

1988

Golden Gate University School of Law Bulletin - 1988-1989

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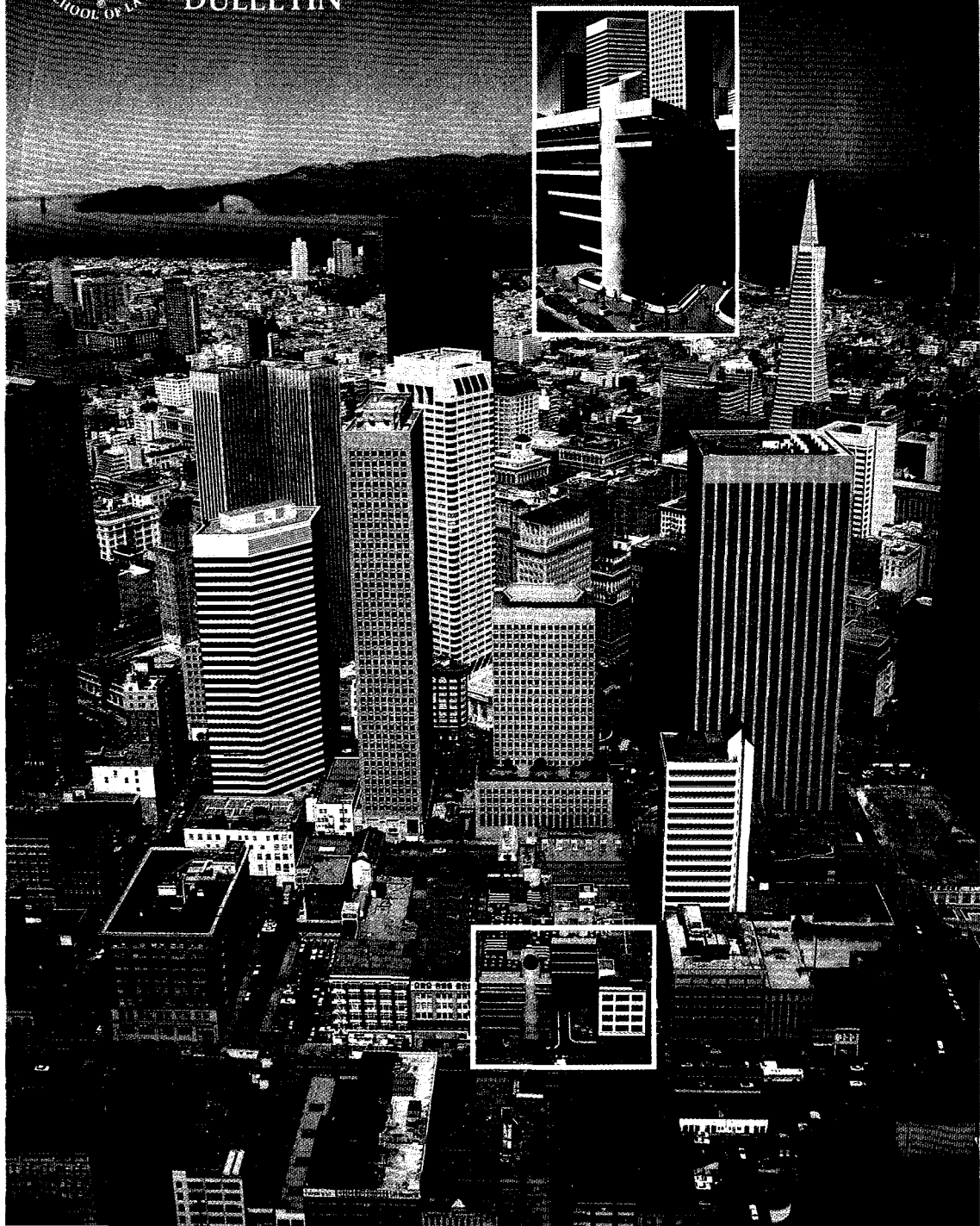
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GOLDEN GATE
UNIVERSITY
BULLETIN

SCHOOL OF LAW
1988-89





Golden Gate University

536 Mission Street
San Francisco
California 94105

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



School of Law 1988-89

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The University assumes no liability, and hereby expressly negates the same, for failure to provide or delay in providing educational or related services or facilities, or for any other failure or delay in performance arising out of or due to causes beyond the reasonable control of the University, which causes include, without limitation, power failure, fire, strikes by University employees or others, damage by the elements, and acts of public authorities. The University will, however, exert reasonable efforts, when in its judgment it is appropriate to do so, to provide comparable or substantially equivalent services, facilities or performance, but its inability or failure to do so shall not subject it to liability.

The University reserves the right to change regulations, curricula, courses, tuition, fees, and any other aspects of its programs as described in this Bulletin.

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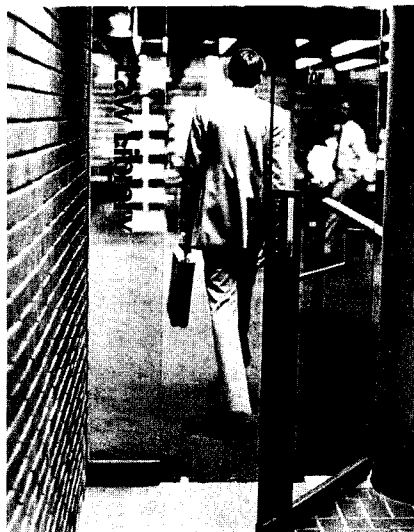
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Introduction

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 27 that consists of approximately fifty percent women and thirteen 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.

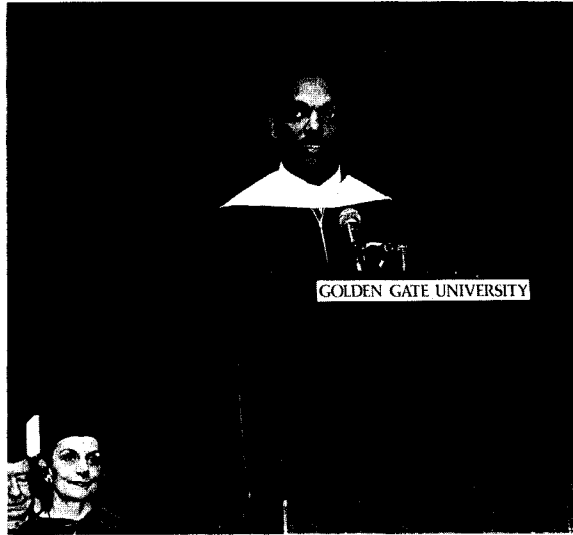
□ To achieve its goal of preparing thoroughly-educated and skilled legal practitioners, the School insists on rigorous academic standards, utilizes strict grading criteria, and requires its students to commit themselves to a demanding regimen of class attendance and preparation.

□ 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.

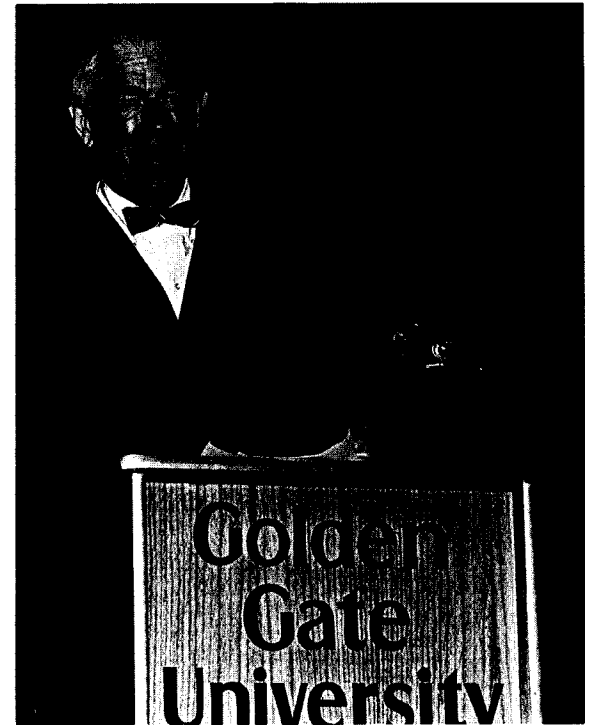
Visiting Speakers



The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson,
1986 Commencement Speaker



1988 Commencement Speaker, Judge William W.
Schwarzer



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.

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 use, housing and urban affairs; tax, corporate law, and business planning; public interest and

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.

community service law; and immigration and refugee policy

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.

Introduction to Law School: Each summer, the Law School conducts an intensive three-week program which immerses participants in the realities of law school study. The *Introduction to Law School* program is designed to give those thinking of a legal career the information and experience necessary to assist them in making an informed decision about whether they should attend law school. The program also serves those newly admitted to law school by providing them with an extensive legal orientation program.

Selected legal issues are examined in depth, with classes conducted as they would be in law school. Participants learn the techniques of law study and legal analysis by reading statutes and reports of actual judicial decisions. They are expected to actively participate in class discussion and to advocate legal positions. Participants have the opportunity to meet with practicing lawyers and learn what lawyers do and how the American legal system works.

The 1989 program will run from July 10 through July 29.

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 *one of the largest arrays of dispute resolution courses of any ABA-accredited 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 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 (teaching law in Bay Area high schools) 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.

A recent survey stated that Golden Gate Law School has one of the strongest Dispute Resolution programs 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 Competi-



tion 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 eligible 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, and work is carefully supervised.

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: 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 a wide variety of courts, including the California Supreme Court, and the United States Court of Appeals.

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

The Clinic has been asked by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals

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

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.

Criminal Law Clinic: Students work with either a prosecutor's office or a defense agency or firm in various aspects of criminal law practice.

Immigrant Legal Resource Center: Students assist in the representation of aliens in immigration and deportation proceedings.

Landlord-Tenant Clinic: Students are placed in clerk positions with various lawyers and judges who specialize in landlord-tenant law.

Legal Rights of the Elderly Clinic: The field work component of this clinic involves working under the supervision of attorneys employed by organizations whose primary focus is on the protection of the legal rights of the elderly.

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.

Legislation Clinic: The classroom component of this clinic involves students undertaking the preparation of a legislative bill, with all its attendant reports and

analyses, and presenting it to the State Legislature.

Real Estate Clinic/Seminar:

Students' primary focus is on issues raised within the process of acquisition, disposition, financing, development, and operation of real estate.

Clinic on Youth Law: Students work with individual attorneys and agencies whose primary focus is on litigation and regulation affecting young people.

Note: Not all clinics are offered each year. Student interest in the subject matter of the clinics and the availability of organizations willing to undertake supervision govern the yearly offerings.

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.



Mark Silverman, Director, Immigrant Legal Resource Center

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

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.

through traditional clinical programs.

Combined Degrees: The Law School, in conjunction with the University's graduate schools, offers one of the most extensive combined degrees programs in the nation. These programs allow a student to simultaneously pursue a law degree and a master's degree in a related field.

The following are several of the combined degrees offered:

- J.D./M.B.A. Accounting
- J.D./M.B.A. Health Services Management
- J.D./M.B.A. Real Estate—Metropolitan Development
- J.D./M.S. Taxation
- J.D./M.B.A. Banking and Finance
- J.D./M.B.A. Financial Planning
- J.D./M.B.A. International Management
- J.D./M.P.A. Public Administration

The program is individually designed around the student's area of interest and takes into account his/her educational and occupational background. As some courses are credited to both the J.D. degree and the master's degree, up to two semesters of time and expense is saved by pursuing the two degrees concurrently.

The procedure for a student who is interested in the combined degrees program is to apply to the Law School, then after his/her first semester, to apply to the other graduate school as appropriate to the degree field. Students begin the "combined" portion of the program in the second year of Law School. Personal counseling is available, both in the Law School and the graduate school, when planning a program.

The Law Library restricts access of potential users of its collection to make its resources available to Golden Gate students and faculty.

Professional librarians are available to aid students in learning efficient legal research and methodologies.

The Library offers training to all law students in the use of Lexis and Westlaw, computer-assisted legal research systems.

The Law Library

A comprehensive program to acquire effective legal research skills is critical to the education of a lawyer. At Golden Gate, students learn how to use the literature of the law in an attractive and modern library facility that houses the largest collection of Anglo-American law in the San Francisco financial district. The Law Library emphasizes service to students and faculty and the continued development of a collection which meets the research needs of this primary clientele.

Professional librarians provide individual reference assistance to students and faculty. The latest innovations in legal research are available, and all first-year students are required to undergo training in the use of the Lexis and Westlaw databases.

The Law Library collection of over approximately 200,000 volumes includes treatise, monographs, serials, periodicals, microforms and looseleaf services covering the field of Anglo-American law. Its taxation collection is particularly strong.



The Law Library is a selective depository for both federal and California state documents. It is also a member of the Research Libraries Information Network, a national consortium for the on-line exchange of bibliographic information and interlibrary loan.

Law Library Staff

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

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

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

John S. Danaher
Library Services Manager

Dana E. James, B.A.
Reserve Assistant

Mohamed Nasralla, J.D.
Circulation Assistant

Joy Tennison, M.L.S.
Documents/Membership Services Librarian

Steve Walter, M.A.
Cataloging Assistant



Student uses LEXIS—a computerized 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 for part of each day. Part-time evening students attend classes four nights per week from 6:30 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 all first-year courses. 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 9-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. This program provides great flexibility and an opportunity to accelerate for those who wish a head-start in law school. It offers a chance to work in a small group with more individualized instruction from full-time faculty.

Mid-year students comprise a separate section during their first semester. Part-time day students enroll in the following curriculum: Torts, Criminal Law, and Writing and Research, for a total of eleven units. Evening students enroll in Torts and Writing and Research, for a total of eight units.

In the fall 1989 semester, mid-year students may join any of the three regularly offered full- or part-time divisions, and will enroll in the first-year courses for that division, listed below. Students who join the full-time day division after their first semester will ordinarily graduate three years from the semester they begin school. Students who remain in the part-time program will normally graduate four years from the semester they begin school. Students in either program may attend summer school after their first semester.

Applications for the program may be submitted between September 1 and November 7, 1988. Applicants who plan to enroll in the mid-year program in January, 1989, must take the Law School Admission Test no later than October, 1988.



Part-time Day Program

Spring Semester 1989 (11 units)

Criminal Law (3)
Torts (5)
Writing and Research (3)

Part-time Evening Program

Spring Semester 1989 (8 units)

Torts (5)
Writing and Research (3)

Fall Semester 1989

OPTION I: Full-Time Division (15 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Criminal Procedure/
Constitutional Law I (3)
Property (3)
Elective (2)

OPTION II: Part-Time Division (Day or Evening/9-11 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Contracts (3)
Property (3)
Elective (2)

Spring Semester 1990

OPTION I: Full-Time Division (13-16 units)

Civil Procedure (3)
Constitutional Law II (3)
Contracts (3)
Property (3)
Writing and Research (1)
Elective (2-3)

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

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

J.D. Program Calendar for 1988-89

Fall Semester, 1988*

First Year Orientation	August 16-19
First Year Registration	August 16
General Registration	August 15, 17-19
Late Registration	August 22-26
Last Day to Register	August 26
Late Registration Fee	August 22
Instruction Begins	August 22
Last Day to Add Classes	September 2
Labor Day Holiday	September 5
Thanksgiving Holiday	November 24-25
Instruction Ends	December 2
Study Period	December 3-6
Examination Period	December 7-20
Mid-Year Recess	December 21-January 2

Spring Semester, 1989*

First Year Registration	January 6
General Registration	January 3-5
Mid-Year Orientation	January 5-6
Late Registration	January 9-13
Last Day to Register	January 13
Late Registration Fee	January 9
Instruction Begins	January 9
Last Day to Add Classes	January 20
Academic Holiday (M.L. King, Jr.)	January 16
Washington's Birthday Holiday	February 20
Mid-Semester Recess	March 6-10
Instruction Ends	May 2
Study Period	May 3-5
Examination Period	May 6-20
Commencement	May 27

Summer Session 1989*

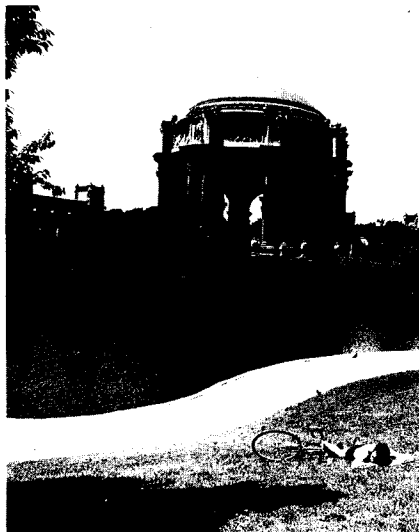
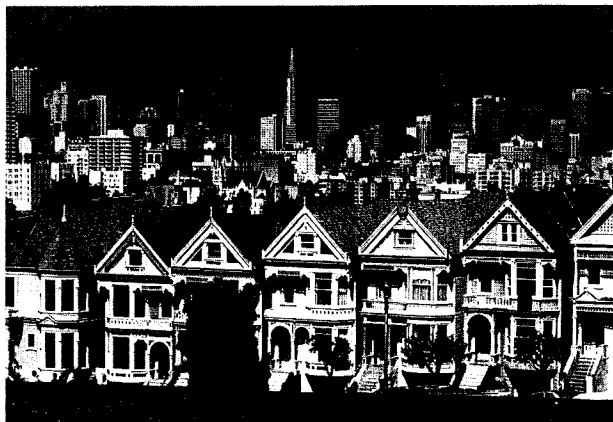
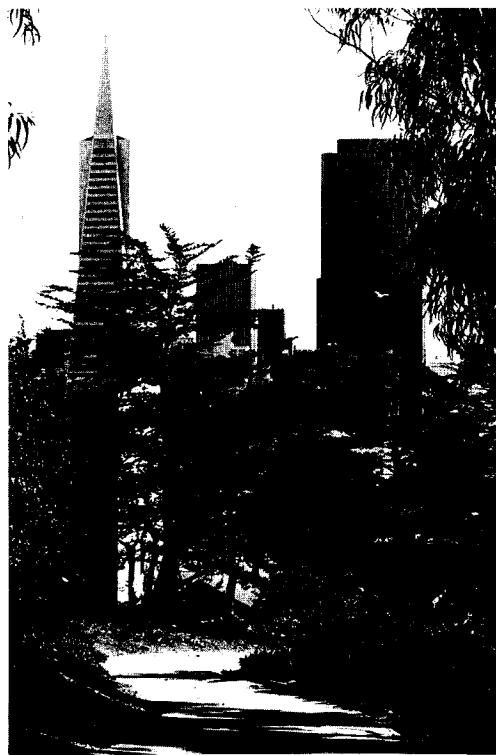
Priority Registration	June 2
General Registration	June 5-9
Late Registration	June 12-16
Last Day to Register	June 16
Late Registration Fee	June 12
Instruction Begins	June 5
Last Day to Add Classes	June 16
Independence Day Holiday	July 4
Instruction Ends	July 31
Examination Period	August 1-5

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 5, 1988	Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, January 16, 1989
Thanksgiving, November 24-25, 1988	Washington's Birthday, February 20, 1989
Christmas, December 25, 1988	Memorial Day, May 29, 1989
New Year's, January 2, 1989	Independence Day, July 4, 1989

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

San Francisco Scenes



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)*** 700a-700b
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)** 800a
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)** 801a/801b
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)*** 705a-705b
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)** 802a
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)** 710
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)** 803a
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)** 804
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)** 863
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 (3)** 805D
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)***715a-715b**

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)**806**

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)***720a-720b**

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)**807**

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)***725a-725b**

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) 810

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) 811

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

Admiralty (2) 812

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 Writing Seminar (1) 726

Advanced writing course with primary focus on legal analysis and precise legal communication.

Alternative Dispute Resolution (2) 815

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) 813

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) 837c

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.

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; 896D): 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; 896A):

Fieldwork placement program in which law students, who have completed the equivalent of one year's full-time legal studies, are eligible to work 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; 896B, 896C): 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 (842C):

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; 854c): 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; 869B): 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) 827

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.

Community Property (2) 808A

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.)

Comparative Law (2) 818

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) 819

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) 820

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) 821

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) 822

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

Copyright Law (2) 823

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) 826

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) 825A

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, witnesses, 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 (2) 825C

Focuses on issues arising during post-trial proceedings. The California Sentencing Act is covered in depth, as well as problems related to parole and probation limitations, the death penalty, punishment theory, and double jeopardy. *Note: Criminal Procedure II is not a prerequisite for Criminal Procedure III.*

Criminal Trial Practice (3)

See Litigation Program

Education Law (2) 830

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.

Employment Discrimination Law (3) 836

A study of the major constitutional and statutory bases for legal challenges to employment discrimination.

Entertainment Law (2) 833

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) 834

Exploration of the legal and policy issues involved in environmental regulation. Includes air, water, solid waste, hazardous waste, and radiation pollution. Emphasis on recurring issues in environmental practice and on federal statutes implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Estate Planning (4) 835a

A study of the federal estate, gift, and income tax as it relates to both intervivos 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) 837a

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.

Family Law Litigation (3) 837b

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: California Family Law.

Federal Jurisdiction (3) 838

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) 841

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.

Health Regulatory Law (2) 839

A study of the legal problems which arise in various institutional settings where health care is provided. These may include problems of licensure, allocation of resources, quality assurance, and third party payment mechanisms.

Immigrant Legal Resource Center

See Clinical Legal Studies

Immigration Law (3) 842A

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) 843

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) 844

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) 845

Study of the interpretation and enforcement of liability, property, and life insurance policies. Special emphasis is placed on the effect of liability insurance on personal injury litigation, including bad faith liability of insurers.

International Business Transactions (3) 846a

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) 847

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 Tax Planning (3)

See Taxation

Jurisprudence (2) 850

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

Juvenile Law (2) 851

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) 854a

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) 854b

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) 856a

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) 869A

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) 829

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

Law and the Visual Arts (2) 859

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) 840

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) 860

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) 858

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) 864

An introductory survey of legal development.

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) 865a-865b

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; 897a): 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; 897c): 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; 824):

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; 898a): 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; 898c): 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; 899B): 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; 899F): 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. Expe-

rienced 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 and Finance (3) 866a

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.

Mass Media Law (3) 868

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) 899G

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) 871

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).

Negotiable Instruments (2) 800b

A survey of the law of negotiable instruments, including checks, promissory notes and letters of credit. Topics covered include Holders in Due Course, Liability and Defenses of Parties to Negotiable Instruments, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Banks, and Electronic Fund Transfers. The primary focus is on Articles 3 and 4 of the Uniform Commercial Code.

Patent & Trademark Law (2) 881

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.

Problems in Property (2)

Course on legal problem solving. Basic emphasis is on application of legal principles and on analysis of problems. Class focuses on written and oral communication skills. Prerequisite: First-year Property course.

Products Liability (3) 877

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) 880

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) 883

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) 882a

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) 802b

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) 884

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) 886

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; 887A): 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; 887B): 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; 887C): 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; 888A): 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; 888B): 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; 888C): 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; 888F): 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; 889): 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; 888D): 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) 890a

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) 871W

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) 892

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



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



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

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
Computers and the Law
Consumer Protection
Copyright Law
Corporate Income Taxation
Corporations
Creditors' Remedies
Employment and Sex Discrimination Law
Entertainment Law
Federal Income Taxation
Insurance Law
International Business Transactions
International Tax Planning
Labor Law
Law and Economics
Partnership and Partnership Taxation
Patent and Trademark Law
Products Liability
Real Estate Taxation
Securities Regulation
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
Alternative Dispute Resolution
California Family Law
Civil Litigation
Civil Trial Practice
Community Property
Conflict of Laws
Counseling, Interviewing & Negotiation
Creditors' Remedies
Estate Planning
Family Law
Family Law Litigation
Federal Income Taxation
Health Care Law
Juvenile Law
Wills and Trusts

General Practice

California Family Law
Civil Litigation
Civil Procedure
Civil Trial Practice
Commercial Transactions
Community Property
Consumer Protection
Contracts
Corporations

Creditors' Remedies
Evidence
Family Law
Family Law Litigation
Federal Income Taxation
Jurisprudence
Juvenile Law
Landlord-Tenant Law
Law Office Management
Legal Drafting
Legal History
Local Government
Remedies
Trial Advocacy
Wills & Trusts

Government/Public Service
Administrative Law
Agricultural Labor Relations
Constitutional Law
Education Law
Employee Retirement Law
Employment and Sex Discrimination
Environmental Law
Federal Jurisdiction
Land Use Regulation
Legislation
Local Government
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
Admiralty
Corporations
Commercial Transactions
Comparative Law
Conflict of Laws
Immigration Law
International Business Transactions
International Law

International Tax Planning
Jurisprudence
Law of the Sea
Trade Regulation

Labor/Employment Law
Administrative Law
Agricultural Labor Relations
Alternative Dispute Resolution
Corporations
Counseling, Interviewing & Negotiation
Employee Retirement Law
Employment & Sex Discrimination
Federal Jurisdiction
Immigration Law
Individual Human Rights
Insurance Law
Labor Law
Labor Law Clinic
Workers' Compensation

Property Development
Administrative Law
Construction Law
Environmental Law
Federal Income Taxation
Landlord-Tenant Law
Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic
Land Use Regulation
Local Government
Natural Resources
Partnership and Partnership Taxation
Real Estate Clinic
Real Estate Finance
Real Estate Taxation
Tax Shelters
Water Law

Public Interest Law
Administrative Law
Constitutional Law
Constitutional Law Clinic
Consumer Protection
Creditors' Remedies
Education Law
Employment and Sex Discrimination
Environmental Law
Health Care 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
Mass Media Law
Natural Resources
Products Liability
Public Interest Law Seminar
Street Law

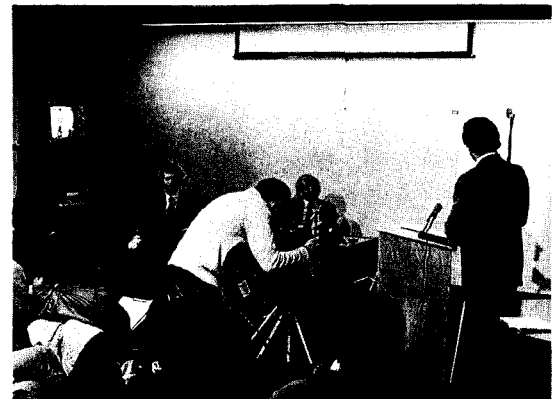
Clinics

Clinical Fieldwork
Constitutional Law Clinic
Criminal Law Clinic
Immigration Legal Resource Clinic
Judicial Externship Program
Labor Law Clinic
Landlord-Tenant Law Clinic
Legal Externship Program
Legal Rights of the Elderly Clinic
Legislation Clinic
Public Interest Law Consortium
Real Estate Clinic/Seminar
The Clinic on Youth Law



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.



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) units 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, 500 students are enrolled at the Law School; approximately 70% of them are residents of California. Median student age is 27 years. Approximately fifty percent of the students enrolled are women and thirteen percent of the student body are of minority ethnic heritage. Of the 165 people who entered in Fall 1988 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, nurses, law enforcement officers, 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.

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.



Elaine M. Andrews '76

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

"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

California State Bar Disciplinary Hearing Officer.

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."

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 Joseph '77

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."

Karen D. Kadushin '77: Karen graduated from UCLA with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Dance, Music, Art and Theater Art. She attended Golden Gate University School of Law and graduated in 1977. Now head of her own law firm, Karen is a Certified Specialist in Family Law. All four attorneys in the law firm are Golden Gate University Law School graduates, practicing in the area of child custody work and mediation. They practice in five Bay Area counties.

Her affiliation with Golden Gate University School of Law continued as an adjunct faculty

member; former Director, Writing and Research; and Professor, Community Property and Family Law through 1984.

Karen has conducted and participated in the following seminars and workshops—The Rutter Group: Family Law Practice, Law Office Management; Association of Family and Conciliation Courts: Joint Custody; Bar Association of San Francisco: Family Law.



Karen D. Kadushin '77

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.

Patricia Miles '86: Before attending Golden Gate University School of Law, Pat Miles, a graduate of Northwestern University, worked in various capacities within the pension and employee benefits field, including a stint as an Account Manager in the Pension Investment Department of Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. While attending law school, Pat worked full-time as an Administrator on Chevron Corporation's Benefits Staff, where she handled ERISA matters and worked as liaison with corporate counsel. After law school, she worked as a law clerk for National Labor Relations Board — Division of Judges. Currently she is employed as an associate at a leading management-side labor law firm in San Francisco — Therman, Cook, Brown and Mason, where she primarily handles ERISA matters.



Patricia Miles '86

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

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



Diana Richmond '73

Board of Directors of both the San Francisco Bar Association and the Legal Aid Society, and as President of the Barristers Club.

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



Richard M. Rosenberg '73

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.

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.

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 youths. 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.

Full-Time Faculty

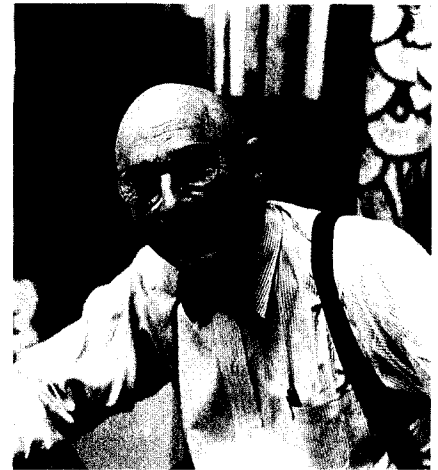
J. Lani Bader

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 J. Lani Bader

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.



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

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 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.



Professor Allan H. Cadgene

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.



Professor Morton P. Cohen

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.



Assistant Dean Robert L. Coleman

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 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.

Courses: Constitutional Law; Federal Jurisdiction; Mass Media.



Professor Michael DeVito

Thomas M. Goetzl
Professor of Law

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

After graduation from law school, and admission 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 taught as 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 California Lawyers for the Arts. 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.



Professor Thomas M. Goetzl

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.



Professor Michael M. Golden,
Co-editor, *California Tort Reporter*

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.



Professor Lawrence H. Jones

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.



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

Neil M. Levy
Professor of Law

A.B., Cornell University; J.D., 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 Coalition 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 Neil M. Levy, Co-editor,
California Tort Reporter

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 currently President of the Board of Directors of Legal Services for Children, Inc., and a member of the Board of Directors of 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 Judith McKelvey, past
president, Bar Association of San
Francisco

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 was formerly Chair of the Ethics Committee of the Bar Association of San Francisco. He is currently a member of the California State Bar Committee on Professional Responsibility and Conduct. 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 treatise on California attorney practice. He is a member of the California bar.

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



Professor Leslie A. Minkus

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 Moskowitz 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.



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

Anthony J. Pagano
Dean and Professor of Law

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

After receiving his J.D. with distinction

from the University of Michigan, Dean Pagano practiced law for five years in San Francisco, first at Morrison & Foerster and then as assistant house counsel with Crown Zellerbach Corporation. He joined the Golden Gate law faculty in 1970 and has served as a Visiting Professor of Law at the University of San Francisco, the University of Idaho, and the University of San Diego. Dean Pagano wrote the chapter "Characterization and Division of Community Property" for the two-volume treatise *Valuation and Distribution of Marital Property* (Matthew Bender, 1984). He is also a contributing author to the *California Attorney's Damages Guide*. He is a member of the California bar.

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



Dean Anthony J. Pagano

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. Thereafter, 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 numerous regional and national competitions. He is the author of *The Defense Manual for Consensual Crimes* and *The National Defense Manual in Criminal Cases*. He has served as 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.



Professor Bernard L. Segal

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 publications include articles on police surveillance of political activity, Justice William O. Douglas, and 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 was 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

B.S., 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 Accountant 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 Taxation while holding the position of Associate Tax Counsel with the Bank of America. 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.

Professor Wilson served as Dean of the Law School from 1982 to 1988. Upon graduation from Princeton, Professor 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 New Jersey before accepting appointment 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, Acting 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 Hospital 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. Professor Wilson has specialized in health care delivery systems and the law and is a member of the Joint Advisory Committee for Continuing Education of the Bar, the American Arbitration Association, and the Chewonki Foundation of Wiscasset, Maine.

Courses: Criminal Law; Law and Psychiatry.

Adjunct Faculty

Luther J. Avery

Adjunct Professor

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

Hon. Michael Ballachey

Adjunct Associate Professor

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

Neil Boorstyn

Adjunct Professor

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

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

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B.S., Northwestern University; J.D., Loyola University, Los Angeles; Ph.D., University of California, Los Angeles

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Rebecca Walden

B.A., University of Arkansas; J.D., M.S.,
Golden Gate University

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Georgetown University

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Director of Placement

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Oklahoma; M.A., Sam Houston State
University

Shirley Cohen

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and Director, Academic Assistance
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Facilities

Bookstore

The University Bookstore stocks all required textbooks and some 20,000 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. The store features supplies, study aids, clothing and specialty items. Services include: Master-Charge, American Express and Visa, Lay-Away and Will-Call, Muni Fast Pass, and Mail-Order. The store is open Monday-Thursday from 10:00 A.M. to 6:45 P.M., Fridays from 10:00 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. and on Saturday from 10:30 A.M. to 4:15 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.

In addition to the on-campus interview program, the Placement Office co-sponsors an annual *Legal Career Options Day* with the Queen's Bench Association each fall. This event affords law students the opportunity to visit with legal employers from traditional law firms, corporations, government agencies and public interest agencies regarding career opportunities.

The Placement Office also sponsors a *Placement Symposium* during the spring of each academic year. Legal employer panels are convened to discuss effective resume writing, interview techniques, job strategies and various aspects of the legal placement process. This event culminates with a *Spring Legal Career Options Day*.

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,

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

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.

includes IBM-AT and PS/2 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. government agencies, corporate legal employers, public service/public interest opportunities, and information on law-related positions.

Recreation

While Golden Gate does not have on-campus athletic facilities, students are able to purchase passes through the Student Bar Association 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.



The Golden Gate Law School softball team rests in the shade between games during the Annual Law School Softball Tournament at Stanford

Activities

Amnesty International, USA

Newest student organization on campus is Amnesty International, an internationally known and respected group. The Golden Gate Law School chapter works closely with the long-term goals of Amnesty International (i.e., to identify and work toward freeing political prisoners throughout the world).

This organization was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 and has helped free thousands of prisoners of conscience in more than 100 countries.

Golden Gate Law School students' primary focus is endeavoring to secure swift and fair trials for political prisoners by exerting pressure on their government and prison officials.

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

The modern Golden Gate University facilities are wheelchair accessible.

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

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.

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. 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 Jewish Law Students and the San Francisco Hillel sponsor the Hadraeha (mentor) program designed to pair Jewish law students with Bay Area Jewish attorneys. 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, 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 monthly newspaper of the Law School, is published by the SBA.

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 reception for women students and professors; and organizes and produces the Law School Benefit Talent Show. 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.

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

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.

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

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.

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*,

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 1150 applications were received for the 165 spaces available in the Fall, 1988, 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 ages of J.D. students entering in fall, 1988, ranged from 21 to 56; the median age of entry was 27.

For fall 1988, over 1,150 applicants competed for 165 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 Assistant Dean for Student Affairs.

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 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 1988-89 LSAT/LSDAS Information Book.

Law School Admission Test/Law School Data Assembly Service: Law School Admission Service, Box 2000, Newton, PA 18940, (215) 968-1100. Call (215) 968-1001 for LSDAS information and (215) 968-1111 for LSAT registration material.

In the 1988 entering class, minority students had an average LSAT of 30.

A J.D. application form is provided at the end of this bulletin.

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, 1989. Applicants for part-time study must apply by July 1, 1989.

The deadline to apply for mid-year admission in January, 1989 is November 14, 1988.

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-

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 *non-refundable* 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 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 as a transfer or visiting student 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 considered 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 official 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.

Expenses and Financial Aid

Tuition and Fees*

The following rates for tuition and fees become effective in Fall 1988. 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 1988.

J.D. Program Tuition (per unit)	332.00
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
Transcript (per copy; first copy free to graduates)	5.00
Returned check service charge fee ...	20.00

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.

*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 1988-89, and on the tuition rates that are in effect for the 1988-89 academic year.

Full-Time Division

1st year (30 units required)	
Tuition	\$9960
Fees	154
Total	\$10,114
2nd & 3rd year*	
Tuition	\$9296
Fees	154
Total	\$9450

Part-Time Divisions

1st year (21 units required)	
Tuition	\$6972
Fees	154
Total	\$7126

2nd, 3rd, & 4th year**	
Tuition	\$7304
Fees	154
Total	\$7458

*Living Expenses for 12 months
(All Students)*

	<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>
Room & Board	\$8880	\$14,000
Books & Supplies	650	650
Personal	2290	4580
Transportation	1030	2060
Total	\$12,850	\$21,270

The estimated additional cost for one child is \$4,500.

*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 withhold grades, transcripts, diplomas, scholastic certificates and degrees, and 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

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

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 pay the same tuition and fees as other students.

Time of Payment

Tuition and fees are payable in full upon registration. A deferred tuition payment plan is available at the discretion of the University to students in good financial standing.

There is a \$20 processing fee for participants in the deferred plan. All applicable fees and one third of the full tuition are payable at the time of registration. International students do not have the privilege of deferring payments during the first semester of attendance. Students eligible for this plan will be required to sign a promissory note at the time of registration. A late charge of 10% of the outstanding balance, with a maximum of \$50, will be assessed for failure to make payments on the dates specified on the promissory note. Failure to receive a billing statement will not relieve a student from the obligation of meeting the payment dates specified on the promissory note.

Company/Agency Tuition Reimbursement

Often a company reimburses an employee at the end of the semester for expenses the

employee has already paid. Frequently, this reimbursement is contingent upon the student receiving a certain minimum 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's Office.

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 grade or course completion limitations, 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 obtained from the Student Accounts Office in the Accounting Department. This arrangement in no way releases the student from financial 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. However, it is recognized that for personal and professional reasons students may be compelled

The University has a deferred tuition payment plan available.

to withdraw from courses in which they have enrolled. The withdrawal policy is designed to reconcile these possible situations with the University's need to defray costs, and 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, program director or the 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 Law School Registrar's Office. *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. A fee is charged for each Program Change transaction. 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:	% 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.

Refund Policy

Refund of a credit balance resulting from tuition adjustments in accordance with the above-stated withdrawal policy 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, refund processing will begin 10 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 Petitions

A student confronted with circumstances of an unusual and

serious nature 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 include the policy or policies from which exception is sought, the individual circumstances that warrant special consideration, and any necessary supporting third-party documentation.

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.

Credit balances which result from adjustment of tuition through the petition process are not refundable. These credit balances may be applied toward future tuition if used within a twelve-month period.

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 Aid and Scholarships

The Financial Aid Office administers programs of financial assistance at Golden Gate University School of Law, as well

as other graduate and undergraduate programs. The Office provides budget and debt management counseling, evaluates students' financial needs, and determines financial aid awards. In analyzing financial aid applications for student loans, Campus-Based Financial Aid, and other programs, the Financial Aid Office is responsible for maintaining standards and procedures which are in compliance with national policies, federal regulations, donor restrictions, and University policies, and which most equitably help meet students' financial needs.

Because of federal restrictions on eligibility and limited funding, students should not expect to meet all of their financial needs from financial aid programs. In fact, one of the fundamental principles of financial aid administration is that a student and his or her family have an obligation to assume responsibility for the costs of college education since it is the student who will benefit most from it. Therefore, it is expected that a significant portion of each student's resources will be available to meet the costs of tuition and fees, books and supplies, and living expenses. The amount of each student's contribution is determined by a federal need analysis system recently enacted into law by Congress. Golden Gate University uses the College Scholarship Service in performing this analysis.

Federal financial aid programs reauthorized under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1986, as amended, are available for attendance at Golden Gate

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

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

University School of Law. These programs include the following:

- Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL)
- Supplemental Loan for Students (SLS)
- Campus-Based Financial Aid (CBFA)

Campus-Based Financial Aid includes the following:

- Perkins Loan (formerly National Direct Student Loan)
- College Work-Study (CWS)

To be eligible to receive assistance from the federal (Title IV) and Campus-Based Financial Aid programs at Golden Gate University, a student must meet the following requirements:

1. regular admittance into the J.D. Program;
2. enrollment in the Law School; at least a half-time unit load (four units) is required for Stafford Loans and SLS;
3. United States citizenship, or proof of permanent residency (or other eligible alien status);
4. normal (satisfactory academic) progress for financial aid eligibility as defined by the Financial Aid Office;
5. registration with the Selective Service (if required according to federal law);
6. not in default on any Title IV loan and not owing a refund on any Title IV grant.

In addition, to be eligible to receive CBFA or Stafford Loans,

7. demonstration of financial need as determined by an analysis performed by the College Scholarship Service and the Financial Aid Office.

Students who need financial assistance to attend the University are expected to apply for Stafford Loans and to apply for state fellowships, if they are eligible to apply.

Students who are admitted to the LL.M. program should refer to

"Financial Aid and Scholarships", *Golden Gate University Bulletin*, 1988-89, as it pertains to graduate students.

Stafford Loans (formerly called Guaranteed Student Loans)

An eligible student may borrow up to \$7,500, depending on the financial need analysis, for each academic year of study (usually two semesters), from a bank or financial institution which participates in the Stafford Loan program. At least 5% of the amount of the loan is retained by the bank for insurance and fees. Therefore, though a student may borrow \$7,500, he or she should not expect to receive more than \$7,125 to meet educational expenses. The aggregate maximum amount that a student can borrow, including all undergraduate, graduate, and professional study, is \$54,750. The interest rate for new borrowers is 8% through the fourth year of repayment. Interest increases to 10% beginning with the fifth year of repayment. Repayment may be made in minimum amounts over a ten year period. Repayments begin six months after the student graduates or ceases to be enrolled at least half-time, whichever comes first. Applications, with the necessary forms, should be obtained from the Financial Aid Office. A student must submit a lender application and other documents directly to the Financial Aid Office and a Student Aid Application for California (SAAC) to the College Scholarship Service (CSS). CSS forwards its analysis of the SAAC to the Financial Aid

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

Office, the student's eligibility for the loan is certified, and the application is sent to the lender and the guarantee agency for approvals. The entire processing time may take up to three months, so students should allow determined and plenty of time.

Students are encouraged to attend loan counseling interviews prior to borrowing. Such interviews may be mandatory in the future.

Loans are usually disbursed in two equal checks, the first at the beginning of the first semester or session of the loan period and the second at the beginning of the second semester or session of the loan period. To receive a Stafford Loan check, a student must be enrolled and attending classes at least half-time and must be making normal (satisfactory academic) progress towards the J.D. degree (as defined by the Financial Aid Office). If information used to determine eligibility for the loan has changed by the time the check arrives, all or part of the check amount 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 the eligibility requirements throughout the certified loan period. When all conditions are met, the Financial Aid Office will notify the student by mail when and where to pick up the check.

Campus-Based Financial Aid (CBFA)

The Campus-Based Financial Aid program, consisting of loan and work assistance, is funded annually by appropriations from

the federal government, allocations from the University, loan repayments from alumni, and wages from employing agencies. A student may apply by submitting the Golden Gate University CBFA Application to the Financial Aid Office and the SAAC form to CSS. Both forms should be submitted by February 15th to be considered for CBFA for the following fall and spring semesters and, for continuing students, summer Work-Study. Additional required documentation should be submitted by April 1st, including copies of federal tax returns. Funding is limited and eligible students with the greatest financial needs who apply by the deadlines are given priority for awards. Entering law students should apply as early as possible but applications and documents from entering students which are received as late as April 15th will still be given priority consideration. Students who miss the application deadlines will be considered for whatever funding has been declined by priority applicants. Eligible students are awarded a package of financial aid which usually includes an anticipated Stafford Loan, a Perkins Loan, and/or College Work-Study.

College Work-Study (CWS): The College Work-Study program was designed by the federal government to expand part-time employment opportunities for students with demonstrated financial need. Besides providing a means of financial assistance for the student, a CWS job is intended, if possible, to complement the student's educational program or career goal.

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.

Jobs developed under this program were originally intended to serve the public interest and thus meet needs of the community or the University. Most off-campus employers are not-for-profit agencies but a limited number may also be for-profit organizations. No Work-Study job may replace a previously existing job, nor involve political or religious activity. In prior years, eligible students have been placed in Work-Study positions with organizations such as: San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, Prisoners' Union, Environmental Defense Center, San Francisco Superior Court, Mission Community Legal Defense, and California Supreme Court, to name a few.

A student who is awarded CWS as part of the CBFA package is approved to earn a specified amount in an approved CWS job. Awards ranging from \$1,500 to \$4,000 may be earned at part-time employment during the fall-spring period. Continuing students may be awarded an additional \$1,500 to \$4,000 to be earned during the summer. Summer CWS jobs are usually full-time.

Perkins Loan: The Perkins Loan program is funded annually by the federal government, the University, and by the repayments of loans by former students. Eligible students borrow these loans as part of their CBFA award packages. The amount of a loan award varies, but seldom exceeds \$4,000 per year. Students sign promissory notes in the Financial Aid Office in person each fall and spring semester and funds are

advanced to each borrower's student account. Any refund due will be received after the tenth week of classes. Loans are repayable 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, depending on the amount owed. Repayment schedules and debt management counseling are available in the Financial Aid Office.

A first-time borrower at Golden Gate University is required to attend a Financial Aid Entrance Interview, satisfactorily complete a Loan Reference Supplement each year funds are awarded, pass a review of credit readiness, and view a videotape on rights and obligations in student loan programs, before funds can be disbursed. All loan recipients must also attend a Financial Aid Exit Interview before leaving the University or otherwise reducing enrollment below half-time. Other interviews regarding debt management and repayment responsibilities may be required as well. No loan funds will be advanced unless all of the above responsibilities are met. In addition, failure to meet these requirements will result in withholding diplomas, transcripts, and other University services, including enrollment. Loans may be denied to otherwise eligible students whose records show that they are bad credit risks.

Under federal requirements, the maximum amount that a student may borrow through the Perkins Loan program for combined undergraduate, graduate,

and professional study at all institutions is \$18,000. A new borrower is defined as a borrower with no outstanding Perkins Loan principal or interest owed, on the date funds are disbursed, for a loan received prior to July 1, 1987.

Supplemental Loan to Assist Students (SLS)

Students who have small debt burdens or are ineligible for other forms of financial aid may want to consider the SLS program. Eligibility for this program is not based on financial need and a SAAC does *not* have to be filed for these loans. Up to \$4,000 may be borrowed each year. The interest is determined each year between 9% and 12% to conform with the interest on 91-day Treasury Bills plus 3.25%. Repayment of principal begins after graduation or ceasing to be a half-time student, whichever comes first. Repayments of interest begin shortly after check disbursement for less than full-time students. Full-time students may capitalize the interest payment to be paid after graduation or ceasing to be at least half-time. A student should consult a Financial Aid Counselor regarding these loans, especially if the student is eligible for other forms of federal assistance. Loan counseling interviews may be mandatory in the future. Applications are available from the Financial Aid Office.

Private Loan Programs

From time to time, the Financial Aid Office is made aware of more expensive student loans from private sources. Students with

small debt burdens who are ineligible for other financial assistance programs may want to consider such loans. Private loan programs usually require borrowers to be employed and to pass a test for credit readiness. Other eligibility requirements may also apply. Eligible students can borrow as much as \$10,000 per year, or more, depending on the program. Interest rates, origination fees, and repayment terms vary. Some loans can be repaid over fifteen years. Interested students should consult a Financial Aid Counselor for particulars.

Law Access Loans (LAL) are private loans for law students and students enrolled in the LL.M. program. A student may borrow up to \$10,000 per academic year; however, a student may not borrow more than \$21,500 per year from all loan sources. The total aggregate educational indebtedness from all loan programs cannot exceed \$64,500. The LAL origination fee is .5% of the principal and the interest rate is the bond equivalent average of the 91-day Treasury Bill plus 3.5%. Collateral is not necessary to borrow a LAL but a derogatory credit history may disqualify an applicant.

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.

California Graduate Fellowship

The California Student Aid Commission awards Graduate Fellowships each academic year to students who are California residents and enrolled in full-time graduate or professional study. Competition for these awards is keen. In 1987-88, 600 Fellowships were awarded to over 7,000 applicants. State Fellows are selected on the basis of financial need and academic ability. Needy law school applicants are ranked competitively according to their undergraduate grades, LSAT test scores, and consideration of disadvantaged backgrounds. In 1987-88, most Golden Gate University recipients were offered the maximum award of \$6,490.

Students may apply for this program by submitting the SAAC form and the Graduate Fellowship supplement form to CSS by the published deadline, usually in February. Students who have already received a professional or graduate degree, or who have completed graduate or professional work beyond the first year, are not eligible.

Awards may be renewed for up to three additional years, provided that the student is making normal progress toward the degree.

For further information, call California State Fellowship at (916) 322-2803 or write to P.O. Box 945627, Sacramento, CA 94245-0627.

Residents of states other than California should consult their

state governments regarding graduate fellowship programs which may be available to them. A list of state references is available from the Financial Aid Office.

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.

Special Scholarships

Golden Gate University and Law School scholarship awarding committees select candidates or recipients for the following scholarships sponsored by organizations outside the University.

The Leon A. and Ester F. Blum Foundation loan and scholarship

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

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 Endowed Law Scholarship is available to students in the second, third, or fourth years of law school, enrolled for at least 10 units each semester. Applicants are judged on the basis of academic merit, commitment to community service, and financial need. The overriding consideration is financial need. There are at least two awards given on an annual basis, with the first place recipient receiving an award of \$5,000.

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 San Francisco Rotary Club Brad Swope Scholarship is offered to a full-time or part-time law student who demonstrates

academic excellence, leadership potential, contributions to the law school and legal community, and financial need. The 1987-88 scholarship was in the amount of \$1,200.

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 (VA) Educational Assistance Programs may use their benefits from the following VA programs at Golden Gate University: Vietnam Era GI Bill (Chapter 34), Veterans Educational Assistance Program (VEAP) (Chapter 32), New GI Bill (Chapter 30), Dependents' GI Bill (Chapter 35), VA Vocational Rehabilitation Program (Chapter 31), and Educational Assistance for Selected Reserve (Chapter 106).

A new student may request advance payment of his or her veterans' benefits by submitting a written request and the appropriate form to the VA. Forms are available from the Financial Aid Office.

Students receiving veterans' benefits must maintain satisfactory academic progress and g.p.a.'s are monitored by the University. A recipient of veterans' benefits who reduces, terminates, or otherwise changes enrollment is responsible to notify the coordinator of veterans' affairs in the Financial Aid Office, immediately. Students are held responsible for overpayments of benefits which result from enrollment changes.

Tuition Postponement Plan

Students who have been approved for financial aid (including certified loans) which has not been disbursed, 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 or before the last day of the current semester, whichever comes first. Students using this plan must sign a promissory note at registration. If the approved financial aid is subsequently disapproved or cancelled for any reason, the postponed tuition is due and payable under the terms of the promissory note. Non-payment of tuition following receipt of the financial aid will result in a 10% late payment charge and may result in loss of deferred payment or postponement plan privileges.

Employment

Applicants for University financial aid are expected to contribute to their own educational costs from their own employment earnings. Students are expected to make full use of the Law School placement services as well as off-campus sources.

Emergency Loan Program

A registered student whose income is temporarily interrupted or who has an unforeseen emergency may borrow up to \$300, without interest, from the University Emergency Loan Program. An Emergency Loan must be approved by a Financial Aid counselor and must be repaid within one month or by the end of the semester, whichever comes first.

Loans are not available between semesters or during the first weeks of the semester while registration is in process. Loans are not available for the purchase of books or supplies or the pay-

ment of tuition or fees and are not intended to cover normal costs of living. Students are expected to support themselves from their own resources during the normal processing time for disbursements of financial aid.

Approval of an Emergency Loan is dependent on good credit standing. An applicant with a history of prior educational loan defaults, failure to adhere to the terms of the Golden Gate University Deferred Payment Plan or Financial Aid Postponement Plan, history of delinquent payment of other obligations owed the University, or any other record of negative credit history may be denied Emergency Loans. The University may review reports from credit reporting agencies in making this determination.

The University Emergency Loan program is supported by gifts from friends and alumni including the following funds: Stanley Breyer Loan, M. Graham Loan, Albert Levine Memorial, Past President Memorial Loan, Herbert Pothier Memorial, and Sonoma County Loan.

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 desire information regarding the employment of students who have completed law school at Golden Gate University should consult the Law School Placement Office.

The Master of Laws Program in Taxation 1988-1989

Founded in 1978, the Graduate Law Program of Golden Gate University School of Law has grown over the past ten 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 1987-1988 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 are adjunct professors who currently practice tax law. Classes generally are limited to 24 students to ensure close student-

The LL.M. program calendar differs from that of the J.D. program. The 1988-1989 LL.M. program calendar appears in this section of the Bulletin.

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, July 1; Spring Semester, November 1; Summer Semester, March 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 have a J.D. or an LL.B. degree from an ABA-approved law school.

The LL.M. (Tax) program assumes that beginning students already have a good understanding of basic tax concepts. All persons admitted to the program must have satisfactorily completed the equivalent of six semester hours of introductory tax courses at the J.D. level. Tax courses from the following general areas are acceptable: Taxation of Individuals; Corporate Tax; Estate & Gift Tax; etc. Unless the applicant has significant recent experience as a tax professional, these courses must have been completed within the three years prior to the date the application is filed. Applicants lacking the required academic background in tax may fulfill this requirement by taking compar-

able courses in Golden Gate University's School of Taxation. Applicants should contact the LL.M. (Tax) Program for more information about this option.

Applicants are evaluated primarily on the basis of previous 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 three 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

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

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. Comply with the U.S. immigration laws regarding the study of law. It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain any required 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 (6 required and 4 elective courses) with a cumulative grade point average of 2.5 or higher. Specific course requirements are as follows:

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

LLM 330 Tax Characterization of Items of Income and Expenditure (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)

LLM 338 Tax Timing of Income and Expenditure (3 units)

Elective Courses (12 units)

Twelve 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 2.0 (C). These papers are graded Pass/Fail. In preparation for this

assignment, students must attend a brief Saturday LL.M. (Tax) Writing & Research Seminar. New students are required to attend the seminar during their first semester of study. 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 six 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 2.5 (B-).

Grading

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

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* retake 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* retake 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 “B-” 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 B- or better must be achieved to pass the requirement.

Comprehensive Re-Examination Rules

Students receiving less than a Pass grade of 2.5 (B-) 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-take 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 2.5 (B-) 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. 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 B- (2.5) 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 eighteen (18) units, including LLM 330, Tax Characteristics of Items of Income and Expenditure; 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 \$60.00 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
Anthony J. Pagano, 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.

Administrative Assistant
Jo-Anne E. Hampton

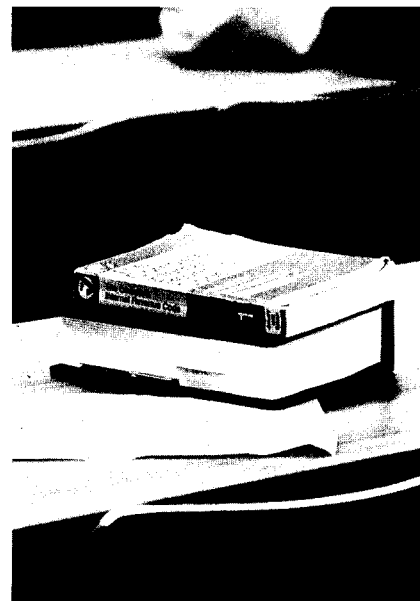
LL. M. (Tax) Advisors

Joseph G. Walsh, Director, LL.M. (Tax) Program; Associate Dean, School of Law; Jo-Anne E. Hampton, Administrative 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



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 Tax Characterization of Items of Income and Expenditure (3)

Items of Income and Expenditure. Analysis of Federal income taxation of capital assets including definition and mechanics of capital transactions; non-recognition property transactions, including I.R.C. Sections 1031, 1033 and 1034; examination of the passive loss rules; and, the interaction between the loss restrictions contained in I.R.C. Sections 469 and 1211.

LLM 338 Tax Timing of Recognition of Items of Income and Expenditure (3)

Problems of allocating items of income and deduction to the proper taxable year, including adoption of tax year end; definition of method of accounting; the annual accounting concept; cash, accrual and installment methods of accounting; time value of money; and the Uniform Capitalization Rules.

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 321 International Taxation (3)

The course provides a survey of the major tax issues that affect U.S. citizens and residents investing or doing business overseas, and foreigners investing in or doing business in the U.S. The course utilizes a transactional approach which allows students to develop transactional literacy. It is designed to lay a foundation for the advanced one-unit international tax courses which take a more technical look at specific transactional topics. Prerequisites: LLM 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 ()

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 contribu-

tions, 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

A: Civil Penalties (1)

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 (2)

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: Taxation of Distributions Upon Retirement (1)

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 (1)

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 Tax Applications (1)

Using Lotus 1-2-3 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. Homework involves considerable PC use; students may sign up for PC time at the University. Computer lab fee: \$20.

F: Partnership Allocations (1)

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 (1)

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 (1)

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 (1)

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 (1)

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 (1)

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 re-organization). 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.

L: Alternative Minimum Tax (1)

An examination of the Alternative Minimum Tax as it applies to individuals and corporations.

M: Passive Activity Loss Rules (1)

Analysis of the passive activity rules, including an examination of the terms "activity, material participation, passive, portfolio, income," etc. The mechanics of calculating the Section 469 limitation as well as the impact of disposition of an activity and change in an activity's characterization are also discussed.

P: Generation Skipping Transfer Tax (1)

Prerequisite: LLM 325.

Q: Lifo, Fifo and UNICAP

R: Tax Aspects of Foreign Currency Exchange

Prerequisites: LLM 322a, 330 & 321.

S: Taxation of Liquidation of Distressed Properties

Professionals knowledgeable in workout strategies and their ramifications are in short supply and high demand due to the many complex issues which must be dealt with in any workout situations. This course addresses the various issues which arise in the workout scenario, with special emphasis on the tax ramifications of alternative strategies to lenders, borrowers, developers, limited partner investors, and under-syndicators. Actual and hypothetical case studies are utilized to provide a practical approach for professionals to use in actual real estate workout situations.

T: Equipment Leasing

U: SFAS #96

V: Taxation of Technological Transactions

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.



Second-year law students
debate a legal point



Law students take
advantage of the warm
spring sun on the GGU campus

LL.M. (Tax) Program Faculty

Raymond Atherton

Lecturer in Law

B.A., California State University, Hayward; M.B.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., University of California, Berkeley.

Jeffrey A. Bernstein

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1967, Queens College; J.D., 1971, LL.M. (Tax), 1975, New York University.

Michael W. Berwind

Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1968, Colorado College; J.D., 1972, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1973, New York University.

James Booher

Lecturer in Law

Ph.B., LL.B., Marquette University.

Donald L. Feurzeig

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1952, Roosevelt University; J.D., 1960, DePaul University.

Barbara Karlin

Associate Dean, School of Taxation, and Lecturer in Law

B.A., Stanford University; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax), Golden Gate University; C.P.A.

Jeffrey Karlin

Lecturer in Law

B.S., State University of New York in Stony Brook; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax), Golden Gate University; C.P.A.

Salvatore A. Lima

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1964, Golden Gate University; J.D., 1968, University of San Francisco; LL.M. (Tax), 1971, New York University; C.P.A.

Ronald J. Linder

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1956, University of Pennsylvania; LL.B., 1958, University of Michigan; LL.M. (Tax), 1960, New York University; C.P.A.

Carol G. Long

Lecturer in Law

A.B., Wayne State University; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax), Golden Gate University. Certified Public Accountant.

F. Richard Losey

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1967, University of Washington; J.D., 1970, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1979, New York University.

Edward J. McCaffery

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1980, Yale College; J.D., 1985, Harvard Law School.

Gilbert G. Menna

Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1978, Syracuse University; J.D., 1982, Georgetown University Law Center; LL.M. (Tax), 1983, Georgetown University Law Center.

Robert L. Miller

Lecturer in Law

A.B., Dartmouth College; M.A., University of California, Berkeley; J.D., Stanford Law School; LL.M., University of Florida.

Jack C. Pepper

Lecturer in Law

B.A., Clark University; LL.B., Harvard Law School; LL.M., Georgetown Law Center.

Woodford G. Rowland

Lecturer in Law

B.B.A., University of Cincinnati; J.D., Ohio State University; C.P.A.

Martin A. Schainbaum

Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1959, LL.B., 1962, LL.M. (Tax), 1963, New York University.

Gary K. Shelton

Lecturer in Law

A.B., 1971, University of California, Berkeley; J.D., 1975, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1979, New York University.

Garth M. Sherman

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1976, Stanford University; J.D., 1980, Lewis & Clark Northwestern School of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1981, New York University.

Frederick W. Sroka

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1973, Santa Clara University; J.D., 1976, University of California, Los Angeles.

William E. Taggart, Jr.

Dean Emeritus, LL.M. (Tax) Program and Adjunct Professor

B.A., Reed College; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax) New York University; Attorney at Law.

Charles M. Thompson

Lecturer in Law

B.S., University of California, Los Angeles; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax), Georgetown University.

Martin J. Tierney

Lecturer in Law

B.S., University of Notre Dame; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M., (Tax), New York University.

Joseph G. Walsh

Associate Dean and Assistant Professor

Director, LL.M. (Tax) Program

B.S., M.B.A., University of California, Berkeley; C.P.A.; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax), New York University.

Philip H. Welch

Lecturer in Law

B.A., 1971, Hamilton College; J.D., 1975, Hastings College of Law; LL.M. (Tax), 1979, New York University.

John C. Williams

Dean Emeritus, School of Taxation and Lecturer in Law

B.S., 1957, LL.B., 1957, University of Colorado; M.B.A. (Tax), 1973, Golden Gate University; C.P.A.

Glenn A. Zahler

Lecturer in Law

B.A., University of California, Los Angeles; J.D., Hastings College of the Law; LL.M. (Tax), New York University.



LL.M. (Tax) Program Tuition and Fees 1988-1989

The following rates for tuition and fees become effective in the Fall Semester, 1988. 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)	\$332.00
Schedule of Fees:	
LLM (Tax) Application	
for admission	\$ 45.00
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	60.00
Account analysis	
initiated by student	
(per hour)	15.00
Transcript (per copy;	
first copy free	
to graduates)	5.00

Financial Aid

Financial aid policies 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

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.

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.

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 1988-89**

FALL SEMESTER, 1988: September 6, 1988–December 17, 1988 (all dates inclusive)

Fall Student Advising Begins	August 1, 1988
LLM Registration Begins*	August 8, 1988
Instruction Begins	September 6, 1988
LLM Writing & Research Seminar	September 10, 1988
Late Registration*	September 12, 1988
Last Day to Register or Add Classes*	September 19, 1988
LLM Comprehensive Examination	November 19, 1988
THANKSGIVING HOLIDAY RECESS	November 24-25, 1988
Last Week of Instruction	December 5, 1988
LLM Final Examination Period	December 12-16, 1988
CHRISTMAS RECESS***	December 17, 1988–January 16, 1989

SPRING SEMESTER, 1989: January 17, 1989–May 1, 1989 (all dates inclusive)

Spring Student Advising Begins	December 5, 1988
LLM Registration Begins*	December 12, 1988
Instruction Begins	January 17, 1989
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. DAY	January 16, 1989
LLM Tax Writing & Research Session	January 21, 1989
Late Registration*	January 23, 1989
Last Day to Register or Add Classes*	January 27, 1989
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	February 20, 1989
LLM Comprehensive Examination	March 25, 1989
Last Week of Instruction	April 17-21, 1989
LLM Final Examination Period	April 24-28, 1989

SUMMER SEMESTER, 1989: May 15, 1989–August 26, 1989 (all dates inclusive)

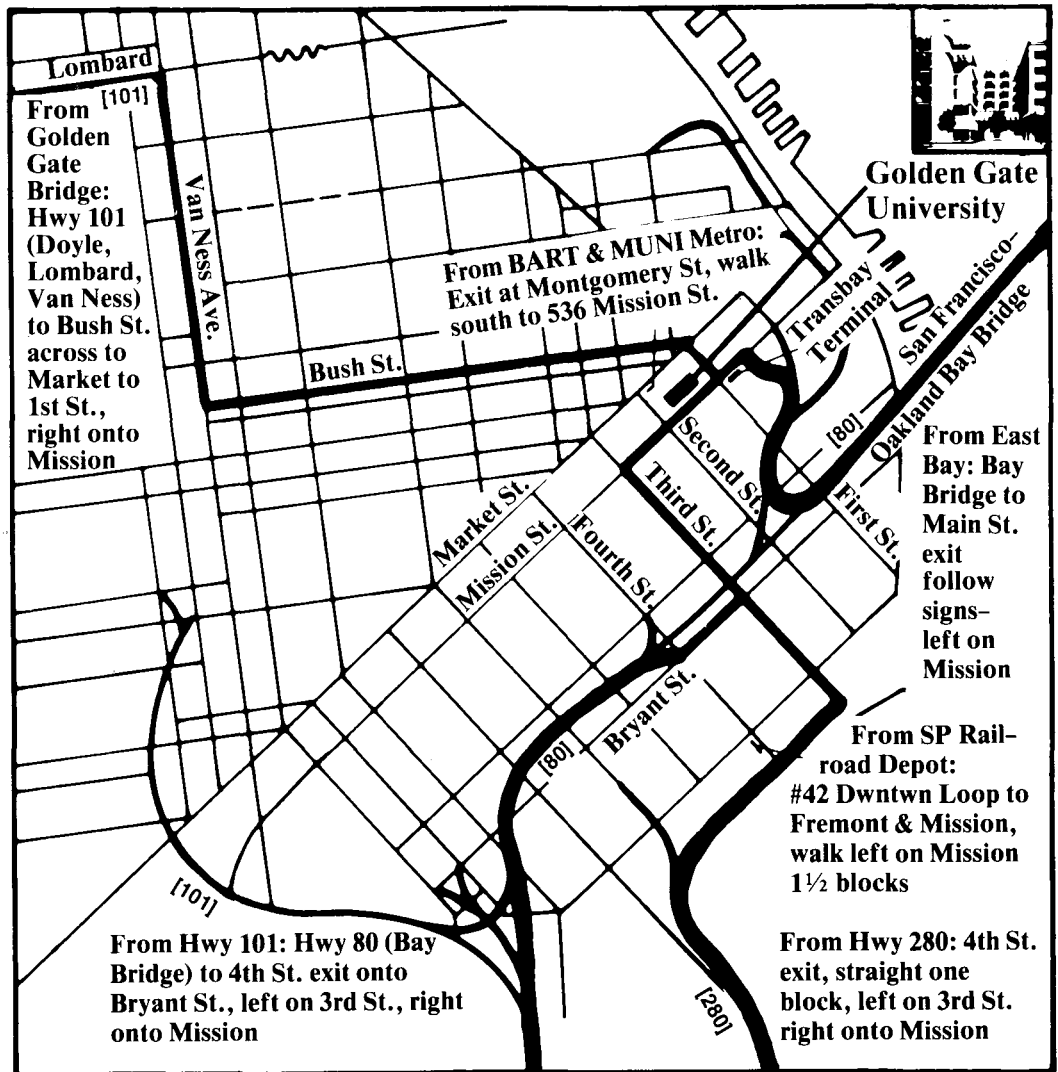
Summer Student Advising Begins	April 10, 1989
LLM Registration Begins*	April 17, 1989
Instruction Begins	May 15, 1989
LLM Tax Writing & Research Seminar	May 20, 1989
Late Registration*	May 22, 1989
Last Day to Register or Add Classes*	May 26, 1989
INDEPENDENCE DAY	July 4, 1989
LLM Comprehensive Examination	July 22, 1989
Last Week of Instruction	August 14-18, 1989
LLM Final Examination Period	August 21-25, 1989

*Tentative dates

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

***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, 1989*, 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, 1989. Applicants who wish to apply for mid-year admission to part-time study beginning in January 1989 must apply by November 2, 1988.
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 1989 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, 1989. 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, 1989 APPLICATION YEAR

J.D. Applications available	August 30, 1988
LSAT Offered	October 1, 1988
Deadline to submit J.D. Application (mid-year entry in January, 1989)	November 14, 1988
LSAT Offered	December 3, 1988
LSAT Offered	February 11, 1989
Deadline to submit Financial Aid Application Form to Golden Gate University	April 15, 1989
Deadline to submit J.D. Application (Fall entry, full-time study)	April 15, 1989
Deadline to submit J.D. Application (Fall entry, part-time study)	July 1, 1989
Deadline to submit Advanced Standing Application	July 1, 1989

