

1987

Golden Gate University School of Law Bulletin - 1987-1988

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Golden Gate University

536 Mission Street
San Francisco
California 94105

Approved by
American Bar Association

Accredited by
Association of
American Law Schools and
Committee of Bar Examiners,
State Bar of California



School of Law 1987-88

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Golden Gate University Bulletin (USPS 221-200)

Volume XXVI August 1987 Number 2
Published by Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, California 94105, in July, August, December, April, May and June. Second class postage paid at San Francisco, California.

Postmaster: send address changes to Service Records Bureau, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Introduction

No profession is broader nor more demanding than the law. Lawyers are scholars, lawmakers, practitioners, administrators, negotiators, and arbiters. They are knowledgeable not only in the letter of the law and the art of practice, but also in the underlying political and social policies which have helped shape the law, and in the issues they may encounter in future practice.

Golden Gate University School of Law has premised its curriculum on this multifaceted view of lawyers since its founding in 1901. It offers a three-year, full-time program and two four-year, part-time programs leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree. A Master of Laws in Taxation degree (LL.M.) and combined degrees with the Schools of Accounting, Banking and Finance, Health Services Management, Public Administration, Taxation, Financial Planning, and Real Estate also are available.



Golden Gate University School of Law is fully accredited. It is approved by the American Bar Association and is accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State of California and by the Association of American Law Schools. The University is accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

Golden Gate University School of Law has evolved into a singular institution for legal education. Among the qualities that set it apart from other law schools are:

- An accessible faculty, comprised of members with backgrounds as legal practitioners and legal educators.
- A diverse and mature student body with an average age of 25 that consists of approximately fifty percent women and eleven percent minority students.
- An architecturally acclaimed building located in San Francisco's financial and commercial district that is close to state and federal courts, law firms, and governmental agencies.
- An emphasis on the public responsibility of lawyers to their communities and for the development of public policy and law.
- A skills training orientation that prepares students for a broad spectrum of opportunities, both within and outside the legal profession—opportunities open to people with analytical skills and a disciplined approach to problem solving.
- An atmosphere in which students and their individuality (age, sex, sexual preference/orientation, work experience, family status, and prior training) are treated with respect.

The Mission

Golden Gate University School of Law is uniquely situated in the heart of San Francisco's business district. All aspects of the School's educational programs and administration strongly reflect its history as an urban law school and its orientation to the work and concerns of the legal, governmental and corporate communities with which it maintains close ties.

□ Golden Gate University School of Law believes that effective preparation for the legal profession requires a blend of highly-developed intellectual and craft skills, and that the ultimate purpose of law school is the training of students for the practice of law.

□ In conformance with the School's philosophy of legal education, its curriculum is designed to provide students with rigorous training in traditional analytical skills, while at the same time emphasizing the development of competencies needed in the actual practice of law. To that end, the curriculum includes a wide range of simulation and clinical practice experiences as well as an extensive litigation program in both civil and criminal law.

□ The School makes a particular effort to serve the needs of qualified, practicing professionals in other fields. To meet

these needs it offers individual counseling, flexible schedules, and specially designed curricular concentrations.

□ In addition to their teaching responsibilities, the members of the School's faculty remain current in their curricular specializations both through research and writing directed to the practicing bar as well as through legal scholarship of an academic nature.

□ To achieve its goal of preparing thoroughly-educated and skilled legal practitioners, the School insists on rigorous academic standards, utilizes strict grading criteria, and requires its students to commit themselves to a demanding regimen of class attendance and preparation.

□ To be as responsive as possible to the needs and circumstances of its student constituencies, the School schedules both a full-time day program and a variety of part-time day and evening programs.

□ Reflecting its urban and west coast location, the School serves a diverse student body which includes men and women from a wide spectrum of cultural, ethnic and racial backgrounds.

□ From its administrative staff through its faculty and student body, the School is characterized by an open and mutually respectful atmosphere of collegiality, combined with a spirit of reverence for the law and its role in society.

The Program

Golden Gate University's urban San Francisco setting offers a number of advantages to students of the School of Law. Located in the heart of one of the world's most dynamic and cosmopolitan cities, the School has attracted to its faculty outstanding legal scholars and practitioners whose expertise covers every major area of the law.

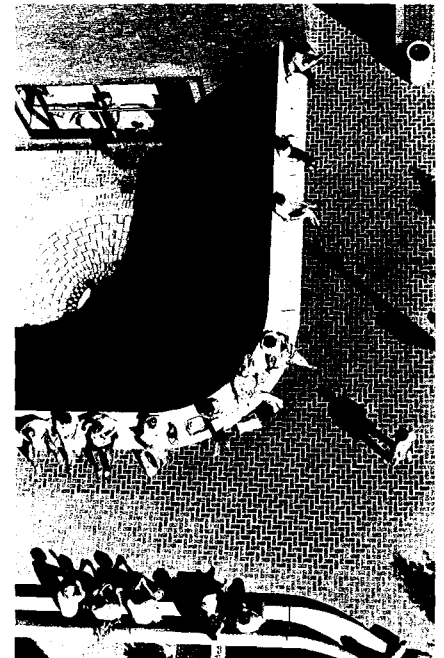
Opportunities for real-world legal experience abound in the immediate metropolitan center. The faculty and administration encourage law students to avail themselves of such opportunities to the fullest extent possible, and so to strengthen and enrich the learning experience. Golden Gate law students are thus uniquely well positioned to develop the broad-based legal background that is the mark of the effective practitioner.

Students who seek a more selective focus in one or more specialized areas of the law also benefit from the School's urban location. Faculty members are actively involved in many of the legal issues affecting business, government and private citizens in the San Francisco Bay Area. Ample opportunity exists for field experiences and other extra-curricular activities related to some of these specific areas of legal specialization. By taking advantage of these self-directed activities in combination with formal classroom work, students can become acquainted with such areas of the law as land

The School of Law began in 1901 as an exclusively evening program for working people — the first such program west of the Rockies to be accredited by the ABA. A full-time day program was inaugurated in 1966.

use, housing and urban affairs; tax, corporate law, and business planning; public interest and community service law; and immigration and refugee policy and practice. Faculty members are also available to work with individual students who wish to develop course clusters in other special areas of the law.

Rounding out the law school curriculum are programs designed to develop proficiency in a broad range of lawyering skills. Analytical ability and clarity of expression are stressed in writing, research, and appellate advocacy courses. Clinics, internships and judicial externships are available to provide practical experience. Special concentrations are offered for students who plan to devote their legal careers to litigation or public interest law.



Specialty Areas of the Law

The Law School curriculum contains "concentrations" of courses and seminars in various, broadly defined subject areas. These concentrations do not preclude students from devising their own programs from available offerings to satisfy their individual interests. Course groupings which elicit the most interest are described briefly below. Individual courses that are offered within each area of specialization are listed at the end of the section on "Course Descriptions."

Corporate Practice: The curriculum contains an array of courses and seminars (e.g., corporate law, taxation, commercial law, international business transactions) of value to law graduates whose work will involve advice to business clients. The Law School also provides a broad range of joint degree programs in conjunction with other departments of the University in such areas as public administration, accounting, taxation, banking and finance, real estate, financial planning, and health services management. Courses in the emerging area of law and technology, which involves the protection of intellectual property, are also offered. Faculty members have published extensively in the area of corporate law. One member recently published a book to help persons represent themselves in bankruptcy proceedings. Another, a tax and urban investment specialist, has developed many specialized tax courses offered at few other law schools.

The Law School conducts two 14-week semesters and a summer term of 10 weeks each year.

Dispute Resolution: Golden Gate offers the largest array of dispute resolution courses of any ABA-approved law schools in the country. These include clinical experiences, simulation programs and extra-curricular competitions designed to give students hands-on, practical training in the techniques of civil and criminal litigation. Also included in the curriculum are courses that familiarize students with other methods of dispute resolution such as counseling, negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. These offerings are described more fully in the following section on "Lawyering Skills."

Family Law: Legal issues relating to the family (e.g., marriage formation and dissolution, adoption, and child custody) have constituted the fastest changing, and perhaps the most perplexing area of the law in the last decade. In addition to several substantive courses, the Law School has an in-house family law litigation program taught by leading California jurists.

Intellectual Property: Few law schools offer as broad a variety of courses concerning legal rights associated with intellectual property. Through these courses, students can study how the law protects both commercial and industrial technology, as well as works of artistic creation (the literary, visual and performing arts). One faculty member is a national authority on the rights of visual artists.

Labor/Employment Law: Several courses in the curriculum deal with legal issues of concern to

employees of private and public organizations. The rights of unions and unionized employees are considered in Labor Law courses and affirmative action issues are addressed in the course on Employment and Sex Discrimination. Several faculty have worked with groups such as the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund and the Bank of America Clerical Workers Organizing Committee.

Property Development: Several members of the faculty have extensive experience and national reputations in the areas of real property, real estate financing, landlord-tenant law, environmental law and urban planning. Together they offer many related courses each year in these subject areas. One faculty member is editor of the *California Real Property Law Reporter*; another is the author of most rent control legislation in California.

Public Interest: Students interested in the legal problems of hitherto disadvantaged groups may enroll in a number of courses such as Juvenile Law, Health Care Law, and Individual Human Rights which are offered on a rotating basis each year. The School also participates in a Street Law Clinic and is a member of the Public Interest Law Consortium with two other Bay Area law schools. Many of the School's full-time faculty practiced in public interest law prior to joining Golden Gate and several are currently active in such work on a *pro bono* basis.

Golden Gate University is the third largest of California's independent, accredited colleges and universities.

According to the A.B.A., Golden Gate Law School has the most extensive Dispute Resolution program in the country.

Lawyering Skills

Golden Gate's curriculum is well-tailored for students who wish to pursue a litigation career, and to develop skills in alternative dispute resolution techniques such as counseling, negotiation, mediation and arbitration. The exposure begins with a comprehensive course in Legal Research, Legal Writing, and Appellate Advocacy during the first year. In the second and third years, students can mix offerings from two basic program areas: Litigation and Advocacy courses, and Clinical Programs.

Litigation and Advocacy

Programs: These simulation courses focus on the strategy and tactics of litigation and other lawyering skills. Courses enable students to analyze the principles that make for successful pre-trial activity, courtroom argument, examination of witnesses, and negotiation. Students can supplement the classroom exercises by undertaking the trial of a full civil or criminal case starting from the initial client interview, proceeding through the full development of the case, and culminating in a one-day jury trial.

In addition to basic litigation courses, there are skill development classes in Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiation; Mediation; Arbitration; Legal Drafting; Legislative Process; and advanced litigation courses such as Family Law Litigation, International Litigation, and Tax Litigation. Students may also participate in the ABA Client Counseling Competition, the National Student Trial Advocacy



Competition sponsored by the Association of Trial Lawyers of America, the Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition, the Roger J. Traynor California Moot Court Competition, and the National Mock Trial and National Moot Court Competitions.

Appellate advocacy—the preparation of appellate briefs and argument before appellate courts—also receives substantial attention in the Golden Gate curriculum. An advanced course in Appellate Advocacy offers training in the special techniques that characterize successful appellate court work.

Clinical Programs: Golden Gate offers a variety of clinical experiences for selected students in legal agencies, courts, and law offices as well as in-house programs.

Clinical Fieldwork: Through the Clinical Fieldwork Program students receive credit for supervised part-time work in legal agencies and law offices and

During a recent Summer Session, Golden Gate students clerked for 6 of the 7 California Supreme Court Justices.

gain legal experience in the specialty areas of particular interest to them. During the past two years students have worked in over one hundred different placements, including state and federal government agencies, legal services and poverty law offices, and offices specializing in commercial law, tax, civil rights, consumer and environmental protection, criminal, family, real estate and urban development, and general practice law.

Legal Externships: A limited number of semester-away placements are available that enable students to work full-time in a government agency or law office. Employers carefully plan each extern's semester to ensure systematic exposure to the widest possible range of lawyering skills.

Students have been placed in externships with federal agencies, including the United States Attorney's Office, the Federal Public Defender, and the National Labor Relations Board; offices of members of Congress; state agencies, including the California Attorney General's Office, the Department of Industrial Relations, and the Department of Fair Employment and Housing; legal services offices, including the National Center for Youth Law, the National Employment Law Center, and law reform, health law, and housing law impact projects of legal services programs; public interest law firms, including Equal Rights Advocates and Public Advocates; district attorney and public defender offices; and carefully selected private law firms.

Judicial Externships: Similar in structure to the Legal Externship Program, judicial externships enable qualified students to clerk for a judge, either part-time or full-time, during law school. Externs may choose court assignments from among the California Supreme Court, California Court of Appeal, United States District Courts, United States Court of Appeals, Alaska Supreme Court, Nevada Supreme Court, and California trial courts.

Constitutional Law Clinic: Established in 1976 as part of the Western Center for Constitutional Rights, this constitutional litigation clinic has developed a state-wide reputation for innovative and successful work on cases involving issues of civil rights and civil liberties. Students work in-house directly under the supervision of faculty involved in the litigation. They conduct investigations, prepare pleadings, briefs and other documents, prepare witnesses for trial, work with the faculty member in trying the case, and may work in conjunction with prestigious San Francisco law firms.

Recently students worked on the *Jamison v. Farabee* case which obtained for all California institutionalized mentally ill persons the right to adequate knowledge about anti-psychotic medication such as thiorazine. Several students who were nurses and physicians before entering law school served as expert witnesses in the *Jamison* case and other cases. One student prepared a brief, argued, and won a case against the Arizona Attorney General's Office, reinstating a prisoner's case

Golden Gate Law School has one of the most outstanding clinical programs in the country.



John P. Wilson, Dean

before a Federal trial court concerning poor medical treatment in jail.

The Clinic has been asked by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals to represent indigents in civil rights appeals which students may be permitted to argue. The emphasis of the Clinic in recent years has been on the rights of the institutionalized, particularly prisoners and the mentally ill.

Labor Law Clinic: Students who desire practical experience in labor law may participate in a clinic that places them in private labor law firms, federal and state agencies, or community groups that are working on such labor issues as occupational safety and health. Clinic work entails ten hours a week supplemented by a class that focuses on such topics as private labor law practice, collective bargaining, and union organizing.

Special Programs

Immigrant Legal Resource Center

The Immigrant Legal Resource Center, based at Golden Gate University School of Law and Stanford University School of Law, is the successor to the Center on Immigration and Refugee Policy and Practice which operated at Golden Gate Law School for several years. The Center provides backup services to legal service programs, community agencies, and pro bono attorneys in the immigration and asylum field. Under the direction of an attorney, law students at Golden Gate engage in legal research and writing on various immigration issues, assist in the drafting of substantive manuals, assist in the provision of training programs, such as mock hearings, for pro bono and agency attorneys, and may provide actual representation in test cases. Students also have the opportunity to work as law clerks for firms and agencies specializing in immigration law.

Public Interest Law Program:

Working in cooperation with two other San Francisco area law schools, the Law School offers a Public Interest Law Program which includes courses, clinic experiences, and a community involvement component to prepare students for practice in the area of public interest law. Students who complete the requirements are designated Public Interest Law Scholars upon graduation.

A student in the Public Interest Law Program must take 15 units of approved elective courses, including a three-unit Public

Interest Seminar. Each student must complete 75 hours of work with the Public Interest Clearinghouse, assigned to research specific public interest topics and to report on them in the Clearinghouse newsletter. Each also must complete a minimum 150 hour Public Interest Practicum, which provides an intensive experience in various types of public interest practice not generally accessible through traditional clinical programs.

Combined Degree Programs: The Law School offers seven combined degrees in conjunction with graduate programs at Golden Gate University:

- JD/MBA (Accounting)
- JD/MBA (Banking and Finance)
- JD/MBA (Health Services Management)
- JD/MBA (Financial Planning)
- JD/MBA (Real Estate—Metropolitan Development)
- JD/MS (Taxation)
- JD/MPA (Public Administration)



Professor Janice Kosel,
author of *Bankruptcy: Do It Yourself*

In fall 1987, women comprised one-third of all law students nationwide; at Golden Gate they made up approximately one-half of the student body.

The School of Law and the Graduate School of Business work with law students to individually customize additional combined degrees structured around students' areas of interest and background experiences.

These programs allow students to reduce the number of units necessary to earn both a J.D. and a graduate degree in a specialty area. They are particularly beneficial to students who have undergraduate degrees and/or previous work experience in a given graduate area and who wish to pursue a career that combines that experience with a law degree.

To be eligible, applicants must be admitted to both the School of Law and the graduate school which is offering the combined degree. Application to the appropriate graduate school should be made after the first year of law school.



The Law Library collection has increased by over 200% since 1975. It has available the following computer search databases: LEXIS, WESTLAW DIALOG, and PHINet.

Lawyer-librarians offer 75 hours of reference service weekly to aid students in learning to do effective and efficient legal research.

Computer legal research training is offered in small group, hands-on sessions by the Law Library.

The Law Library

A comprehensive program to acquire effective legal research skills is critical to the education of a lawyer. At Golden Gate, students familiarize themselves with the literature of the law in an attractive and modern library facility that has the largest legal collection in the San Francisco financial district and which serves the needs of students and lawyers from the entire Bay Area. The Law Library emphasizes service to users and the continued development of a collection which meets the research needs of students and faculty.

Librarians who are also lawyers provide individual reference assistance to students. The latest innovations in computerized legal research are available and training in the use of the computer is offered.

The Law Library collection of over 198,000 volumes includes books, periodicals, microforms and audio cassettes covering the field of Anglo-American law. Special emphasis is placed on collections in taxation, individual rights, land use, and property law.



The Library is both a federal and California state document depository. It is also a member of the Research Libraries Information Network, a national consortium for the exchange of bibliographic information by computers.

Law Library Staff

Jessie C. Bastone, M.L.S.
Acquisitions/Serials Assistant

William E. Benemann, M.L.S.
Technical Services Librarian

Brent Bernau, J.D., M.L.I.S.
Public Services Librarian

John S. Danaher
Library Services Manager

Les Hanson, B.A.
Circulation Assistant

Arturo A. Flores, J.D., M.L.S.
Director of Law Library Services

Dana E. James, B.A.
Reserve Assistant

Daniel McLean
Technical Services Assistant

Steve Walter, M.A.
Cataloging Assistant



Student uses LEXIS— the computer alternative to traditional legal research

The Law School offers a part-time day division and a Mid-Year Admission Program.

Degree Requirements

The Law School offers both full-time and part-time programs leading to the Doctor of Jurisprudence (J.D.) degree. The full-time program involves three years of study; the part-time day and evening programs consist of a four-year curriculum. The requirements for the J.D. degree are:

Six semesters in residence as a student in the full-time division carrying not less than 10 units each semester; or eight semesters in residence as a part-time student carrying not less than 8 units each semester; completion of 86 units of study in accordance with the prescribed curriculum.

Full-time Division

Full-time students must complete the following courses during their first year:

Fall Semester (15 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Property (3)
Torts (3)
Writing and Research (3)

Spring Semester (15 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Criminal Law (3)
Property (3)
Torts (2)
Writing and Research (1)

In subsequent semesters, full-time students may follow programs of their own choosing, provided they complete the following additional courses required for graduation:

Commercial Transactions I (3), Constitutional Law (6), Corporations (4), Criminal Procedure I (3), Evidence (4), Legal Drafting (2), Professional Responsibility (2), Remedies (3), Wills and Trusts (4).

Part-time Division

Day and Evening Programs

The School of Law offers a part-time evening program and a part-time day program. Both programs require four years to complete.

Initiation of the part-time day program is in keeping with Golden Gate's long tradition of providing legal education opportunities to all segments of society. This program is identical in content to the part-time evening program, which was the first of its kind to be recognized by the American Bar Association over 80 years ago. The part-time day program is designed to provide the opportunity to attend law school to potential law students who might not otherwise be able to commit themselves to full-time study or to attending night school.

Part-time day students can expect to be in class three days a week for part of each day. Part-time evening students attend classes four nights per week from 6:50 to 9:30 p.m. during the fall semester and usually attend class three nights per week in the spring semester.

All part-time students must complete the following courses during their first year:

Fall Semester (11 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)

Torts (2)
Writing and Research (3)

Spring Semester (10 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Torts (3)
Writing and Research (1)

In their second year, part-time students must complete Property (6), Criminal Law (3), and Criminal Procedure I (3). Prior to graduation they must also complete all courses required of full-time students as listed above.

Part-time day and evening students have the option to transfer to the full-time day division after completion of all first year courses.

Summer Session

A 7½ to 10-week session, open to Golden Gate law students and to students from other ABA-approved law schools, is offered each summer. Most classes meet in the evening and are scheduled on Monday through Thursday nights.

Mid-Year Admission

Golden Gate University School of Law offers a mid-year admission program to candidates who wish to begin law school on a part-time basis in January. Applications for the program may be submitted between September 1 and November 2, 1987. Applicants who plan to enroll in the mid-year program in January, 1988, must take the Law School Admission Test by October, 1987, at the latest.

Mid-year admission students will comprise a separate section during the first semester. Part-

time day students will enroll in the following curriculum: Criminal Law, Constitutional Law II, Professional Responsibility, and Writing and Research, for a total of eleven units.

Evening students will enroll in Criminal Law, Constitutional Law II, and Writing and Research, for a total of nine units.

When the fall 1988 semester begins, mid-year students may join any of the three regularly offered full- or part-time divisions, and will enroll in the standard first-year courses for that division, as listed below. Students who join the full-time day division after their first semester will graduate three years from the semester they begin school. Students who remain in the part-time day or part-time evening division will graduate four years from the semester they begin school.

The mid-year admission program provides students with a head-start in law school, and with an opportunity to work in a small group with individualized instruction.



Part-time Day Program

Spring Semester 1988 (11 units)

(All Mid-Year Admission Students)
Constitutional Law II (3)
Criminal Law (3)
Professional Responsibility (2)
Writing and Research (3)

Part-time Evening Program

Spring Semester 1988 (9 units)

(All Mid-Year Admission Students)
Constitutional Law II (3)
Criminal Law (3)
Writing and Research (3)

Fall Semester 1988

*OPTION I: Full-Time Division
(15 units)*

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Property (3)
Torts (3)
Criminal Procedure (3)

*OPTION II: Part-Time Division
(Day or Evening/11 units)*

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Torts (2)
Criminal Procedure (3)

Spring Semester 1989

*OPTION I: Full-Time Division
(15 units)*

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Property (3)
Torts (2)
Writing and Research (1)
Elective (3)

*OPTION II: Part-Time Division
(Day or Evening/10 units)*

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Torts (3)
Writing and Research (1)

J. D. Program Calendar for 1987-88

Fall Semester, 1987*

First Year Registration	August 18
First Year Orientation	August 19-21
General Registration	August 17, 19-21
Late Registration	August 24-28
Last Day to Register	August 28
Late Registration Fee	August 24
Instruction Begins	August 24
Last Day to Add Classes	September 4
Labor Day Holiday	September 7
Mid-Semester Recess	October 12-13
Thanksgiving Holiday	November 26-27
Instruction Ends	December 4
Study Period	December 5-8
Examination Period	December 9-22
Mid-Year Recess	December 23-January 8

Spring Semester, 1988*

First Year Registration	January 8
General Registration	January 4-7
Mid-Year Orientation	January 11
Late Registration	January 11-15
Last Day to Register	January 15
Late Registration Fee	January 11
Instruction Begins	January 11
Last Day to Add Classes	January 22
Academic Holiday (M.L. King, Jr.)	January 18
Washington's Birthday Holiday	February 15
Mid-Semester Recess	February 16-19
Instruction Ends	April 25
Study Period	April 26-29
Examination Period	April 30-May 14
Commencement	May 28

Summer Session 1988*

Priority Registration	June 3
General Registration	June 6-10
Late Registration	June 13-17
Last Day to Register	June 17
Late Registration Fee	June 13
Instruction Begins	June 6
Last Day to Add Classes	June 17
Independence Day Holiday	July 4
Instruction Ends	July 29
Examination Period	August 1-5

The School of Law and the Law Library will be closed on the holidays listed below. Law Library hours and hours that the building will be open during the holiday period will be posted.

Labor Day, September 7, 1987

Thanksgiving, November 26-27, 1987

Christmas, December 25, 1987

New Year's Day, January 1, 1988

Washington's Birthday, February 15, 1988

Memorial Day, May 30, 1988

Independence Day, July 4, 1988

*These dates do not apply to the Master of Laws (LL.M.) program.

Course Descriptions

Each year the School of Law offers approximately 90 required and elective courses. While specific courses and course content change from year to year, the following list of courses is representative of the School's curriculum.

The numeral following each course title indicates its unit value. An asterisk following the parentheses signifies a year-long course. Required courses must be taken by all students and cover most of the subject matter tested on the California bar exam; elective courses offer an opportunity to gain exposure to a broad range of legal issues and areas of specialization.

Not every course, seminar, or clinic is offered each semester or each year, and some courses are offered alternately in the Day and Evening Divisions. In addition, the Law School reserves the right to restructure, eliminate, or add to any of the courses listed below when a determination is made that there is insufficient interest in the course, or the content has become outdated, or there is need for a new course in a particular area.

Required Courses

Civil Procedure (6)*

Survey of personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction of both state and federal courts, venue, judgments, enforcement of judgments, elements of pleading, functions of court and jury, verdicts, post-judgment motions, joinder of parties and causes of action, discovery, and appeal. Major focus is on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

Commercial Transactions I (3)

An in-depth analysis of Articles 2 and 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code with major emphasis placed on learning methods of statutory construction. The areas of study are sales and secured transactions. Prerequisite: Property.

Constitutional Law I and II (3-3)

A sequential two-semester course. Constitutional Law I is a prerequisite to Constitutional Law II.

The material covered in each semester may vary, but the year-long course will always include: Examination of the American constitutional system with an emphasis on judicial review, powers and responsibilities of the three branches of the federal government, distribution of power between federal and state governments, and safeguards to individual freedom.

Contracts (6)*

Basic contract law, including contract formation and legal devices designed to police the bargaining process. Also covers problems of performance, excuses from performance, breach of contract, remedies, third party beneficiary contracts, and assignments and delegation of contract rights and duties.

Corporations (4)

Introduction to the formation, financing, structure, control and management of the corporation; the distinction between closely held and publicly held corporations; the effect of provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Criminal Law (3)

A course focusing on the study of substantive criminal law, including the rules of conduct it establishes, their philosophical rationale, and the history of their development.

Criminal Procedure I (3)

Survey of the basic constitutional issues underlying the criminal justice system. Primary focus is on the 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendments and the role they play in regulating police practices (search and seizure, confessions, line-ups, rights to counsel, etc.).

Evidence (4)

Survey of the principles of law and rules governing the admissibility of proof at civil or criminal trials, including direct and cross-examination of witnesses, impeachment of credibility, expert testimony, hearsay, privileged communication, and documentary proof. Prerequisite: Criminal Law.

Legal Drafting (2)

Advanced legal writing workshop with an assignment due each week. Attention to such matters as ethics, strategy, structure, style and plain English. Focus on the attorney's tasks as planner, policy-maker, and preventer of trouble.

Professional Responsibility (2)

Examination of the responsibility of the attorney to the client, to the profession, and to society, as well as the structure and operation of the U.S. legal profession.

Property (6)*

Public and private issues concerning land, including how interests in it can be acquired, fragmented, transferred, and protected. Analysis of interactions between landlords and tenants, neighbors, owners and trespassers, co-owners, buyers and sellers, and others. Also covers the frequent conflicts, most evident in the land use field, which arise between private property rights and the public interest.

Remedies (3)

Survey of the legal and equitable remedies available to litigants based on their substantive rights. Emphasizes type and extent of damages awarded in different legal settings. Covers specific performance, injunctive relief, and the restitutionary remedies. Prerequisite: Completion of all first year courses.

Torts (5)*

Exploration of the legal process involved when an injured person seeks compensation for harm

caused by another, including intentional harms, negligence, and torts of strict liability. Emphasizes the legal principles employed to resolve such civil controversies and scrutinizes current rules in terms of their ethical, economic, and political implications.

Wills and Trusts (4)

A study of non-tax estate planning devices. The course explores intestate succession, restrictions on the power to dispose of property, the execution and revocation of wills, the nature, creation and termination of trusts, future interests, and perpetuities problems. Prerequisite: Property.

Writing and Research (4)*

1st semester: Develops skills and techniques in primary and secondary authorities, focusing on legal analysis of case law and statutory law. Includes expository and persuasive writing. 2nd semester: Students write an appellate brief and present oral arguments in a Moot Court program.



The Law Library

Elective Courses

Accounting for Lawyers (2)

Introduction to the vocabulary and basic concepts of accountancy providing the foundation for judgment in handling accounting/legal policy problems. (Not open to students who have taken an accounting course.)

Administrative Law (3)

The organization, authority, and procedures of administrative agencies in rule-making and adjudication; judicial review of administrative rulings and decisions.

Admiralty (2)

The basic rules and principles of modern maritime law including admiralty jurisdiction and procedure, maritime torts to person and property, maritime liens, contracts and financing, vessel limitation of liability, and general average.

Advanced Torts: Libel and Privacy (2)

This course will study the controversial field of tort, media, and constitutional law, including sociological, historical, and theoretical background on the conflict in free speech and reputation. Students will use cases and materials for intensive study and discussion of legal analysis applied to fundamental tort and first amendment doctrines. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Agricultural Labor Relations

See Labor Law II

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2)

The purpose of this course is to give students an understanding of some of the varied dispute resolution processes that have come to be described under the umbrella term "alternate dispute resolution." Primary emphasis will be given to arbitration and mediation techniques in the context of those fields most familiar to practicing lawyers. Comparisons will be made to standard civil litigation methods as a way to evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of each process, much as a lawyer would want to do in advising a client. As time permits, consideration will also be given to the general question of the role of the law in shaping and promoting these dispute resolution techniques. A written final examination will be required in this course.

Anti-Trust

See Trade Regulation I

Appellate Advocacy (3)

Students work with transcripts and actual pending cases to develop the written and oral skills required to advocate an appellate case. Involves

substantial written work and both individual and group critiques of that work. (Not open to students concurrently taking Mock Trial or Civil or Criminal Trial Practice.)

Arbitration

See Alternative Dispute Resolution

California Family Law (3)

The use of hypothetical materials and legal source materials to involve students in seminar-like discussions of California family law from the perspective of lawyers representing litigants in dissolution proceedings. An examination of child and spousal support, the characteristics, evaluation, and distribution of various community property assets and the inter-relationship of these issues in any dissolution proceedings.

Chinese Law (2)

An analysis of Classical Chinese legal thought and the development of early codes; Marxist-Leninist and Maoist theories of law; and the influence of political trends and events on Chinese law. The course will also include an examination of the structure of the current legal system, the criminal process, family law, law and economy, and a comparative analysis of other socialist societies and developing nations.

Civil Litigation (3)

See Litigation Program

Civil Trial Practice (3)

See Litigation Program

Clinical Legal Studies

Includes judicial and legal externships, clinical fieldwork, Constitutional Law Clinic, Labor Law Clinic, Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic, and the Immigrant Legal Resource Center. Students may earn up to 6 units in clinical fieldwork and up to 13 units for an externship, but not to exceed a combined total of 13 units during their law school careers. Policies and procedures for qualifying and registering for clinics and externships are available from the Registrar. All judicial externships, as well as any externship in Alaska, are handled by the Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. For all other externships and clinic placements, students should consult the Director of Clinical Programs.

Constitutional Law Clinic (Western Center for Constitutional Rights) (3 per semester): An in-house clinic in which students work directly on trials and appeals of a civil rights/civil liberties nature in both civil and criminal areas.

Clinical Fieldwork (1-3 per semester): Fieldwork placement program in which law students, who have completed the equivalent of one year's full-

time legal studies, are eligible to work under an attorney's supervision in various legal agencies and private law offices. Students may obtain credit for work-study as well as volunteer positions, provided that other clinic requirements are met. Credit is granted on the basis of one unit per 70 hours of employment per semester.

Externships (up to 13 per semester; 7 or 8 per summer session): A limited number of judicial or legal externships are available including clerkships in municipal, superior, and state appellate courts. Three or more externships at the U.S. Attorney's Office are available to students who have completed three semesters or more of law school. A current list of positions is available in the Clinic Office. Externships require students to work 40 hours per week directly for a judge or in a carefully selected and supervised law office or public agency. Part-time externships are available only in certain judicial placements. Arrangements are made on an individual basis through the Dean's Office. Students enrolled in externships may not take additional courses except with the approval of their externship employers and the Director of Clinical Programs. Students on academic probation are not eligible for externships.

Immigrant Legal Resource Center: Students may receive units for clinical work in conjunction with the Immigrant Legal Resource Center, located at Golden Gate University and Stanford University. Two types of work opportunities are available. Students may receive 2-4 units by working in-house at the Center doing legal research in immigration law. The Center also assists students in obtaining placement with agencies and firms that specialize in immigration law. Under this option, students may receive 10-13 units for Legal Externship or 1-3 units for a Clinical Fieldwork placement. Prerequisite: Immigration Law.

Labor Law Clinic (2 per semester): A clinic in which students are placed with private labor law firms, federal and state agencies, and community groups working on labor issues such as occupational safety and health. Students work for ten hours per week at these placements and attend a classroom component which concentrates on student presentations on their work in the field. Completion of some written work for the placement is necessary to receive credit for the course. Prerequisite: Labor Law.

Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic (3): Students will be placed by the instructor in law clerk positions with various lawyers and judges who specialize in landlord-tenant law. Students will also attend a weekly session with the instructor for lectures on landlord-tenant law and discussions of cases being handled by the students.

Close Corporations (3)

Survey of the problems unique to the incorporation of businesses involving a small number of shareholders, close corporation statutes, tax

considerations, restrictions on transfers of shares, shareholder agreements, incorporated partnerships, etc. Second half of the semester is devoted to problem-solving sessions. Prerequisite: Corporations.

Commercial Transactions II (2)

An examination of the law of payment including the principles of commercial paper and the system of bank deposits and collections (Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code). Prerequisite: Commercial Transactions I.

Community Property (2)

The law of California marital property, including separate property. Includes general principles of classifying marital property, management and control of community property, division of the community property on dissolution or death, and the property right of putative or meretricious spouses. (The State Bar of California tests on Community Property.)

Community Property and Tax Aspects of Marital Dissolution (3)

The law of California marital property, including separate property. Includes general principles of classifying marital property, management and control of community property, division of the community property on dissolution or death, and the property right of putative or meretricious spouses. Includes the tax consequences of the division of marital property and award of spousal and child support.

Comparative Law (2)

A seminar introducing students to legal systems other than our own. The purpose is to enable students to recognize and analyze legal problems that might confront a U.S.-trained lawyer in dealing with matters involving application of foreign law. The focus will be on the fundamental historical, institutional and procedural differences between the common law and civil law systems, with emphasis on the code systems of continental Europe and their use as models elsewhere including the developing countries.

Computers and the Law (2)

Overview of technical and legal issues confronting the computer industry. Covers drafting agreements, applicable remedies and warranties, liabilities for computer errors, taxation, anti-trust, communications and contracting with the federal government, protection of proprietary interests in hardware and software, computer crime, utilization of computers in legal proceedings, computers and privacy, and computers and banking.

Conflict of Laws (3)

Study of the problems which arise when a law suit is filed in one state concerning people or events in other states or nations. Issues include whether the court has jurisdiction, whether the law of one state or another or federal law applies, and whether the resulting decision will be recognized in other states. The problem method is frequently employed in class.

Constitutional Law Clinic

See Clinical Legal Studies

Construction Law (2)

Study of the legal aspects of architecture, engineering, and construction processes with a focus on legal problems arising out of construction agreements and remedies for contract breach; mechanics' liens; and architect, engineer, contractor, and subcontractor liabilities.

Consumer Protection (2)

Overview of federal consumer protection with particular emphasis on the Federal Trade Commission and a study of consumer rights and remedies.

Copyright Law (2)

Analysis of the new Copyright Act and comparative analysis of both the old and the new acts. Further analysis given to the existing problems of the two acts, including interpretation of the new law with respect to those portions of the old law that are still in effect.

Corporate Income Taxation (3)

See Taxation

Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiating (1)

See Litigation Program

Creditors' Remedies (3)

An examination of the rights and remedies of debtors and creditors, with heavy emphasis on the Bankruptcy Code. Course content includes non-bankruptcy remedies of creditors, procedural rights of debtors, and consideration of Chapters 7 and 13 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Criminal Litigation (3)

See Litigation Program

Criminal Procedure II (3)

Survey of those procedural issues not covered in Criminal Laws and Procedure I. Topics covered include discovery, informant disclosure, venue and interstate rendition, speedy trials and continuances, jury voir dire and challenges, composition of petit and grand juries, publicity, joinder and severance, trial advocacy and ethics, wit-

nesses, the accused as a witness, jury instructions and deliberations, verdicts, sentencing, habeas corpus and coram nobis, and parole and probation revocation. Prerequisites: Criminal Procedure I and Evidence (may be taken concurrently).

Criminal Procedure III (3)

Focuses on issues which by and large arise during post-trial and are not usually considered within the Prisoners' Rights course. The California Sentencing Act is covered in depth as well as problems related to parole and probation limitations, death penalty, punishment theory, and double jeopardy (as it applies to sentencing).

Criminal Trial Practice (3)

See Litigation Program

Education Law (2)

Overview of education law and the process of representing a local administrative agency. Discussion topics focus on the ongoing legal matters affecting the school districts.

Employee Retirement Law (2)

Detailed study of funded employee retirement plans, including pension and profit-sharing plans, with emphasis on fixed contribution and collectively-bargained plans. Examines the basic concepts of plans and trusts including: participation and vesting requirements, benefit and contribution formula, fiduciary responsibility and reporting and disclosure requirements. Reviews tax status of such plans and the impact of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

Employment & Sex Discrimination Law (3)

A study of the major constitutional and statutory bases for legal challenges to employment discrimination and to sex discrimination, with emphasis on sexual discrimination in employment and examination of other factors affecting women's economic status in society.

Entertainment Law (2)

Overview of various contractual relationships encountered by recording and performing artists, e.g., artist-recording company agreements, composer-publisher agreements, and California's Artists' Managers Act. Covers negotiating strategies and techniques, music publishing and licensing arrangements, merchandising rights, and domestic and foreign royalty protection. Prerequisite: Copyright Law (may be taken concurrently).

Environmental Law (2)

Exploration of the legal and policy issues involved in environmental regulation. Includes air, water, solid waste, hazardous waste, and radiation pollu-

tion. Emphasis on recurring issues in environmental practice and on federal statutes implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Estate Planning (4)

A study of the federal estate, gift, and income tax as it relates to both inter vivos and testamentary transfers within the family unit. Emphasis is placed on planning principles designed to achieve maximum conservation of the estate through minimization of gift, estate, and income tax liability. Includes a study of gifts, both in trust and outright, powers of appointment, concurrent ownership, life insurance, annuities and the marital deduction. Prerequisites: Taxation 1A or 1B; Wills and Trusts is recommended.

Externships

See Clinical Legal Studies

Family Law (3)

Analysis of public and private regulation of the formation, maintenance and dissolution of the de facto and de jure family unit, including the respective custody, support, and property rights and obligations between mates and between parents and children. Prerequisite: California Family Law.

Family Law Litigation (3)

An advanced course which will enable the student to represent clients on all issues regularly arising in domestic relations litigation immediately upon being admitted to practice. It is recommended that the course on Community Property have been completed. Prerequisite: Family Law.

Federal Jurisdiction (3)

Study of jurisdiction of the federal courts, including habeas corpus, three-judge courts, suits brought by and against the federal government, governmental immunity, and proposals for change in the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Health Care Law (2)

An overview of the legal aspects of the provision of health care, including consideration of medical malpractice and informed consent, with particular emphasis on recent developments in bioethics.

Immigrant Legal Resource Center

See Clinical Legal Studies

Immigration Law (3)

Introduction to immigration and naturalization law and procedure. Traces major immigration policy and covers immigration and naturalization statutes, regulations, and major administrative and court decisions. Constitutional rights as affected by alienage is also covered.

Indian Law (2)

Study of statutes and case law affecting American Indians and other Native Americans. Primary emphasis is placed on the unique legal status of American Indians and how that status is inter-related to cultural and political autonomy.

Individual Human Rights (2)

Examination of historical, social, and psychological views based on sexual orientation; discrimination in employment, housing, public accommodations, immigration and naturalization, and the armed forces; criminal defense and family law in relation to homosexuals; sexual freedom and the Constitution.

Insurance Law (2)

Historical overview of insurance contracts including the development of the American governmental regulatory climate; negotiating, making, administering, and interpreting insurance contracts; examples of common and/or statutory policy provisions; and recent California judicial interpretations of contract provisions.

International Business Transactions (3)

Introduction to the law practice of international trade and investment. Analysis and study of basic international trade principles, the law of international contract and dispute resolution, international trade law, international finance, international regulation of business, multinational corporations, the law of economic development, and international transfer of technology. Legal resources and research techniques are explored through contemporary readings and studies of business activities, transactions, and regulation on global, regional, and national levels.

International Law (3)

Examination of the sources and operation of international law, with emphasis on current international legal problems. Legal settings of the nation-state system, international organizations and tribunals, the use of force, foreign affairs powers of the U.S. government, law of the sea, regulation of international economic activity (including problems of foreign investment and expropriation), and individual rights under international law.

International Litigation (2)

Litigation involving foreign governments and businesses. Examination of special problems in civil procedure, evidence, conflicts of law and trial strategy which do not arise in litigation involving domestic parties. International agreements to aid multi-national litigation are also studied.

International Tax Planning (3)

See Taxation

Jurisprudence (2)

The philosophy of laws, or the science which treats the principles of positive law and legal relations.

Juvenile Law (2)

Study of the lawyer's role in the juvenile justice system; serving the best interest of the child and society; constitutional statutory and moral jurisdiction over juveniles; detention; temporary and permanent removal of the juvenile from parental custody and control; non-parental placements; incarceration.

Labor Law I (3)

Study of the law relating to union organization, collective bargaining, administration of the collective bargaining agreement, and union obligations to individual union members.

Labor Law II (2)

Selected problems involving employees excluded from coverage under the NLRA, with a special emphasis on study of the developing law of public sector labor relations. Prerequisite: Labor Law I.

Labor Law Clinic

See Clinical Legal Studies

Land Use Regulation (2)

A review of the devices available to a community for regulating the development of land, including zoning, subdivision regulation, historic preservation, growth management, open space, urban renewal, and related techniques. Correlatively the rights of owners, neighbors, environmentalists and reformers to resist regulation on grounds such as just compensation, free speech and housing welfare interests, among others, are examined.

Landlord-Tenant Law (2)

Housing problems of residential tenants, eviction procedures, the implied warranty of habitability, retaliatory eviction, public housing, and government-subsidized housing. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Landlord-Tenant Clinic

See Clinical Legal Studies

Law and Economics (2)

Introduction to techniques of economic analysis and uses of economic analysis to solve legal problems.

Law and the Visual Arts (2)

Seminar on the legal problems confronted by artists, art collectors, dealers and galleries, and museums. Considers customs and international problems, political and sexual censorship, property rights including copyright, the relationship between the artists and the dealer, taxes and tax planning, and questions involving authenticity, insurance, and government assistance to the arts.

Law of the Elderly (2)

Seminar analyzing age discrimination; income maintenance and benefit entitlement (Social Security, SSI, Veterans' benefits, pension rights, tax considerations); health needs (including Medicare, Medi-Cal, nursing homes); structuring of home living arrangements; conservatorships, guardianships, and involuntary commitment proceedings; the right to die; basic estate planning.

Law of the Sea (2)

Seminar on legal problems encountered in government and private practice regarding the rights of coastal states over territorial waters and strategic straits, establishment of exclusive national economic zones and fisheries, activities on the high seas, efforts to control marine pollution, and exploitation of the mineral resources of the international seabed. Particular attention given to United Nations efforts toward a comprehensive treaty for international regulation of oceans use. Prior or concurrent class in International Law helpful but not a requisite.

Law Office Management (2)

A study of the development and implementation of plans and strategies for achieving overall law practice objectives. Emphasis on management for coordination of the marketing, personnel, administrative, accounting and finance, and legal service delivery functions of the law practice. General principles of planning, as well as specific strategies appropriate to solo practitioners, small and large law firms, corporate law departments and government law offices, and ethical and malpractice risks and issues will be explored. Includes discussion of techniques of management and technology to meet the changing needs of society for legal services and the peculiar problems of personal service businesses.

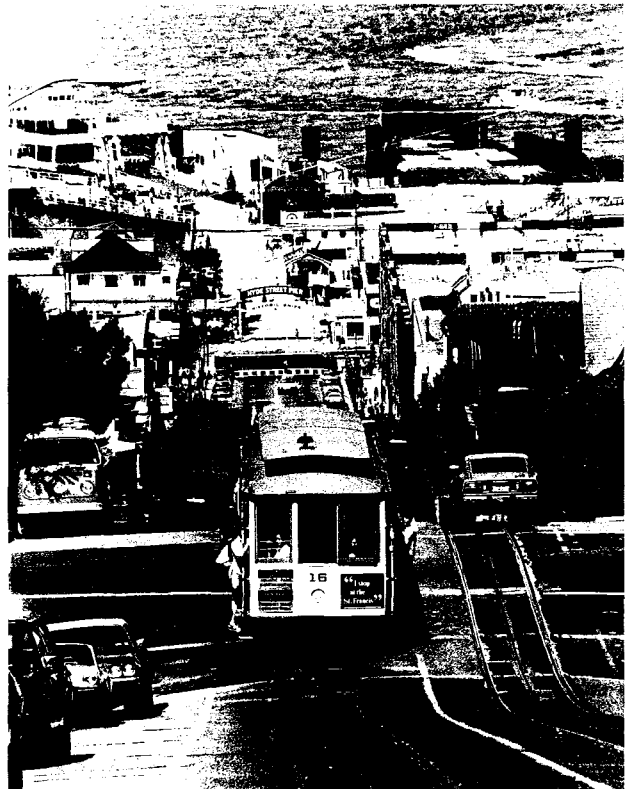
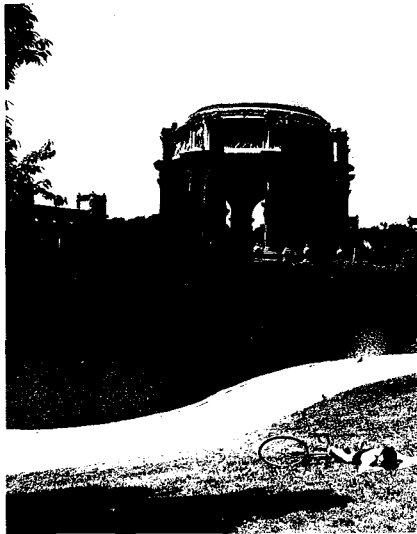
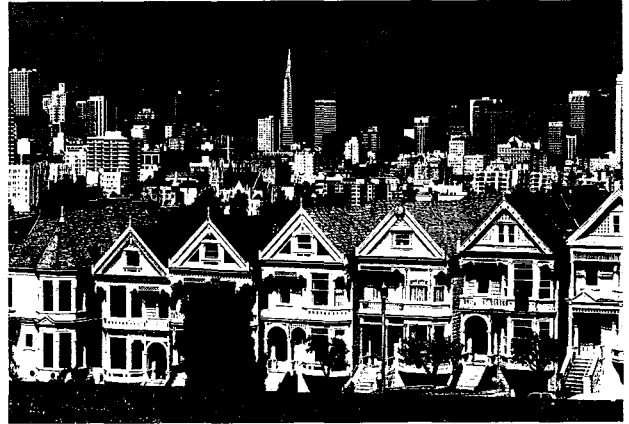
Law Review (1-3)

Program available to a limited number of students selected by the Board of Editors, enabling them to participate in an intensive study of a particular legal problem to be published as an article in the *Golden Gate University Law Review*.

Legal History (2)

An introductory survey of legal development.

San Francisco Scenes



Major emphasis will be on the growth of legal institutions, the profession, substantive and procedural law, and the various historiographical approaches to legal history.

Legislation (1-1)

A sequential 2-semester course that studies the legislative process on the state and federal levels, including conception and drafting of legislation, roles and significance of committees, legislative debate and lobbying activity, and executive administration and judicial interpretation of statutes.

Litigation Program

Civil Litigation (3): First part of a two-semester course; the second semester is Civil Trial Practice. Involves the performance of exercises encompassing all of the skills involved in a civil trial, including direct and cross examination of lay and expert witnesses, the introduction of documentary evidence, the impeachment of witnesses, and the presentation of opening statement and summations. A student who takes this course may not take Criminal Litigation or Trial Advocacy. Prerequisite: Satisfactory completion of all first year courses and Evidence.

Civil Trial Practice (3): Second part of a two-semester course; first semester is Civil Litigation. Opportunity for students to apply the trial skills gained in the previous semester to a simulated trial in which they engage before a real-life judge after full pre-trial and trial preparation. Proceeding from a given fact situation, students prepare, serve, and file their pleadings and other papers, engage in discovery (including depositions), argue appropriate motions (including motions to compel discovery), prepare proposed pre-trial orders and instructions, and participate in pre-trial conferences. The simulated trials are conducted as jury trials and duplicate an actual trial as much as possible. A student who takes this course may not take Criminal Trial Practice without the instructor's written permission. Prerequisite: Civil Litigation.

Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiating (1): Nine-week course covering the basic lawyering skills needed to develop competent techniques for interviewing clients and witnesses, counseling clients, and negotiating with opposing parties. Emphasis on actual performance of simulations involving interviewing and counseling. Videotape and discussion are used.

Criminal Litigation (3): First part of a two-semester course; second semester is Criminal Trial Practice. Examination of the tactics and techniques of conducting a criminal trial, starting with the opening statement, direct and cross examination of witnesses, and closing arguments. Emphasis on students actually "doing" the various aspects of the trial in small group situations. Lectures, demonstrations and videotaped feedback used. Does not cover substantive criminal

law as students are presumed to know basic concepts taught in Criminal Law and Procedure. A student who takes this course may not take Civil Litigation or Trial Advocacy. Prerequisite: Successful completion of all first year courses & Criminal Law. Evidence is also a prerequisite but it may be taken simultaneously with Criminal Litigation.

Criminal Trial Practice (3): Second part of a two-semester course; first semester is Criminal Litigation. Students are organized into prosecution teams or defense "law firms." A mock crime is staged, the crime is reported, the suspect is arrested, the police file a criminal complaint. Prosecution teams are assigned to the case and defense lawyers are appointed to represent the defendant. Arraignment, bail proceedings, discovery hearings, and a preliminary hearing follow. Motions to suppress evidence and other pre-trial matters are litigated. Course concludes with an all-day trial. Many of the proceedings are held in the courtrooms of San Francisco City Hall. Local lawyers and judges frequently preside over the various phases of the case and the final trial. A student who takes this course may not take Civil Trial Practice without the instructor's written permission. Prerequisite: Evidence and a trial skills course (Criminal or Civil Litigation, or Trial Advocacy).

Family Law Litigation: See Alphabetical Listing of elective courses.

International Litigation: See Alphabetical Listing of elective courses.

Tax Litigation: See Taxation.

Trial Advocacy (3): This course was offered for the first time in the Fall, 1982, in an effort to provide instruction in a single course in the basic litigation skills now taught in Civil Litigation and Criminal Litigation. The course may be taught by a faculty team rather than a single faculty member. It will satisfy the prerequisites of both Civil and Criminal Trial Practice, enabling the students to enroll in the second semester in either course, depending on their major interest. The exercises will encompass both civil and criminal trial settings, covering the essential skills required to conduct a trial. A student who takes this course may not take Civil Litigation or Criminal Litigation. Prerequisite: Satisfactory completion of all first year courses and Evidence.

Trial Advocacy Symposium (6): This course, usually offered during the summer, is built around the principles of explaining, demonstrating, and doing. There are a small number of lectures and a number of demonstrations, but 75% of the time is spent by students doing various aspects of trials. After learning the principal techniques of trial advocacy, every student concludes the course by participating in the conduct of both a complete civil and criminal trial. In the area of criminal trials, students consider the techniques of dealing

with expert witnesses, such as medical examiners. In the civil area, deposition strategy is covered. Experienced judges and trial lawyers assist in the demonstrations and critiquing of students. All student performances are video-taped, and students have the opportunity for individual review of their efforts. Prerequisites: Students must have completed Evidence or be taking it concurrently. Students who have already taken Trial Advocacy (3), Civil Litigation (3), Civil Trial Practice (3), Criminal Litigation (3), or Criminal Trial Practice (3), may not enroll in this special symposium.

Local Government (3)

Study of the powers and decision-making process of various local entities and the interrelationship of such governmental units. Study of the revenue raising problems of local government including the centrality of the property tax and its constitutional and legislative limitations, and the increasing use of special assessments, impact fees, exactions, and user charges. Examines local government borrowing authority, debt limitation and bond issuances. Also treats state and federal fiscal transfers through revenue sharing as well as special purpose tax-exempt and tax increment financing. Prerequisite: Local Government or consent of professor.

Mass Media Law (3)

Introduction to the business aspects of mass media and the mechanisms of governmental regulation, including licensing and content control. Provides in-depth inquiry into how the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and privacy are affected, both by the nature of the mass media industry and by governmental regulation. Does not duplicate materials taught in Torts and Constitutional Law. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law.

Mediation

See Alternative Dispute Resolution

Mock Trial (2)

Students prepare and try a case devised by the National Mock Trial Committee. The most promising students are selected at the end of the semester to represent the Law School in the regional trial competition. Prerequisite: Evidence and one of the trial skills courses (Civil or Criminal Litigation, or Trial Advocacy). These courses may be taken concurrently with Mock Trial.

Natural Resources (2)

A survey of the law affecting the natural and economic resources on the federal public lands. Resources considered include: water, timber, range, wildlife, recreation, preservation, and minerals (both energy and "hardrock"). Each

resource is examined in the light of the pertinent authority of the Congress, the States, the Executive, and the Courts and against the historical background of each (acquisition, disposition, reservation and withdrawal, retention, and management).

Patent & Trademark Law (2)

An examination of intellectual property rights with emphasis on patents and trademarks. Includes a study of the rights and liabilities of patents, assignments, licenses and royalty agreements; an analysis of both common and statutory laws that protect the identification of the source of goods and services; and a comparison of the protection afforded by patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets.

Products Liability (3)

Advanced study of tort and contract principles pertaining to the liability of those who are part of the integral marketing enterprise for goods and services, including legislative and administrative controls with respect to goods and services which are placed into the stream of commerce.

Public Interest Law Seminar (3)

Survey of such theoretical issues as the role of the public interest advocate constraint of politics, and financing public interest law. Also addresses such practical issues as litigation strategy, administrative petitioning, legislative advocacy, and use of the media. Assignments include creating grant proposals, legislative drafts, administrative petitions, and press releases. Required of students in the Public Interest Law Program. (Courses offered on a rotating basis at schools participating in the Public Interest Law Consortium.)

Real Estate Clinic/Seminar (2)

The practitioner's perspective of various real estate specialties covered in such courses as Real Estate Finance, Land Use, and Tax 1A. Primary focus on issues raised within the process of acquisition, disposition, financing, development, and operation of real estate. Prerequisite: Real Estate Finance; Tax 1A or 1B strongly recommended.

Real Estate Finance (3)

Legal problems arising out of financing and/or purchasing property, including foreclosure and redemption, anti-deficiency laws, and other debtor protections. Prerequisite: Property.

Real Estate Taxation (3)

See Taxation

Securities Regulation (3)

Intensive investigation of the Securities Act of

1933 and selected portions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, together with analogous provisions in the Uniform Securities Act and California Corporate Securities Law. Includes the role of the underwriter, the nature of a security, the registration process, exemptions from registration, and civil liability provisions. Prerequisite: Corporations.

Selected Legal Problems (1-2)

Opportunity for students to do independent research under direct faculty supervision in areas of special interest. They may enroll for such a project either on a letter grade or credit basis after making arrangements to work with a faculty member and receiving the approval of the Dean. Unit value for the work is determined in conference with the supervising faculty member. Appropriate registration forms available from the Registrar.

Street Law (1-3)

Students teach a twelve-week course in basic legal education in housing law, family law, consumer law, constitutional law, and criminal law and procedure to local high school students. Students prepare in teacher training sessions held prior to the teaching assignments and follow up with weekly seminars in substantive areas of the law. Open to second and third year students. Course is counted against allowable General Clinic units.

Taxation

(Students may take only one of the Taxation I courses.)

Taxation IA (4): Introduction to federal income taxation of the noncorporate taxpayer, including the nature of income, specific statutory exclusions from gross income, income splitting, personal and business deductions, the treatment of capital gains and losses, and elementary tax accounting.

Taxation IB (3): Introduction to federal income taxation of the noncorporate taxpayer, including the nature of income, specific statutory exclusions from gross income, income splitting, personal and business deductions, and the treatment of capital gains and losses.

Taxation IC (2): Survey of basic federal legislation and regulations applicable to the taxation of individuals, including gross income, capital gains and losses, and personal and business deductions. Intended primarily for students who do not contemplate careers in specializations such as corporation law, in which a knowledge of tax law is required. Tax IC is not as broad either in scope or depth as Tax IA or Tax IB.

Tax Litigation (3): This course will be offered in the LL.M. program on Wednesday evenings,

beginning January 30 and ending May 7. Six students from the J.D. program will be admitted to the course subject to the permission of the instructor and the Director of the LL.M. program. Third-year day and fourth-year night students will have priority. Prerequisites are Taxation IA or IB.

Corporate Income Taxation (3): Advanced income tax course limited to the study of federal income taxation of corporations and shareholders, including the tax treatment of incorporation of a business, the distribution of dividends, and corporate reorganizations and liquidations. Prerequisite: Taxation IA or IB.

International Tax Planning (3): Study of the U.S. law regarding international taxation; taxation of foreign source income and foreign persons with domestic source income. Special attention given to problems concerning international jurisdiction to tax, tax treaties, tax credits, tax havens, tax incentives, and tax planning. Prerequisites: Tax IA or IB and Corporate Income Taxation.

Partnership and Partnership Taxation (3): Considers the tax and substantive aspects of general and limited partnerships, with special attention paid to the California Revised Limited Partnership Act and its relationship to the Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act. Prerequisite: Taxation 1A or 1B.

Real Estate Taxation (3): An analysis of tax advantages of ownership of real property; how to acquire real property; ownership and operation of real property; sales, exchanges, conversions and abandonments; postponing taxation on sales; tax aspects of mortgage financing, foreclosures and cancellations; leasing real property; hybrid financing through sales and leasebacks; and other current topics. Students who have previously taken Tax Shelters must obtain the instructor's approval in order to enroll in this course. Prerequisites: Taxation 1A or 1B; recommended: Corporate Income Taxation.

Tax Shelters (3): Advanced tax course dealing with tax shelters. Primary emphasis on real estate as a tax shelter but also covers movies, equipment leasing, oil, gas, and farming. Includes depreciation, investment credit, tax free exchanges, installment sales, partnership taxation, and the effect of the 1987 Tax Reform Act. Prerequisite: Tax IB or IC; Corporate Tax strongly recommended.

With the consent of the Director of the LL.M. (Tax) Program, J.D. students may enroll in courses offered in the LL.M. Taxation Program.

Trade Regulation (3)

Examination of the anti-trust laws with principal emphasis on price-fixing, boycotts, monopolization, restrictive distribution practices, and mergers.

Trial Advocacy (3)

See Litigation Program

Trial Advocacy Symposium (6)
See Litigation Program

Water Law (2)

Survey of the law of water resources development with particular emphasis on riparian and prior appropriation systems of surface water; ground water rights; initiation, transfer, and termination of private water rights; water distribution organizations and quality control; interstate and federal water problems.

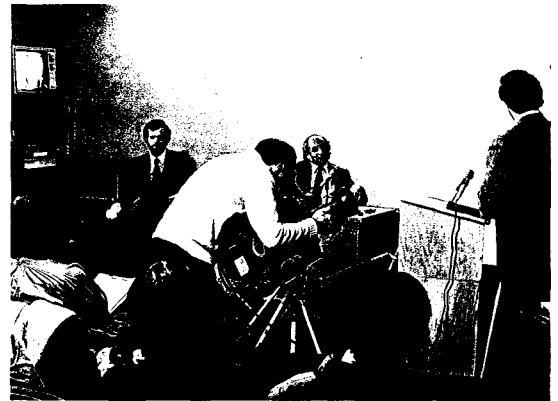
Workers' Compensation (2)

Covers the basic aspects of the Workers' Compensation system for handling claims of workers injured in the course of their employment.



Students map out trial strategy in Mock Trial class

A Golden Gate law class was featured in a television program on legal education produced by ABC affiliate station KGO-TV.



Specialty Areas of the Law

The Law School offers specialty areas within the general curriculum for students who want to focus on a particular area of the law. Students may also select clinical placements, or legally-related work with law firms, legal agencies, and courts, that give them practical experience in a specialty area.

Corporate/Commerical Law

Accounting for Lawyers
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Close Corporations
Commercial Transactions I
Commercial Transactions II
Computers and the Law
Consumer Protection
Copyright Law
Corporate Income Taxation
Corporations
Creditors' Remedies
Employee Retirement Law
Employment and Sex Discrimination Law
Entertainment Law
Insurance Law
International Business Transactions
International Tax Planning
Labor Law
Law and Economics
Partnership Planning
Patent and Trademark Law
Products Liability
Real Estate Taxation
Securities Regulation
Tax 1A
Tax 1B
Tax Shelters
Trade Regulation

Dispute Resolution/Litigation

Alternative Dispute Resolution
Appellate Advocacy
Civil Litigation
Civil Trial Practice
Clinical Fieldwork
Conflict of Laws
Counseling, Interviewing & Negotiation
Criminal Litigation

Criminal Procedure
Criminal Trial Practice
Evidence
Family Law Litigation
Federal Jurisdiction
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
International Litigation
Juvenile Law
Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic
Mock Trial
Remedies
Tax Litigation
Trial Advocacy

Criminal Law: Deviant Behavior

Counseling, Interviewing & Negotiation
Criminal Law
Criminal Litigation
Criminal Procedure
Criminal Trial Practice
Evidence
Juvenile Law
Mock Trial
Trial Advocacy

Family Law

Accounting for Lawyers
Administrative Law
Alternative Dispute Resolution
California Family Law
Civil Litigation
Civil Trial Practice
Community Property
Community Property & Tax Aspects of Marital Dissolution
Conflict of Laws
Counseling, Interviewing & Negotiation
Creditors' Remedies
Estate Planning
Family Law
Family Law Litigation
Health Care Law
Juvenile Law
Law and the Mentally Handicapped
Tax 1A
Tax 1B
Tax 1C
Wills and Trusts

General Practice

Administrative Law
California Family Law
Civil Litigation
Civil Procedure
Civil Trial Practice
Commercial Transactions
Community Property
Contracts
Corporations
Creditors' Remedies
Evidence
Family Law
Family Law Litigation
Juvenile Law
Law Office Management
Local Government
Modern Landlord-Tenant Law
Remedies
Taxation
Trial Advocacy
Wills & Trusts

Government/Public Service

Administrative Law
Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Education Law
Employee Retirement Law
Employment and Sex Discrimination
Environmental Law
Federal Jurisdiction
Labor Law II
Land Use Regulation
Legislation
Local Government
Local Government Finance
Natural Resources
Water Law

Intellectual Property

Computers and the Law
Copyright Law
Entertainment Law
Law and the Visual Arts
Mass Media Law
Patent and Trademark Law
Property
Tax Shelters

International Law

Chinese Law
Corporations
Commercial Transactions
Comparative Law
Conflict of Laws
Immigration Law
International Business Transactions
International Law
International Litigation
International Tax Planning
Law of the Sea

Labor/Employment Law

Administrative Law
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Corporations
Counseling, Interviewing & Negotiation
Employee Retirement Law
Employment & Sex Discrimination
Federal Jurisprudence
Immigration Law
Individual Human Rights
Insurance Law
Labor Law I
Labor Law II
Labor Law Clinic
Public Interest Law Seminar
Workers' Compensation

Property Development

Administrative Law
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Construction Law
Environmental Law
Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic
Land Use Regulation
Local Government
Landlord-Tenant Law
Natural Resources
Partnership Planning
Real Estate Finance
Real Estate Planning
Real Estate Taxation
Tax 1A
Tax Shelters
Wills and Trusts

Public Interest Law

Administrative Law

Constitutional Law I
Constitutional Law II
Constitutional Law Clinic
Consumer Protection
Creditors' Remedies
Education Law
Employment and Sex Discrimination
Environmental Law
Immigration Law
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Indian Law
Individual Human Rights
Juvenile Law
Land Use Regulation
Landlord-Tenant Law
Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic
Law of the Elderly
Legislation
Local Government Finance
Mass Media Law
Natural Resources
Products Liability
Public Interest Law Seminar
Street Law

Clinics

Constitutional Law Clinic
Immigrant Legal Resource Center
Labor Law Clinic
Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic
Clinical Fieldwork
Judicial Externship Program
Legal Externship Program
Public Interest Law
Consortium

Other Courses

Courses not included on any list above
but which students may elect are:
Admiralty
Jurisprudence
Legal Drafting
Legal History
Selected Legal Problems



Final round of the 1987 ABA
Law Student Division National
Appellate Advocacy Competition,
held in August in the Law School's
Moot Court Room.

Ed Tom speaks about the law school
admissions process at an innovative
3-week summer program entitled
"An Introduction to Law School"



Grading and Academic Regulations

Grading: Grading of student work in the School of Law is based on the following eight-category letter system with numerical equivalents:

A .. 4.0 points	C .. 2.0 points
A- . 3.5 points	C- . 1.5 points
B .. 3.0 points	D .. 1.0 points
B- . 2.5 points	F .. 0.0 points

All Bar courses and Required courses, except spring semester of Writing and Research, are graded by letter grade. A maximum of 9 units may be taken for credit/no credit during a student's law school career. The nine-unit limit does not include Clinic courses, Externships or courses offered solely on a credit/no credit basis. Credit under the credit/no credit option is equivalent to C work or above.

Each student must have a minimum grade point average of 2.0 at the end of each semester. Students must also maintain a cumulative grade point average of at least 2.0 in all required courses. Students holding a GPA below a 2.0 upon completion of the 86th unit will be academically disqualified from the program and will not receive a degree. No student may graduate with an F grade in a required course regardless of GPA or with an incomplete in any course. Incompletes are given only in extreme emergency situations and must be made up in no more than one year or prior to graduation.

The rules for academic qualification are spelled out in detail in the *Student Handbook*. They

are subject to change before the beginning of any academic year and are amended from time to time by the Law School's governing body.

In all classes, regular attendance and adequate preparation are expected of all students.

Academic Regulations: Add/Drop— During the first two weeks of the semester students may add or drop courses without prior approval, provided the changed programs meet the required number of units and required courses for appropriate-year levels and divisions. After the regular registration period, students may not add or drop courses without prior approval of the Registrar. All first year day and first and second year part-time day and evening students must receive special permission from the Associate Dean before they can drop any of their required courses. A course may be dropped until noon of the day immediately preceding the examination in that course. Courses dropped are governed by the tuition forfeiture rates in effect at that time. These rates are given to students at the beginning of each term.

Withdrawal— A student who is currently enrolled and in good standing may request an honorable withdrawal from the school at any time, subject to the approval of the Associate Dean.

Withdrawals are governed by the tuition forfeiture rates in effect at the time of the withdrawal.

Withdrawals are not available for a course in which an Incomplete has been requested and

approved.

Transfer of Credits— Students who commence their Law School career at Golden Gate may transfer up to a total of six (6) credits from other accredited law schools undertaken during their residency. Students applying to matriculate at Golden Gate from other accredited law schools may transfer no more than 54 units from their previous law school.

Student Record Privacy— The University maintains records relating to students for various academic purposes. The right to inspect these records is in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, Public Law 93-380, as amended. Information about specific procedures is available upon request from the Registrar or Dean of Students. Directory information under Public law 93-380 as amended, includes name, dates of attendance, enrollment status, major field of study, awards, honors (includes Dean's List), and degree(s) conferred (including dates). Currently enrolled students may request that this directory information be withheld by completing a Request to Prevent Disclosure of Directory Information form. These forms may be obtained at the Registration counter and must be filed by the end of the first week of each semester.

Suspension/Dismissal— The University reserves the right to suspend or dismiss students for violation of University policies or regulations, or for conduct inimical to the best interests of the University or to other students attending the University.

Admission to the Bar—



Graduation from the School of Law satisfies the legal educational requirements to the Bar in all fifty states. In California, every law student must register with the State Bar within three months after beginning the study of law and must file formal application to take the Bar Examination within the time specified. Copies of the California Bar Rules and all registration forms and applications are available in the Dean's office.

Each state has special requirements concerning registration, residence, and pre-legal education. A digest of each state's requirements is on file in the Law Library.

The People

Student Body

The questions "Who attends Golden Gate University School of Law?" and "What do your students do upon graduation?" can be answered both by broad summary and by specific example.

The Law School student body is cosmopolitan and varied. It is comprised of a talented and unusually diverse group of people who come from over 200 colleges and universities throughout the nation and abroad. Currently, 650 students are enrolled at the Law School; approximately 60% of them are residents of California. Average student age is 26 years. Approximately fifty percent of the students enrolled are women and eleven percent of the student body are of minority ethnic heritage. Of the 205 people who entered in Fall 1985, almost 20 percent had advanced degrees.

Many students have been involved in other professions prior to coming to the Law School, and it is not unusual to have a number of people who were teachers, engineers, social workers, journalists, or paralegals in the same class. The School has made a special effort to recruit "re-entry" students, particularly women, who wish to return to the academic world after either working or raising a family. Particular attention has been paid to the recruitment and support of minority students.

Colleges & Universities Represented

The following colleges and universities are among the more than 200 undergraduate institutions attended by Golden Gate law students.

Adelphi University
Albright College
Alfred University
Allegheny College
American University
Andrews University
Arizona State University
Ashland College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Bennington College
Boston College
Boston University
Brigham Young University
Brown University
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
California Lutheran University
California Polytechnic State University
California State University at
Chico
Fresno
Fullerton
Hayward
Humboldt
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Northridge
Sacramento
San Diego
San Francisco
San Jose
Sonoma
City University of New York at
Brooklyn College
Hunter College
John Jay College
Queens College
Claremont McKenna College
Clark University
Clemson University
Colby College
Colgate University

Colorado College
Colorado State University
Columbia University
Cornell University
Dartmouth College
Depauw University
Dickinson College
Dominican College
Drake University
Drew University
Duke University
Earlham College
Eastern Illinois University
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Florida State University
Fordham University
Fort Lewis College
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Golden Gate University
Grinnell College
Hamilton College
Harvard University
Hofstra University
Howard University
Illinois Institute of Technology
Indiana University
Ithaca College
Kenyon College
Kirkland College
Lehigh University
Loyola University
Marquette University
Menlo College
Miami University
Michigan State University
Middlebury College
Mills College
New York University
Northeastern University
Northwestern University
Notre Dame College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Ohio State University
Oregon State University
Pennsylvania State University
Phillips University
Pitzer College
Portland State University
Princeton University
Providence College
Purdue University
Radcliffe College

“Golden Gate gave me the practical skills necessary to make the transition from law student to lawyer. Many of the professors had litigated extensively in the past and brought this ‘real life’ aspect of the law into the education process.” —Lynn Rossman '80

Regis College
Rutgers University
Salem College
San Francisco Art Institute
San Francisco Conservatory of Music
Sarah Lawrence College
Seton Hall University
Simmons College
Smith College
St. Francis College
St. Louis University
St. Mary's College
Stanford University
Suffolk University
State University of New York at
Albany
Binghamton
Brockport
Buffalo
Stony Brook
Syracuse University
Temple University
Texas A & M University
Thomas More College
Tufts University
Tulane University
Tuskegee Institute
Union College
United States Naval Academy
University of Alabama
University of Alaska
University of Arizona
University of British Columbia
University of California at
Berkeley
Davis
Irvine
Los Angeles
Riverside
Santa Barbara
Santa Cruz
San Diego
San Francisco
University of Chicago
University of Cincinnati
University of Colorado
University of Connecticut
University of Detroit
University of Florida
University of Georgia
University of Guam
University of Hartford
University of Hawaii
University of Idaho

University of Illinois
University of Kansas
University of Kentucky
University of Maine
University of Maryland
University of Massachusetts
University of Miami
University of Michigan
University of Minnesota
University of Missouri
University of Nebraska
University of Nevada at
Las Vegas
Reno
University of New Hampshire
University of New Mexico
University of Newcastle, England
University of North Carolina
University of Oklahoma
University of Oregon
University of the Pacific
University of Pennsylvania
University of Phoenix
University of Pittsburgh
University of Rhode Island
University of Rochester
University of San Diego
University of San Francisco
University of Santa Clara
University of South Carolina
University of South Florida
University of Southern California
University of Southern Mississippi
University of Texas
University of Toronto
University of Utah
University of Vermont
University of Virginia
University of Washington
University of Wisconsin
Vassar College
Washington State University
Washington University
Wellesley College
Wesleyan University
Western Washington State College
Westmont College
Wheaton College
Willamette University
William Smith College
Williams College
Xavier University

Alumni

The following alumni profiles reflect in greater detail the diversity of backgrounds and career paths exemplified by Golden Gate Law School graduates.

Paula Jones '84: Paula received a B.A. in Political Science/Public Service at the University of California at Davis before entering Golden Gate. As a law student, she was involved in the Women's Association and other women's groups, clerked for a private attorney in the area of business litigation, and participated in the Judicial Externship Program as a law clerk for California Supreme Court Justice Otto Kaus. Paula also received three American Jurisprudence Awards, given in law schools throughout the country for the best exam in select courses, and graduated with honors. She now works as an Associate with a prestigious San Francisco law firm in the area of employee benefits and pension fund programs. On her experiences at Golden Gate, Paula said, "The litigation courses were excellent and the Judicial Externship invaluable. The best part of Golden Gate is the accessibility and interest of the professors. They helped me learn how to present ideas, they helped with jobs, and with how to handle the real life, work-a-day world."

Grant Green '84: A chemistry major as an undergraduate and graduate student, Grant received a B.A. from Harvey Mudd College and an M.A. from the

University of Texas at Austin. While at Golden Gate, he served as Research Editor of the *Law Review*, clerked for a private attorney in general practice, and graduated with honors. Grant's current position as a patent attorney for Syntex, a pharmaceutical manufacturing company in Palo Alto, California, provides an opportunity for him to take advantage of his training in both law and chemistry.

Patrick J. Coughlin '83: Patrick Coughlin received a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Santa Clara and lived and worked in Mexico before entering law school. While at Golden Gate he clerked for the U.S. Attorney's Office, externed with the U.S. District Court in San Francisco, and graduated with honors. Mr. Coughlin was selected from applicants throughout the U.S. to participate for three years in the Federal Honors Program as a Trial Attorney for the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in Washington, D.C.

John Bremner '78: John Bremner transferred to Golden Gate from Boston University Law School. While at Golden Gate he won the Traynor Moot Court competition, and interned with the State Department of Housing and Community Development. Following work as a housing attorney to the California Coastal Commission, he now runs a real estate investment company in Oakland, and is the founder and president of Megaphone International, a leading company in the audiotex industry located in San Francisco.

Five Golden Gate Law School alumni were included in the Bay Area portion of the "Best Lawyers in America" list of 1987. The list is derived from rankings by legal colleagues.

Marianne Tomecek '78: A sociology undergraduate from upstate New York, Marianne Tomecek worked as a legal secretary prior to entering Golden Gate. Active on *Law Review* and in the Women's Association while in school, she found both the litigation program and the large number of women students to be strong points of the School. Her clinical work for the Securities and Exchange Commission while a student led to her position as Chief of the Branch of Enforcement for the SEC in Houston, Texas. Ms. Tomecek is now Assistant U.S. Attorney in Houston for the Southern District of Texas, handling bankruptcy cases.

Marc L. Van Der Hout '77: After completing a B.A. in sociology from the University of Michigan, Marc Van Der Hout worked at a group home for emotionally disturbed youth. At Golden Gate he was active in the National Lawyers Guild and worked as a law clerk for the Farm Worker's Union in Salinas, California. After graduation Marc was an immigration attorney with the International Institute in Redwood City, California, and now has his own law firm in San Francisco specializing in deportation defense and defense of Central American refugees. He handles such cases as *American Baptist Churches v. Edwin Meese*, a national class action suit challenging prosecution of sanctuary workers and deportation of Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees. Mr. Van Der Hout has been a member of joint

legal delegations to Central America, is 1985-86 National President of the National Lawyers Guild, and serves as Co-Director of the Guild's Central American Refugee Defense Fund.

Michael Joseph '77: Michael Joseph of the Virgin Islands entered Golden Gate with a B.S. in biology and chemistry. After graduation he became a city attorney and a special assistant to the Budget Director in San Francisco. Since returning to the Virgin Islands, he has served as Assistant Federal Public Defender and as Assistant Attorney General for Consumer Affairs. Michael is currently the Federal Public Defender for the District, and is the only black Federal Public Defender in the U.S. He believes Golden Gate contributed greatly to his career and the careers of other students. "I take pride in the quality of lawyers Golden Gate produces."



Michael Joseph '77

"After passing the bar I was not afraid to walk into a courtroom. Golden Gate left me with a good working knowledge of the law."
—Ruth Astle '74

Marjorie M. Holmes '77: An economics major from Purdue University, Marg Holmes worked in the International Investment Department of Chase Manhattan Bank and attended law school at night. She was President of the Golden Gate Student Bar Association, won the Client Counseling Competition, and received the Paul Jordan Award for the most outstanding graduate. Ms. Holmes later became Associate Dean for Student Affairs at the Law School, and is now Corporate Counsel for Mervyn's Department Stores. She has served as President of California Women Lawyers, and on the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Bar Association, the National Conference of Women and the Law, and the Equal Rights Advocates Advisory Council. Ms. Holmes is also a California State Bar Disciplinary Hearing Officer.



Elaine M. Andrews '76

Elaine M. Andrews '76: A psychology and criminology major from the University of California at Berkeley, Elaine Andrews is now District Court Judge for the

State of Alaska. She is a member of the National Association of Women Judges, past president of the Anchorage Women Lawyers Association, past Chair of the Bar Election Committee, and was selected by fellow judges as one of three judges in Alaska to sit on a nine member Judicial Conduct Committee.

Richard M. Rosenberg '75: Prior to attending law school, Richard Rosenberg received a B.S. from Suffolk University, an M.B.A. from Golden Gate, and served in the U.S. Navy in Korea and Vietnam. While a night law student, Mr. Rosenberg was the youngest vice president of Wells Fargo Bank & Company. He is currently president and chief operating officer of Seafirst Corporation and serves as a director of Saga Corporation, American Magnetics Corporation, and Mastercharge International, Inc.



Richard Rosenberg '75

Neil Edward Franklin '74: Neil Franklin is Professor of Law and Director of Clinical Programs at the University of Idaho School of Law. He received a B.A. in psychology from the University of Oregon. During his years as a law student he served as an editor of the Law Review and worked with the Oakland Legal Aid Program and the Prison Law Project in the Bay Area. Professor Franklin also worked in private practice and served as Staff Attorney and Managing Attorney for the Office of Idaho Legal Aid Program. He was Executive Director of the state-wide Legal Aid Program in Idaho before assuming his teaching position.

Gary Botto '73: Recipient of a B.S. in accounting from Golden Gate, Gary Botto worked for a San Francisco C.P.A. firm while attending the Law School's evening program and raising a family. He is currently an attorney specializing in tax law with one of San Francisco's most prestigious law firms.

Diana Richmond '73: Diana Richmond has followed her outstanding performance in law school, graduating with highest honors, with a distinguished career in family law. She was recently selected by Bay Area lawyers as one of the ten most outstanding young lawyers in San Francisco and was named in *Best Lawyers of America*. Head of her own law firm, Ms. Richmond has also served as chair of the Executive Committee of the State Bar Family Law Section, the Board of Directors of both the San Francisco Bar

Association and the Legal Aid Society, and as President of the Barristers Club.



Diana E. Richmond '73

George Holland '72: Before attending law school, George Holland worked as a probation officer in Alameda County, California. Since graduation he has been a public defender in San Francisco and is now in private practice. He has been very involved in the legal community as President of the California Association of Black Lawyers, former Regional Director of the National Bar Association, and as a member of the Board of Directors of the San Francisco Bar Association, the Northern California Criminal Trial Lawyers Association, and the Charles Houston Bar Association. He strongly believes that law is the key ingredient to social change.

Frederick W. Bradley '66: Frederick Bradley was Vice President of Bradley Mining Company, worked for an insurance company, and raised a family while attending law

school at night. Since graduation, he has continued his diverse activities as President of his own law corporation, President of the Bradley Mining Company, a member of the American Arbitration Association, and a faculty member at the University of California, San Francisco, teaching professional liability. He has made considerable contributions to Golden Gate as past President of the Law School and University Alumni Association, and through the establishment of the Frederick W. Bradley Scholarship Fund for law students.

Norman Spellberg '65: Norman Spellberg's route to a seat on California's Contra Costa County Superior Court began with a B.S. degree in chemistry from the University of Illinois. He worked several years for such firms as Sherwin Williams and DeSoto Chemical, and supported himself through evening law classes as a chemist. After practicing law for eleven years following graduation, he was appointed to the bench in 1976, and in 1985 became Presiding Judge of the Contra Costa Superior Court.

Mary E. Lanigar '54: Mary Lanigar attended Mills College and graduated from Stanford University with a B.A. in math. She became a C.P.A. and worked for a number of years in public accounting before enrolling in Golden Gate's evening law program. While in law school, Ms. Lanigar continued her practice with the local accounting firm that merged with Arthur Young & Company. Ms. Lanigar became an Arthur Young partner

three years after graduating from law school and practiced with that firm until 1976. She now serves as a Corporate Director for Wells Fargo & Company, Transamerica Corporation, and Lucky Stores, Inc., and is a trustee of Mills College.

Joseph Rensch '55: Following an undergraduate degree program in mechanical engineering, service in the Naval Air Corps, and work in the engineering field, Joseph Rensch enrolled in Golden Gate's evening law program. Today he combines his engineering and legal expertise as president and director of the Pacific Lighting Corporation, also serving on the boards of such firms as Lockheed, McKesson Corporation, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Union Bank.



Joseph Rensch '55

Full-Time Faculty

J. Lani Bader
Professor of Law
and Dean Emeritus

A.B., University of Hawaii; J.D., University of Chicago.

Professor Bader was in private practice for eight years after law school, first at Sherman & Sterling in New York and then at Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro in San Francisco. He is a member of the New York and California bars. Subsequent to joining the faculty in 1968, he served as Dean for five years. As a recognized commercial arbitrator, Professor Bader has arbitrated several dozen cases over the past two years for the American Arbitration Association. He is active in the development of seminars, conferences, and other activities involving Asian-American commerce. He is presently exploring the creation of an LL.M. Program for Asian law students and an Institute of Corporate Governance.

Courses: Alternative Dispute Resolution; Corporations; Evidence; Federal Jurisdiction.



Professor Roger Bernhardt,
author of *Property in a Nutshell*

Roger Bernhardt
Professor of Law

A.B., A.M., J.D., (Order of the Coif)
University of Chicago.

After graduating Phi Beta Kappa from

the University of Chicago, Professor Bernhardt attended Chicago's Law School, where he was on the Law Review. He joined Golden Gate in 1969 after becoming a member of the California bar and engaging in private practice in San Francisco. He has served as a Visiting Law Professor at the University of California, Berkeley, the University of Arizona, the University of San Francisco, and the University of California at Davis. Professor Bernhardt is the author of the casebook, *California Real Estate Finance*, and of *Real Property in a Nutshell*, *Black Letter Law of Real Property*, and *California Mortgage and Deed of Trust Practice*. In addition, he is the editor of the *California Real Property Law Reporter*.

Courses: Counseling and Negotiation; Land Use, Law and Economics; Real Estate Finance; Real Property; Taxation.

Allan Brotsky

Professor of Law, Emeritus

B.A., 1939, UCLA; LL.B., 1942, Columbia University

After serving on the Law Review and graduating from Columbia, Allan Brotsky was engaged in the private practice of law for 32 years in San Francisco with the firm of Garry, Dreyfus & McTernan prior to joining the faculty. He was a Visiting Professor at the University of Puget Sound School of Law in 1976-77, where he made the decision to make legal education his primary pursuit. Professor Brotsky has submitted a chapter on the subject of discovery for the Matthew Bender treatise on California tort law. He is an arbitrator for the San Francisco Judicial Arbitration Program, and has served as a Judge *Pro Tem* for the San Francisco Superior and Municipal Courts. He is a member of the Executive Board of the Criminal Trial Lawyers' Association of Northern California, the Education Committee of the State Bar Section on Litigation, the American Board of Trial Advocates, and the New York and California bars.

Allan H. Cadgene

Professor of Law

B.A., Stanford University; J.D., Yale University.

Professor Cadgene's specialization is in the area of tax law, and he teaches one of the few law courses offered on tax



Professor Allan Cadgene

shelters anywhere in the United States. Recently, he lectured on the "Tax Incentives for Rehabilitation" to the National Society for Historic Preservation and on a "Review of UDAG Rules and Regulations" to the Mayor's Office of Economic Development. He serves as an advisor to the Sierra Club and other non-profit organizations, and is a member of the Board of Directors, Artists Equity Institute. He has been a member of the California bar since 1972.

Courses: Community Property; Federal Taxation; Corporate Income Tax; International Transactions; Legal Research and Writing; Tax Shelters.

Robert Calhoun

Professor of Law

A.B., University of Rochester; LL.B., Yale University.

Upon graduation from Yale Law School and becoming a member of the California bar, Professor Calhoun clerked for Judge Richard Levet, U.S. District Court. He then joined the staff of the Alameda County Public Defender's Office, where he worked for 3½ years. He taught law at the Hastings College of Law before joining Golden Gate's faculty. Before attending law school, he served in the Peace Corps in Turkey for two years. Professor Calhoun is the co-author of the book

California Speedy Trial Law. He has spoken widely to lawyer and law student groups on the impact of Proposition 8 ("The Victim's Bill of Rights"), and has published a recent article entitled "A New Approach to the Fourth Amendment After Proposition 8." He has served as an *ad hoc* Small Claims Court Judge for the San Francisco Municipal Court, and as an arbitrator for the San Francisco Rent Control Board and for the San Francisco Bar Association Panel on Attorneys Fees Disputes. He is a member of the ACLU, the National Lawyers Guild, and Committee of the Northern California Affiliate of ACLU and of California Attorneys for Criminal Justice. He has recently appeared as *amicus curiae* for the ACLU before the California Supreme Court in *People v. Chapman*—on the issue of right to privacy in an unlisted telephone number. Professor Calhoun is currently on leave to set up a non-profit corporation that will administer indigent criminal appeals in the First Appellate District of California.

Courses: Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Evidence; Trial Advocacy.

Morton P. Cohen Professor of Law

B.S., New York University; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School; LL.M., Harvard University.

Having been admitted to the bar in New York, Michigan, and California, Professor Cohen was a trial attorney with the U.S. Department of Justice. He has served as the Director of the Student Clinic for the New York Legal Aid Society and as the Director of the South Brooklyn Legal Services. He also served as one of the Attica defense attorneys. He has taught at Wayne State Law School and the University of Connecticut, and has lectured at the University of California, Berkeley. Professor Cohen, who joined the Golden Gate faculty in 1974, heads the Western Center for Constitutional Rights and specializes in patient rights and mental health laws. He has been successful in winning a recent statewide class action prohibiting forced drugging of mental patients. He is working with the American Society of Law & Medicine on a conference focused on emerging issues in mental health. Professor Cohen serves also as a consultant to the

California Mental Health Association, as an Administrative Law Judge for the Agricultural Labor Relations Board, and as a member of the Board of Directors for the Bay Area Advocates for Nursing Home Reform. He is the author of numerous books, manuals, and articles on civil and criminal procedure.

Courses: Civil Procedure; Civil Trial Practice; Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Health Law.

Robert L. Coleman Assistant Dean

A.B., M. Crim., J.D., University of California, Berkeley.

Before coming to Golden Gate, Dean Coleman was Odell Professor of Law and Associate Dean at John F. Kennedy University School of Law. His special interests lie in the areas of constitutional law, mental health law, employee rights, and governmental tort liability. He has been a Fellow of the National Institute of Mental Health and has assisted in the development of both patient evaluation and patient advocacy programs. Dean Coleman worked in corrections for many years and has trained members of both local and federal law enforcement agencies in arrest powers, search and seizure law, and governmental liability. He serves as a consultant to the National Association of Credit Management, and serves on the screening committee of the Freedom Foundation, a non-profit organization established to evaluate independently the claims of persons maintaining that they have been wrongfully convicted of a crime. He is a member of the State bar of California.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Administrative Law; Seminar in Criminal Justice.

Michael D. DeVito Professor of Law

A.B., University of California, Berkeley; LL.B., (Order of the Coif), Hastings College of the Law; LL.M., Harvard University.

While in law school, Professor DeVito was Research and Development editor of the *Hastings Law Journal*. Prior to joining the Golden Gate faculty in 1970, he taught at Emory Law School for five years, where he played a founding role



Professor Michael DeVito

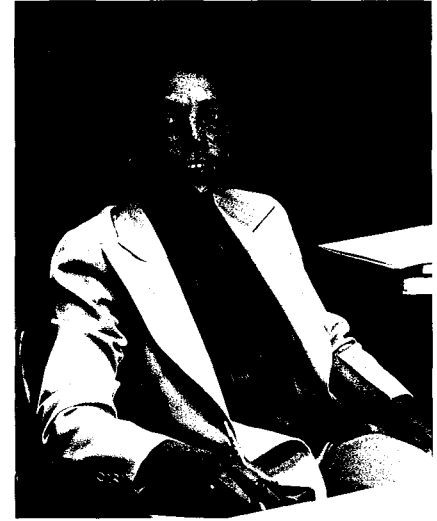
in the creation of the Council on Legal Educational Opportunity (CLEO). Professor DeVito was a Trustee of the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and is a member of the Minority Affairs Committee of the LSAC. He has chaired a Test Research Committee that developed the new Law School Admissions Test.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Federal Jurisdiction; Mass Media; Wills and Trusts.

Sally M. Dickson
Assistant Dean and Coordinator,
Academic Assistance Program
B.A., City University of New York; J.D.,
Rutgers University.

Before joining Golden Gate in 1982, Sally Dickson was Academic Dean at the New College of California School of Law. She has taught at City College of San Francisco and served as Regional Director of the National Conference of Black Lawyers, and as a hearing officer for the City and County of San Francisco Rent Stabilization and Arbitration Board. As the Director of the Academic Assistance Program at Golden Gate Law School, Ms. Dickson is very active in the progress of all students, particularly those in their first year. She supervises student tutors and conducts various seminars throughout each semester.

Courses: Administrative Law.



Sally M. Dickson, Assistant Dean
and Coordinator, Academic
Assistance Program

Thomas M. Goetzl
Professor of Law

A.B., J.D. (Order of the Coif), University
of California, Berkeley.

After graduation from law school, and being admitted to the California bar, Professor Goetzl practiced law for two years in San Francisco. He has been a member of the Golden Gate Law School faculty since 1972. In addition, he has been a Visiting Law Professor at Willamette University, Memphis State University, McGeorge School of Law, and the University of New Mexico. Professor Goetzl's primary area of interest lies in the world of the arts. He recently testified in New York before Senator Edward Kennedy's Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks of the Senate Judiciary Committee with regard to the most important artists' rights bill ever before the Congress. He currently sits on the Board of Directors for the Bay Area Lawyers for the Arts and the Northern California Chapter of Artists Equity Association. His most recent article appeared in the *Columbia Journal of Art and the Law*, and is entitled "Copyright and the Visual Artist's Display Right: A New Doctrinal Analysis." Professor Goetzl serves as an

arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association and as a Judge *Pro Tem* for the Berkeley - Albany Municipal Court, Small Claims Division.

Courses: Law and Visual Arts; Legislation and Copyright; Real Property; Remedies; Torts; Wills and Trusts.

Michael M. Golden
Professor of Law

A.B., Pomona College; L.L.B. (Order of the Coif), Stanford University.

After graduation from law school, Professor Golden was admitted to the California bar and clerked for Justice Duniway of the Court of Appeal. He was associated with the San Francisco law firm of Heller, Ehrman, White and McAuliffe, and joined the faculty in 1964. Professor Golden has served on the Executive Committee of the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation and was a member of the San Francisco Bar Association's Committee on Legal Education. Professor Golden was the Executive Director of the Legal Education Advancement Project, a program for minority law students. He is a member of the California State Bar Committee on Administration of Justice. His specialization is in the field of Remedies. He is Co-editor of the monthly *California Tort Reporter* and of the six-volume Matthew Bender treatise on California tort law, and the Discovery Editor of the *Federal Litigator*.

Courses: Appellate Advocacy; Civil Procedure; Contract Remedies; Law and Poverty; Law and Society; Legal Profession; Real Property; Remedies; Jurisdictions and Judgments.

Lawrence H. Jones
Professor of Law

B.A., Washington State University; J.D., Stanford University.

After graduating from Washington State University, Phi Beta Kappa, Professor Jones attended Stanford University School of Law. He passed the California Bar Examination in 1961 and then spent two years teaching in Greece. He has taught continuously at Golden Gate since 1963. Professor Jones has completed a revision of his casebook, entitled *Cases and Materials on Conflict of Laws*, and has begun work on a casebook on contract law.

Courses: Conflict of Laws; Contracts; International Law; Torts.

Janice E. Kosel
Professor of Law

A.B., J.D., (Order of the Coif), University of California, Berkeley.

Upon graduation from law school and admission to the California bar, Professor Kosel was for three years associated with the San Francisco law firm of Orrick, Herrington, Rowley & Sutcliffe, where she specialized in corporate and municipal finance. She has been a member of the faculty since 1974. Dean Kosel has served on the Uniform Commercial Code Committee and the Family Law Specialization Exam Writing Committee of the California State Bar. In addition, she has served as a member of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Relocation Committee of the San Francisco Senior Center, and as a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Assistance for Seniors. She is a commercial arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association and the author of *Bankruptcy: Do It Yourself* and of *Chapter 13: The Federal Plan to Repay Your Debts*, two self-help manuals for consumers. She has contributed a chapter entitled "Property Disposition in Antenuptial, Postnuptial and Property Settlement Agreements" for a Matthew Bender treatise on the distribution of marital property. Her most recent book, *Just in Case*, was published in March, 1987.

Courses: Commercial Law; Community Property; Contracts; Family Law; Law of the Elderly; Local Government; Securities Regulation.

Neil M. Levy
Professor of Law

A.B., Cornell University; J.C., University of Chicago.

Professor Levy was an editor of the *University of Chicago Law Review*. After becoming a member of the bar in New York and California, he was an attorney with California Indian Legal Services and later, with California Rural Legal Assistance. He served as Acting Dean of the Law School in 1981-82, and has taught as a Visiting Professor at the University of San Diego Law School. He has served as a consultant to the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation, the Hawaiian Coali-

tion of Native Claims, and the Legal Aid Society of Hawaii. Professor Levy writes in the areas of torts and Native American rights, and is the founder and Co-editor of the *California Tort Reporter*, a monthly review of cases geared to the practicing bar. He recently edited, with Professor Golden, a six-volume treatise on California tort law. He recently filed four *amicus curiae* briefs on behalf of the California Trial Lawyer's Association, and has prepared material and testified before the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Compensation for Hawaiians. His chapter on "Law and Anthropology" will soon be released through the University of San Diego *Law and Anthropology Symposium*.

Courses: Indian Law; Insurance Law; Torts.



Professor Judith McKelvey,
past president, Bar Association
of San Francisco

Judith G. McKelvey
Professor of Law

N.S., J.D., University of Wisconsin.

A member of the law faculty since 1968, Professor McKelvey served as Dean of the Law School from 1974 to 1981. Formerly an attorney for the Federal Communications Commission, she is the author of the landlord-tenant chapter of

the *California Attorney's Damages Guide*. Professor McKelvey was the 1984 President of the Bar Association of San Francisco and a member of its Juvenile Justice Committee. She is a member of the Board of Directors of Legal Services for Children, Inc., San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, and San Francisco Lawyers Committee for Urban Affairs. She was a co-founder and first President of California Women Lawyers in 1974 and is a co-organizer and member of Downtown Women Lawyers. Her recent writings include an article on "Legal Services" and a comment entitled "The Yarbrough Case," both published in *San Francisco Lawyer*. She is a fellow of the American Bar Foundation and a member of the bar in Wisconsin and California.

Courses: Administrative Law; Constitutional Law; Land Use; Real Property.



Professor Les Minkus

Leslie A. Minkus
Professor of Law

A.B., University of California, Berkeley;
LL.B., Stanford University.

Professor Minkus joined Golden Gate's faculty in 1971. Before that, he practiced

law with the Beverly Hills firm of Rosenfeld, Meyer & Susman. He then served as mid-Atlantic Regional Counsel to the Office of Economic Opportunity, directed the California Rural Legal Assistance Senior Citizen's Project, and clerked with Justice Louis Burke of the California Superior Court. While at Stanford, he was Article and Book Review editor of the Law Review. Professor Minkus is the current Chair of the Ethics Committee for the Bar Association of San Francisco. He has published an article entitled "The Sale of a Law Practice: Toward a Professionally Responsible Approach," in the *Golden Gate University Law Review*, and is a participating author in a treatise on California tort law and a forthcoming treatise on California attorney practice. He is a member of the California bar.

Courses: Appellate Advocacy; Corporations; Creditors' Remedies; Negotiable Instruments; Professional Responsibility.



Professor Myron Moskowitz,
co-author of the *California Tenants Rights Handbook*

Myron Moskowitz
Professor of Law

B.S., LL.B. (Order of the Coif), University of California, Berkeley.

After serving on the Law Review and graduating from Boalt Hall, Professor

Moskovitz clerked for Justice Peters of the California Supreme Court. He was admitted to the California bar and practiced with the San Francisco law firm of Dinkelspiel & Dinkelspiel and then was a staff attorney with the General Counsel Office of the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, D.C. He has served as Directing Attorney of the Marysville Office of California Rural Legal Assistance, Chief Attorney of the National Housing Project, Director of Litigation for the San Mateo County Legal Aid Society, and as chairman of the Fair Campaign Practices Commission for the city of Berkeley. In 1976, he was appointed the chair of the California Commission of Housing and Community Development by then Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. Professor Moskowitz's specialization is in Landlord-Tenant Law and Appellate Advocacy. He is the author of several books, articles, and manuals including *Winning an Appeal*, *California Tenants' Handbook*, and the *California Eviction Defense Manual*. He has engaged in *pro bono* litigation for a number of low-income groups in the Bay Area, and has made presentations to a large number of bar associations, judge's conferences, and other legal education groups on landlord-tenant law. Professor Moskowitz is also a consultant to the California Judicial Council. He has also taught a course on appellate practice to appellate lawyers. In November, 1986, Professor Moskowitz was elected to the Berkeley Board of Education for a four-year term.

Courses: Appellate Advocacy; Contracts; Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Landlord and Tenant Clinic.

Anthony J. Pagano
Professor of Law

B.S., Fordham University; J.D., University of Michigan.

After law school and passing the California bar, Professor Pagano practiced law for five years in San Francisco, first at Morrison & Foerster and then with the Crown Zellerbach Corporation. He has taught law at the University of San Francisco, the University of Idaho, and the University of San Diego, and joined the Golden Gate faculty in 1970. Professor Pagano recently completed the chapter on community property for *Valuation and Distribution of Marital*

Property (Matthew Bender, 1984). He is currently writing a student guide on "Essential Principles of Community Property" for the Center for Creative Educational Services. He recently returned from a sabbatical during which he traveled in Europe.

Courses: Community Property; Estate Planning; Federal Income Taxation; Wills and Trusts.



Professor Bernard L. Segal

Bernard L. Segal
Professor of Law

B.S., Temple University; M.A., J.D., University of Pennsylvania.

Upon graduation from law school, Professor Segal served as the Secretary and Research Director of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court Criminal Rules Committee. From 1962 to 1966, he was the First Assistant Defender for the Defender Association of Philadelphia. He taught trial advocacy at the University of Pennsylvania from 1970 to 1972, and was a partner in the litigation firms of Needleman, Needleman, Segal & Tabb, and Segal, Appel & Natali, both located in Philadelphia. In addition to his teaching responsibilities, Professor Segal is the coach of the school's mock trial team, which has won more regional and national competitions than any other team in the western United States. He is the

author of *The Defense Manual for Consensual Crimes* and *The National Defense Manual in Criminal Cases*. He is a consultant for the Alaska Supreme Court Judicial Council and for the Office of the New Mexico Attorney General's Office. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the National Mock Trial Competition and is the President of the Board of Directors of the Prison Law Office. He is a regular teacher at the Trial Advocacy Program of the National Institute of Trial Advocacy and at the Hastings College of Trial Advocacy. He is a member of the Pennsylvania bar.

Courses: Criminal Law; Criminal Procedure; Evidence; Trial and Appellate Practice.

Marc Stickgold
Professor of Law

B.S., University of Illinois; J.D., Northwestern University.

Professor Stickgold is a member of the bar in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and California. He was an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Department of Justice in Madison, Wisconsin, from 1964 to 1966, and was an Assistant Dean and Director of the Legal Writing Program at the University of Wisconsin School of Law. He was co-founder and partner of a community law firm in Detroit and was the Director of the Law Reform Project for Detroit Neighborhood Legal Services. After directing the Civil Clinical Litigation Program at Wayne State Law School, he joined the Golden Gate faculty in 1976. Professor Stickgold has been a consultant and trainer for the Legal Services Corporation. His most recent publications include articles on police surveillance of political activity and on Justice William O. Douglas. He is currently completing a research project on law school clinical education. He is the coach of the school's client counseling team, which recently won the ABA Regional Final competitions. He is a member of the Academic Committee for the Public Interest Clearinghouse and of the Advisory Committee for the Center for Community Legal Education. He is an evaluator and consultant for the State Committee of Bar Examiners' Clinical Skills Assessment Center Project.

Courses: Civil Procedure; Clinical Teaching; Constitutional Law; Counseling, Interviewing, and Negotiation; Trial Advocacy.

Joseph G. Walsh

Associate Dean and Director,
LL.M. Program in Taxation, and
Dean, School of Taxation

A.B., M.B.A., University of California,
Berkeley; J.D., Hastings College of the
Law; LL.M., New York University.

Dean Walsh graduated Phi Beta Kappa
from Berkeley and, for the next eight
years, immersed himself in the study of
tax law. He is a Certified Public Account-
ant and a Certified Tax Specialist of the
California Bar Association. In addition to
his appointment as Associate Dean of the
Law School's Master of Laws Program
in Taxation, Professor Walsh is the Dean
of Golden Gate University's School of
Taxation, the largest such school in the
nation. He taught in the School of Tax-
ation while holding the position of Asso-
ciate Tax Counsel with the Bank of
America Foundation. He is a member of
the California bar.

John Pasley Wilson

Dean and Professor of Law

A.B., Princeton University; LL.B.,
Harvard Law School.

Upon graduation from Princeton, Dean
Wilson served in the Executive Office of
the President, Bureau of the Budget, in
Washington, D.C. He then served as an
officer in the Navy for over three years.
After graduating from law school, he
briefly engaged in private practice in



Professor Morton P. Cohen

New Jersey before accepting appoint-
ment as Assistant Dean at Harvard Law
School in 1963. He left Harvard in 1968
to assume the Associate Deanship at
Boston University School of Law, where
he was also the Director of the Legal
Studies Institute and, for two years, Act-
ing Director of the Center for Law and
Health Sciences. In 1978, he spent a year
teaching in Nigeria. His writings include
a book, *The Rights of Adolescents in the
Mental Health System*, and articles on
the legal protections available to fetal
research subjects, which arose out of
work as a consultant to the National
Commission for the Protection of
Human Subjects of Biomedical and
Behavioral Research. He was also a
member of the Board of Directors of
Greater Boston Legal Services, Inc., the
Board of Overseers of the Boston Hos-
pital for Women, the Health Facilities
Appeals Board of the Commonwealth of
Massachusetts, and other organizations.
He is admitted to practice in New Jersey
and Massachusetts. Aside from his
duties as Dean of the Law School, Pro-
fessor Wilson has specialized in health
care delivery systems and the law. He is
a member of the Joint Advisory Com-
mittee for Continuing Education of the
Bar, the American Arbitration Asso-
ciation, and the Chewonki Foundation of
Wiscasset, Maine.

Courses: Criminal Law; Law and Psy-
chiatry.



Professor Lawrence H. Jones

Adjunct Faculty

Luther J. Avery

B.S., M.B.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., Stanford University

Hon. Michael Ballachey

A.B., LL.B., University of California, Berkeley

Neil Boorstyn

B.A., The College of the City of New York; LL.B., Brooklyn Law School

Virginia A. Church

B.A., M.A., J.D., University of Miami

Charles Conradi

B.A., Cornell University; J.D., M.B.A., Golden Gate University

David Deibel

B.A., St. Joseph's College; J.D., University of Akron; M.Div., Franciscan School of Theology

Mary C. Dunlap

A.B., J.D., University of California, Berkeley

Seymour Farber

A.B., New York University; LL.B., Harvard University

Gordon R. Gaines

B.A., San Diego State University; LL.B., University of California, Berkeley

Hon. Charles Egan Goff

A.B., J.D., Stanford University

Michael Gurwitz

B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology; J.D., Golden Gate University; LL.M., New York University

Robert M. Harlick

A.B., J.D., University of California, Berkeley

Terry Helbush

B.A., University of California, Santa Barbara; J.D., Golden Gate University

Peter J. Honigsberg

A.B., City College of New York; J.D., New York University

Thomas A. Kamm

B.S., University of Washington; LL.B., University of Detroit; LL.M., George Washington University

Hon. Donald B. King

B.S., J.D., University of San Francisco

Joel E. Marsh

B.A., Cornell University; M.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., Hastings College of the Law

Stephen M. Moskowitz

B.S., Drexel University; M.B.A., New York University; J.D., New York Law School; LL.M., Golden Gate University

Brad Seligman

B.A., California State University, Sonoma; J.D., Hastings College of the Law

Emerson Stafford

B.S., California State University, Los Angeles; J.D., Lincoln University

Arnold C. Sternberg

B.A., University of Wisconsin; LL.B., George Washington University

Nancy A. Weston

A.B., Stanford University; J.D., Harvard University

William D. Wick

B.A., Northwestern University; J.D., Georgetown University

George Wright

B.A., Concordia College; M.A., Columbia University; J.D., Valparaiso University; Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley



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Suzy L. Golden

Admissions Coordinator

B.A., Teaching Credential, San Jose
State University



Suzy L. Golden, Admissions
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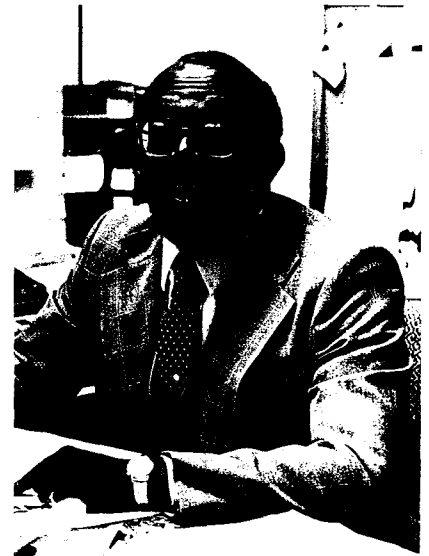
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The Law School Visiting Committee of distinguished attorneys and business professionals provides advice on the policies and development of the School. The 1987 members are:

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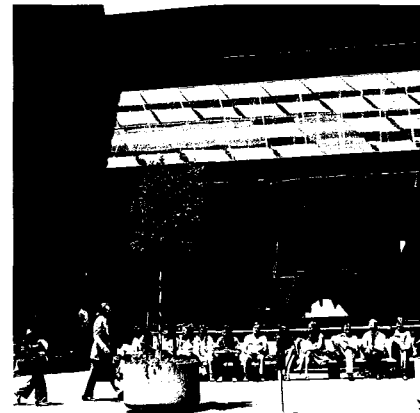
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United States Secretary of Defense



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The Place

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Bookstore

The University Bookstore stocks all required textbooks and some 30,000 reference titles for scholars and professionals in its Professional Reference Section. It has extensive Law, Taxation and Real Estate collections and is the primary outlet for Continuing Education of the Bar (C.E.B.) materials in both Northern and Southern California. The store features supplies, study aids, clothing and specialty items. Services include: Master-Charge and Visa, Lay-Away and Will-Call, Muni Fast Pass, Gift-Wrap and Mail-Order and Shipment. The store is open Monday-Thursday from 10:00 A.M. to 7:00 P.M., Fridays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. and on Saturday from 10:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

Law Placement & Career Counseling

The School of Law maintains a Placement Office and a full-time Director. The Placement Office assists law students in cultivating contacts with legal employers in the Bay Area, the State of California and throughout the United States. It is responsible for listing all positions requiring legal training for law alumni/alumnae as well as juris doctor degree candidates.

The Placement Office's major emphasis is to secure legal and legally-related employment options for students in their final year of law school. In addition, the Placement Office lists positions for clinical, extern, part-

Golden Gate University is situated within 5 minutes of San Francisco's North Beach, Chinatown, and Civic Center; within 20 minutes of Berkeley, Marin, and Golden Gate Park; and within a few hours of Big Sur, Monterey, and Lake Tahoe.

time and full-time clerkship positions for second and third year law students.

To meet students' needs, the Placement Office schedules on campus interviews from early Fall through Spring with a brief moratorium in December and January to allow students to concentrate fully on their examinations.

Requests from legal employers for experienced graduates flow steadily into the office throughout the year, as do requests from alumni who seek position changes. The Placement Office coordinates these requests to provide an ongoing service to alumni and to legal employers.

The Placement Office maintains its own career resource library for students and alumni/alumnae use. Reference materials include employer profiles, government agencies, corporate legal employers, public service/public interest opportunities, and information on law-related positions.

The Placement Office also sponsors a Placement Symposium during the year. Speakers from the legal community discuss resume writing, the interview process, and various aspects of available legal careers.

Recreation

While Golden Gate does not have on-campus athletic facilities, students are able to purchase passes to the nearby Embarcadero YMCA. Facilities there include a gymnasium, basketball and volleyball court, handball and racquetball courts, swimming pool, exercise room, weight room, sauna, and sun deck.

Student Center

The William Randolph Hearst Student Center, located on the top floor of the 6-story University building, is the campus dining facility. The Center provides hot and cold meals and snacks at reasonable cost, and offers a comfortable setting for socializing and relaxing.

Student Services and Housing Referral Office

Law students may make use of the University Student Services Office to receive counseling for personal problems. The Dean of Students, a licensed marriage counselor, is available for counseling by appointment. The Student Services Office also maintains a housing referral service which assists students in finding living accommodations in the Bay Area.

Word Processing

An in-house word processing laboratory is available for law students to use during the academic year. The facility, which includes several IBM-AT and HP 150 computer terminals, has been used by a number of law students to expedite draftings of papers, pleadings, and memoranda. There is a \$25 fee each semester. In addition, the University General Library maintains a limited number of IBM-XT's which are available to students free of charge.



Because the Law School is centrally located and is very accessible via excellent transportation, law students live throughout the Bay Area, including Berkeley, Oakland & Marin.

Activities

The American Bar Association, Law Student Division

The American Bar Association Law Student Division seeks to further academic excellence through participation by law students in the efforts of the organized bar in the formation and revision of standards of legal education. The division provides an opportunity for students to participate in programs which prepare them to develop efficient and effective methods of delivering legal services and to promote the development of leadership programs and activities.

Asian and Pacific Islands Law Students Association (APSA)

The Asian and Pacific Islands Law Students Association is comprised of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Filipino students. Half of its membership consists of students who are cultural and racial minorities from Hawaii. Together its members form an active support group that sponsors innovative forums on issues that concern Asian communities and Native American rights. Its focus is primarily on public interest law. APSA also offers a variety of social events with other law student associations in the area that have similar goals and maintains a study aid library exclusively for its members' use. Its main goal is to provide support to new minority students and to encourage and foster minority enrollment at the School.

Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Student Chapter

The stimulation of interest and learning in the area of litigation

and trial advocacy skills is the purpose of the GGU chapter of this national organization. The chapter has a program to select students for the ATLA National Student Trial Advocacy Competition (see Competitions).

Black Law Students Association (BLSA)

BLSA is a national organization dedicated to the recruitment, support, and development of Black law students. BLSA maintains close working relations with the National Bar Association (NBA). The NBA has provided BLSA members with many valuable opportunities to network with practicing attorneys, and learn firsthand about legal issues and initiatives of primary concern to the Black community. BLSA offers new students the advice and support of upper division students, and access to a growing library of study materials. Our aim is to facilitate rapid adjustment to this very competitive environment, and to gain the confidence and skills necessary for success. Prospective students can contact BLSA for information on preparing for the LSAT and law school. We would welcome the opportunity to assist you.

The Federalist Society

The Federalist Society is a nationwide organization of conservative and libertarian law students, lawyers, and members of the judiciary. The Society is founded on principles of individual liberty, limited government, and the rule of the law. It is opposed to the legal orthodoxy that advocates a centralized, uniform society. It sponsors an

annual symposium on topical legal issues and the proceedings are published in the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*. The Golden Gate Law School chapter seeks to foster informal debate on the role of law and government in American life.

La Raza Law Students Association

La Raza Law Students Association seeks to represent and advocate issues related to Raza students and to act as a mutual support base. Through their efforts, it is hoped that Raza representation in the legal educational process and in the legal profession will increase. A special scholarship fund has been established to assist qualified and worthy Hispanic students.

Law Review

The Golden Gate University Law Review is produced entirely by students of the Law School. Now in its seventeenth year, the *Review* contains student writings and the work of contributing scholars. Student editors receive intensive experience in research and analysis of current legal controversies. The *Review* publishes an annual survey of the cases of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals which has been widely acclaimed by members of the bar and bench, as well as the *Women's Law Forum*, dealing exclusively with legal issues relating to women, and *Notes and Comments*, which utilizes a traditional law review format.

Law Review staff are selected from among second and third year students for their academic and writing ability, willingness to make a substantial time commitment, and relevant skills and

work experience. Staff members are elected either on the basis of a writing competition or by their academic standing.

Lesbians in Law

Lesbians in Law (LIL) is an educational and social events organization. The organization varies in size depending on the activity and current enrollment of lesbians. LIL sponsors monthly forums in which practicing attorneys speak on various aspects of gay rights. LIL also invites clients to speak on aspects of their cases and on their personal stories. The organization sponsors several pot-luck meals and other social events in conjunction with other area law schools.

The National Jewish Law Students Network

The National Jewish Law Students Network cooperates with B'nai Brith Hillel to plan social and enriching events for Jewish students and faculty. The group explores the many aspects of being a Jew: religious, Zionist, social activist, political, and cultural. Past activities have included a potluck with other law schools and medical students; a wine and cheese reception at Pillsbury, Madison, and Sutro; a New Year's dessert party; lectures on ethical wills and the church and state relationship; ushering at various community events, such as the Sharansky address; and Passover Seder. Members have access to events within the Bay Area's Jewish community as well.

National Lawyers Guild

The Guild is a national organization of lawyers, law students,

The modern Golden Gate University facilities are wheelchair accessible.

and legal workers who identify with the American left. It provides legal support for organizing workers and racially, sexually and politically oppressed people. The Guild supports traditional American Indian goals and is active against American intervention in Central America. Each year the GGU chapter presents workshops to introduce students to alternative law practice. Members may be active in either the GGU chapter, the largest among Bay Area law schools, or in Bay Area chapter committees and programs.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International, Dirksen Chapter

The purpose of this Fraternity is to form a strong bond uniting students and teachers of the law with members of the Bench and Bar in a fraternal fellowship designed to advance ideals of liberty and justice. Benefits to members include: student loans, job preparation, job placement, car rental discounts, insurance, professional programs and local alumni contacts. P.A.D. is dedicated to service to the student, the Law School, and the profession so that each member may enjoy a lifetime of honorable professional and public service.

Stonewall Law Caucus

The Stonewall Law Caucus is a co-sexual organization composed of students who share a concern for individual rights issues and the legal problems confronting gay and lesbian people and attorneys in society.

The main purpose of the Caucus is to disseminate information on these issues to the Law School community. Annually,

the Caucus presents the Individual Rights and the Law Forum Series where community and national speakers address current legal issues and practice-oriented solutions to legal problems gay and lesbian people face.

Stonewall provides a social and academic support program to help first year students adjust to law school. It works closely with the Bay Area Lawyers for Individual Freedom (BALIF), the largest gay/lesbian bar association in the country, so that students can meet gay/lesbian attorneys, judges, and students from other law schools. The Caucus provides employment contacts and clerkship opportunities to give students practical experience in the law. Stonewall welcomes inquiries from prospective students.

Student Bar Association

The Student Bar Association is the official student voice in the formulation of policy affecting the student community. The SBA arranges various programs to meet the educational, recreational, and interpersonal needs of the student body. *Caveat*, the weekly newspaper of the Law School, is published by the Association.

Women's Association

The Women's Association sponsors social and educational activities for the entire student body as well as events for women only. It has played a prominent role in ensuring the Law School's commitment to affirmative action.

The Association has sponsored forums on DES mothers and daughters; hosts an annual

The Golden Gate Law Review is one of only two law reviews in the country that publishes an issue solely dedicated to women's issues.

reception for women students and professors; organizes and produces the Law School Benefit Talent Show; and produced a Women and the Law Handbook, which is available to prospective students. With the assistance of women from Hastings and USF Schools of Law, the Association hosted the 11th National Conference on Women and the Law for 2,500 attorneys, law students, and legal workers.

The Women's Association is currently establishing a women's network among graduates of GGU to provide increased learning and professional opportunities for women students and graduates. The Association welcomes inquiries from prospective students.

Competitions

ABA/LSD (Law Student Division) Client Counseling Competition

The school enters several teams in the Regional Competition to demonstrate interviewing and counseling skills. One or 2 credits may be arranged. Spring semester only.

ATLA National Student Trial Advocacy Competition

The GGU Chapter of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America selects a team to compete in this annual competition sponsored by the largest association of trial lawyers in the country. The competition is very similar in organization to the National Mock Trial Competition.

Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition

This international competition sponsored by the American

Society of International Law enables students to argue timely questions of international law in regional and final competitions against teams from 150 law schools in 20 different countries. Students receive 2 units on a credit/no credit basis for participation in the competition.

National Mock Trial

Students compete in an intra-school program to demonstrate their ability in trial skills. The best students represent the school at the Western Regional Mock Trial Competition. The competition is sponsored by the American Bar Association's Section on Litigation and the Texas Young Lawyers Association. GGU has won the Western Regional Competition four times in recent years and has participated in the national competition in Texas. Students receive 1 or 2 credits. Fall semester only except for winners of the school competition.

Golden Gate University School of Law has won four first-place prizes in the Western Regional Division of the National Mock Trial Competition.

National Moot Court

Students who wish to improve or utilize their appellate argument abilities may participate in Moot Court. Each year the Law School participates in one of the two major national moot court competitions: The National Appellate Advocacy Competition administered by ABA/LSD or the National Moot Court Competition administered by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The decision as to which competition to enter depends on a number of factors including quality of the contest problem and convenience of the sites for the regional and final competitions.

Roger J. Traynor California Moot Court Competition

This statewide competition among California law schools provides an opportunity for students to write a brief and present oral arguments before distinguished California attorneys and judges.



The Law School hosted the 1984 Western Regional Mock Trial Competition

J.D. Program Admission

Pre-Law Preparation

Golden Gate University premises its Law School admissions policy on the individual screening of applicants. Consequently, no specific undergraduate major or course of study is required for admission. Candidates are encouraged to take a well-rounded study program including courses from the humanities and the sciences. As the foremost skill in both the study and the practice of law is the ability to communicate effectively, applicants should take a number of undergraduate courses in which their writing skills are edited vigorously. Applicants also should be able to read rapidly, with good comprehension, and to express themselves concisely, both orally and in writing.

In recent years, an increasing number of people have been admitted to the Law School who have been away from the academic world for some time. Returning students, many of whom are women, usually have been employed in a law-related job, have been involved with raising a family, or both. The Admissions Office is aware that the life experiences of candidates who have been away from the traditional academic world are often valuable in establishing perspectives about society and its laws.

For additional information on preparing for a legal education, candidates are encouraged to read the *Pre-Law Handbook*,

The majority of students admitted to the Law School in the past have had LSAT scores of at least 33 or above & a GPA of at least 3.00.

published by the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admission Council.

Admission Requirements

The Law School recognizes that the application process to any graduate program is anxiety-producing for most candidates. While the School is committed to the highest academic standards, it employs an admission process that considers a wide variety of factors in reaching admission decisions.

Applicants for admission must hold a bachelor's degree or an equivalent from an accredited college or university at the time of registration. In very extraordinary circumstances, the Dean may grant an exception to this requirement for older applicants with extensive work experience, a very high LSAT score, and a solid academic background. Very few students, however, enter the Law School without a bachelor's degree.

Admission to the Law School is competitive. Over 1100 applications were received for the 140 spaces available in the Fall, 1987, entering class. Two-thirds of these spaces were in the full-time division and one-third were in the part-time division.

An Admissions Committee, composed of representatives from the faculty, the administration, and the student body, reviews and acts on applications for admission. Although the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) and the undergraduate grade point average (GPA) are

the most significant factors for the majority of applicants, weight is also given to other important non-numerical factors. These include the ability to relate well with clients, recognition of social problems, and effectiveness in presenting an argument. The Committee seeks law students of diverse backgrounds who demonstrate growth, maturity, and the potential to succeed in law school. Consideration is given to ethnic and economic factors, community activities, graduate study, and significant work experiences both during and after college. Successful applicants possess a combination of humanistic qualities and strong academic promise.

Students are eligible for admission to either the three-year, full-time program (day) or the four-year, part-time program (day or evening). Applicants may not apply to more than one program. First year students are admitted twice each year for classes that begin either in August or January. New students who begin in January may enroll as part-time students in either the day or evening program during their first semester. Thereafter they may continue in any full-time or part-time division.

Notice of Nondiscriminatory Policy

In compliance with Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Vietnam Era and Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967,

The ages of J.D. students entering in fall, 1986, ranged from 20 to 52; the median age of entry was 25.

For fall 1986, over 1,100 applicants competed for 140 positions in the entering class.

Law School applicants should refer any affirmative action questions or complaints to the Law School Admissions Office. Matriculated students should refer such questions to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs.

the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Executive Order 11246, Golden Gate University does not discriminate, within the meaning of these laws, on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual preference/orientation, handicap, age, disabled veteran status, or Vietnam Era veteran status in employment, in its educational programs, or in the provision of benefits and services to its students. Anyone who believes that in some respect Golden Gate University is not in compliance with the above statement should contact Dr. Patrick O'Brien, Dean of Student Services at (415) 442-7245.

Law School Admission Test

All applicants for admission as degree candidates are required to take the Law School Admission Test administered by the Law School Admission Service. Exceptions are made for candidates with severe visual or physical handicaps who submit medical verification. The test is given four times each year at test sites throughout the United States and abroad. Applicants are encouraged to take the test by December, or by February at the latest, for admission the following fall. Applicants who plan to enroll in the Mid-Year Admissions Program in January must take the LSAT in October at the latest. The Admissions Office reserves the right to determine the validity of any particular LSAT score in terms of its age and format. Detailed information about the test is contained in the 1987-88 LSAT/LSDAS Information Book.

Law School Data Assembly Service

The Law School is a participant in the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a service which collects and analyzes academic and test records of law school applicants.

Applicants should submit transcripts of college work to LSDAS as early as possible. College seniors, including those attending Canadian schools, should not wait for fall grades before submitting transcripts. Fall grades may be submitted directly to the Law School Admissions Office at the applicant's discretion.

Admission Procedures

Application Form and Fee

The application form for the Law School's Juris Doctor degree program is found at the end of this bulletin. The deadline to submit applications for full-time study in the fall is April 15, 1988. Applicants for part-time study must apply by July 1, 1988.

The deadline to apply for mid-year admission in January, 1988 is November 2, 1987.

Each application must be accompanied by a \$35 fee which is non-refundable. Checks or money orders should be made payable to Golden Gate University and stapled to the application.

No decision can be made until the application and all supporting documents have been received by the Law School. Admission decisions are made on an ongoing basis. *It is to the applicant's advantage to apply early.* Application files and all supporting documents are re-

**Law School Admission Test/Law School Data Assembly Service:
Law School Admission Services, Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940, (215) 968-1100.**

An application form is provided at the end of this bulletin.

tained by the Law School for two years.

Every attempt is made to notify applicants of a final decision as soon as possible after receipt of the application.

Personal Statement

The personal statement is, by definition, the subjective portion of the Law School application. It should be articulate and logical, and should represent the applicant in human rather than statistical terms. Since interviews are not granted for admission purposes, the personal statement is an opportunity for applicants to express any factors which may be important to the Admissions Committee's decision. The statement is critical to the application because it indicates how well applicants can write and why they wish to attend law school—especially Golden Gate.

The statement should be constructed in narrative rather than resume form and should be three to six double-spaced, typed 8½ x 11" pages. Applicants *should not* submit books, tape recordings, plays, theses, dissertations or other such materials in lieu of or in addition to the personal statement.

The content of the statement may vary with each applicant. Creativity in style is encouraged. Applicants may wish to relate their interest in studying the law to any of the following areas: community or political activities, law-related activities, bilingualism, ethnic background, paid or volunteer jobs, travel experiences, status as a female, a minority, an older student, or as an individual with special

physical needs or limitations.

Law School Application Matching Form

All applicants are required to include a Law School Application Matching Form, located in the LSAT registration materials, with their application to Golden Gate. The School uses this form to request each applicant's LSAT score and transcript analysis.

Letters of Recommendation

While written recommendations are not required, they will be placed in the applicant's file if provided. Letters should be detailed, concrete evaluations from individuals who are well acquainted with the applicant's academic ability or potential for success in law school.

Interviews

The volume of applications annually received by the Admissions Office precludes granting personal interviews for admission purposes. Applicants may, however, arrange appointments with the Admissions Office staff to discuss their questions about the Law School. Such meetings have no bearing on the student's chances for admission.

Acceptance Deposits

A nonrefundable deposit of \$100.00 is required of all applicants upon notification of admission, and must be paid when due, subject to cancellation of the admission offer.

Each admitted applicant will be requested to reconfirm his or her intent to matriculate during the summer. Upon submission of the reconfirmation form provided by the Admissions Office, a second non-refundable deposit

In the 1986 entering class, minority students had an average LSAT of 28 & an average GPA of 2.80.

Over the past three years, applications from minority students have increased by 30%.

of \$200 is required. Both deposits will be credited toward the initial tuition payment.

Special Admission Situations

Foreign Students

Foreign applicants should be knowledgeable of the immigration laws regarding the study of law before making application in order to ensure eligibility for student visa status.

Applicants who earned undergraduate degrees outside the United States or Canada must register with the Credentials Evaluation Service, (P.O. Box 66940, Los Angeles, CA 90066), for an evaluation of their undergraduate work. Foreign applicants need not register with the LSDAS, but are required to forward transcripts of all completed work directly to the Law School. They are also required to indicate in the personal statement their visa status and whether special immigration forms such as the I-20 will be needed to facilitate matriculation in the United States.

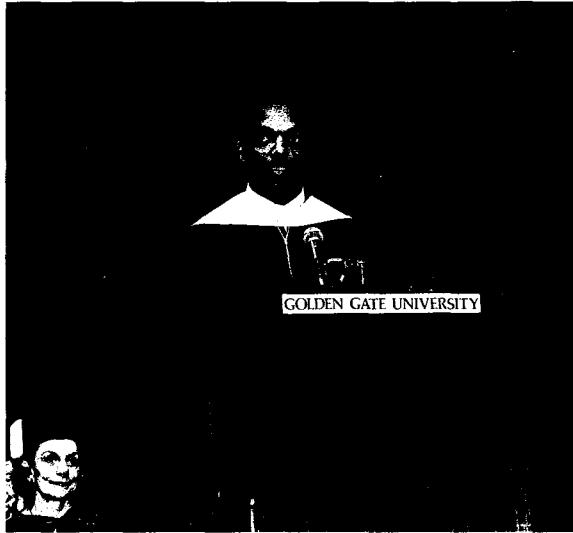
Reapplication

Applicants who wish to reapply to the Law School should contact the Admissions Office in writing for application procedures as early as possible to be considered for admission to subsequent entering classes.

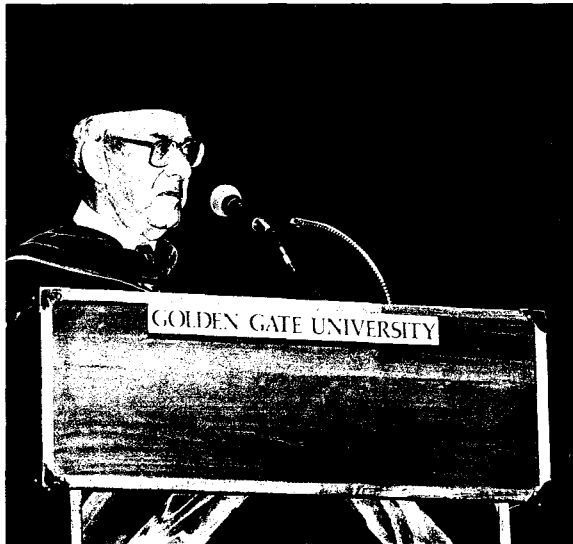
Advanced Standing

Admission with advanced standing is competitive and is determined mainly by grades earned in previous law school work. Students who require at least 30 units to graduate will be con-

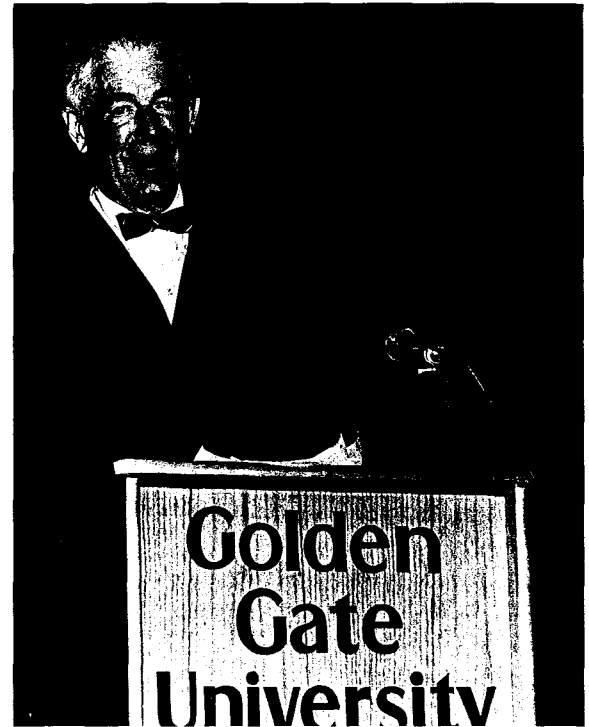
Visiting Speakers



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson,
1986 Commencement Speaker



1987 Commencement Speaker, Justice Stanley Mosk.



Archibald Cox was featured speaker in the first of a series of six programs held at the Law School on "An American Tradition: Our Independent Courts." The series was co-sponsored by GGU School of Law, the Bar Association of San Francisco, and the San Francisco Chapter of ACLU.

sidered for admission with advanced standing. Credit will be allowed only for courses satisfactorily completed within the past two years at a law school approved by the American Bar Association. The number of advanced standing candidates annually offered admission is determined by vacancies in the second year class.

Advanced standing applicants are not required to register with LSDAS, but must arrange to have transcripts of all collegiate work (undergraduate, graduate, and law) sent *directly* to the Director of Admissions no later than July 1. In addition, applicants must provide their LSAT score, a letter from the dean of the law school previously attended which states that the applicant is in good standing and eligible to return, a personal statement, and a letter of recommendation from a professor at the home law school.

Visiting Students

Students enrolled in ABA-approved law schools, graduates of such institutions, and members of a state bar may take courses at the Law School either as auditors or for credit as non-degree students on a space-available basis. Documentation is required as well as approval by the instructor and the Associate Dean. Normal tuition and fee structures apply to these students. Non-degree students may not take incompletes in any class.

All applicants with a degree from outside the U.S. must register with the Credentials Evaluation Service: P.O. Box 66940, Los Angeles, CA 90066, (213) 390-6276.

For further admission information contact the Law School Admissions Office, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone (415) 442-7255.

Expenses and Financial Aid Tuition and Fees*

The following rates for tuition and fees become effective in Fall 1987. The rates published in this catalog have usually remained in effect for at least one academic year. Tuition usually will increase with the rate of inflation. The University reserves the right, however, to adjust the rates for tuition and fees prior to the beginning of each semester. It is anticipated that the next rate increase will be for the summer of 1987.

J.D. Program Tuition	
(per unit)	307.00
Schedule of Fees, J.D. Program:	
Application for	
admission	35.00
Acceptance deposit . . .	100.00
Reconfirmation deposit	200.00
Registration	
(per semester)	25.00
Late registration**	50.00
Penalty registration*** .	75.00
Materials fee****	
(per semester)	40.00
Student Bar Association fee	
(per semester)	12.00
Graduation	60.00
Deferred tuition processing	
fee (per semester) ..	20.00
Program change	
initiated by student	
(per transaction)	10.00
Account analysis initiated	
by student (per hour)	15.00
Late Payment Fee	50.00
Loan processing fee ..	10.00
Transcript (per copy;	
first copy free	
to graduates)	5.00

*Tuition and fees for the LL.M. Program are listed in the LL.M. section.

**applies after the end of the general registration period.

***applies after the end of the late registration period.

****Special Materials Fee may be charged for some classes.

Note: Special penalty fees may be levied by the Law School Administration in unusual circumstances where students request a waiver of rules they have violated.

Sample Student Budget

The Law School has found it helpful to provide prospective students with estimates of tuition costs and living expenses for the regular nine month academic period. The following figures show tuition costs for first year and upper division students, as well as other expenses that all students incur. These figures are based on projections of living expenses developed by the Golden Gate University Financial Aid Office for 1987-88, and on the tuition rates that are in effect for the 1987-88 academic year.

Full-Time Division

1st year (30 units required)	
Tuition	\$9210
Fees	154
Total	\$9364
2nd & 3rd year*	
Tuition	\$8596
Fees	154
Total	\$8750

Part-Time Divisions

1st year (21 units required)	
Tuition	\$6447
Fees	154
Total	\$6601

The University has a comprehensive financial aid program that serves over 85% of all law students.

2nd, 3rd, & 4th year**

Tuition	\$6754
Fees	154
Total	\$6908

Living Expenses for 12 months
(All Students)

	Single	Married
Room & Board	\$8604	\$13,620
Books & Supplies	600	600
Personal	2028	4056
Transportation	696	1392
Total	\$11,928	\$19,668

The estimated additional cost for one child is \$3,720.

*Average costs based on 28 units/year. A total of 86 units are required for the J.D.

**Average costs based on 22 units/year. A total of 86 units are required for the J.D.

Payment of Tuition and Fees

Obligation for Payment

Registration, when accepted by the University, constitutes a financial contract between the University and the student. Failure to make payments of any amounts owed to the University when they become due is considered sufficient cause, until the debt has been paid or adjusted, to (1) suspend the student, (2) withhold grades, transcripts, diplomas, scholastic certificates and degrees, and (3) impound finals.

All balances from previous semesters must be paid prior to registration. Students with outstanding balances will not be permitted to register.

Failure to maintain good

financial standing with the University will affect eligibility for financial aid and/or availability of tuition deferment plans. Students in default may be administratively withdrawn from current courses.

International students who are administratively withdrawn for financial default will have their status reported to the U.S. Immigration Office.

Auditors and students repeating courses pay the same tuition and fees as other students.

Time of Payment

Tuition and fees are payable in full upon registration. An installment plan for tuition payment, with the first of three equal installments due at the time of registration, is available at the sole discretion of the University to students in good financial standing. Students eligible for the installment plan will be required to sign a promissory note at the time of registration. A late charge will be assessed for failure to make payments as specified in the promissory note. All applicable fees and one third of the full tuition amount are payable at the time of registration. There is a \$20 processing fee for participation in the installment plan each semester. International students do not have the privilege of deferring payments during their first semester of attendance.

Company/Agency Tuition Reimbursement

Often a company reimburses its employees at the end of a semester for expenses the employees have already paid. Frequently, this reimbursement is contingent upon the student receiving a certain minimum

The University has a deferred tuition payment plan available.

grade. The Registrar's Office will assist employees in verifying successful course completion by mailing grades to the employer after the student has filed the proper form with the Registrar.

The student, however, is still responsible for meeting all University payment obligations, whether by paying in full upon registration or by using the University's deferred payment plan.

Company/Agency Special Billing

If a company or governmental agency agrees to pay the employee's expenses without a grade or course completion limitation, the University will bill the employer directly for all authorized costs.

In order to qualify for the special billing plan, the student must present the written authorization of the employer at the time of registration. Authorization forms may be picked up from Student Accounts in the Accounting Office. This arrangement in no way releases the student from obligations incurred if, for any reason, the employer refuses to pay.

Withdrawal Policy—Adjustment of Tuition

Students are enrolled with the understanding that they will remain for the entire course study unless suspended or dismissed. For personal and professional reasons (e.g., promotions, out of town trips, job transfers, changes in job, home and family responsibilities, etc.), students may be compelled to withdraw from the courses in which they have enrolled. This policy is designed to reconcile

these possible exigencies with the University's need to defray the costs to which it has committed itself. The tuition adjustment policy is predicated on the principle that students who do not complete the course of study should bear a share of the loss occasioned by their withdrawal. Therefore, tuition adjustments are made not on a pro-rata basis but as follows:

1. No adjustment will be made for late registration, absences from class, leaves of absence for a portion of a semester, or suspension or dismissal by official action of the University.

2. Fees other than tuition will not be adjusted.

3. Students must notify the Law School Registrar, *in writing*, of any change in enrollment status. It is not sufficient merely to notify the instructor or the Dean concerning withdrawal from a course since their authority is necessarily limited to the academic status of students at the University. An official Program Change form must be completed at the Law School Registrar's Office. *The date of termination* will be the date on which students furnish the Law School Registrar, *in writing*, their properly completed Program Change requests. *If mailed, the date of termination will be the date received by the Registrar.* The University assumes no responsibility for non-delivery of mail. Students are encouraged to deliver Program Change requests in person. For each Program Change transaction, a fee is charged, payable at the Cashier before the Program Change can be processed. When this pro-

cedure has been followed and notice thereby received by the University, tuition will be adjusted as follows:

Week in which enrollment is terminated:	% semester tuition charged:	% semester tuition automatically credited to student's account
before semester start date	0%	100%
1st week of semester	20%	80%
2nd week of semester	30%	70%
3rd week of semester	40%	60%
4th week of semester	50%	50%
After 4th week of semester	100%	0%

For Law School students the amount of tuition charged will not be less than the acceptance deposit of \$100.00.

Disputes Concerning Student Accounts

All disputes concerning student accounts should be submitted *in writing* to: Student Accounts, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105. The University will respond within 30 working days of receipt of the student's letter.

Financial Petitions

A student confronted with circumstances of a serious emergency nature other than those specified above, may petition the University *in writing* for special consideration. Such appeals should be addressed to: Financial Petition Committee c/o Assistant Director of Accounting, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105.

The petition should be specific in terms of the policy or policies from which exception is sought and the individual circumstances that warrant special consideration, and should include any necessary supporting third-party documentation. A student petitioning because of an error s/he believes has been made by a University administrator should include the person's name and title in the petition.

The University will respond to appeals in writing. Since verification of facts must be obtained from University sources prior to review by the Financial Petition Committee, please allow a minimum of 30 working days for a decision.

Refund Policy

Refund of a refundable credit balance will be made if requested in writing by the student. Refunds will be mailed to the student's address as noted in the request for refund.

Because of the administrative workload during the registration period, refunds cannot be processed during the first thirty working days following the opening of any semester. Thereafter, refunds should normally be processed within fifteen working days after the request for refund is received.

No refunds will be made by virtue of curtailment of services brought about as a result of strikes, acts of God, civil insurrection, riots or the threat thereof, or other causes beyond the control of the University.

Financial Aid

The Financial Aid Office

To expedite the financial aid process, applicants must apply early to the Law School.

administers programs of financial assistance at Golden Gate University, provides budget and debt management counseling, evaluates students' financial needs, and determines the awarding of Campus-Based Financial Aid. The analysis of applications for Campus-Based Financial Aid is performed in accordance with national policies and the standards developed by the College Scholarship Service (CSS). Therefore, the financial aid program is based on the philosophy that students and their parents have the primary responsibility for meeting the costs of education and that financial aid is available only to students who cannot attend school without such assistance to supplement their family contributions.

Because of increasing educational costs and declining financial aid funding, the University is no longer able to completely meet students' eligibilities or needs for financial assistance. Therefore, it is essential for students to be careful about budgeting and resourceful about seeking financial help outside the University.

To be eligible to receive assistance from Federal, Title IV and Campus-Based Financial Aid programs at Golden Gate University, a student must be:

- 1) enrolled at Golden Gate University as at least a half-time student;
- 2) a United States citizen, permanent resident, or other eligible alien;
- 3) making normal (satisfactory academic) progress as defined by Golden Gate University Financial Aid

Golden Gate is the only ABA-approved law school in northern California that provides work-study funds for students during each summer session.

policy; the policy for determining normal (satisfactory academic) progress for purposes of Federal Title IV financial aid eligibility is made by the Financial Aid Office; copies of the policy are available upon request; 4) registered with the Selective Service (if required according to Federal law); 5) not in default on any Title IV loan and not owing a refund on any Title IV grant; and 6) committed to certify that any Title IV funds received will be used for educational expenses for attendance at Golden Gate University.

To be eligible to receive Campus-Based Financial Aid or a Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL), a student, in addition to the above, must be accepted for admission to the Law School and must demonstrate financial need as determined by an eligibility analysis performed by the Financial Aid Office.

Federal regulations require students to verify certain information contained in their financial aid applications. This means that additional documents must be signed by students, their spouses, and parents of both dependent and independent students.

Students who need financial assistance to attend the Law School are expected to apply for Guaranteed Student Loans and to apply for state grants or Fellowships if they are eligible to apply.

Guaranteed Student Loan

A law student enrolled at least half time may borrow up to \$7500 each academic year from a bank or financial institution which

Students are expected to read and review all documents and information from the Financial Aid Office.

participates in the GSL program. At least 6% of the amount of the loan is retained by the bank for insurance and fees. Therefore, though a student may borrow \$7500, s/he should not expect to receive more than \$7050 in cash to meet educational expenses. The aggregate maximum amount that a student can borrow for combined undergraduate, graduate, and professional study is \$54,750. The interest rate is currently 8% per year and repayments begin six months after the student ceases to be enrolled at least half-time. Application procedures vary at different branches and banks and proper forms should be obtained from the Financial Aid Office. A student must submit a lender application to the Financial Aid Office and the Student Aid Application for California (SAAC) to the College Scholarship Service (CSS). Tax returns and other documentation are also required. CSS forwards its analysis of the SAAC to the Financial Aid Office, the student's eligibility for the loan is determined, and the application is sent to the lender and the guarantee agency for approval. The entire processing time may take as long as three months.

Loans are usually disbursed in two checks at the beginning of each semester.

To receive Guaranteed Student Loan Funds, a student must be enrolled at least half-time and must be making normal (satisfactory academic) progress for financial aid eligibility (as defined by the Financial Aid Office). If data on the application have

changed by the time the check arrives, all or part of the amount of the check may have to be returned to the lender. Refunds to the lender of loan disbursements already received may be required from a student who does not maintain eligibility requirements throughout the certified loan period.

If all conditions are properly met, a GSL check will be released to the student when it arrives on campus. The Financial Aid Office notifies students by mail when to pick up their checks at the University Cashier.

Special loan counseling interviews are required for all borrowers.

Campus-Based Financial Aid

A student may apply for Campus-Based Financial Aid by submitting the Golden Gate University Campus-Based Financial Aid Application to the Financial Aid Office and the SAAC form to CSS. The SAAC form requires information about the parents' and students' incomes and assets and is objectively analyzed by CSS to determine the amount of money the family can afford to contribute to the student's educational budget. This analysis is forwarded to the Financial Aid Office, where an eligibility analysis is performed to determine whether the student is eligible to receive Campus-Based Financial Aid.

In addition to submitting the above, each financial aid applicant must supply a photocopy of his or her signed federal income tax returns, financial aid transcripts from previously attended institutions, and additional documentation as necessary,

such as photocopies of parents' and spouse's federal income tax returns.

Students and their spouses are expected to help provide for educational costs by working during the academic year. Expected contributions vary. Because of limited funding, financial aid award packages seldom meet students' full eligibilities or need for financial assistance.

Golden Gate University Campus-Based Financial Aid Applications must be completed and submitted by March 1 to be evaluated for financial aid for the following Fall and Spring Semesters. An exception is made for new first year law students, who may apply by April 15 for campus-based financial aid. SAAC forms should be submitted in February. Application forms are available from the Financial Aid Office, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105, telephone (415) 442-7270.

Most students who are eligible for Campus-Based Financial Aid receive a financial aid award package composed of College-Work-Study (CW-S), and/or the Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan), in addition to the GSL.

College Work Study: The College Work-Study Program is partially funded annually by the federal government. Each CW-S award provides an opportunity for part-time employment for a specific maximum earnings amount. The amount varies depending on financial aid eligibility.

If funds are available, summer

CW-S awards are made to eligible financial aid students who expect to return to school in the Fall Semester. Summer CW-S jobs are usually full-time.

Perkins Loan: The Perkins Loan program is funded annually by the Federal government and the University and by the repayment of loans by former students. Eligible students borrow Perkins Loans as part of their financial aid award packages. The amount of a Perkins Loan award varies, but usually does not exceed \$4000 per year. Students sign promissory notes in the Financial Aid Office in person each semester and funds are advanced to each borrower's student account. Any refund due will be mailed sometime after the tenth week of classes. The maximum amount that a student can borrow for combined undergraduate, graduate, and professional study is \$18,000. Perkins Loans are repayable in minimum amounts at 5% interest beginning nine months (for new borrowers) after ceasing to be at least a half-time student. A student may have up to ten years to repay the loan at a minimum of \$30 per month. Repayment schedules and debt management counseling are available in the Financial Aid Office. A first-time Perkins Loan borrower at Golden Gate University is required to attend a Financial Aid Entrance Interview, complete a Loan Reference Supplement, and pass a credit check prior to the receipt of funds. All recipients must also attend a Financial Aid Exit Interview before leaving the University or otherwise reducing

The QUEEN'S BENCH ANN GLOVER VERNEY MEMORIAL LOAN FUND is a revolving loan fund to assist women graduates of Golden Gate Law School establish their own law practices.

enrollment below half-time. Other interviews regarding debt management and repayment responsibilities may be required as well. No funds will be advanced unless all the above responsibilities are met. In addition, failure to meet these requirements will result in withholding of all University transcripts. Loans may be denied to otherwise eligible students whose records show that they are bad credit risks.

Important: Financial aid decisions are made independent of the admission process. Students may request financial aid information when they submit their Law School admission applications. However, new students interested in financial aid are urged to obtain forms directly from the Financial Aid Office as early as possible in order to meet the April 15 deadline for Campus-Based Financial Aid Applications.

Law School Financial Aid

The Law School awards a number of scholarships each year on the basis of academic achievement, financial need, or a combination of these factors. Approximately 25% of these are reserved for students from minority backgrounds. Scholarship amounts vary, depending on the policies adopted by the Scholarship Committee of the Law School. Awards are made to both entering and continuing students.

A limited amount of tuition remission is available to continuing students for work on the Golden Gate University Law Review and student organizations.

Contact the Assistant Dean for further information.

The Law School has a unique program that provides special matching Work-Study funds to cover the employer's portion of the Work-Study award in certain cases where the employer is unable to provide the funds.

Other Sources of Financial Assistance

Students with financial needs are encouraged to exhaust all potential sources of financial assistance because of the limited funding of financial aid programs and the rising costs of education.

California State Graduate Fellowship

Students who are California residents may apply for Fellowships by submitting the SAAC form and supplement to the College Scholarship Service early in February. There is also a requirement for LSAT or GMAT scores. Awards, which usually cover a major portion of tuition for the year, are made to full-time students with financial need and high academic achievement.

Supplemental Loan for Students (formerly the CLAS or ALAS loan): Students who have small debt burdens or who are ineligible for other forms of financial aid may wish to apply for a Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS). These loans are available to eligible students in amounts up to \$4,000 per academic year, at interest which is based on the 91-day Treasury bill rates plus 3.75%. Repayments usually begin immediately. However, through

For further financial aid information consult the Financial Aid Office, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; telephone (415) 442-7270.

the Law School Assured Access Program and others, interest can be capitalized and repayment begins after the student ceases to be enrolled at least half-time.

Special loan counseling interviews are required for all borrowers.

From time to time the University is advised of supplementary student loan programs. Information may be obtained from the Financial Aid Office.

Tuition Payment Plan:

Students who have been certified for loans or awarded other financial aid which haven't been disbursed and who cannot pay their tuition at registration may use the University's Financial Aid Tuition Postponement plan. This plan allows an eligible student to postpone an amount of his or her tuition payment, not to exceed the amount of the approved financial aid for that semester, until the financial aid has been disbursed. Students using this plan must sign a promissory note at registration.

Employment: Applicants for University financial aid are expected to contribute to their own budgets from their own employment earnings. Students may make full use of University placement services as well as off-campus sources.

External Scholarships: *The Leon A. and Ester F. Blum Foundation loan and scholarship program* is for students attending accredited law schools in the City and County of San Francisco. These funds are used to provide loans, scholarships, and other forms of aid to worthy and needy law students.

The Phillip Burton Memorial Scholarship Fund was established in memory of the late Congressman, a graduate of Golden Gate Law School. The scholarship is awarded to upper division students on the basis of three factors: merit, need, and commitment to community service.

The Louis Garcia Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1982 in memory of Judge Louis Garcia of the San Francisco Municipal Court, a 1952 graduate of the Law School. The major objective of the Garcia Fund is to assist financially needy minority students.

The San Francisco Lawyers' Wives annually award a scholarship, based on academic achievement and financial need, to a second or third year student who is a graduate of a Bay Area high school.

The Lawyers' Club of San Francisco offers an annual award, rotated among the seven Bay Area accredited law schools, in memory of its founder, Allen E. Spivock. The grant is based on scholarship and need.

The Lawrence Cowan Memorial Scholarship Fund was created by a bequest from one of the School's outstanding alums. Its corpus of over \$700,000 is dedicated to providing scholarships to meritorious students.

Other named scholarships available to Law School students include the **Frederick W. Bradley Scholarship Fund** and the **Helen A. and John A. Gorfinkel Scholarship Fund**. These awards are made on the basis of financial need and are usually distributed at mid-semester.

Emergency Loan Program: A registered law student whose income is temporarily interrupted or who has an unforeseen emergency may borrow up to \$500, without interest, from the **Judith Grant McKelvey Emergency Student Loan Fund**. The **Queen's Bench-Marjorie B. Anderson Loan Fund** is available for small, interest-free loans to women law students. These loans must be repaid usually within a month, but no later than the end of the semester. Additional emergency loans are available in amounts up to \$250 from the Financial Aid Office, and must be repaid within one month. They are supported by the **Albert I. Levene Memorial Fund**, the **Herbert Pothier Memorial Student Emergency Loan Fund**, and the **Sonoma County Loan Fund**.

Veterans' Benefits: Students who qualify for Veterans' Administration Educational Assistance payments (GI Bill) may use their benefits at Golden Gate University.

All students claiming VA benefits must make a written application for admission to a degree program during their first semester of enrollment. The VA will pay students for the first semester to allow time for the admission application to be processed, and for transcripts from previous schools to arrive and be evaluated. No student, however, will be paid VA benefits for a subsequent semester unless s/he has been officially accepted as a degree student and has submitted a copy of the evaluation to the Veterans Affairs Coordinator in the Financial Aid

Office. (Note: In the State of North Carolina, students who claim VA benefits must be accepted as regular degree students and evaluated *before* their enrollment will be certified to the Veterans Administration for payment.)

New students may request advance payment by submitting a written request, signed and dated, to the Veterans' Affairs Coordinator in the Financial Aid Office at least thirty days prior to the beginning date of the term.

Veterans are entitled to VA payments only for courses in which credit is earned and applied toward graduation requirements. A student using veterans' benefits who withdraws from or takes an incomplete grade in a course must submit a statement to the Veterans' Affairs Coordinator stating the last day of attendance and explaining the circumstances that caused the withdrawal or incomplete.

Many veterans' questions or problems can be resolved by telephone, (415) 442-7270, or by visiting the Financial Aid Office.

Other Information: Students seeking information about housing in the San Francisco Bay Area should consult the Housing Information Service in the Student Services Office. All University facilities and services are readily accessible to disabled students.

Students who wish information regarding the employment of students who have completed GGU law school should consult the law school Placement Center.

The Master of Laws Program in Taxation 1987-1988

Founded in 1978, the Graduate Law Program of Golden Gate University School of Law has grown over the past seven years to become the major tax center on the West Coast. This is evidenced in the recognition and success of its faculty, students and alumni.

The LL.M. (Tax) Program now has over 200 alumni, many of whom are achieving success in law practice, business, accounting, government and international service. In the 1986-1987 academic year, there were approximately 100 students enrolled in full-time and part-time studies.

The Program is designed to provide attorneys with a thorough knowledge of the practical applications of federal and state tax law. It affords an opportunity for attorneys to engage in intensive study of practical applications of tax law through a program of graduate legal studies leading to the LL.M. (Tax) degree.

The program combines required courses which provide a basic foundation in the most generally applicable areas of tax law with elective courses which allow students to pursue specialty interests.

Students may earn the LL.M. (Tax) degree through either full-time or part-time study.

The faculty for the program includes full-time professors and

The LL.M. program calendar differs from that of the J.D. program. The 1987-1988 LL.M. program calendar appears in this section of the Bulletin.

adjunct lecturers who currently practice tax law. Classes generally are limited to 24 students to ensure close student-faculty interaction within the graduate seminar environment. Classes are offered on a 15-week, tri-semester basis, Fall Semester, Spring Semester and Summer Semester.

Admission Requirements

Applications for admission are considered after the deadline dates for each semester. *Deadline dates* for filing admission applications are: *Fall Semester, June 1; Spring Semester, October 1; Summer Semester, February 1.*

An official LLM admission application, application fee, personal statement and an official law school transcript are the documents required to be submitted for consideration for admission.

Applicants must hold a J.D. or LL.B. degree from an A.B.A. approved law school. Each person admitted to the program must have satisfactorily completed the equivalent of six semester hours of introductory tax courses and a basic writing and research course. Applicants lacking these prerequisites will be required to complete them prior to admission to the program. Tax courses from the following general areas are acceptable: Individual and Corporate Income Tax; Estate, Gift and Inheritance Tax; Partnership Tax, etc.

Applicants are evaluated primarily on the basis of previous

Enrollment in the LL.M. (Tax) program has more than tripled since the program was launched in 1978.

law school academic records; interest and experience in the field of taxation; and the personal statement. Graduates of Golden Gate University School of Law are not automatically admitted to the LL.M. (Tax) Program.

Admission to the Program is determined without regard to age, sex, race, creed, color, physical handicap, or national or ethnic origin.

Admission Procedures

Application Form and Fee: The application for the LL.M. (Tax) Program is bound into the back of this bulletin. Each application must be accompanied by a non-refundable \$45 fee in the form of a check or money order made payable to Golden Gate University.

No decision can be made until the application and all supporting documents have been received by the LL.M. Admissions Office. Applicants should expect to hear from the School approximately five weeks after their application files are complete. Application files and all supporting documents are retained by the LL.M. (Tax) Program for two years.

Personal Statement: The personal statement is the subjective part of the Law School application. Ideally, it should be articulate and logical, and should represent the applicant in human rather than statistical terms. Since personal interviews are not required for admission purposes, the personal statement is an opportunity for applicants to express any factors which may be important to the Admissions

Committee's decision. Of particular interest to the Admissions Committee are the applicant's tax- or business-related experiences, either as a law student or as a practitioner. The applicant is encouraged to describe the impact of these tax and business experiences on his/her preparation for a tax career.

The statement should be constructed in narrative rather than resume form and should be no longer than three double-spaced, typed 8½" × 11" pages.

Letters of Recommendation are not required. They will be placed in the applicant's file if provided.

Acceptance Deposit: A deposit of \$100.00 is required of all applicants upon notification of admission. The acceptance deposit must be paid when due to avoid cancellation of the admission offer. The deposit is credited toward the initial tuition payment. The deposit is forfeitable if the applicant fails to register for the semester in which the admission offer was made.

Law School Transcript: Official transcripts from all law schools attended must be sent to the LL.M. (Tax) Admissions Office, Golden Gate University School of Law, 536 Mission St., Room 411, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Foreign Applicants: In addition to the regular admission procedures, LL.M. (Tax) applicants who received their law degrees outside of the United States, in order to be considered for admission into the LL.M. (Tax) Program, must meet the following conditions:

1. Register with the Credentials Evaluation Service, P.O. Box 66940, Los Angeles, CA 90066.

2. Submit a Declaration of Finances with the LL.M. (Tax) application.

3. Pass an English Proficiency Test with minimum scores of 575 for the TOEFL test or 90 for the ELT test.

4. Be knowledgeable as to the immigration laws regarding the study of law in order to become eligible for student visas (I-20).

Academic Policies

The Academic Standards Policies of the School of Law, Graduate Tax Program, define standards and procedures for achieving the Master of Laws in Taxation degree which reflect:

- (a) the requirements of continuing accreditation by the American Bar Association (ABA), the Association of American Law Schools (AALS), and the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State Bar of California;

- (b) the goal of academic excellence to insure the graduation of students who will strive for a high standard in the practice of the profession and who will have a thorough knowledge of the practical applications of federal and state tax law;

- (c) the dedication to equal educational opportunity which characterizes the Graduate Law Program as a teaching institution.

Degree Requirements

To earn the Master of Laws degree (LL.M.) in Taxation, the requirements are:

All Students

All students must complete 30 units (5 required and 5 elective courses) with a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 (C+) or higher. Specific course requirements are as follows:

Required Courses (see section on LLM course descriptions for prerequisites)

LLM 330 Taxation of Property Transactions/Accounting Methods (3 units)

LLM 322a Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders I (3 units)

LLM 322b Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders II (3 units)

LLM 328 Federal Income Taxation of Partners and Partnerships (3 units)

LLM 319 Federal Tax Procedure (3 units)

Elective Courses (15 units)

Fifteen units to be selected from any of the courses with the LLM prefix (see section on LLM course descriptions for prerequisites).

Writing Assignment

All students must write a research paper on an assigned topic under the supervision of a faculty member and achieve a minimum passing score of 70 (C). These papers are graded Pass/Fail. In preparation for this assignment, students must attend two brief Saturday LL.M. (Tax) Writing & Research Seminars. New students are required to attend one seminar during their first semester of study. The second seminar must be attended during the final

semester in the program. The topic of the writing assignment is distributed at that time. To earn a passing grade on the writing assignment, students must demonstrate the ability to utilize their tax research skills on the assigned topic and to formulate a written analysis of the assignment that is suitable for publishing.

Full-Time Students

Full-time students must complete the above degree requirements within one academic year (three consecutive semesters).

Part-Time Students

Part-time students must fulfill the additional requirement of completion of the LL.M. (Tax) Comprehensive Examination either after completing the 30-unit degree curriculum or upon satisfactory completion of the five required courses with an overall grade point average of 2.50 or above.

Part-time students must complete all degree requirements within five years (15 consecutive semesters) from the date of admission into the LL.M. (Tax) Program.

The Comprehensive Examination is graded Pass/Fail. The minimum passing score is 75 (C+).

Grading

A .. 4.0 points	C .. 2.0 points
B+ . 3.5 points	C- . 1.5 points
B .. 3.0 points	D .. 1.0 points
C+ . 2.5 points	F .. 0.0 points

Probation Status

Students are required to maintain a 2.50 grade point average (cumulative) for the 30 semester units required. Students whose

grade point average falls below the required 2.5 at any time will be placed into one of the following categories:

2.49-2.35 Automatic Probation: Students may register for new courses and may also re-examine in required courses with grades of C or less.

2.34-2.00 Monitored Probation: Students may petition to register for new courses and must re-examine in all required courses with grades of C or less.

1.99 or Less Academic Disqualification: Students have no recourse for re-examination. Students may petition for re-admission after one year's absence from the Program.

Students placed on automatic probation will be notified of their probationary status and will be required to see their advisors within thirty working days of the probation notification.

LL.M. Re-Examination Provisions

For Required Courses: A student whose grade point average falls below 2.50 may re-examine in required courses according to the guidelines specified under 'Probation Status'. A student receiving an "F" grade in a required course *must* re-examine in that course regardless of cumulative grade point average. *No student will graduate with a grade of "F" in a required course.*

For Elective Courses: A student receiving a grade of "C", "C-", or "D" in an elective course *cannot* re-examine in that course unless re-examination is the only means through which the grade point average can be raised to the minimum 2.50 required for graduation.

A student receiving an "F" grade in an elective course *must* re-examine in that course if the course was the tenth course in the degree program whereby the "F" grade failed to satisfy the 30-unit degree requirement regardless of cumulative grade point average.

Other Provisions: All students, *full-time and part-time*, must re-examine in the next consecutive semester following the one in which the deficient course grade was received.

Students can re-examine in a course only one time. No student will receive a grade higher than a "C+" upon re-examination.

The grade received upon re-examination will be used in computing the student's cumulative grade point average and class standing. The original grade will appear on the student's permanent academic record in the semester in which it was earned.

There are no Incomplete grades given in the LL.M. Program. Students not officially withdrawing from their class(es) will receive automatic "F" grades.

Writing & Research Assignment Re-Write Rules

A student receiving less than a Passing grade on the LL.M. writing requirement may either:

(a) rewrite the paper from the original topic assigned; students electing this option must achieve a minimum B grade to pass the writing requirement; or

(b) rewrite the paper using the newly-assigned topic; a grade of C+ or better must be achieved to pass the requirement.

Comprehensive Re-Examination Rules

Students receiving less than a Pass grade of 75 (C+) on the Comprehensive Examination must retake the examination.

Since part-time students are required to complete *all* degree requirements within a 5-year period from the date of admission into the LL.M. (Tax) Program, the Comprehensive Examination must be satisfied within that 5-year period.

Students may re-examine in the Comprehensive Exam one time each semester within the 5-year period.

LL.M. Residency Requirements

Full-time students must satisfy *all* degree requirements within *three consecutive semesters* from the date of admission (one academic year). A full-time student who fails to complete all degree requirements within three consecutive semesters will be required to sit for the Comprehensive Examination and pass with a grade of 75 (C+) or better.

Part-time students must satisfy *all* degree requirements within *fifteen consecutive semesters* (5 years) from the date of admission. Part-time students may sit out every other semester during the 5-year residency period without losing degree status. Sitting out two or more consecutive semesters without the Director's advance approval will result in loss of degree status.

Note: Loss of degree status equates to disqualification from the LL.M. (Tax) Program. All requests to sit out two or more consecutive semesters must be in writing and submitted to the

LL.M. Office before the beginning of the semester in which the student's leave of absence will take effect.

LL.M. Admission Deferrals

Applicants admitted to the entering class of a given semester may defer admission for one semester if:

- (a) the acceptance deposit has been paid; and
- (b) a written request for admission deferral stating the reason(s) for the deferral is submitted no later than 6 weeks before the start of the semester in which admission was granted.

Admission deferrals are generally approved if the applicant can show that the request to defer admission until the next consecutive semester is the result of circumstances beyond his/her control that he/she could not reasonably have been expected to anticipate.

LL.M. Student Status

LL.M. students are admitted either as part-time or full-time students. Converting from part-time to full-time status, or vice versa, is not always possible. A written request must be submitted to the Director of the Program when seeking to convert status. This request should clearly state the reason(s) for the change.

Transfer of Credits into the LL.M. Program

From Law School (J.D. Program): No units or credits from a Doctor of Jurisprudence or Juris Doctorate (J.D.) Program can be transferred into the LL.M. (Tax) Program.

From the M.S. (Tax) Program: No units or credits from a

master's-level tax program can be transferred from a graduate business school into the LL.M. (Tax) Program.

From Other LL.M. (Tax) Programs: Up to 15 units or credits from an ABA-approved LL.M. (Tax) Program can be transferred into the LL.M. (Tax) Program of Golden Gate University School of Law provided such units or credits were earned with grades of C+ or better and so long as no course duplication occurs. Students must be in good standing at the time of transfer from their graduate law program.

Tax Clinical Fieldwork Rules

Clinical Fieldwork (Tax Clinic) is part-time legal tax work performed under the supervision of a tax attorney for a law firm, private or government agency, or company specializing in the area of taxation.

This program is available to LL.M. (Tax) students who have successfully completed fifteen (15) units, including LLM 330, Taxation of Property Transactions and Accounting Method; LLM 322a, Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders I; and LLM 328, Federal Income Taxation of Partners and Partnerships. LLM 328 may be taken concurrently with Tax Clinic work.

A maximum of three (3) credits/units may be earned for Tax Clinic work during graduate tax study. Students should plan their programs accordingly.

Students must work 168 hours during the semester for each three units of credit. Over a 15-week semester, this equates to

approximately twelve hours per week. To be eligible for credit, students must work a minimum of ten weeks at one job during the semester.

All Tax Clinic work must be approved in advance by the Program Director.

Students must register and pay tuition for Tax Clinic work as in any other GGU course.

Between the twelfth and fifteenth weeks of the semester, the student should remind the Supervising Attorney in charge of the Tax Clinic work to submit, on the firm's letterhead, a report of the student's work and a grade recommendation. The student and supervising attorney must sign the report.

Grading is *credit/no credit* only.

No credit will be given until all documents are properly on file with the LL.M. (Tax) Office, including the final report on the student's performance and grade earned. Failure to complete all requirements for Tax Clinic credit during the semester will result in a "no credit" grade on the student's permanent academic record, and no units earned for Tax Clinic work.

Directed Study Rules

LL.M. students are allowed to register in a course in the M.S. in Taxation program for 3 units of credit.

The LL.M. student must pay the LL.M. tuition rate and complete the necessary forms, with the Director's approval, prior to registration. Certain administrators restrictions apply. Grading is based on the LL.M. Program's grade scale, not on the M.S. (Tax)

Program's scale.

A maximum of twelve credits/units may be earned for Directed Study during a student's graduate tax study. Students should plan their programs accordingly.

Independent Study Rules

With the Director's permission, LL.M. students may petition to do an independent study of a specialized tax subject under the supervision of an LL.M. faculty member for three units of LL.M. credit.

The student must first submit a written request to the Director for permission to undertake an Independent Study. The request must be accompanied by a detailed outline of the area to be studied and researched. The student must make the necessary arrangements with a tax faculty member *prior to* submitting the request to the Director.

A maximum of three credits/units may be earned for Independent Study, and students should plan their programs accordingly. A thesis is required for credit.

Independent Study is letter-graded based on the LL.M. grade scale.

Tax Clinic, Directed Study, and Independent Study can only be substituted for elective courses in the LL.M. (Tax) Program. Only Tax Clinic is graded credit/no credit. *Letter grades* are given for Directed Study and for Independent Study courses.

Administrative Rules and Regulations

Program Changes

A student may drop or add courses without prior approval

from the Director during the first two weeks of the semester. After the regular registration period, a student may not add a course without prior approval of the Director, Instructor and Registrar. No course may be dropped after the commencement of the examination period in which the final examination for that course is given.

A student who is currently in good standing may request an honorable withdrawal from courses at any time, subject to the approval of the Director. However, students must notify the Law School Registrar, in writing, on an official program change form, of any change in enrollment status. For each Program Change transaction, a fee is charged.

Graduation Applications

Students applying for graduation must complete an Application to Graduate Form and submit it to the LL.M. (Tax) office along with a \$25.00 processing fee. The application form must be filed by the 11th week of the student's last semester. All degree requirements must be completed during this semester, including the Comprehensive Examination (part-time students only) and the Tax Writing & Research paper (applicable to all LL.M. Tax students). An exit interview is required for all degree candidates.

LL.M. (Tax) Program Administration

Dean and Professor of Law
John Pasley Wilson, J.D.

Director and Associate Dean
Joseph G. Walsh, C.P.A., LL.M.

Dean Emeritus and Adjunct
Professor

William E. Taggart, Jr., LL.M.

Academic Program Assistant

Cynthia J. Iino

LL.M. (Tax) Advisors

Joseph G. Walsh, Director, LL.M.
(Tax) Program; Associate Dean,
School of Law; Cynthia J. Iino,
Academic Program Assistant.

All LL.M. (Tax) students are
required to meet with one of the

Program advisors prior to the
registration period of each
semester. No LL.M. (Tax) student
can register without an advisor's
approval.

Mailing Address

LL.M. (Tax) Program
Graduate Law Division
Golden Gate University School
of Law

536 Mission Street, Room 411

San Francisco, CA 94105

(415) 442-7207



Professor Neil Levy and Professor Michael Golden, co-editors of the
California Tort Reporter and the *Federal Litigator*.



Professor Anthony J. Pagano and
student

LL.M. (Tax) Program Course Descriptions

Required Courses

LLM 319 Federal Tax Procedure (3)

Analysis of federal tax procedure at the administrative level and in litigation: organization of the I.R.S.; legal and practical aspects of Treasury regulations; administrative rulings; closing and compromise agreements; deficiency and jeopardy assessments; waivers; refund claims; mitigation of effects of limitations; pretrial, trial and appellate processes; tax collection; civil penalties; criminal prosecutions; and the rights and privileges of the taxpayer.

LLM 322a Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders I (3)

Analysis of the tax treatment, tax problems and tax planning techniques involving transactions between corporations and their shareholders: transfers to a corporation; capital structure; dividends and other distributions; stock redemptions and liquidations; stock dividends and preferred stock bailouts; and introduction to S corporations. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 322b Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders II (3)

Treatment of specific issues of operating in corporate form; corporate reorganizations and divisions; carryovers of tax attributes; limitations; personal holding companies; accumulated earnings tax; collapsible corporations; and advanced topics in S corporations. Prerequisites: LLM 322a and 330.

LLM 328 Federal Income Taxation of Partners and Partnerships (3)

Analysis of the tax problems of the organization and operation of partnerships including the treatment of partnership distributions, withdrawal of a partner during his lifetime, death of a partner, dissolution of the partnership, sales or exchanges of partnership interests, limited partnerships, and special problems of family partnerships. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 330 Taxation of Property Transactions and Methods of Accounting (3)

Analysis of federal income taxation of capital assets, including definition and mechanics of capital transactions, problems of allocating items of income and deductions to the proper taxable year, including definition of method of accounting and the annual accounting requirement; cash, accrual and installment sales methods of accounting; time value of money.

Electives

LLM 320 California State Taxation (3)

Differences between Federal and State income tax laws; emphasis on law governing residency, allocation of income for multi-state businesses, and requirements and mechanics of combined reporting for unitary business operations.

LLM 321a U.S. Taxation of Foreign Income and Aliens I (3)

The tax treatment of non-resident aliens and foreign corporations, foreign tax credit, rules for determining the source of income, operations of foreign branches or subsidiaries, earned income exclusion, and effect of tax treaties.

Prerequisites: LLM 322a and 330.

LLM 321b U.S. Taxation of Foreign Income and Aliens II (3)

United States taxation of domestic corporations involved in international business—an in-depth analysis of Sec. 482, foreign personal holding companies, Subpart F, Sec. 367, FSC and Sec. 1248. Prerequisites: LLM 321a, 322a, and 330.

LLM 325 Estate & Gift Taxation (3)

Statutory materials applicable to federal estate and gift taxes; preparation of the federal estate tax return and federal gift tax return.

LLM 326 Real Estate Taxation (3)

Analysis of tax advantages of ownership of real property; how to acquire real property; ownership and operation of real property; sales, exchanges, conversions and abandonments; postponing taxation on sale; tax aspects of mortgage financing, foreclosures and cancellations; leasing real property; hybrid financing through sales and leasebacks, partnerships, subdivisions, syndicates; real estate investment trusts; and real estate holding companies.

Prerequisites: LLM 322a, 328 and 330.

LLM 327 Tax Shelters and Return of Investment (3)

Comparative analysis of various tax shelters to include oil and gas, lease, motion pictures, farming, research and development, distributorship investments, and the key elements of each. Class includes an in-depth analysis of at least ten different transactions, and each student is expected to review the various tax considerations, cash flow, and rates of return relevant to each. Tax considerations focus on depreciation, investment tax credit, intangible drilling and development expenses, prepaid expenses, letters of credit, research and development expenses, and partnership questions related thereto.

Prerequisites: LLM 326, 328, 330 or permission of Director.

LLM 332 Legal and Accounting Aspects of Federal Tax Fraud (3)

Analysis of procedures and problems in federal tax fraud investigations, criminal sanctions of the Internal Revenue Code, general policies and investigative powers of the federal government, rights of taxpayers and witnesses during a tax fraud case, role of accountant and attorney, theories of proof (direct and circumstantial), evidentiary problems and defenses.

LLM 333 Consolidated Income Tax Returns (3)

Concept and history, eligibility to file, computation of consolidated and separate taxable income, intercompany transactions, SRLY rules, consolidated tax credits, carrybacks and carryovers, consolidated basis adjustments and procedures. Prerequisite: LLM 322a and b.

LLM 334 Estate Planning (3)

Selected studies in estate planning with emphasis on tax problems of fiduciary and beneficiary powers, and of administrative powers. Use of tax reduction techniques including various uses of trusts, marital deductions, widow's elections, and lifetime transfers. Prerequisite: LLM 325.

LLM 335 Taxation of Executive Compensation (3)

In-depth analysis of compensation issues facing highly paid individuals. The course explores the distinction between employees and independent contractors, equity programs, fringe benefits, golden parachutes, deferred compensation, the use of insurance products in compensation planning and estate planning for employee benefits. In addition, it briefly surveys qualified plan issues and international tax problems related to executive compensation. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

LLM 336 Taxation of Financial Institutions (3)

Specialized tax problems of banks, savings and loan associations, and other financial institutions; and leasing of personal property.

LLM 337a Introduction to Employee Retirement Plans (3)

Introduction to funded employee retirement plans, including pension and profit sharing plans, thrift plans, stock bonus plans, self-employed retirement plans and individual retirement accounts with emphasis on fixed contribution plans; examines basic concepts of plans and trusts, participation and vesting requirements, hours of service and break in service rules, discrimination in benefits or contributions, deduction for employer contributions, limitations on benefits and contributions, taxability of distributions, fiduciary responsibility and reporting and disclosure requirements.

LLM 341 Tax Litigation (3)

Practical analysis of procedure and problems of tax litigation through case study methods. Student teams conduct mock trials based on model problems in the four major areas of tax litigation: Court of Claims (refund); Federal District Court (refund); Tax Court (deficiency); and Federal District Court (criminal). Model cases taken from initial contact through a judicial decision in an adversary environment. Each team prepares pleadings, conducts discovery, and presents and argues its case. Prerequisite: LLM 319, 322a, 330 and permission of the Director.

LLM 342 Collection of Federal Taxes (3)

Analysis of substantive and procedural aspects of the assessment and collection of federal taxes; general and special federal tax liens and their relationship to competing claims; relationship of liens and claims to bankruptcy and decedent administration; liability of third parties; methods of obtaining release or discharge. Prerequisite: LLM 319, 322a, 330, and 338.

LLM 344 Federal Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates (3)

Analysis of the taxation of trusts and estates and their creators, beneficiaries, and fiduciaries including computation of distributable net income and taxable net income, taxation of simple and complex trusts, operation of "throwback" rules, computation of income in respect of a decedent, and preparation of the last return for a decedent and the returns of trusts and estates from inception through termination.

LLM 346A-K Selected Topics in Taxation (1)

A: Civil Penalties

Concepts of civil tax penalties and their relation to tax crimes and the entire direct enforcement effort; circumstances in which civil penalties may be imposed and how taxpayers' representatives may attempt to avoid them; included are penalties for return preparers, tax shelters, civil fraud, negligence and valuation. Prerequisite: LLM 319.

B: Legal, Tax and Valuation Aspects of Marital Dissolutions

An analysis of marital dissolutions from separation through final decree, including classification of property interests as separate, community or quasi-community; legal terminology and proceedings; tax aspects of property transfers; alimony and child support; division of retirement benefits; techniques in valuing of closely held business for purposes of property division; and difference in valuing manufacturing companies vs. service companies.

C: Tax Retirement Planning

The role of various qualified and unqualified deferred compensation plans. The distribution elections and their tax consequences, state and federal. Conserving funds by rolling over from the employer's plan to one controlled by the employee. Postponing distribution beyond the employee's life; employee benefits at and after retirement age.

D: Tax Planning for Repatriation of Foreign Subsidiary Earnings

Advanced seminar which examines specialized topics relating to federal income taxation of foreign earnings of multi-national enterprises including: determination of income and deductions of foreign subsidiaries; foreign currency translation rules; advanced consideration of the deemed paid foreign tax credit; allocation of deductions for foreign tax credit limitation purposes; and repatriation of foreign earnings under U.S. income tax treaty network. Prerequisite: LLM 321a.

E: Using Lotus 1-2-3 for Corporate Tax Compliance

Using Lotus 1-2-3 for corporate tax for a user with little or no prior experience. Emphasis on time-saving techniques—including windows, titles and macros—to develop multiple interconnected models for tax calculations. Primary focus of the course on construction of models for corporate tax use. Skills developed can be readily adapted to a varied tax practice.

F: Partnership Allocations

Allocations of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit to partners under the Section 704(b) regulations (substantial economic effect, partners' interests in the partnership). Allocations of loss or deduction attributable to nonrecourse debt. Allocations of gain, loss and deduction with respect to property contributed to the partnership by a partner. Allocations when there is a change in a partner's interest in the partnership. Allocation of partnership debt for determining basis. Prerequisite: LLM 328.

G: Tax Aspects of Time Value of Money

Analysis of time value of money rules enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1984, including I.R.C. Secs. 1272-1274, 7872, and 467 as well as amended I.R.C. Sec. 483. Emphasis will be placed on a conceptual understanding of time value concepts. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

H: Federal Income Taxation of S Corporations

Analysis of the tax treatment, tax problems and tax planning techniques involving S Corporations; eligibility rules; election, revocation, termination; treatment of income, deductions and credits; determining the shareholder's taxable income;

pass-through of long-term capital gain; pass-through of corporate net operating loss; distributions of previously taxed income; accounting rules. Prerequisite: LLM 330.

I: International Tax Aspects of Intercompany Transactions

An in-depth analysis of Sec. 482: intercompany sales, loans, services, leasing, and transfers of intangibles. Discussion of Eli Lilly and other intercompany sales cases, as well as the treatment of intercompany loans under the imputed interest and below market loan provisions. With the addition of Sec. 367(d) to the Code, how is intangible property transferred to foreign subsidiaries? Analysis of the foreign tax credit consequences of intercompany adjustments. In addition, there will be a discussion of Sec. 267, 304, 936, and 954. Prerequisites: LLM 330, LLM 322a, LLM 321a.

J: Employment Taxes

An overview of employment tax requirements for income tax withholding, FICA, and FUTA. Special emphasis will be placed on employment tax requirements for fringe benefits.

K: Washington State and Local Taxes

The course will focus on the application of the B & O sales and other state excise taxes to specific industries and transactions (such as real property transfers, business and asset transfers, and reorganization). Special attention will be paid to the local business doing all or a portion of its business in other states and the accountability of out-of-state businesses for Washington State taxes, including apportionment, formulae and recent developments in state and federal courts. To the extent time permits, coverage of appeals and negotiations with state administrative agencies and taxes imposable on Washington business by other jurisdictions.

LLM 398 Tax Clinic Fieldwork (3)

Students may earn 3 units for clinical fieldwork during their participation in the LLM Program. Policies and procedures for qualifying and registering for fieldwork clinics are available from the Director of the program. All clinical work must have the prior approval of the Director.

LLM 399 Directed Study (3)

For the advanced student with a specific project, including computer-oriented work; reading and preparation of an extensive paper under direction of a faculty member. Prerequisite: completion of six courses in graduate taxation law.

LL.M. (Tax) Program Faculty

Raymond Atherton

Lecturer in Law

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 Colorado; M.B.A. (Tax), 1973, Golden
 Gate University; C.P.A.



LL.M. (Tax) Program Tuition and Fees 1987-1988

The following rates for tuition and fees become effective in the Fall Semester, 1987. The rates published in this catalog have usually remained in effect for at least one academic year. The University reserves the right, however, to adjust the rates for tuition and fees prior to the beginning of each semester.

LLM Tuition	
(per unit)	\$307.00
Schedule of Fees:	
LLM (Tax) Application	
for admission	\$ 40.00
Acceptance deposit ..	100.00
Registration	
(through 1st week	
of semester)	25.00
(2nd week of	
semester)	50.00
(during and after	
3rd week of	
semester)	75.00
Deferred tuition	
processing fee	
(per semester)	20.00
Educational Service Fees	
(per course)	5.00
Late Payment Fee	
(maximum)	50.00
Loan processing	
fee	10.00
Program change	
initiated by student	
(per transaction) ...	10.00
LLM Graduation Fee .	25.00
Account analysis	
initiated by student	
(per hour)	15.00
Transcript (per copy;	
first copy free	
to graduates)	5.00

Financial Aid

Financial aid polices and procedures for the LL.M. Program are the same as those described in the section covering the J.D. Program.

Payment Policies and Procedures

Obligation for Payment

Registration, when accepted by the University, constitutes a financial contract between the student and the University. Failure to make payments of any amounts owed to the University when they become due is considered sufficient cause, until the debt has been paid or adjusted, to (1) suspend the student, (2) withhold grades, transcripts, diplomas, scholastic certificates and degrees, and (3) impound finals.

Auditors and non-matriculating students pay the same tuition and fees as other students.

Withdrawal Policy: Adjustment of Tuition

Students are enrolled with the understanding that they will remain for the entire course of study unless suspended or dismissed. For personal and professional reasons (e.g., promotions, out-of-town trips, job transfers, changes in job, home and family responsibilities, etc.), students may be compelled to withdraw from the courses in which they have enrolled. This policy is designed to reconcile these possible exigencies with the University's need to defray the costs to which it has committed itself. The tuition adjustment

policy is predicated on the principle that students who do not complete the course of study should bear a share of the loss occasioned by their withdrawal. Therefore, tuition adjustments are made not on a pro-rate basis, but as follows:

1. No adjustments will be made for late registration, absences from class, leaves of absence for a portion of a semester, or suspension or dismissal by official action of the University.
2. Fees other than tuition will not be adjusted.
3. Students must notify the Law School Registrar, *in writing*, of any change in enrollment status. It is not sufficient merely to notify the instructor, program director or Dean concerning withdrawal from a course, since his/her authority is necessarily limited to the academic status of students at the University. An official Program Change form must be completed at the Registrar's Office. The *date of termination* will be the date on which students furnish the Law School Registrar *in writing* their properly completed Program Change requests. *If mailed, the date of termination will be the date received by the Law School Registrar.* The University assumes no responsibility for non-delivery of mail. Students are encouraged to deliver Program Change requests in person. For each Program Change transaction, a fee is charged, payable at the Cashier before the Program Change can be processed. When this procedure has been followed and notice thereby received by the University, tuition will be

adjusted as follows:

Week in which enrollment is terminated:	% of semester tuition charged:	% of semester tuition credited to student's account
before semester start date	0%	100%
1st week	20%	80%
2nd week	30%	70%
3rd week	40%	60%
4th week	50%	50%
After 4th week	100%	0%

Refund Policy

Refund of a refundable credit balance will be made if requested in writing by the student. Refunds will be mailed to the student's address as noted in the request for refund.

Because of the administrative workload during the registration period, refunds cannot be processed during the first thirty working days following the opening of any semester. Thereafter, refunds should normally be processed within ten working days after the request for refund is received.

No refunds will be made by virtue of curtailment of services brought about as a result of strikes, acts of God, civil insurrection, riots or the threat thereof, or other causes beyond the control of the University.

Disputes Concerning Student Accounts

All disputes concerning student accounts should be submitted *in writing* to: Student Accounts, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105. The University will respond within 30 working days of receipt of the student's letter.

For further information concerning the LL.M. (Tax) program contact:
Graduate Law Division/LL.M.-Tax, Room 411, Golden Gate University School of Law, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94105; (415) 442-7207.

Petitions

A student confronted with circumstances of a serious emergency nature other than those specified above may petition the University *in writing* for special consideration. Such appeals should be addressed to: Financial Petition Committee, c/o Assistant Director of Accounting, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco, Ca 94105.

The petition should be specific in terms of the policy or policies from which exception is sought and the individual circumstances that warrant special consideration, and should include any necessary supporting third-party documentation.

A student petitioning because of an error he or she believes has been made by a University administrator should include that person's name and title in the petition.

The University will respond to appeals in writing. Since verification of facts must be obtained from University sources prior to review by the Financial Petition Committee, please allow a minimum of 30 working days for a decision.



LL.M. Program Calendar for 1987-88**

FALL SEMESTER, 1987: September 8, 1987–December 19, 1987 (all dates inclusive)

Fall Student Advising Begins	July 20, 1987
LLM Registration Begins*	August 3, 1987
Instruction Begins	September 8, 1987
LLM Writing & Research Seminar	September 12, 1987
Late Registration*	September 15, 1987
Last Day to Register or Add Classes*	September 19, 1987
LLM Comprehensive Examination	November 14, 1987
THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY RECESS	November 26-29, 1987
Last Week of Instruction	December 7-11, 1987
LLM Final Examination Period	December 14-19, 1987
CHRISTMAS RECESS	December 20, 1987–January 10, 1988

SPRING SEMESTER, 1988: January 11, 1988–April 30, 1988 (all dates inclusive)

Spring Student Advising Begins	November 16, 1987
LLM Registration Begins*	December 7, 1987
Instruction Begins	January 11, 1988
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY	January 18, 1988
Late Registration*	January 19, 1988
Last Day to Register or Add Classes*	January 22, 1988
LLM Tax Writing & Research Session	January 23, 1988
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	February 15, 1988
LLM Comprehensive Examination	March 19, 1988
Last Week of Instruction	April 18-22, 1988
LLM Final Examination Period	April 25-30, 1988

SUMMER SEMESTER, 1988: May 9, 1988–August 27, 1988 (all dates inclusive)

Summer Student Advising Begins	May 28, 1988
LLM Registration Begins*	April 11, 1988
Instruction Begins	May 9, 1988
LLM Tax Writing & Research Seminar	May 14, 1988
Late Registration*	May 16, 1988
Last Day to Register or Add Classes*	May 20, 1988
INDEPENDENCE DAY	July 4, 1988
LLM Comprehensive Examination	July 16, 1988
Last Week of Instruction	August 15-19, 1988
LLM Final Examination Period	August 22-27, 1988

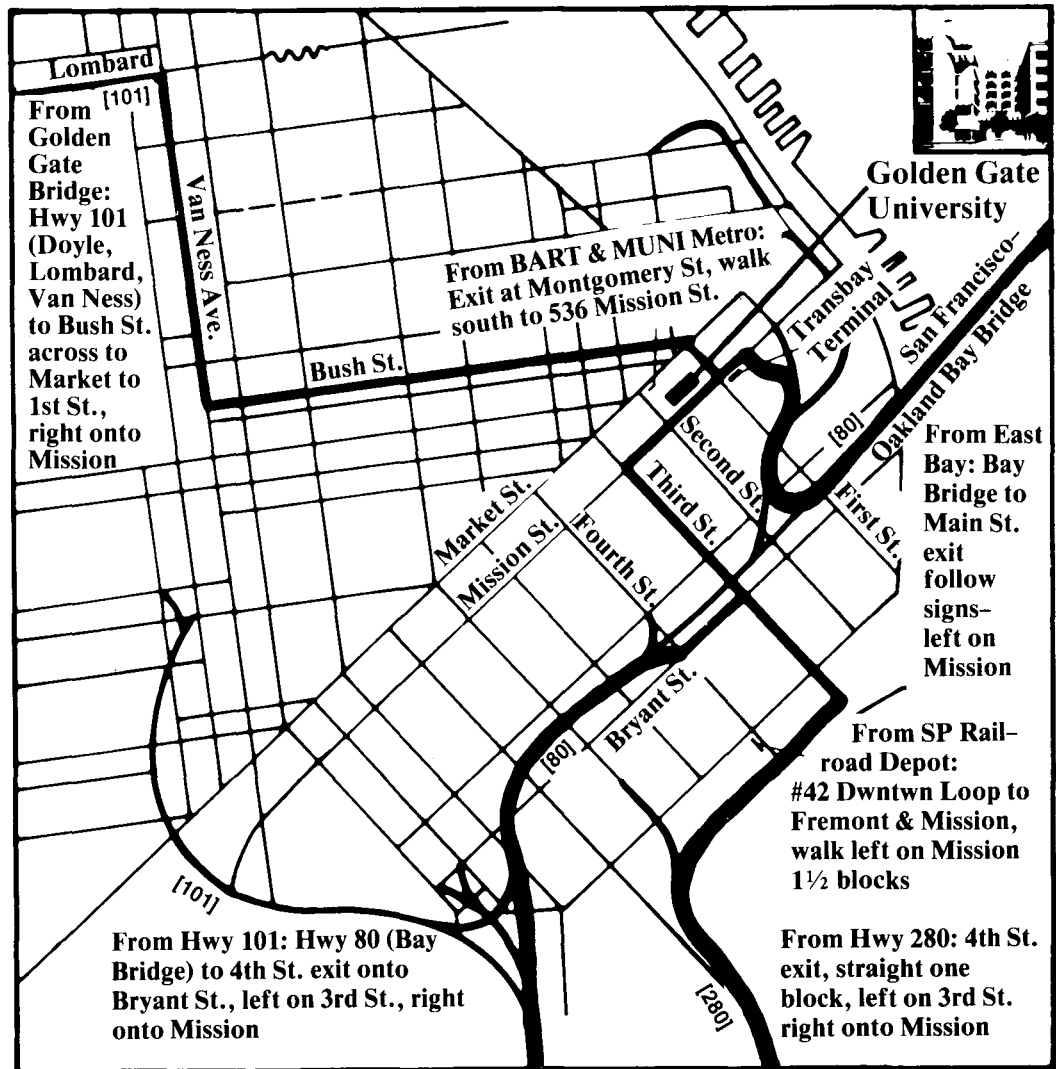
*Tentative dates

**These dates do not apply to the J.D. Program; see the section on "J.D. Calendar."

These dates do not apply to the Graduate College; see Graduate Programs bulletin.

***Law Library hours, and hours that the building is open during the holiday period, will be posted.

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J.D. PROGRAM APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(Please Read Carefully)

1. There are two applications bound into this bulletin — one for the J.D. Program and one for the LL.M. Program. Please be certain to fill out the correct form. These instructions pertain to the J.D. Program application. Instructions for completing the LL.M. Program application are printed on the form itself. The application must be typed or written legibly in ink, signed by the applicant and filed with or mailed to the **Law School Admissions Office**, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission Street, San Francisco 94105.
2. All questions must be answered; if an answer is "no" or "none," or if the question is "not applicable," please so state. Failure to complete the form fully and to furnish supporting documents will delay action on the application.
3. Please note all requirements and procedures set forth in the Law School Bulletin and the specific instructions on some questions.
4. A personal statement, as described in the admission requirements section of this Bulletin, should be enclosed with the application.
5. It is the applicant's responsibility to make all arrangements for transcripts and LSAT score reports.
 - a. Transcripts: Golden Gate University is a participating member of the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), a service of the Law School Admissions Service (LSAS), Box 2000, Newtown, Pennsylvania 18940. An applicant for admission to the Law School must obtain an LSDAS registration form which is available from either the Law School Admissions Office or from LSAS, and should carefully follow all of the LSDAS instructions. In particular, an applicant must instruct all undergraduate and graduate schools attended to send transcripts of his/her academic record to LSDAS and not directly to Golden Gate Law School. If an applicant is currently attending college, transcripts of all work completed to date should be submitted to LSDAS as soon as possible after filing the application to permit provisional evaluation of the application.
 - b. LSAT score reports: Applicants must take the Law School Admission Test and include a Law School Matching Form with the application.
6. The application and supporting documents, including LSDAS Matching Form and the enclosed response postcards, must be filed by April 15, 1988 for admission to the full-time study program in the autumn. The application deadline for admission to the fall part-time study program (day or evening) is July 1, 1988. Applicants who wish to apply for mid-year admission to part-time study beginning in January 1988 must apply by November 2, 1987.
7. A non-refundable application fee of \$35.00 must be paid with each application. Please staple the check or money order (made payable to Golden Gate University) to the application.

FINANCIAL AND APPLICATION INFORMATION

All applicants for 1988 who wish to be considered for financial aid of any type should complete and file a Financial Aid Application with the Golden Gate Financial Aid Office and a Student Aid Application for California (SAAC) with the College Scholarship Service (CSS). These forms and other pertinent information will be forwarded to each law school applicant who requests it on his or her law school application or who contacts the Financial Aid Office directly.

The deadline for first year law students to submit a financial aid application to Golden Gate University is April 15, 1988. All applicants who wish to be considered for financial aid should apply to the Law School as early as possible.

Consideration for admission to the Law School is unrelated to the determination of financial aid. In addition, no financial aid application will be considered complete until copies of the 1987 Federal Income Tax Returns of the applicant, his or her spouse, and both parents have been received by the Financial Aid Office. Parents' Statement of Non-Support MUST be filed by independent students.

All law school applicants will be automatically considered for merit-based scholarships which are administered by the Law School.

Further inquiries regarding Financial Aid should be directed to the Financial Aid Office of Golden Gate University, (415) 442-7270.

J.D. ADMISSION DATES AND DEADLINES, 1988 APPLICATION YEAR

J.D. Applications available	August 15, 1987
LSAT Offered	October 17, 1987
Deadline to submit J.D. Application (mid-year entry in January, 1988)	November 2, 1987
LSAT Offered	December 12, 1987
LSAT Offered	February 20, 1988
Deadline to submit Financial Aid Application Form to Golden Gate University	April 15, 1988
Deadline to submit J.D. Application (Fall entry, full-time study)	April 15, 1988
Deadline to submit J.D. Application (Fall entry, part-time study)	July 1, 1988
Deadline to submit Advanced Standing Application	July 1, 1988