2001

Celebrating 100 Years

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More than a century of preparing students to meet the challenges of the constantly changing legal field

See pages 20–21 for special centennial events.
It is a birthday to be proud of—the 100th anniversary of Golden Gate University School of Law. Back in 1901, we began as a YMCA night law school with a noble mission: to provide to working people, for whom the path into the legal profession through full-time study was closed, a way to become lawyers at night. Beginning with a first class of five students a century ago, GGU Law School began to turn out great lawyers and judges who otherwise would never have had the chance to become attorneys.

After World War II, with the great democratization of learning through the GI Bill, the school expanded and eventually became full-time and accredited as one of the 180 ABA-approved law schools in the United States. From the 1970s through today, Golden Gate has led the way in attracting and encouraging women and people of color from all backgrounds to enter the legal profession. At the same time, it has never abandoned its original mission: the evening school and part-time program are still a big part of who we are. Many working, professional, second career, single parent, and other non-traditional categories of law students still come to Golden Gate to become attorneys.

From the school’s early facilities underneath the gymnasium in the old San Francisco YMCA on Golden Gate Avenue, we developed into a fully-equipped, independent law school in the heart of downtown San Francisco. This year, we will undertake an $18 million renovation project to transform the school’s quarters at 536 Mission Street into a state-of-the-art legal center. It will be a model facility that equals—or surpasses—any law school in the country.

The curriculum has also blossomed to include a number of highly regarded LL.M. programs, including International Legal Studies and Tax, which attract lawyers from all over the world. Beginning in 2002, a new LL.M. in Intellectual Property will join the existing programs to meet the increasing need for legal professionals in that legal area.

During the last 100 years, GGU Law School alumni have made their mark upon the legal profession in the Bay Area, throughout California, and in every major city in the country. We have turned out highly regarded, successful lawyers, judges, government officials, and corporate counsel, as well as significant leaders in the world of business, industry, public interest, and commerce. Over the next 100 years, our goal is to win the national and global renown the school deserves.

Join with us in celebrating this wonderful anniversary. Be justifiably proud of 100 years of great accomplishments by our unique and outstanding law school and its alumni.

Peter G. Keane, Dean

New Alumni Benefit!
In addition to our Alumni Weekend (see details on page 21), you have another fantastic reason to return to campus: reduced tuition. As part of our Centennial Celebration, we are increasing the discount to 50% off regular tuition for all law alumni who audit law classes in the 2001–02 school year. So, whether you’d like to brush up on tax law or learn animal law, explore sports law or international environmental law, we have the class for you. For a full fall schedule check out our website at www.ggu.edu/law.
1900s

Fall 1901. The San Francisco YMCA established the YMCA Evening Law School, the first evening law school in northern California. The first dean was Professor James Ballentine, a former professor at Hastings College of the Law. Classes began on Tuesday, October 2, in the YMCA building at Mason and Ellis Streets.

1905. The first Law School class graduated. Graduates included Charles Baer, who in 1901 convinced the YMCA to open a law school, and Jacob Gorfinkel, father of John Gorfinkel who later served as dean.

April 18, 1906. A major earthquake devastated San Francisco. The earthquake damaged and then the fire destroyed the YMCA building. Undaunted, the school held classes in tents until it could rent space at 1220 Geary Street.

November 1906. $500,000 was raised to build a new YMCA building. Donors included John D. Rockefeller ($250,000), J. P. Morgan ($25,000), and Mrs. W. E. Dodge ($27,000).

October 5, 1909. President William Taft traveled from Washington, D.C., to lay the cornerstone of the new YMCA building at 220 Golden Gate Avenue.

THEN AND NOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Law Students</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Night</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>(no program)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Continuing Law School After the 1906 Quake

"... the law school men on their own initiative held a meeting in May at the tent and subscribed funds for the purpose of finishing out their school year. You would not ask for better evidence of the men's interest and enthusiasm in their work. Practically all of the men joined in this reorganization and have attended with regularity."

— From a letter by Dean James A. Ballentine, July 23, 1906

Classes in Tents After the 1906 Quake

"The wind blows so hard that our old tent flips and flops like a ship in the storm."

— From a letter to H. J. McCoy (YMCA General Secretary), July 13, 1906

1853: William K. Osborn founds the San Francisco YMCA.

1894: The YMCA Night School for Men holds night classes in the new building at Mason and Ellis Streets.

1901: The YMCA establishes the YMCA Evening Law School. James A. Ballentine is the first dean.

1903: The oldest known photograph of students at the YMCA Evening Law School.

1905: The first YMCA Law School class graduates.

1906: April 18: The great earthquake and fire devastates San Francisco. YMCA classes are held in tents.

Golden Gate University School of Law • Celebrating 100 Years
1910s

1910. The YMCA Evening Law School was incorporated with the right to confer degrees.


1913. Jesse Carter graduated. In 1927, he became a member of the first Board of Governors of the integrated State Bar of California. He was appointed to the Superior Court bench in 1937 and to the California Supreme court in 1939.
**1920s**

**April 9, 1923.** The name changed from YMCA Evening School for Men to Golden Gate College. The name, suggested by law student Charles Pool, was chosen as “symbolic of romantic California.” Golden Gate College was incorporated as an independent educational institution but still maintained close ties to the YMCA.

**1928.** In 1928, the first two women graduated from the Golden Gate College School of Law. One of the women was Margaret Lyons Steffan. (See photo of 1928 graduates below.)

**1930s**

**1931.** Harry W. Koch graduated. (See the excerpt from his article on this page.)

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**Memories of School at the Y**

Today, the doors of the YMCA at 220 Golden Gate Avenue lead into a dull gymnastic office where a young lady issues towels and admits those who qualify by membership. The same athletic activities went on there in 1927... The swimming pool in the basement could be used by the students. This helped them with their study of water law and liquid assets. Sometimes one could hear a boom-boom in the distance. The heartbeat of the college? Perhaps—but more likely, basketball practice.

Some of the law graduates went on to become prominent attorneys in the Bay Area. One of them, Wallace S. Myers, was the honor man in the class. He was also the winner of a hard-fought contest for a set of Corpus Juris, a legal encyclopedia. Meanwhile, he commuted by railroad (yes, there was a train in Marin then) and ferry to the college from San Anselmo where he worked in the post office—and where he later became a leading attorney.

The years included here were those in which Lindbergh spanned the Atlantic, the stock market crashed, and seeds of war were sprouting in Europe.

— Harry W. Koch, Class of 1931

excerpted from “The Class of ’31,” GGU Magazine, Summer 1987

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**THEN AND NOW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Lawyers in California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**The Law Library in 1929**

“The law library was in an outside room which opened into the office area. Law students were permitted to come and go at all hours. A key was available at the YMCA desk for use on weekends. The watchman checked to see that the last student out had remembered to lock the door... Some use of the library was made before and after class, on the two free nights, and on Saturday and Sunday. Most students, however, used the city branch law library in the Mills Building downtown, or the law library in City Hall, for their library assignments.”

— The Golden Gate University Story, Volume I
by Nagel T. Miner, Golden Gate University Press, 1982

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**1920s**

**1940: The State Bar of California grants accreditation.**

1944: Paul Jordan is appointed dean.

1956: The ABA grants provisional accreditation.

1964: The Law School moves into the Allyne Building at 536 Mission Street.

1968: John A. Goris is appointed dean.

1964: The Law School begins a day program for full-time students.

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Golden Gate University School of Law • Celebrating 100 Years
1940s

1940. The Law School was granted accreditation by the State Bar of California.

1941. The United States entered World War II. Three Law School faculty members left: Varnum Paul and David Pearce were commissioned as Navy officers; John Gorfinkel took leave to serve as an attorney for the Office of Price Administration in Washington, D.C. (By 1947, all three had resumed teaching at Golden Gate.) Many students enlisted in the military, and enrollment fell to 61 in 1944.

1948. Law School recovered from “The War Years,” and enrollment grew to 221.

**THEN AND NOW**

**First-Year Required Evening Classes**
1904-05  
- Contracts  
- Torts  
- Criminal Law & Procedure  
- Pleading Ames’ Cases on Common Law Pleading
1901-02  
- Contracts  
- Torts  
- Civil Procedure  
- Writing & Research

**Days of the “Big Bang”**
In the late 1940s, I was a public accountant in an office on California Street, and I went to law school to advance my career. I attended Golden Gate when it was in the YMCA building. I call that time the “days of the big bang” because you heard wrestling basketballs over your head while you were in class.

I attended classes two nights a week, sometimes three, from 6:30 to 9:00 p.m. Then I took a streetcar to the train station and took the 10 o’clock train home to Palo Alto.

We were a close-knit group of students. We frequently met in the sandwich shop on the ground floor of Y building to get well acquainted over a sandwich and a cup of coffee.

The faculty was very helpful. When I took my first Criminal Law exam, the professor said, “I think you probably know this stuff, but you aren’t writing it the way you need to write a law exam.” He proceeded to teach me how to write law exams. It was a great experience all around.

— Mary Lanigar  
**Class of 1954**

**Blackouts in the 1940s**

In early December 1941, I went to Golden Gate College and talked to the man in charge—Nagel Miner, who was not only head of the college but also the person who carried on virtually all other duties except teaching. He invited me to attend one class without charge to decide whether I wanted to enroll.

On Sunday, December 7, Japanese forces bombed Pearl Harbor. On Monday, the United States declared war, and that evening I attended my first class at Golden Gate College.

It was a strange night, already disfigured by the panic of unprovoked attack and war. Every window at the college was draped in dark cloth to block out the lights for fear the attack at Hawaii the day before would spread this day to San Francisco. Despite this uncertainty, the class in torts went well, and I decided to continue my education at Golden Gate.

On that first ominous night, all San Franciscans were asked to black out their lights. But City Hall forgot to turn off the street lights; if there had been a bombing, downtown would have been an easy target. When Mayor Rossi was asked how this mistake could have been made, his reply was, “No bombs fell.”

— Fred Drexler  
**Class of 1947; LL.D., 1971**

1947: The Law School begins awarding the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree instead of Bachelor of Laws.

1967: Lani Bader is appointed dean.

1972: Golden Gate College becomes Golden Gate University.

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1973: Lani Bader steps down as dean. Judith McKelvey is appointed dean.

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1969

1971

1973

1971: Lani Bader is appointed dean.

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4 Golden Gate University School of Law • Celebrating 100 Years
1950s

1950. Lim P. Lee graduated. In 1966, he was appointed San Francisco Postmaster, the first Chinese-American postmaster in the country.

1952. Phillip Burton graduated. He later served in the California State Assembly (1957–64) and in the U.S. Congress as the representative from California (1964–83). Among many other accomplishments, he helped to create the Golden Gate National Recreation Area along the coast of California.


1956. The Law School was granted provisional accreditation by the American Bar Association, the first step toward full accreditation. It was the first exclusively part-time evening law school west of St. Paul, Minnesota, to receive ABA accreditation.

1956. Dean Paul Jordan made a promise to take the entire graduating class out to dinner if all of them passed the California bar examination. Everyone in the class did pass, but the dinner never happened. In August 2001, 45 years later, Dean Peter Keane will make good on this promise by taking the 1956 graduates out to dinner.

Dean Gorfinkel Saves a Law School Career

I remember when Golden Gate Law School shared quarters with the YMCA on Golden Gate Avenue. I used to be able to work out just before running upstairs to class.

One of my fondest memories of Golden Gate is when the dean saved my law career before it even began. One term, two weeks before finals, I received a letter from the Bursar’s Office, informing me that if I did not pay the tuition I owed, I would be barred from taking exams. I went to Dean Gorfinkel and explained to him that I had six children at the time and just couldn’t afford tuition. Dean Gorfinkel tore the letter from me, tore it up, and said, “Don’t worry about money as long as you’re going here.” I later repaid the debt in $10 per week payments, but if it hadn’t been for Dean Gorfinkel, I wouldn’t be where I am today.

— William O’Malley (J.D., ’61) worked in private practice for eight years, then was elected Contra Costa County district attorney, a position he held for 16 years. In 1984, he was elected Department 8 Superior Judge of Contra Costa County, where he served for 10 years, until his retirement in 1995.

1982: Jack Wilson is appointed dean.

1985: The Law School inaugurates a Midyear Admission Program.

1977: Construction begins on the new six-story “west wing” building to connect to existing 536 Mission Street building.

1978: The six-story university building is completed. The Law School establishes the LL.M. Program in Taxation.

1981: Neil Levy is appointed interim dean.


1990: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).


1999: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).


2009: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2011: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2013: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2015: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2017: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2019: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2021: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2023: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2025: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2027: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2029: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2031: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2033: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2035: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2037: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2039: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2041: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2043: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2045: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2047: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2049: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2051: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2053: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2055: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2057: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2059: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2061: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2063: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2065: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2067: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2069: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2071: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2073: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2075: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2077: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2079: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2081: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2083: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

2085: The Law School joins the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).
1960s

1960. Sherrill D. Luke graduated. In 1964, she was appointed Cabinet Secretary by California Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown.

1964. The full-time day law program was added to the Law School curriculum.

1964. Golden Gate College purchased the Allyn Building (built in 1926) at 536 Mission Street for $369,688.98. Offices on the top three floors were leased to businesses for the following few years, but the Law School and law library immediately moved into the first and second floors.

1965. The first full-time female faculty member, Wendy Nelder, was appointed adjunct professor and law librarian.


1968. Following a national trend, the Law School began awarding the Doctor of Jurisprudence degree (J.D.) instead of the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.).

1968. Renovations were completed at 536 Mission Street, and the non-law departments of Golden Gate College moved in.

1964. Golden Gate College Board of Directors Chair Harry Lange (left) and College President Russell Sharpe hammered it up at the “wallbreaking” for building renovations at 536 Mission Street.

In 1964, Golden Gate College Board of Directors Chair Harry Lange (left) and College President Russell Sharpe hammered it up at the “wallbreaking” for building renovations at 536 Mission Street.

1988: Anthony Pagano is appointed dean.

1988: Scaffolding and boards blocked the front of the university after the Loma Prieta earthquake.

1989: The International Legal Studies Program is established.

1990: The Law School holds its first overseas summer program in Bangkok, Thailand.


The Law School in the late 60s
We were a radical bunch, very socially active. We didn’t take finals the first year because we went on strike after the Kent State shootings. The class held anti-war demonstrations each May 1, and at least one classmate was jailed. Dean Lani Bader came to the rescue and bailed him out. I was the editor of the underground law school newspaper, No Shuck and Jive (see photo on page 6). I suspect I was the one who caused Dean Bader to lose his hair!

We weren’t thinking about making money then: we were hoping to effect social change. Things are different now. Our class was small—about 80 students total—and both the students and the professors formed a very close-knit group. They were interesting times.

— Al Maresi
Class of 1972
Partner, Laughlin, Falbo, Levy and Moresi

THEN AND NOW

Law Library

1973: 60,000 volumes

2001: more than 230,000 volumes
A “Woman Attorney” in the 1970s

I had been working as a medical technologist when, in 1966, I decided to follow the advice of a San Francisco woman lawyer that I attend law school.

I was excited to have the opportunity to attend law school at Golden Gate, as no other university was offering a four-year evening program at that time. The GGU evening program students were older, and many had been working in other careers for some time. We were an oddity—showing up for class in business clothes, while the day students reflected the times with long hair, blue jeans and beards. Only a few women were enrolled in the evening program.

When I graduated in 1970, it was difficult to find a job. Doors open to men were often closed to women. When I interviewed, many male attorneys referred me to other women attorneys who could “give me advice about finding a job.”

When I entered the specialty of workers’ compensation, there were only 4 or 5 women among the more than 200 attorneys practicing in that area. When I entered a law office, briefcase in hand, often I would be met with an incredulous “Are you a woman attorney?” Things changed around 1975, and many women attorneys began to be hired.

Passing the bar was one of the biggest events of my life, and I still love practicing law. As a child, I was taught the importance of serving others. Serving my clients became for me a raison d’etre. For that reason I am forever grateful to Golden Gate University.

— Kathryn Ringgold
Class of 1970
1970s

1972. Golden Gate College was renamed Golden Gate University.

1973. The Law School made history by appointing Judith McKelvey dean. She was the second woman in the United States to be named dean of an ABA-approved law school. She also served as the second woman president of the Bar Association of San Francisco.

1976. Arlin Armstrong graduated. She entered GGU at the age of 61 and went on to practice law for more than 12 years. She returned to GGU as an adjunct professor, working with Professor Segal to prepare students for trial advocacy competitions.

April 14, 1977. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held to initiate construction of the west wing (new building) of Golden Gate University. The keynote address was given by Mayor George Moscone.

Fall 1978. The LL.M. in Taxation Program was established. Its current director is Associate Dean and Professor Marci Kelly.

1979. San Francisco Superior Court judges began participating in Professor Allan Brotsky’s Trial Advocacy course by presiding over and critiquing student trials in actual courtrooms, a program that continues to this day.


THEN AND NOW

Law School Faculty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Full-Time Faculty</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>12 (11 men; 1 woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>39 (14 women)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 1972, Golden Gate College became Golden Gate University.
Construction of the west wing began in 1977.

Groundbreaking ceremony for construction of the west wing, April 1977.

In 1977, the lot was prepared for construction of the west wing. The former Allyne Building at 536 Mission Street is located to the right.

The completed building opened in 1979.

Moving into the West Wing

In retrospect, moving to the new “west wing” in the late seventies was a mixed experience. In the old building, we taught in four classrooms. They were stuffy and depressing, and the most memorable problem was that the pillars in the rooms often blocked student and faculty lines of vision.

Since I taught primarily large, required classes, when the new building opened, I taught in a “state-of-the-art” auditorium. Whoops! Bad lighting, not enough space for student materials, acoustics that didn’t carry properly, enormous distances from front to back. It wasn’t much better.

The third-floor classrooms in the west wing were a real improvement—not perfect, but better. The challenge then, as now, was getting there. With an elevator/stairway system designed by Lewis Carroll, we had something new to complain about. But then, isn’t law learning how to complain so as to obtain a good result? It has taken only 21 years, but the result seems to be coming finally; hopefully, the scheduled new renovations will give us that good result. (See rendering on page 13.)

— Professor Marc Stickgold has taught at GGU Law School since 1976.
1980s

1980. Golden Gate University School of Law joined the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

August 1981. Golden Gate University hosted public hearings for the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Witnesses from as far away as Japan were among the 200 people to testify about the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

1983. Cynthia Ossias graduated. In 2000, while working in the State of California Department of Insurance legal division, she “blew the whistle” on insurance claim corruption related to the 1994 earthquake in Northridge, California. The resulting inquiry led to the resignation of the state insurance commissioner, Chuck Quackenbush, and several of his staff. Later in 2000, Cindy was named Golden Gate University Alumna of the Year and one of California Lawyer magazine’s Lawyers of the Year. She joins the Law School as an adjunct professor in fall 2001.

1985. The Law School began its Midyear Admission Program, becoming the only northern California law school to allow students to enroll in August or in January.

October 17, 1989. The Loma Prieta earthquake struck in the Santa Cruz mountains and affected the entire Bay Area. Classes at GGU were canceled for several days. The southeast section of the building was so badly damaged that Law School administrative offices moved to the northern part of the building.

November 1989. Because of damage from the October earthquake, Law School faculty and administrative offices moved out of the east wing of GGU to the 14th and 15th floors of 49 Stevenson, an office building nearby. The building was retrofitted, but the Law School offices did not return until summer 1997.

Surviving the 1989 Earthquake

During fall 1989, I was a first-year law student at Golden Gate. I was living at 2090 Beach Street, at the corner of Beach and Divisadero in the Marina. When we moved in, we had no idea that our little apartment would soon be on the cover of Time magazine.

The corner of Beach and Divisadero was hit pretty hard by the Loma Prieta earthquake. One of the corner buildings caught fire and burned to the ground, creating that incredible and memorable plume of black smoke rising from the Marina. The building we lived in, directly across the street, collapsed completely but thankfully did not burn.

In addition to losing my clothes, furniture, bed, toothbrush, and every other item, trinket and widget I owned, I lost my law books and class notes. Having just terminated my career as a mechanical engineer after a long four years, it was just plain fun being back in school. And now my perfectly organized law school life had been ruined. My classmates and teachers were a great help. I was given used casebooks and copies of students’ notes, all of which got me through that semester.

Interestingly, the earthquake could have been more of a personal disaster for me had the Chicago Cubs made it to the World Series (don’t laugh—they actually got close that year). While I still intended to watch the World Series, I no longer needed to be in front of the TV for the pre-game show. In other words, if the Cubs had beaten the Giants for the pennant that year, I would have been planted on my couch in front of the TV at 2090 Beach Street at that fateful moment on October 17, 1989, rather than on the bus getting home at my usual time. While it may have been interesting to be on the third floor of a three-story apartment building that collapsed during an earthquake, I guess I’m glad things turned out the way they did.

— Andrew J. Junius
Class of 1992
Partner, Reuben & Alter, LLP

The Law School Building ( Barely) Survives the Earthquake

During his first year as dean, Tony [Pagano] worked nearly every day and didn’t take time off for a vacation. After 15 months, we planned a vacation to Greece in October 1989. Before we left, a staff member warned aloud about how things would run with Tony gone. I remember saying, “Don’t worry. The building won’t fall down.” But we were gone on October 17, 1989, when the Loma Prieta earthquake hit. In a way, the building did fall down. Due to structural damage, the administrative offices had to move out of 536 Mission Street and did not return until 1997.

— Chris Pagano
Class of 1992; LL.M., 1999
Assistant Director, LL.M. in U.S. Legal Studies Program
1990s

1990. The Law School established the International Legal Studies Program, directed by Sompong Sucharitkul. To date, students from more than 40 countries have participated in the program.

October 4, 1991. The Student Bar Association sponsored a debate featuring San Francisco mayoral candidates Angela Alioto, Richard Hongisto, Tom Hsieh, and Frank Jordan. (Incumbant Art Agnos was unable to attend.)

Summer 1992. The Law School sponsored its first summer law program in Bangkok, Thailand, under Professor Sucharitkul’s International Legal Studies Program. The summer abroad program has continued uninterrupted since 1992.

1993. The Law School established the Women’s Employment Rights Clinic, a legal resource for women with job-related problems. Professor Marci Seville founded the clinic and currently serves as co-director with Professor Donna Ryu.

January 1994. The Law School established the Environmental Law and Justice Clinic to provide environmental legal assistance to low-income and other traditionally disadvantaged individuals and communities. The clinic founders and current directors are Professors Alan Ramo and Clifford Rechtschaffen.

1994. Professor Cliff Rechtschaffen traveled to South Africa with six other Bay Area lawyers as part of a delegation of international observers of elections in South Africa.

Summer 1994. In addition to Bangkok, Thailand, the Law School sponsored a summer study abroad program in Bologna, Italy. The program was offered again in summer 1995.

1995. The Law School established the LL.M. Program in International Legal Studies, founded and directed by Associate Dean and Professor Sompong Sucharitkul.


The first swearing-in ceremony for recent graduates who passed the California Bar was held at Golden Gate University School of Law on December 2, 1999.

Then and Now

Selected Commencement Speakers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>George Christopher, Mayor of San Francisco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Senator Alan Cranston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Hon. Joan Dempsey Klein, Superior Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Ramsey Clark, former U.S. Attorney General</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Hon. Rose Elizabeth Bird, Chief Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986</td>
<td>Rev. Jesse Jackson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1987, 1999</td>
<td>Hon. Stanley Mosk, California Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Hon. Stephen Reinhardt, Ninth Circuit, U.S. Court of Appeal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Hon. Joyce Kennard, California Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Hon. Ming W. Chin, California Supreme Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Hon. Sandra B. Armstrong, U.S. District Court</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Hon. Harry Low, California State Insurance Commissioner</td>
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The Law School inaugurated its Summer Study Abroad Program in Bangkok, Thailand, in 1992.
1990s continued...

1996. In addition to Bangkok, Thailand, the Law School sponsored a summer study abroad program in Valletta/Msida, Malta.

1997. GGU inaugurated the Public Interest Law Scholars Program, which provides scholarships, a summer employment stipend, and mentors to students planning careers in public interest law.

1997. The Law School sponsored summer abroad programs in Bangkok, Thailand; Istanbul, Turkey; and Valletta/Msida, Malta.

1998. The Law School established a doctorate degree program, the S.J.D. in International Legal Studies with Director Sompong Sucharitkul, as well as two new LL.M. programs: Environmental Law with Director Alan Ramo and United States Legal Studies directed then by Professor Lani Bader and now by Dean Emeritus Anthony Pagano.

October 8, 1999. The Law School sponsored a 90-minute debate among the five candidates for San Francisco district attorney: Steve Castelman, Bill Fazio, Matt Gonzalez, incumbent Terence Hallinan, and Mike Schaefer. The event was televised live.

October 14, 1999. GGU hosted a televised debate with three San Francisco mayoral candidates: incumbent Willie Brown, Frank Jordan, and Clint Reilly. The event was cosponsored by Golden Gate University, KRON-TV, The Commonwealth Club, and the San Francisco Chronicle.

December 2, 1999. Golden Gate held its first swearing-in ceremony for Golden Gate law graduates who had passed the California Bar in July. This event enabled graduates to take the California Bar oath with fellow graduates instead of in a mass ceremony with all bar-passers in the region. The Law School currently holds swearing-in ceremonies twice a year, usually a day or two before the state swearing-in.

Competitions Challenge Skills

During my last year at GGU, I was on the National Mock Trial Competition, a team coached by Professor Bernie Segal. That event focused on advocacy, performing, and winning. In a separate competition, coached by Professor Howard Underwood, I traveled to Eugene, Oregon for a Mediation Competition. There, the work was client-focused and emphasized finding solutions—not just “winning.” Then, in yet another contest, I went to the Outer Space Law Moot Court Competition in Washington, D.C. Coached by Professor Okake, I found this event challenging, primarily because international law was a new field for me.

These three different events helped me develop the skills I need to be a good advocate, and I think Golden Gate for creating so many opportunities for my participation and growth.

— Angelí Achatz
Class of 2001
Recipient of the Law School’s Litigation Award

European Moot Court Finalist

My law school career did not begin auspiciously; I was on probation after my first semester. But somehow, by the end of that first year, I had completely changed my attitude and approach to law school.

In my third year, I worked on a team that submitted a brief to the European Moot Court Competition. Our coaches, Professors Segal and Greenberg, later told us that our brief was accepted and that the GGU team would be the first (and so far only) American team ever to be invited to the competition. Our team made it as far as the semifinals, and I managed to win the individual regional competition. A month later, I returned to Europe to compete in the next round, the Commissions Representative Competition, in front of the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg. It was unimaginable to be in the position of arguing, in French and in English, before these esteemed judges! While I didn’t win the competition, I had the honor of losing to the woman who went on to take the top honor.

— Gonzalo del Castillo
Class of 2001

From Prop 187 to O. J. Simpson

One of the big issues for my contemporaries was Prop 187, which outlawed educational and medical services for illegal immigrants. The students were very upset and vociferous about the proposed law. Stacey Carnillo (’95) was SBA president and rallied students around the issue.

I was also at Golden Gate Law School during the O. J. Simpson trial. Some law students were completely immersed in the trial—watching during breaks, tapping hours of the trial, and watching it in the evenings. Most professors declared their classrooms “O. J.-Free Zones.” I had Peter Keane for Evidence during the trial, and although he was the legal analyst for the trial for CBS, he tried very hard to keep the trial out of the classroom.

— Nancy Martz
Class of 1997
Major Gifts Director, (CA, AZ, HI)
Habitat for Humanity International

THEN AND NOW

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gas Prices (per gallon)</th>
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<tr>
<td>1968</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>1976</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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2000s


September 1, 2001. The Law School will begin an $18 million renovation project that will turn the facilities into a state-of-the-art legal center and enhance the learning experience for students.

2002. The LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law Program will be established.

A renovated classroom to be completed during 2001–2002. (Design of facilities renovation by Ratcliff Architects.)

The Early Days of Golden Gate  
College of Law

Paul Jordan (1943-59)
When I started teaching in the Law School in 1933, it was located in the central YMCA Building at 220 Golden Gate Avenue. Classes were conducted three times a week, usually on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. The classroom facilities in the Y building were pretty bad, and the law library was little short of pathetic. Nevertheless, the students were enthusiastic and dedicated people who were determined to get a legal education the hard way. Practically all of them held full-time day jobs, and a great many of them were married and supporting families.

Many of the classrooms were located on the floor immediately below the basketball court and gymnasium. Teaching law and trying to absorb it under such conditions were difficult, to say the least. Trying to compete with the shouts of enthusiastic athletes overhead and the occasional boom of a dropped 100-pound weight, which rattled the windows and might well have come right through the ceiling, created something of a problem. Yet despite these distractions, the Law School continued to turn out lawyers who were a credit to the profession.

Graduation Days

John Gorfinkel (1960-69)
After John became dean, we discovered that John's father, Jacob, graduated in the Law School's first graduating class. That made graduation very special to us, and each year we invited the graduates to our small apartment for a celebration. Since our home was so small, it couldn't accommodate the entire graduating class all at once, so we sent out invitations to part of the class for 1:00 p.m., and the second group was invited for 2:00 p.m. We never told the students we did this, of course, because we didn't want the 1:00 group to feel they had to leave. We served punch, sandwiches, and cookies and talked about what the students were going to do now that they had graduated.

Giving these parties was a great pleasure to John and me. John was always a hospitable person and loved opening his home to the students, and I enjoyed sharing their pleasure of graduation with them.

—By Helen Gorfinkel (wife of John Gorfinkel, dean 1960-69)

The Way We Were

Lani Bader (1969-74)
There was a special intimacy within our Law School in the '60s, and those of you who were here during that time will remember it well. Students, faculty, and staff were all in it together, as it were, and there was an energy and synergy about the place that I hope none of us will ever forget.

Remember when graduation was a sit-down dinner for all—graduates, parents, significant others, and faculty—in the Mission in the old Sons of Italy hall? Remember the FSC where all of us—students, faculty and staff—debated and dialogued and whispered and shouted in our flirtation with a new form of doing things, in the spirit of the '60s? We were thrown together then, partly because it was the '60s and we wanted it that way, and partly because our building was not up to the task of taking care of us. (Some things have not changed!)

We are all a little older now, and somewhat grayer, I suspect. But we have a shared history that should not be forgotten, even in these days of high tech classrooms, graduations that fill the Masonic Hall, and faculty who are devoted not only to excellence in the classroom, but in academia as well.

An Extraordinary Time

Judith McKelvey (1974-81)
The mid-seventies were an extraordinary time to be the dean of any American law school, but it was especially so at Golden Gate. The civil rights movement, the women's movement, and the Warren Supreme Court had collectively produced a massive interest in going to law school among women, minorities, and activists who believed that as lawyers they could make American society more just.

With few exceptions, members of these groups had never considered the possibility of or would have rejected the idea of becoming lawyers. Not every law school enthusiastically welcomed this flood of different applicants who suddenly presented themselves for admission. But Golden Gate opened its doors and embraced these many diverse newcomers. They forever changed the Law School and very soon they began to change the country's legal landscape.
Challenges and Inspirations


I faced many academic and fiscal challenges as dean, and although the Dean's Office had very little staff in those difficult years, we were able to improve communications with alumni by rejuvenating our alumni newsletter, implementing class reunions that were enthusiastically attended by many alumni and faculty, hosting alumni receptions at State Bar meetings, and offering interesting lectures at the Law School. Through the generosity of many alumni donors, we were also able to fund three of the Law School's first endowed scholarships and to refurbish our moot courtroom. Moreover, during my years in office we inaugurated the Careers in Law, Introduction to Law, and Midyear Admissions Programs. We did these things in a time of declining enrollments, and student dedication and support were often an inspiration to me. I have fond memories of meeting with many alumni during my travels to Alaska, Washington, D.C., New York, Los Angeles, and other locations across the country.

Excitement and Promise

Anthony Pagano (1988–98)

What I remember most about my years as dean was the sense of excitement and promise that infused the school. It was a time of great growth and almost unlimited possibility. The faculty and student body grew and became much more diverse. When I became dean in 1988, we had a faculty of 14, with only 2 women and 1 minority faculty member (the librarian). When I left in 1998, the faculty had grown to 40, including 17 women and 8 faculty members of color. The student body also increased and became more diverse during this period, exceeding 900 at one time.

During the 90s, the Law School became a center for graduate and international legal education. We started four new graduate degree programs that attracted both U.S. applicants and hundreds of international students from more than 40 countries.

At the core of our mission has always been the J.D. program, with its emphasis on practical legal education. The Law School developed its writing programs and became one of only a handful of law schools to require a writing course every year. Opportunities for clinical legal education also increased with the founding of two on-site clinics, as well as our groundbreaking Honors Lawyering Program, which places J.D. students in professional apprenticeships. Litigation training was also stressed, with GGU teams taking home trophies in many regional and national competitions.

It was a great time to be dean and work with a faculty, staff, and student body that was intent on making Golden Gate a very special law school.
1928 Graduates. The class of 1928 included the first two female graduates (photo gift of Margaret Lyons Steffan, right center).

1929 Graduates. Dean J. E. White is seated at right.

1931 Graduates. The 1931 graduating class included Harry W. Koch (far right), whose article, "The Class of '31," appeared in GGU Magazine in summer 1987 (see excerpt on page 3).
1936 Graduates.

Golden Grads. In 2001, we invited graduates from 40 or more years ago to join the faculty on stage at the Centennial Commencement celebration. Most of those who were able to join us are pictured here. Back row: Henry F. O'Connell ('55), Lynn S. Carman ('59), Alan Simon ('50), Richard D. Bridgman ('58), Harry Gonick ('46), Fred Drexler ('47). Front row: Arthur H. Coleman ('56), Herbert Schlosberg ('56), Bessie Dreibelbis ('61), William O'Malley ('61), Fred A. Jones ('60). Not pictured: Harry W. Koch ('31).

2001 Graduates. The centennial graduating class reflects the remarkable diversity of our student body as we begin our second century, with many more women than men and one in four students a person of color. Our mission remains unchanged from a hundred years ago: to provide access to the legal profession for the working people of the San Francisco Bay Area.
We salute all those who serve on the bench. Through their act of public service they bring honor to the Golden Gate Law community and reflect well on the education and preparation they received while at GGU. Congratulations on reaching the pinnacle of the profession and being role models for all of us.

Graduating year is shown after each name.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Graduating Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elaine M. Andrews</td>
<td>1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth S. Ashe</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diana C. Baker</td>
<td>1978</td>
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<td>Lee D. Baxter</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>Anne E. Bouliane</td>
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<td>Diana B. Brown</td>
<td>1985</td>
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<td>Jessie W. Carter</td>
<td>1913</td>
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<td>Terry K. Cole</td>
<td>1967</td>
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<td>Michael R. Coleman</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Daniel E. Creed</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<td>Keith D. Davis</td>
<td>1981</td>
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<td>Bessie Dreibelbis</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>Norlen E. Drossel</td>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>W. Robert Fawke</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Frederick Ferguson</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>Alfonso Fernandez</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>Frances-Ann Fine</td>
<td>1983</td>
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<td>Patricia A. Flanagan</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>Stephen F. Foland</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>Peter B. Foor</td>
<td>1973</td>
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<td>Bref French</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>Marvin W. Friedman</td>
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<td>Bernard J. Garber</td>
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<td>Louis Garcia</td>
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<td>Walter Gorelick</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td>Garrett J. Grant</td>
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<td>Joseph Norman Gruber</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<tr>
<td>Everett A. Hewlett Jr.</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Martin Hineser</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<td>D. Ronald Hyde</td>
<td>1969</td>
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<td>Alan Jarosovsky</td>
<td>1977</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stewart A. Judson</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael E. Kaiser</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>James M. Kann</td>
<td>1979</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Michael J. Maslach (1956)  Sandra B. Snyder (1976)
Edward P. Moffat (1972)  Norman Spellberg (1965)
Carl W. Morris (1972)  Martin W. Staven (1967)
William A. O’Malley (1961)

Did we miss you? Please let us know if you have been elected or appointed to a judgeship, and we will be sure to add you to future "luminary lists." You can reach us by phone at (415) 442-6602 or email at kbrannelly@ggu.edu.
A Century in the City: A Film Retrospective of the Legal Issues that Shaped San Francisco

As part of its centennial, Golden Gate University School of Law chose film as the medium to explore San Francisco's—and our nation's—rich legal history. This twice-monthly free film festival started in July and will run through October.

Decade by decade, we examine the events, both proud and painful, that raised some of the most important legal questions of the last century. This series was developed by Adjunct Professor Terry Diggs, who will introduce each film. Dean Peter Keane will interview the guest speakers.

REMAINING FILMS:

**September 6, 20, October 4, 18**

**Where:** Delancey Street Screening Room
600 The Embarcadero (at Brannan), San Francisco

**When:** Reception at 6:30 p.m.; program begins at 7:00 p.m.

**Cost:** Free. MCLE credit available.

**Information:** Call Kevi Brannelly at (415) 442-6602 or visit: www.ggu.edu/schools/filmfest

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**Thursday, September 6 • The Riotous Sixties: Law and the Emergence of the Middle Class Outlaw**

**Film:** *Petulia*, 1968

**Speaker:** Dan Siegel, Esq.

In Richard Lester's seldom-seen *Petulia*, a San Francisco doctor in the throes of a mid-life crisis (George C. Scott) stands in for an American middle class that is dismally out of sync with its times. Thus, while *Petulia* captures the music (a pre-stardom Janis Joplin), the manic sexual adventurism (an enchanting but emotionally unstable Julie Christie), and the mod posturing of the Summer of Love, it also depicts a bourgeois society that is both attracted to and repelled by a courting lawlessness. Lester reminds us that at the heart of "radical chic" lay a profound inquiry: To what extent does the fashion of the moment render law negotiable?

In 1965, guest speaker Dan Siegel traveled with other college students to work for voter registration in the segregated South. He moved to Berkeley to enter law school and eventually became a leader in the nation's highest-profile anticommunist movement. Still an activist and an outspoken member of the Oakland School Board, Siegel offers an undiluted perspective on the political movements that led so many Americans to trade middle class comfort for confrontation.

**Thursday, September 20 • The Seventies: Law and the Assimilation of Black Culture**

**Film:** *The Mack*, 1973

**Speaker:** David Hillard

Thirty years after its emergence, blaxploitation has been reappraised by critics, who can now appreciate it for what it was—an attempt to tell stories of the black experience from a black point of view. Set in Oakland during a period when African-Americans struggled to identify the lines between lawlessness and political action, The Mack offers an American morality tale told from the vantage point of a young pimp (Max Julien) and his pal (Richard Pryor).

There may be no better authority on the ideological complexities of African-American life in the post-Civil Rights era than our guest David Hillard. A confidant of some of the period's most dynamic personalities and an eyewitness to the events that so often seemed to align legal authority with injustice, Hillard took command of the Black Panther Party in the early 1970s. Today, as executive director of the Huey P. Newton Center—and the leader of the Center's popular Black Panther history tours—Hillard continues to spread the message of community activism and political engagement.

**Thursday, October 4 • The Reagan-Bush Revolution: Law and the Great Anti-Feminist Backlash**

**Film:** *Class Action*, 1991

**Speaker:** Drucilla S. Ramey, Esq.

It's possible that American conservatism's single most successful sociopolitical project has been the discrediting of the women's movement. By the mid-1980s, feminism had become a dirty word. *Class Action* may be the paradigm of backlash vehicles—a prestigiously cast, high-budget feature in which a woman lawyer's (Mary Elizabeth Mastrantonio) joyful surrender to her own patriarchy (Gene Hackman) is disguised as a courtroom thriller.

Even if you've already seen *Class Action*, don't miss this terrific evening, during which we'll expose the troubling gender messages of this and other mainstream films. We'll be aided in the unmasking by Drucilla S. Ramey, executive director of the Bar Association of San Francisco and an innovator whose efforts to ensure gender parity in local courtrooms and partners' meetings have made her a national legend.

**Thursday, October 18 • The Nineties: Law and the Stigmatization of Homosexuality**

**Film:** "I Thought I Saw a Kulturkampf," a compilation of clips and shorts

**Speaker:** Mary C. Dunlap, Esq.

In years to come, scholars may remember the 1990s as a time when law worked overtime to identify constitutionally cognizable differences between homosexuals and Everybody Else. The decade's most interesting—and least visible—films were those that turned the stigmatization of homosexuals into subject matter. In this program, we'll use carefully selected footage from a dozen or so San Francisco-related films to give the lie to Supreme Court Justice Rehnquist's famous assertion that contemporary American homosexuals encountered no Kulturkampf.

No one may have done as much as Mary Dunlap has to offer equal opportunity to San Franciscans of all sexual preferences—as a founder of Equal Rights Advocates, as a challenger of INS policies that denied gay rights, and as defense counsel for Gay Games creator Tom Waddell. Presently the head of San Francisco's Office of Citizen Complaints, Dunlap will supplement our illuminating films with a few cultural grievances of her own.
A Message from the Golden Gate University Law School Alumni Association

My name is Kevin Allen, "Skinny Kev," and I am the current president of the Golden Gate University Law School Alumni Association. I attained my position because I am the only person who could consistently remember all of the words in the association’s name. Actually, my ascendancy to the presidency was very simple. Until several years ago, there was no formal alumni association for the Law School. Five of us, Mark Figuiredo, Elizabeth Cohee, Christiana Khostovan, Scott Bloom, and I were asked by various professors and staff to be the first members of a new Law School component of the overall university alumni association board of directors. Up to that point, I wrote my little yearly contribution check and volunteered with various programs on campus, but I saw this as an opportunity to actually have input, serious input, into the future of Golden Gate University School of Law. So I accepted. I’m convinced that I became president because I talk the most.

It has been two years since we were sworn in, and I am very happy with what has been accomplished so far. There is currently a monthly email newsletter that reaches at least one-half of the Law School alumni—those who have submitted email addresses—and that number is growing exponentially. Golden Gate University Law School offers periodic MCLE classes that are free to GGU alumni in an effort to help alumni keep current with increasing bar standards. The list goes on, but the one other event that must mention is the semiannual swearing-in ceremony of Golden Gate graduates who pass the California Bar. As far as I know, only a few other schools in California offer this exclusive type of swearing in.

We are going to keep going here at the Alumni Association, trying to aid GGU in assisting all of you. Membership in the Association is free to all GGU alumni, but it comes with a challenge. I don't expect everyone to run and sign up for board positions, nor do I expect everyone to come to our monthly meetings. But I do challenge each and every one of you to make a contribution. Volunteer for a program, accept an intern, speak at an orientation, judge a competition, or simply write a check of any amount.

This year, GGU is celebrating its 100-year anniversary, and I am proud to be a part of that history. The biggest program to help alumni celebrate the centennial is the upcoming homecoming weekend, September 29–30, 2001. Many events are planned (above), and I hope to see many of you there.
Reserve Your Space Now for the

**HOMECOMING WEEKEND**

September 28–30, 2001

**Events include:**

- **Gala Reception and Banquet**
  Join other alumni, plus faculty, staff, and friends of GGU at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel for an evening of remembrances, great conversation, and fun.

- **Free MCLE Programs** taught by some of your favorite GGU professors and other experts in their fields.

- **Entertaining Mock Trial**
  Starring the 1906 San Francisco earthquake.

- **Full-day IP Law Conference**
  With nationally recognized experts.

- **S.F. Giants Game**

- **Individual Year Reunions**

*For More Information, see page 21*

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**CELEBRATING**

100 Years

Come to

**A Century in the City:**

The Law School's Film Festival with special guest speakers who explore the legal issues that shaped San Francisco

Now through October • See page 20