

Fall 1982

## Alumni Forum, Fall 1982

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# ALUMNI FORUM

Vol. 8, No. 1

Fall 1982

## New Dean Wilson Discusses Tenor and Direction of His Administration.

by Nancy M. Conway

John P. Wilson arrived at Golden Gate this July to begin his work as dean of the law school. He replaces Judy McKelvey, who stepped down as dean in the Spring, 1981. Professor Neil Levy served as acting dean during the interim.

Wilson comes to Golden Gate University School of Law from Boston University's Law School where he served as Associate Dean and Director of the Legal Studies Institute. While at Boston University, Wilson helped establish several clinical programs, including a Legal Aid program with half dozen full time attorney supervisors, and the Center for Criminal Justice and Center for Law and Health Sciences. Before joining the Boston University faculty, Wilson was Assistant Dean at Harvard Law School, his alma mater, where he was engaged in a broad range of administrative duties.

For the past ten years, Wilson taught the course on law and psychiatry at Boston University School of Law as well as interdisciplinary graduate level seminars on law and genetics, sexually dangerous persons, and law and the mentally handicapped at Boston University, Radcliffe and Brandeis. He also taught an undergraduate course on Law and Society offered by the University Professors' Program at Boston University. He has been active in program development in the international field, particularly with respect to Egypt and Israel. In 1978, Wilson taught at the law school in Zaria, Nigeria.

The law school community has a great interest in the leadership and new directions Dean Wilson can provide. In an interview with the Alumni Forum, Dean Wilson shared his thoughts on the future of the law school and his assessment of the school at present. What follows are selected comments from that interview, which provide an insight to the tenor and direction of his administration.

### CLINICS

"I believe that we need to have a good clinical program, but to formulate one we must be cognizant of the realities of funding. Many law schools received support for clinical education from CLEPR (the Council on Legal Education for Professional Responsibility) which received several million dollars from the Ford Foundation. In recent years the federal government has also provided funds for clinical education. For example, Golden Gate's Immigration Clinic received money from the Department of Education. However, the usual inclination of these funding sources is to give monies to new programs to stimulate clinical education and then to withdraw once the programs are underway. If a law school is affluent enough, it incorporates its



Dean John P. Wilson

are underway. If a law school is affluent enough, it incorporates its clinical programs into the school's budget. If it is not sufficiently affluent, the program has to be terminated.

In recent times there has been a lot of questioning about the traditional approach to legal education and much popular support for the newer clinical approach. Unfortunately, it is now less fashionable to support clinical programs. As outside funding has disappeared, many schools have abandoned clinics and have returned to a more traditional approach. Direct client encounter programs are extremely expensive on a per student basis.

Now we are seeing a trend toward "simulation training." By that I mean trial practice. . . moot court. . . client counseling courses. This is the trade off that must be made to retain skills training at reduced cost. I estimate that it would cost about \$¼ million for the

Law School to have a really good clinical field practice, and frankly I don't know where that money would come from.

I am a great fan of clinical legal education, but I am also aware that it can be faddish and abused. I have questions about the clinical fieldwork placements that the law school presently makes. I think there is a need to do some tightening up of our standards vis-a-vis placement and supervision.

### ADMISSIONS, ALUMNI, PLACEMENT AND STUDENT COUNSELING

My experience with admissions, alumni affairs, placement and student counseling will be a help here.

I intend to assist Maggie Taylor, the Placement Director, to develop ties with local attorneys, and we shall be asking alumni for their support. Jack Carter, the school's Director of Development, and I will be working together to raise funds. I shall also engage in some student counseling, as every dean must, but most student counseling will be handled by Associate Dean Jon Pevna-Manhan.

In the area of admissions I have asked the Director of Admissions, Ed Tom, to recruit more Asian students. To follow through on this idea, both Ed and Jon Pevna-Manhan will be going to Hawaii this year to interview students. I am also interested in reaching out to Spanish-speaking students. I want the Law School to reflect the cultural diversity of the community.

(Continued on Page 2)

## New Dean Wilson *(Continued from Page 1)*

### FINANCING

This is a tuition-based institution, and we need active alumni who will help the school. I hope we can generate more alumni support. Of course many alumni are young and just beginning their careers, but even small contributions would be highly appreciated. We have a critical need for more funds to provide financial aid. Alumni support would be allocated to this area, probably more in the form of loans than grants. Scholarships, while certainly attractive, are a "wasting asset." I think that a better idea is to establish a revolving fund for school-based loans. Another way to stretch our limited financial aid dollars is to use our funds to secure commercial loans. By guaranteeing payment, we may be able to get banks to reduce interest charges or at least reduce such charges while student recipients are in school. Another possibility is to use our financial aid dollars to pay the interest charges. With the federal cutbacks of student loans, we have to come up with creative forms of financing or many good students will not be able to attend law school.

### PART TIME DAY PROGRAM

In keeping with my concerns on how to assist students to finance their law school education, I am pleased to announce that the American Bar Association has approved Golden Gate's part-time day program. This program should allow students to work and stretch out payment of tuition over a four rather than a three-year period.

### FUTURE

I hope that during my deanship Golden Gate continues to be a law school devoted to humanitarian causes. . . issues of societal concern. However, I don't want to pursue this goal at the cost of quality. The law school has a liberal reputation which will be attractive as long as it is also a rigorously demanding and intellectually alive place. I want to emphasize hard work and make sure students put in hours at the library. I want students to be able to do a good job whether they choose to work for Standard Oil or migrant farmworkers.

Change comes slowly and with incremental improvements. An awful lot depends on people. Golden Gate has a very talented faculty. When people are unimaginative, nothing happens, but when those involved in a project are imaginative and dynamic, you can really get things done. The quality and commitment of the personnel in this institution are very important to me."

### PERSONAL NOTE

The dean has three children. David, 25, is a LT.(j.g.) in the Navy and stationed in Pearl Harbor on a destroyer. Lee, 24, resides in Albuquerque, New Mexico where he is learning the cable TV business. His daughter, Cicely, is 18 and attending Hobart-William Smith College in upstate New York.

The dean reports he has an identical twin brother, who is a professor of Political Science at Rutgers University. ■

## Law Library Update

### STAFF

Since last Spring, staff changes and some reorganization of duties have occurred. Scott B. Pagel is the new Public Services Librarian and Susan Huff has assumed the position of Special Resources Librarian. The duties of this newly created job reflect the Law Library's increasing dependence on computer technology and micrographics.

### HOURS

Despite many advances, inflation and rising costs are having their effect on the Library. One result is a reduction in hours of operation. New hours for this academic year are: Monday-Thursday, 8:30-11:00; Friday, 8:30-8:00; Saturday, Noon-8:00; Sunday, Noon-10:00.

### BORROWING PRIVILEGES

Graduates are entitled to free borrowing privileges for two years out of law school. After two years, a minimum donation of \$25 to the Alumni Fund is required to secure a borrowing card. This donation may be earmarked for the Law Library. ■

## Class of '85 Looks Sharp

Pharmacists, labor organizers, C.P.A.'s, M.D.s, a Fulbright scholar, a filmmaker: These are just some of the bright spots that make this year's entering class another success story for Golden Gate law admissions director Ed Tom.

"This class has lots of potential and we're very pleased with its overall character, both in terms of entering statistics and subjective qualities," says Tom.

Some 297 students registered this fall, including 100 in the evening program. The class is 49% women, 17% minority. The age spread is from 19 to 52 years, with the average age being 28. Tom estimates that as many as 45% of the students come from out of state.

But this year's admissions process did not go unhindered by the sagging economy. "More than ever we find people are postponing law school for lack of funds . . . either delaying or choosing not to go at all, because they can't afford it." Tom says some quality applicants are also being lured away by other law schools that can offer them better financial aid packages. ■

## Law Review Elects Woman Chief

by Nancy M. Conway

The Law Review of Golden Gate University School of Law has chosen Lynn Haggerty, a third year day student, as its new Editor-in-Chief.

Haggerty has already instituted some changes this year. She has expanded the writing staff, and is soliciting articles from alumni. She is also exploring an affirmative action policy.

"A larger writing staff," Haggerty explained, "means a larger selection of articles to choose from, which in turn yields a better quality of writing in each issue. One by-product will be a larger editorial staff next year, because writers are promoted to editorships."

This year's staff consists of 40 writers and 13 editors, nearly half of whom are women, including the editorial staff. There is only one minority student on staff; this concerns Haggerty, who says she is contacting other law reviews about their affirmative action policies in the interest of implementing one at Golden Gate.

Another of Haggerty's innovations has been to solicit articles from alumni. The law review is seeking scholarly articles on novel questions of law for publication in the "Notes and Comments" section of the law review. Haggerty notes that "Alumni who have recently written appellate briefs on novel questions of law should have a good start on an article," and encourages them to contact the Law Review Office at 442-7587. Articles should be submitted by October 20. The estimated length of a comment is 40 double-spaced typewritten pages with 200-300 footnotes.

It takes one year to produce an issue of the Law Review. After all articles have been submitted, there is a four-month lag period for editing and production. Haggerty explained, "Because of the year it takes to produce an issue, topics must be carefully selected. The editors try to pick timely subjects, attempting to select cases that won't go up on certiorari. We look for decisions that are not so trendy or bizarre that they will be overturned, while still choosing a matter which deserves comment."

The Law Review, now in its 13th year of publication, has three specialized issues. "Notes and Comments", a traditional law review, covers all areas of law; the "Ninth Circuit Survey" analyzes Ninth Circuit appellate decisions from the past year; and the "Women's Law Forum" analyzes the law as it affects women.

A special alumni subscription rate of \$13 for the full year buys all three issues. However, the "Ninth Circuit Survey" and the "Women's Law Forum" can be purchased individually for \$11 and \$9, respectively.

When the '82 issue of the Law Review is "put to bed", Haggerty plans a career in securities litigation. Her interest in this field was stimulated by her pre-law school experiences working for stock brokerages on Wall Street and in Los Angeles. ■

## First Monday In October

by Linda Ackley

The nation's highest court convenes this week amid a din of speculation about what the coming term will mean. There is no shortage of that kind of speculation coming from U.S. Supreme Court observers on the GGU Law faculty. Here the consensus among Professors Calhoun, De Vito, Ramey and Stickgold is that nothing is predictable about the upcoming 1982-83 term, except perhaps the continued lack of predictability.

The 4 faculty members interviewed agree that recent decisions have created a surplus of confusion for the lower courts. Professor Drucilla Ramey explains, "It's not just the lack of a solid majority, or the 5-4 opinions, but sometimes we see six or seven opinions in a single case."

Ramey says that the last term "could have been a lot worse, particularly in the area of civil rights and civil liberties." In the criminal area, Criminal Law Professor Bob Calhoun says there wasn't a lot of activity last term, adding: "The best I could hope for would be a continuation of that trend."

Constitutional Law Professor Marc Stickgold says the legacy of "ambiguous" and "badly splintered" opinions means that the focus again this term will be on the middle Justices, Powell, Stevens and White, who, he says, "seem to look for the least intrusive way of deciding a case."

Ramey views this "idiosyncratic" voting behavior of the Court as a reflection of troubled times, which are likely to continue this term. Ramey theorizes that some members of the Court are "trying to temporize things, attempting to deal with extreme times in a moderate fashion." "That makes for some strange bedfellows," she adds, often some "reluctant conservatives" who feel compelled to explain that awkward posture in a separate opinion.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, still a novelty as the country's first female Supreme Court Justice, can be expected to continue to command her share of attention this term. However, commentators agree any assessment of a new Justice prior to three or four years on the bench may be premature. Professor Ramey says Justice O'Connor has proven herself to be "hard-headed, practical and outspoken." De Vito adds, "She's evidenced an independent intellect, and there is certainly no question of the quality of her judicial work." It's true, Justice O'Connor has shown no reticence about offering her views in dissents and separate concurrences. Ramey says she finds O'Connor generally a compassionate jurist in non-criminal cases, "frequently expressing a sensitivity toward the human beings involved in a case."

Justice O'Connor voted with the conservatives more often than not, but she has not exactly turned out to be the Rehnquist clone some had predicted. O'Connor sided with Justice Rehnquist 123 times out of the 139 decisions she took part in last term. But in sex discrimination cases, freedom of information matters and the more traditional civil rights cases, her votes were often cast with the liberals. Justice O'Connor's vote has been particularly crucial in the many 5-4 opinions being handed down. Onlookers are now anxious to find out just how firmly entrenched in the conservative camp O'Connor will turn out to be.

The new Justice's opinions, however, elicit mixed reviews from GGU law faculty members. O'Connor receives high marks for an opinion she wrote late in the term, holding that men have a constitutional right to attend a state-supported university's all-women nursing school. (*Mississippi University for Women v. Hogan*). The Supreme Court found the nursing school's admissions policy violative of the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Ramey says a critical part of that opinion was O'Connor's clear statement of the "frequently misstated" constitutional standard for sex discrimination cases. Says Ramey: "That opinion is the only one this term that emphasized the continuing vitality of this demanding standard."



Professors Sue Ramey, March Stichgold, Bob Calhoun and Mike DeVito.

Meanwhile, Ramey labels "unfortunate" another O'Connor opinion, which gave the Ford Motor Company a 6-3 victory over three women factory workers and their claims for back pay. At issue was whether an employer, prior to judgment, can immunize itself against further back pay liability by making a job offer to a plaintiff, even if the offer is an inadequate one that the plaintiff turns down. (*Ford Motor Co. v. EEOC*). In the opinion, Justice O'Connor stressed what she called the "primary objective" of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act—to end employment discrimination. O'Connor reasoned that the rule serves that objective, "for it gives an employer a strong incentive to hire the Title VII claimant." The dissenters argued that the rule will only serve to force employees to accept a less than complete remedy for an employer's illegal acts of discrimination.

What does this all mean for the new October term of the Burger Court? Certainly more questions than answers, but also some major concerns, according to the professors, as long as the New Federalism holds sway.

Professor De Vito says the tremendous Court workload, as well as philosophical considerations, have led to the promulgation of court doctrines, particularly in the area of habeas corpus jurisdiction, "making it more difficult to get into the federal courts." De Vito calls this shift of responsibility to the state courts "a very significant thing," wondering aloud just how far in that direction the pendulum will go. De Vito says he is very concerned that federal court access be preserved for consideration of more weighty federal constitutional and federal statutory issues.

The states' rights sentiment is also expected to present a serious political conflict for Justice O'Connor, with a number of abortion cases up for review this term. The New Federalism could affect the body of criminal law as well, Professor Calhoun says. Now that California's Proposition 8, the Victim's Bill of Rights Initiative, has been upheld, the Burger Court may seize upon California's abolition of rules of exclusion in criminal cases as a means of overturning *Mapp v. Ohio*. It was *Mapp* that made the Fourth Amendment exclusionary rule applicable to the states. Calhoun fears this outcome "would send a horrendous message to the police forces of this country."

Yet another concern expressed by the professors is the prospect of more Reagan appointments. Five Justices are over seventy and two have been suffering ill health. Professor De Vito says he's holding his breath. "It's questionable whether several of the Justices will remain on the Court, whether due to retirement or illness, or simply the desire for a less rigorous lifestyle. Changes can be anticipated, if not this year then very soon."

Overall the commentators say the High Court has not exactly been the stage for high drama this past term but, depending on the variables and cross-currents, this too is subject to change. ■

## Faculty Notes

**Allan Brotsky** left the "ivory tower" to serve as Judge pro tem of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco last spring. He heard and decided three cases and convinced the parties to settle another.

In June, Law Librarian and Professor **Nancy Carol Carter** attended an Institute on Fiscal Management and Budget Control in Law Libraries at Case Western Reserve School of Law in Cleveland. Following the Institute, she served as a group leader at the Conference of Newer Law Librarians and attended the annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) in Detroit. She is chairing AALL's Publications Committee for 1982-83 and serves as Vice President/President Elect of the Northern California Association of Law Libraries.

**Barbara Child** has just published an article on the "Non-marital Sexual Conduct of Custodial Mothers: A Study of California's Precarious Parental Rights." It appears in Golden Gate University Law Review's Summer '82 issue, the *Women's Law Forum*.

**Thomas M. Goetzel** participated in panel discussions on "Resale Royalty Law" and "Artists' Moral Rights" at the 12th Annual International Sculpture Conference held in Oakland this summer. In the legislative arena, he participated in drafting and lobbying for amendments to California Resale Royalty Act (CC§986) and California Art Preservation Act (CC§987).

In September, **Bill Hing** testified before Congressman Don Edwards against proposed restrictive immigration legislation. Professor Hing, who directs GGULS's Immigration Law Clinic, has also written an article, "Equitable Estoppel Against the INS," which will appear in the December, 1982 issue of San Diego Law Review Symposium.

**Leslie A. Minkus** authored "The Sale of a Law Practice: Toward a Professionally Responsible Approach," which appears in 12 Golden Gate University law review at 353. He spoke on this topic at the State Bar convention in Sacramento this past September.

**Myron Moskovitz** recently completed a book on *Residential Landlord-Tenant Law* to be published by Continuing Education of the Bar (CEB), and ran six CEB panels on landlord-tenant law in August and September. In December, he will be conducting four CEB panels on rent control law. Professor Moskovitz is co-counsel (pro-bono) for the Berkeley Flea Market (228 defendants) in their effort to avoid eviction by BART from Ashby station parking lot. Moskovitz is also writing a book on "Winning an Appeal."

**Drucilla Ramey** was appointed in June by Mayor Feinstein to the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women.

Ramey, long a champion of women's rights, reviewed Solicitor General H. Rex Lee's book, *A Lawyer Looks at the Equal Rights Amendment*, for the Summer 1982 Hastings Constitutional Law Quarterly.

Professor Ramey made two television appearances over the summer. In August, she was on a half hour television show as one of a three-person panel discussing the U.S. Supreme Court's 1981-82 term. The other panelists were California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso and Stanford Law Professor Gerald Gunther.

Ramey also appeared in June on a bi-lingual TV news show to discuss an American Civil Liberties Union lawsuit in which she is a named plaintiff, *Ramey v. Murphy* (Police Chief). The suit challenges illegal San Francisco police sweeps. In August she appeared as a witness at the trial.

This summer Ramey was a panelist at a conference held at U.S.F. Law School. The panel was "Attorney's Fees Awards in Public Interest Cases." ■

## Dickson's Appointment Boosts Academic Assistance Program

by Linda Ackley

The former Academic Dean of New College Law School has taken over the helm of GGU Law School's Academic Assistance Program, which is undergoing more than a face change. Sally Dickson, a 1974 graduate of Rutgers Law School, is the first full-time director of the program, and her arrival signals an acceleration of GGU's policy of outreach toward minorities and others having difficulties in law school.

Dickson was the primary force behind the establishment of New College's Academic Assistance Program. That program, the first of its kind in California, was a key factor in New College's successful campaign for state accreditation.

Dickson says she wants GGU's program to provide students with encouragement and support. She says she's working to create a dynamic distinct from that found in the classroom. Her focus will be on legal analysis and writing skills, with the use of hypotheticals that parallel the progress of the first-year curriculum. Three teaching assistants have been hired to assist with the program.

Dickson herself knows what it's like to beat the odds. She is a minority, a mother of two who has come to be very highly regarded in the legal and academic community. A unanimous vote of the Hiring Committee singled her out for the Director's slot. Associate Dean Jon Pevna-Manhan says, "What makes her such a catch for us is that she has both the teacher's and the student's perspectives. Sally is teaching law, which distinguishes her from other Academic Assistance instructors we've had." Dickson continues to teach Criminal Law at New College.

Dickson, in turn, says she feels at home at Golden Gate, noting that too many law schools' minority admissions policies turn out to be empty promises when those admitted encounter something far short of a supportive climate upon arrival. The new Academic Assistance head, in contrast, is much encouraged by GGU's expression of commitment to students who, though possessing the ability, experience something akin to intellectual paralysis upon entering their first year of law school. ■



Sally Dickson

## Alumni Notes

### Three Alumnae Named Top San Francisco Litigators

"California Lawyer" magazine asked more than three dozen San Francisco lawyers and judges "Who are San Francisco's great new trial lawyers?" An article published in the February, 1982 issue revealed that three of San Francisco's top 20 trial attorneys (15%) are Golden Gate University Law School alumnae.

The three women are **Karen D. Kadushin '77**, a partner in Richmond & Kadushin, **Cynthia M. Lee '74**, of the S.F. District Attorney's office, and **Diana Richmond '73**, Kadushin's partner. The Golden Gate graduates comprised half of all women on the exclusive list. ■

# Graduation 1982

by Nancy M. Conway



*Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso Delivers Commencement Address.*

On May 29, 1982, high atop San Francisco's Nob Hill, the Golden Gate University Law School Class of '82 held commencement exercises in Masonic Auditorium. The loftiness of the occasion was signaled by a brass quintet which played as graduates entered. Acting Dean Neil Levi officiated. Levi delivered a welcoming address to graduates and their guests.

Dean Levi gave a warm introduction to California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso, who delivered the commencement address. Levi explained that he and Justice Reynoso went back a long way to the days when they both worked for the Legal Services Corporation. Justice Reynoso was the first director of California Rural Legal Assistance. He was appointed to the California Supreme Court by Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr. and is the first Hispanic to hold that position. Prior to this appointment, Justice Reynoso sat on the California Court of Appeals in Sacramento. Justice Reynoso addressed the topic, "Justice For All, From All." He told graduates that the profession they were about to embark on was one of service and urged them to serve the people.

Len Mastromonaco was the student speaker selected by his peers. In his farewell address Mastromonaco encouraged students to work for the public good and to be guided by the ideals they held upon entering law school.

This year the Law School awarded doctor of jurisprudence degrees to 218 graduates, 45% of them women and 10% minorities. The student with the highest g.p.a., Marla Westover, received the J. Lani Bader Award for academic excellence; the Paul S.

Jordan Award for outstanding graduate went to Len Mastromonaco, and for the third time the John A. Gorfinkel Award for outstanding professor went to Bob Calhoun.

There were some surprises which made this, the 81st commencement for the Law School, a most memorable and meaningful ceremony. A few women brought their children on stage to receive their degrees with them, and some students were joined by spouses, symbolizing that this was a team effort and that the support of children and spouses was important to the successful completion of their degrees.

Another surprise was a presentation by students of the Immigration Clinic. Students gave clinic supervisors, Professors Bill Hing and Charlotte Fishman, each a framed silk-screened poster to honor their efforts. Graduate Ramona Holguin made the presentation and explained the poster was specially designed by a community artist from the Mission District and depicts an immigrant family appearing before a judge. The clinic provides representation to indigents on immigration matters.



*Reception at Huntington Park.*



*Melissa Tobin and daughter.*

Following the commencement exercises, graduates, guests and faculty adjourned to Huntington Park across the street for a reception. Champagne and hors d'oeuvres were served around the fountain. The brass band also moved to the park and continued to play.

Credit for this enjoyable occasion goes to the student planning committee, (Meli Cook, '82, Melissa Tobin, '82 and Shawn Throwe, '82) and to Michael Korsor, Assistant to the Dean, who coordinated it. ■

## Novel Funding for Legal Services

Attention Golden Gate alumni who interned as students with the Legal Services National Housing Law Project in Berkeley over the past 15 years: You may be interested in a new form of "creative funding" developed by the Project in the wake of a 25% cut in federal support.

Staff attorneys for the Project, one of a number of legal services "back-up centers" providing expert advice and support to neighborhood legal services lawyers around the country, have formed a private law firm, handling selected, fee-generating cases, and are plowing all fee receipts back into the center and its activities. The result is that so far the Project has been able to avoid the cuts in staff and services that have been plaguing other legal services offices.

This novel approach to making up federal funding cuts is in large part the brain child of GGU Assoc. Professor Arnold Sternberg, whose long association with the Project dates back more than 10 years to his representation of the Project in its advocacy efforts before HUD and other administrative agencies in Washington, D.C.

Sternberg, "of counsel" to the newly-formed law firm (Madway, Blumberg, Bishop & Smith), began working on the idea with

Project members more than two years ago. Months later, after many heated and lengthy debates over the sort of cases the new firm would take on, consensus emerged in support of an approach that would enable the fledgling firm to move into private practice without diminishing its commitment to low-income persons and the solution of their housing problems.

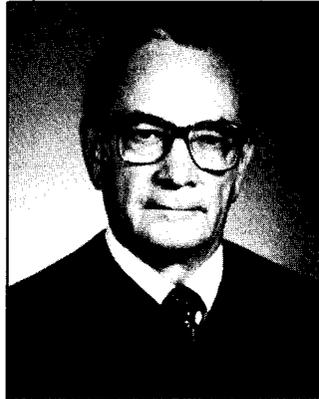
Perhaps the best example of the application of Project attorneys' expertise in real estate matters in the context of legal services concepts is found in the new firm's response when approached to represent a developer in a condo conversion. If the conversion results in displacement of tenants from their homes, the firm won't handle the matter. But if all present tenants can remain in possession and if the conversion is to limited-equity buildup condos or coop units, then the new firm may undertake the job.

With numerous problems like these still to be worked out by the Project's staff, the new firm has generated fees in the low five figures during the first six months of its existence—all of which has gone into the Legal Services/Project side of its work—and looks to do even better over its first full year of operation. ■

# October Fundraiser Will Honor Judge Garcia

by Linda Ackley

October 21st marks a big night for GGU Law School and for the friends, family and colleagues of the late Presiding Judge of San Francisco Municipal Court, Louis Garcia. The occasion will be a major fundraising event to honor the Judge, a GGU Law School alumnus who died last June after serving six and a half years on the Municipal Court bench.



*Judge Louis Garcia, Class of '52*

California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso is slated to be the Guest of Honor that Thursday night in the Garden Court of the Palace Hotel in downtown San Francisco. A crowd of three to four hundred people is expected, and it is hoped the fifty dollar-a-plate event will generate ten to twelve thousand dollars for the law school.

The fundraiser is the idea of the widowed Rosa Garcia and friends, who want to establish an endowment of \$50,000, in memory of Judge Garcia. The dinner is the first step in raising the endowment. In gratitude, the Law School will rename its moot court facility in the late Judge's honor when the target is reached.

Garcia was a 1952 graduate of GGU Law School. He came to the law school via a non-traditional route without a college degree, after a five-year stint in the Merchant Marine and a tour of duty with the United States Army. Following 23 years of

private law practice in San Francisco, Garcia was appointed to the San Francisco Municipal Court by Governor Jerry Brown. Garcia was appointed Presiding Judge just two weeks before his death at age 63.

The late Judge is remembered as a compassionate and hard-working jurist, as well as an activist in community affairs. Garcia served on the State Fair Employment Practices Commission and the San Francisco Human Rights Commission. His involvement further included membership in the National Senior Citizens Legal Center, the San Francisco Lawyers Committee for Urban Affairs, the San Francisco Neighborhood Legal Assistance Foundation, the National Legal Aid and Defender Association and the Lawyers' Club of San Francisco.

GGU Law School Development Director Jack Carter says the Garcia Fundraiser "represents a part of GGU's long term goal of building up endowments for scholarships and loans at a time of tremendous need." He says an ongoing fundraising committee has already been formed, is growing daily and may ultimately involve up to 150 committee members in the fundraising effort for the Garcia endowment.

Meanwhile, corporations and big business have also gotten into the act. Carter says Pacific Telephone and Telegraph has pledged more than one thousand dollars to the Garcia Fund through Herman Gallegos, a friend of the late Judge and a member of the telephone company's board of directors. Carter's fervent hope is that October 21st will drive home to alumni and friends of Golden Gate that external funding to provide financial aid to students is critical in the coming decade. ■



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