughout the Bay Area.

No, public interest law is not dying—but those who want to practice it are doing it in different ways, and will have to increase their creativity in the challenging months ahead. The Public Interest Clearinghouse is helping to pave the way. ■

Faculty Notes

Rosezella Canty-Letsome

Rosezella Canty-Letsome is back to teaching Community Property, this semester, after having a baby girl last spring. Canty-Letsome has acquired tenure status at Golden Gate after the customary three year probationary period. She reports that she experienced considerable faculty and student support, as well as some opposition since coming to GGU in September 1978. Canty-Letsome has been teaching primarily in the Estates Area, although her major area of interest is in Mass Media Law. She was attracted to teaching at GGU because of GGU's uniqueness among law schools. she plans to continue her research for articles on Intestate Succession and on Affirmative Action.

Drucilla Stender Ramey has been serving all semester, while on pregnancy leave, as chair of the Dean Search Committee. She had a "wonderful" baby girl, Jessica Stella Ramey Stender. Ramey also gave a speech, this fall, at a large luncheon, on the subject of the Moral Majority and its impact on civil liberties. After serving three years as chair of the ACLU of Northern California, Ramey has stepped down, but will continue to serve on the executive committe and as chair of the Equality Committee.

Nancy Carol Carter served on a Western Association of Schools and Colleges accredition team in September.

Susan Bartlett Foote continues to be involved in areas of legal medicine. Her book review of "Taking Your Medicine: Drug Regulation In The United States" by Peter Termin, recently appeared in *Ecology Law Quarterly.* Giving Termin's book a mixed review, Foote says that although taking medicine is a risk, the "critical question is how society should distribute those risks. Our present system empowers the Government to make most of the choices relegating lesser roles to doctors and consumers." Foote finds that although Termin provides a good historical analysis of the problem, he does not provide satisfactory solutions or models to guide public policy choices. ■

Student Recruitment Up

Ed Tom reports that our recruitment season has been very successful in terms of the number of students seen and the general response from pre-law advisors and students. "I saw an average of 30 students at each school; at one school (UCLA), I saw over 140 students."

Student comments ranged from "I've heard a lot about Golden Gate — it's *the* rising star law school in the United States right now, isn't it?" to "My father's firm has been hiring G.G. students almost exclusively for the past few years now because the school has such a reputation for its litigation training programs." Much of the excitement GGU generate comes from the humanistic approach to legal education. This notion usually began with the admissions philosophy of considering human beings, not numbers, for admission. Even more interest was generated when Tom told people about our clinical programs, the diversity of the student body, and the general ambience of the school and attitude of the faculty.

"We have already received some verification of new student interest. Application requests are currently approximately 50% over what they were at this time last year. Of the early applications we have received, we are already noting an increase in the number of women and minority applicants. While it is still premature for speculation, I am again hopeful that some of the trends we saw last year, in terms of number and quality increasing, will continue this year," says Tom. ■

Judge Bernie *(Continued from Page 2)*

"Protocol, manners, and ethics don't necessarily *win* cases, but the good and successful lawyers seem to incorporate them all the time." says Segal.

"Judge Bernie" tolerates no breach of courtroom etiquette as the students role-play. A lawyer addressing the Bench is ignored or admonished unless she rises to her feet. Permission must be asked for all departures from the norm: "Your Honor, may I ask the witness to approach the blackboard?" . . . "May I have the Court's permission to tack Plaintiff's Exhibit #1 onto the blackboard?" . . . "to approach the witness?"

On the other hand, students are told NOT to thank the judge when he sustains their objections or overrules opposing counsel's objections; these procedures being 'as of right,' not favors.

The lawyer from the University of the Wilderness Law School, who, when the Judge overrules his objection, belligerently demands "Why?" would learn more and win more points for his case by asking, "Your Honor, may I ask the reasoning behind your overruling my objection so that I can proceed more efficiently?" (This question can be varied to be asked of opposing counsel as well!) The lesson: *Never* argue with a judge; you argue *to* a judge.

Judge Bernie shares with his students his storehouse of practical suggestions, anecdotes, and answers to the "Dirty Tricks" department.

Suggestions:

1. *Direct English is the best* English. "A jury is twelve people of average ignorance." To learn how "the people" speak, listen to the radio, watch the TV "soaps." Instead of asking, "What events led up to your release?" try, "How did you get away from the kidnappers?"
2. "Let the witnesses be the stars, not the lawyer." The jurors who think that the lawyer hardly did anything, and the witnesses won the case, are really paying a compliment to a skillfull, well-prepared lawyer!
3. BE PREPARED. Get to know your local art store's supplies. Come to court with a visual arts first-aid kit: felt-tip pens, overlay transparencies, foam-core boards, chalk, scotch tape, tape measure—just in case—and in addition to your own demonstrative evidence.
4. REMEMBER: Keep it short. The average juror's attention span is 3-5 minutes. Make something happen every five minutes' Change of pace, introduction of evidence, etc. and MAKE YOUR MAIN POINTS FIRST AND FAST!

The Dirty Tricks Department

"There is more than one way to skin the proverbial case."

During hs many years as a successful criminal law litigator, Professor Segal has seen his share of "dirty tricks." Classes are spiced by these anecdotes and their antidotes.

1 .The "Peeping-Tom" opposing counsel: Bring stacks of law journals to court just FRINGED with paper tabs sticking out of all cases. Remember to leave them on your table when you recess. "You'll have that peeker doing research *all* night!"
2. "Blackboard demonstrations have their pitfalls." While no one without permission of the Court may erase your blackboard diagram, opposing counsel *have* been known to lean heavily and ACCIDENTALLY against your chalked "X marks the spot," smudging it beyond further recognition by the jury.

Students have been amazed at the difference between knowing what a good cross-examination should be like, and having to do it themselves in front of a real-life audience.

"*This* is the essence of the workshop course," says Segal. ■

Alumni Notes

1970

Charles D. Haughton has been appointed city attorney for Beverly Hills, California.

1976

Bill Roewn is practicing domestic relations and civil litigation with the firm of Yanello and Flippen in Oakland, California.

1977

Henry M. Domzanske has joined the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Office for Western South Asia in Bangkok, Thailand, as an Associate Legal Officer.

1980

Robert G. Hoerger has been appointed United States Mineral Surveyor. He has a private consulting practice in Berkeley, California.

Susan Hawkes has been appointed President Reagan's Special Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs.

James A. Tiemstra has joined the office of Hoffman, Kelly, Stokes and Izmirian as an Associate. ■

Alumnus to Manage Legal Department

PAUL L. ARMSTRONG, 51, or Orinda has joined Brown and Caldwell, consulting engineers of Walnut Creek, California, as manager of the Legal Administration Department. In this new position, Armstrong will advise the company on contract formation and other legal matters, manage claims, and coordinate outside legal services. A registered engineer, Armstrong holds an M.S. in chemical engineering from California Institute of technology and has worked for industry as a chemical engineer for over twenty years. In 1980, he obtained his law degree from Golden Gate University and became a member of the California Bar in the spring of 1981. Before attending law school, Armstrong was manager of Project engineering at the Stauffer Chemical Corporation, Richmond, California. ■

Golden Gate Students Listed in *Who's Who*

Six Golden Gate students were admitted to the first edition of *Who's Who Among American Law Students.* They are: Sara Becker, Brenda Comer, Joseph Crawford, Juliet Gee, Andrea Karpas and Deborah Sandler.

Who's Who list some 2500 of the nation's most capable, motivated, talented, and promising law graduates of the year 1982. Those students who were selected have displayed a high level of motivation and ability as evidenced by academic awards, pertinent work experience, or special skills and talents. ■

Judicial Fellows Program Seeks Applicants

The Judicial Fellows Program seeks outstanding young talent from a variety of fields to become involved with various administrative operations of the federal judiciary.

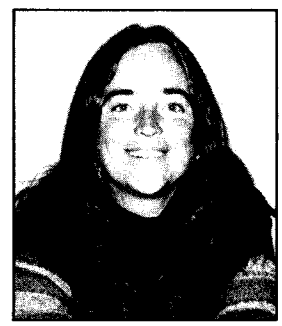
The courts today face complex, administrative problems. In order to help resolve these problems, highly creative individuals with effective multidisciplinary skills are needed.

For more background information, alumni are encouraged to write to Mark W. Cannon, Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice, Suite 4, Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, DC 20543. ■

Graduation Committee

ATTENTION Alumni and Friends! The Class of 1982 needs your help! The graduation committee is seeking contributions to make this year's ceremony a first class affair. All contributions will be acknowledged in the graduation program, along with our appreciation. Please make checks payable to the GGU Law School Graduation Fund. Donations in kind, such as food, wine and flowers are also welcome. Checks and responses regarding donations should be addressed to The Graduation Committee c/o Student Bar Association, 536 Mission St., San Francisco, California 94105. Thank you! ■

Public Interest Clearinghouse Seeks Membership Funding



Mary Viviano

Golden Gate University School of Law, University of California/Hastings College of the Law, University of San Francisco School of Law and the University of Santa Clara School of Law form the Public Interest Law Consortium. The Consortium encourages public interest practice through two projects: the Public Interest Law Program and the Public Interest Clearinghouse/-Resource Center.

The Public Interest Law Program gives students substantive training in emerging fields of public interest law as well as an overview of the various ways in which a legal expert can advance the interest of the poor, the disabled, consumers, the elderly, and others who lack easy access to the legal system. The Program combines rigorous classroom requirements with a diverse set of practical experiences and a specially designed seminar in public interest law. "The Program is an important asset in helping educate students in public interest law," says Acting Dean Neil Levy.

The Clearinghouse is a center for sharing information and resources concerning public interest research, fundraising and planning. It publishes a newsletter "Impact" which alerts members to current issues of concern. The Clearinghouse provides continuing education seminars and provides Public Interest Placement Services.

The Clearinghouse is currently having a membership drive to fund its many services. "Membership funding is desperately needed to keep the Clearinghouse and the Public Interest Program in operation," explained the Program's executive director, Mary Viviano.

Alumni Forum readers are encouraged to fill out the membership form below and join the Public Interest Clearinghouse.

YES! I want to join
the PUBLIC INTEREST CLEARINGHOUSE

Name/Organization _____

Address _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

☐ $25 (individual)
☐ $35 (group)
☐ $50 (includes a year's subscription to the Public Interest Placement Service, listing jobs throughout the Bay Area
☐ $100 SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP

Please make checks payable to the Public Interest Clearinghouse, 198 McAllister Street, San Francisco, California 94102. All contributions are tax-deductible. ■

Golden Gate University Becoming Accessible to All Disabled

by Juliet L. Gee

The *Rehabilitation of the Handicapped Act* provides that "no otherwise qualified handicapped individual . . . shall solely by reason of his handicap, be excluded from participation in, be denied of benefits of, or subject to discrimination under any program. . .".

For many years handicapped persons did not have physical access to many public facilities because of the structural design of the buildings. Many handicapped were also excluded from public education because the schools would not serve their physical, emotional and/or mental needs. Often, they were victims of outright discrimination until passage of the *Rehabilitation of the Handicapped Act*.

State and federal building standards provide a range of measurements which qualify a building as accessible to the handicapped. The range gives minimum and maximum measurements which if a building falls within those measurements the building is certified as accessible. However, while a building may fall within those ranges and be accessible to some handicapped persons, it may not be accessible to *all* handicapped. Associate Dean Pevna-Manhan has undertaken a project to make Golden Gate University accessible to *all* handicapped.

Golden Gate University was designed to be accessible according to state and federal standards when the new building was built and the old building remodeled. It was approved by the city and certified as accessible to disabled. However, all of this was done without any direct input from disabled persons. "It was always presumed that following State and Federal standards would make the building accessible to all handicapped people," says Pevna-Manhan.

The university is accessible to most disabled persons. Gol. Gate University is not, however, accessible to *all* disabled persons; there are some persons whose disabilities are not accommodated by the structure of the building. "When we got a disabled student in the law school, we discovered many incapatabilities of the handicapping condition with the standards under which the building was built," says Pevna-Manhan. "For example, the restroom doors have to be modified and there is also a need for additional parking spaces for the disabled."

Pevna-Manhan has asked for input from disabled persons. The Office of Civil Rights and the Center for Independent Living of Marin have helped in offering suggestions and advice. "Changes will not be rapid since many changes must be made through a yearly budget," notes Pevna-Manhan. Although many of the results of this effort to make GGU accessible to *all* handicapped will not be immediate, some changes have already taken place. The Law School's scholarship committee has already expanded its category for one scholarship group to "minority/disabled/disadvantaged."

Special procedures, such as providing a reader or scribe for a disabled student during final exams, have been set up by the law school. Associate Dean Pevna-Manhan has also asked the city to review its certification system used in certifyng a building as accessible to disabled. "Most of us have no sense of what it means to be disabled and to not be able to go freely wherever we wish," Pevna-Manhan noted. He urges the disabled to speak up and approach him with ideas and suggestions for change to make the building more accessible. ■

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Vol. 7, No. 1
The ALUMNI FORUM is published three times each year by Golden Gate University School of Law for graduates of the school and for all others interested in the school and its affairs.

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