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Remembering
Paul Jordan
Law School Dean
1943 to 1961

Also: “A Century in the City” The Law School’s Centennial Film Festival
In January, I found myself traveling to Cuba with a delegation of lawyers, judges, and law professors. We were the first group of American lawyers authorized by both the U.S. Department of Justice and the Cuban Ministry of Justice to visit the island since pre-Castro times. While there, we met with Cuban lawyers, judges, and law professors. We also toured courts and watched part of a criminal trial.

At the University of Havana Law School, I stood at the lectern of the lecture hall where the young Fidel Castro studied law back in the late 1940s. As I looked out over the somewhat weather-beaten hall, I wondered whether Fidel formed some of his anti-establishment thinking as a result of the sheer boredom that is often part of the student experience. We had an audience scheduled with Castro, but it was canceled. We were told that he cancels about 75 percent of his scheduled meetings. But we also wondered if there was any connection between our cancellation and news we heard later in the day that there had been an assassination attempt upon him several days before. Interestingly, they keep count of attempts to kill Fidel, and according to the reports, this was the 543rd officially known attempt to kill him.

The legal profession in Cuba is overwhelmingly female. This is particularly true among the judiciary, where about two-thirds of the judges are women. In the trial we watched, there were three judges: two women and one man. Interestingly enough, they were split in their verdict along gender lines. There is a fascinating developing private practice area with several law "cooperatives," which are basically law firms with the attorneys sharing fees in accordance with the amount of business they individually handle. The firms we visited all made no secret of the fact that they are eagerly awaiting a change in U.S.-Cuban relationships and the resulting prosperity and legal business that will bring.

When the relationship between our two countries finally opens up, Cuba will be a fantastic jewel of a place for tourism and development. The Cubans are a highly sophisticated, well-educated people. Someone characterized them as "a first-world people in a third-world country." They are also tremendously warm and generous. Despite the history of the past 40 years and the deprivations they continue to suffer because of U.S. policies, they have a great affection for Americans. One can only hope that we can soon have normal relations with these people. They would be excellent neighbors and friends to us, if we only would let it happen.

Sincerely,

Peter G. Keane

Here I am in Cuba, in front of a 1955 Ford. Its engine purred like that of a new Lexus.
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REMEMBERING PAUL JORDAN
LAW SCHOOL DEAN 1943 TO 1961
In his self-published autobiography, *Recollections of an Old Lawyer*, Paul Jordan wrote, “I first saw the light of day in a farmhouse close to the village of Severy, Kansas, at 11:30 a.m. on March 31, 1903.” Paul died on January 6 of this year, just several weeks before his 98th birthday.

As I write about Paul, I realize it is fitting that 2001 is the 100th anniversary of Golden Gate University School of Law. He was a big part of that first century. Just about all of the Law School’s attributes can be traced, in one way or another, to Paul Jordan. While teaching and serving as dean of the Law School, he also kept up a full-time law practice and developed one of the most respected law firms in San Francisco. He was a practicing lawyer in this town for 66 years, and he stands out as a landmark of the city’s legal history.

I first met Paul shortly after I became dean in January 1999. He was living in a retirement home on Sutter Street where I went to visit him (together with former deans Judy McKeilvey, Lani Bader, and Tony Pagano). I had heard quite a bit about Paul long before I became dean. Actually, Paul, Judy, and I share something else in addition to our great pride in being law school deans at Golden Gate University. The three of us are also former presidents of the Bar Association of San Francisco. When I was president in 1988-89, the accounts of Paul’s presidency in 1960 were legendary. So my first visit with Paul, for a lunch of Rueben sandwiches in the dining hall of his residency, was a great treat. I went to see Paul several times during my first two years as dean. Each time, he regaled me with stories of the school and of his long legal career.

Paul started practicing law in 1927, the year that the State Bar of California began operating. Today, someone admitted to practice law in California receives a State Bar card with a number up around 190,000. Paul’s number was 981. During the very depths of the Great Depression, he rented an office on the tenth floor of the Russ Building. Times were so tough that many of the premier downtown office buildings stood vacant, or almost vacant, and Paul was the only tenant on his floor. But he turned out to be a landlord’s dream tenant, since he practiced law from that same suite of offices for 66 years, until his retirement in 1993.

In the late 1930s, two enterprising young characters (named Bill Hewlett
In the late 1930s, two enterprising young characters from down the Peninsula named Bill Hewlett and David Packard came to see Paul. . . . they wanted to incorporate. Paul incorporated Hewlett-Packard but . . . he insisted that he get $50 in greenbacks, rather than take several hundred shares of stock from these two kids from the sticks.

The two enterprising youngsters came to see him again a couple of years later. The company was developing with middling success, and they asked Paul if he would come to work for them. They had plans to expand and needed a house counsel to develop a legal department for them. This was shortly before World War II, which was to turn Hewlett-Packard into a behemoth and both of them into billionaires. Once again, Paul told me, chuckling at himself, he was too smart to get sucked into some deal like that. His law firm was developing nicely, and he was clearing about $100 a week after expenses. No way was he going to pull up stakes from the sophisticated world of Montgomery Street and move all the way down to sleepy Palo Alto.

Paul's eyes would twinkle with delight as he told these stories about himself, and he used to break into laughter about how either one of these passed-up opportunities would have made him fabulously wealthy. But he also insisted—and I believe him—that he had no regrets. He had a wonderfully rich, vibrant professional and personal life as a San Francisco legal icon, and he would have missed all of that had he opted for a life of opulence among the Peninsula horse set.

Paul Jordan served as dean of Golden Gate University School of Law from 1944 to 1960. He shepherded the school from a tiny night law school, through its expansion with returning World War II veterans who came flooding in under the G.I. Bill, right up through provisional accreditation by the ABA.
After Paul stepped down as dean in 1961, he continued his association by becoming a trustee of the university. He worked hard to advance the school throughout the 40 years after he left teaching and administration. He became a life trustee of the university and gave generously of his time and finances to help it thrive. In 1993, Golden Gate University gave Paul Jordan The Amicus Award for his contributions to the school, and the Paul S. Jordan Endowed Scholarship was founded.

During my visits with Paul over the two years before his death, he always grilled me thoroughly on numbers of students, bar-pass rates, new LL.M. offerings, and more. Each time I left, Paul shook my hand and then handed me a check made out in a good amount to the Law School. In his will, he left the school a substantial sum to be used for scholarships.

All of us owe so much to Paul. He represented all that is best about a lawyer and a person. I will never forget him and I know that there are several generations of lawyers in San Francisco, around the state, and throughout the country who think fondly of him.

If you would like to do something that would please Paul, celebrate his memory with a donation to the Paul S. Jordan Scholarship Fund.

The Law School faculty in 1941. Paul Jordan is seated on the far right of the photo. (His white handkerchief is in his jacket pocket.)
Civil appellate specialists Dick Sherman (74) and Paige Wickland (81) came to the practice of law after pursuing other interests. Both graduated near the top of their classes from GGU Law School and now are Bay Area appellate advocates with an intense interest in shaping the law. Both were part of the front-page headlines last year in the appeal involving the premarital agreement of Barry and Sun Bonds, which was argued before the Supreme Court of California. Wickland represented Sun, and Sherman represented San Francisco Giants baseball player Barry. Here are short profiles of these fascinating GGU graduates.

RICHARD SHERMAN (74)

Richard Sherman’s first love was philosophy. He earned a B.A. and an M.A. in philosophy and completed all the coursework for a Ph.D. before deciding to abandon the subject. “I gave up philosophy because it was too ivy-towerish,” he says. “But I didn’t know what I wanted to do.”

Sherman moved to Berkeley and started volunteering at an alternative school in Kensington. Before long, he was mediating disputes between parents, the church, and the school. Over a parent dinner one night, someone told him he would make a good lawyer, and he decided to pursue it.

Despite his prior academic excellence, Sherman’s road to law school was not without its roadblocks. He did poorly on the LSAT and was only accepted by USF and Golden Gate, which “looked beyond the LSAT.” To this day, he is glad that he chose to come to Golden Gate “because it was so small. I had a great opportunity to have a lot of interaction with the faculty. Coming from philosophy, I loved law school.”

Sherman traces his interest in family law to his clinical experience with the late Berkeley attorney Fay Stender. In 1973, she asked GGU students to help her with a case that involved the owner of the underground newspaper, The Berkeley Barb. The owner, Max Shear, was living with, but not married to, Jane Shear, and they had two children. After their split, Jane was trying to get an interest in The Berkeley Barb, a long-shot argument in the days before the Lee Marvin palimony case.

After graduating and passing the bar, Sherman worked at a law firm for five years, but he found trial practice unrewarding and frustrating. In his words, the “shoot-from-the-hip, too-much-work-not-enough-time” aspect of trial law was not intellectually satisfying. Sherman needed to look no further than across the kitchen table for an alternative career path. His wife, Vicki De Goff, had started an appellate practice in 1977. As he watched her work, Sherman found himself admitting, “Boy, it looks like a lot of fun.”

Eventually, Sherman joined De Goff in the appellate arena; he does family law and she handles plaintiff’s personal injury and business cases. “We have been very fortunate. We only take cases that we want to take. We only take cases we believe in. We give our full attention to every case that we handle. A lot of lawyers don’t have that luxury.” He is especially proud to have been invited to become a member of both the American and California Academics of Appellate Lawyers.

Cases on appeal have interesting issues that pique Sherman’s intellectual curiosity. Unlike his early years in litigation, Sherman now finds his philosophical bent satisfied. “My interest as a student was in political philosophy. So the social policy aspects of family law interest me.” Sherman has handled many family law appeals that resulted in published opinions that helped to shape the law.

(continued on page 8)
PAIGE LESLIE WICKLAND (81)

Paige Leslie Wickland's first career was editing. She worked both in Chicago and in Berkeley at UC Press and Jossey Bass, and English literature is still her "first love." Ten years after graduating from college, she decided to study law because she wanted "to create a career that was going to go somewhere." A friend of hers was at GGU, and Wickland sat in on a Torts class. She realized that "Every legal case involves a story—I can do that."

Looking back at Golden Gate, Wickland recalls how empowering it was to have Dru Ramey teaching first-year Torts. "Here was a women professor in my section, and I knew that other law schools had none, so that was very significant." She also found GGU a comfortable place to attend because there were many older students—like herself—and women.

After law school, Wickland initially worked for a sole practitioner who handled complex civil litigation. She originally steered away from family law because it was a typical focus for women, but she found it to be both complex and rewarding.

Wickland is currently a partner in Fancher & Wickland along with Paula Fancher (81). When asked why she pursues appellate work, Wickland explains, "In a trial, you don't argue the law, you present facts through witnesses and documents. Appellate work is closer to what one experiences in law school: reading and analyzing appellate decisions and arguing what the rules and principles of the law are, or at least should be."

Wickland continues, "Appeals involve deep analysis. The record is closed, which is both the good and the bad news. Your client can't hurt the case by saying the wrong thing but also can't help the case by bringing forth new testimony. You also have some advantages in appeals that you don't in the trial court: the time to do the research and analysis that trial attorneys don't and the opportunity to shape the law."

When asked to describe a case that had great impact on her, Wickland cites Snyder v. Michael's Stores, in which a woman sued her employer for damages after her daughter had been injured in utero by carbon monoxide at the mother's place of employment. A previous published appellate decision had held that she had no right to sue, that worker's compensation provided the only remedy—and only for the mother. Wickland won the appeal at the California Supreme Court, where she met the child's parents. "It was a wonderful experience because it reversed a bad law," she says.

Some of Wickland's cases have garnered a lot of attention, and one of the challenges with high-profile cases is the media. When the Supreme Court ruled on the Bonds case, reporters

(continued on next page)
Richard Sherman (continued from page 6)

Sherman's 1990 argument before the U.S. Supreme Court in *Burnham v. State of California* is an opinion that all law students now read in Civil Procedure classes. Sherman made a separate trip to Washington, D.C., before the argument so he could observe the court and read the oral arguments in personal jurisdiction cases in the Supreme Court library. On the day of his argument, the case before his ended early, at 11:30, so instead of the 1:00 time he had been given, Sherman was called at 11:40. He started his argument, but "at 12 noon, while I was still talking, the justices stood up and left the bench for lunch. This break gave me time to strategize with Vicki, who was seated with me. At 1:00, the justices returned, and I picked up where I left off."

Although he ultimately lost the case by a divided court, he found arguing before the U.S. Supreme Court "the highlight of my professional life. It was exhilarating and fun, and not as intimidating as I had expected."

Sherman admits a passion for working to reshape family law. Working with the Family Law Section of the State Bar of California, he has drafted statutes, including one dealing with the awarding of attorneys' fees. He also was instrumental in changing the standards for setting aside judgments that are obtained by fraud or mistake. The preamble to one of the statutes written by Sherman is quoted in an opinion by the California Supreme Court as the guiding policy for full disclosure and fair division of property.

Dick and Vicki work out of their large home in Berkeley. "Ten years ago we were almost embarrassed to say that we worked from our home," he explains. "We were afraid that people might think we were using the corner of the dining room table for a desk. Now we are the envy of other attorneys who wish they had no commute."

For his victory in the Bonds case last year, Sherman was one of 20 attorneys to be named "Lawyer of the Year" in the December 2000 issue of *California Lawyer* magazine. Although a plaque of this honor now hangs in his office, Sherman's clients are trial attorneys, and they rarely come to see him. Vicki teases him that no one ever looks at the plaque, except their staff, their family, and their cat, who thinks he is the appellate lawyer's meow.

Paige Wickland (continued from page 7)

began asking questions about one minute later. "The media wants a sound-bite right away and then they disappear," Wickland says. "You don't have time to craft a wonderful statement; you hardly have time to read the decision. You have to determine quickly the point that you most want to get across in general and then make it. You do get misquoted, but if you don't say anything, if you don't talk to the media at all, then you have no impact on what comes out. Media interest adds another layer that is absent in other appeals."

Otherwise, according to Wickland, high-profile cases are "not that different from an ordinary case. The highs are higher and the lows, lower. When you win, there you are on the front page winning and when you lose, there you are on the front page losing."

One change Wickland did not foresee when she began practicing law was the rise in private judging. "There are a lot of divorces with huge amounts of assets, and the clients want and can afford a private judge. And with private judges, a lot happens that's not on the record. It's a different system that is intended to operate as a parallel but identical legal system, but I don't think it is operating that way. It is separate but not equal. The records aren't as thorough."

While at GGU, Wickland considered transferring to another law school, but in retrospect she was glad she didn't. A classmate from her first-year study group transferred out of GGU and graduated from Boalt. "He was directed to a large, high-pressure firm and hated it," she says. "He left the practice of law and moved across country."

"People ask, 'How could it be wrong to go to a big, better-recognized school? Doesn't it increase your options?' I say no, it just gives you different options. My friend never found his way back to the kind of satisfying work that I've been doing all these years."

Jim Kowalski is the director of alumni relations and chief advancement operations officer at Golden Gate University. Kesi Brannelly is the director of alumni relations for the Law School.
Last November, Professor Markita Cooper gave a presentation to the faculty at U.C. Davis, King Hall School of Law, in the faculty lunch program series. The presentation was on job reference immunity statutes: "Trees Falling in the Forest: Why Job Reference Immunity Statutes Are Prevalent but Irrelevant."

Professor Tom Goetzl has been visiting at Western Washington University, where he has taught two sections of The Business Environment, a course offered in the Management Department of the College of Business and Economics. He has also given three talks recently, two in the art department, where he spoke on artists' rights and copyright in particular and one to a large group of students contemplating applying to law school.

Since December 2000, Professor Marc Greenberg has been an IP Law commentator for the nationally syndicated cable channel TechTV News. He has given a dozen interviews regarding the Microsoft antitrust case and the Napster case. In January, Professor Greenberg, together with attorneys from the San Francisco IP firm Howard, Rice, Nemorovski et al., presented a morning seminar to the Bay Area Oral Historians Association on the legal issues confronting the authors of individual and institutional oral histories. In March, Professor Greenberg presented a continuing legal education lecture on Internet Legal Issues at the Microsoft campus convention center in Mountain View. A videotape of the lecture will be offered for sale by the Continuing Center for Education, a Monterey-based legal education company. This same program was presented to GGU alumni at an April CLE lecture at the Law School.

In February, Professor Helen Hartnell presented a paper, "Eurojustice: Institutionalizing the European Judicial Area," at the American Society of International Law, International Economic Law Group, Conference on International Economic Conflict and Resolution in Houston, Texas.

Professor Joan Howarth was the 2000–01 Scholar in Residence at the Boalt Center for Social Justice and a visiting professor at U.C. Berkeley. Her article, "Women Defenders on Television: Representing Suspects and the Racial Politics of Retribution," was published last fall in the Journal of Gender, Race & Justice of the University of Iowa College of Law. Last October, she participated in a program on Law School Testing at the Teaching Conference of the Society of American Law Teachers at NYU Law School. Last November, she gave two talks, one on "Gender and Capital Punishment," and one on "Organizing Feminists Against the Death Penalty," at Committing to Conscience, the national conference of the Coalition Against the Death Penalty. At the 2001 AALS Annual Meeting, she participated on three panels. Professor Howarth also moderated the Joint Program of Sections on Gay and Lesbian Legal Issues and Minority Affairs on Intersecting Race, Gender, and Sexual Orientation: Theoretical and Activist Perspectives. She was a panelist on the Academic Support Section program on Tenured Faculty Responsibility for Bar Exam Preparation, and she convened a program for the Society of American Law Teachers on "Opposing Raising the Bar." She was recently appointed chair of the Planning Committee for the AALS Annual Meeting Workshop to be held in New Orleans in January 2002 on the subject of "Connecting to Today's Students."
I hired Les. A long time ago, about 1970. He had finished stints both in an upscale Beverly Hills entertainment law firm and in a downscale public interest firm. He had gone to Stanford. He was a dynamite cook. We had high hopes for him as a teacher, but figured that if it turned out that he wasn't great in the classroom, at least he could keep the faculty supplied with baked goods and good food. As it turned out, he was great in both departments and we got double our money's worth.

My favorite day for years was the last Wednesday of each month. On that day, a half dozen or so members of the faculty would cook or bake something new and good for lunch, and we would have a rhapsodic meal. Les always took the prize for originality. I tried as hard as I could, but I could never get the best of him. With Les gone, I guess those days are gone as well.

I have also had the good fortune to teach the same major subject Les has taught for many years: Corporations. I have discovered that his classroom skills are just as solid as everything else about him.

But Les has not been just about food and the classroom. I discovered early on that for solid and thoughtful advice, Les could not be bettered. Our faculty—like that of every other law school—is made up of strong personalities. Each has the answer. But they're all different answers. Les, on the other hand, always tried to see things from the standpoint of the institution—what it needed, what was productive and what was not, and what would further its mission. When I was dean, I frequently disagreed with him, but never, ever discounted what he had to say. And, to my chagrin, I frequently found that he was right and I wrong. To this day, when I am confused and unsure about anything that deals with the Law School, my first action is to make a pilgrimage to Les's office and see what he has to say.

I am sad that I will not again be able to make that pilgrimage. Les will be gone. And so will all the advice, the wonderful food, and a good, solid, great, friend. So this is a bittersweet thing for me. Les, I'm glad that you're going to have the time to do the things you want to do. But we will all miss you. I'm—we're—sad to see you go. Come back and reminisce. Les, goodbye.

—Professor and Dean Emeritus Lani Bader

Professor Myron Moskovitz's article, "On Writing a Casebook," was published recently in 23 Seattle Law Review 1019 (2000). The third editions of his two books, Cases & Problems in Criminal Procedure: The Police and Cases & Problems in Criminal Procedure: The Courtroom, were published in January (Lexis/Nexis). He is traveling to Japan in May to deliver a series of speeches at universities and bar associations regarding how to teach law via the problem method. In July, he will teach Comparative Criminal Justice at Oxford University. Oxford Publishing Company has selected Professor Moskovitz as an author for the new Oxford Companion on American Law, on three topics: Interrogation, Miranda, and Lineups.

On March 16, Associate Dean David B. Oppenheimer delivered a lecture, "Verdicts Matter: An Examination of California Employment Discrimination and Wrongful Discharge Jury Verdicts," at the National Employment Lawyers Association conference. On March 17, he spoke at a conference at Boalt Hall on equal access to justice. During the week of April 1, he participated in a roundtable discussion of employment discrimination law and delivered a lecture entitled "Negligent Discrimination" at Lincoln College, Oxford University, Great Britain.
Last December, Christine C. Pagano, associate director of the LL.M. U.S. Legal Studies Program, addressed the Council of Bar Admissions Administrators at the annual national conference in Monterey. As part of a panel addressing the qualifications of foreign law graduates to sit for state bar exams, she described the LL.M. U.S. Legal Studies Program at Golden Gate University School of Law as a model bar administrators might use to measure the level of preparation of foreign law graduates with a U.S. LL.M. degree.

Professor Alan Ramo won the Environment Now Foundation’s Welles Family Award (in the Urban Renewal category) in December 2000.

Professor Cliff Rechtschaffen moderated a panel at the Surviving Proposition 65 Conference on March 5. He once again organized a statewide law student environmental negotiations competition sponsored by the State Bar of California and hosted at Golden Gate on April 6. In January, he was named to the Executive Committee of the Environmental Law Section of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS).

Professor Susan Rutberg has been selected as a Fulbright Scholar to teach in the Czech Republic for the spring semester of 2002. She will teach American Criminal Justice and Trial Advocacy at the Charles University Law School in Prague. She says, “In addition to being overjoyed at the opportunity to live, work, and learn in another culture, I am also happy to have the chance to do some overseas recruiting for GGU and to establish good relationships between our school and the Charles University.” This past January, she taught for three days in the Trial Advocacy Intensive Program at Stanford University and also gave a talk on criminal law issues at the Homeless Advocacy Project’s annual training seminar.

Professor Donna Ryu was a panelist at the First Annual Bay Area Asian Pacific American Law Students Association (APALSA) Building Bridges Conference, held at Stanford Law School on February 10. On March 10, she was a member of the panel “Getting Broad Relief through Class Actions and Other Procedures” at the conference, Litigating for Social Justice: Trial Practice and Winning in Front of Jury, which was held at GGU and sponsored by National Lawyer’s Guild and Bay Area Community Law Foundation. On March 31, she was a panelist discussing “Litigating Harassment Cases Based on a Protected Status Other than Gender” at the American Bar Association EEO Committee Conference at Sanibel Harbor Resort, Sanibel Island, Florida.

Associate Dean Sompong Sucharitkul published the following in early 2001:
1) “The Inter-Temporal Character of International Law Regarding the Ocean,” a contribution to the Festschrift in honor of Judge Shigeru ODA of the International Court of Justice, publication organized by Professor Dr. Rudigen Wolfreun of the Max-Plack Institute, Vice-President of the Law of the Sea Tribunal in Hamburg, Germany;
1950s
Samuel Mendelson (55) writes, "On June 1, 2000, the firm [Samuel Mendelson in San Francisco] was '53' years in being. Helping friends and clients."

Henry F. O'Connell (55) is currently serving as a worker's compensation administrative law judge at the Worker's Compensation Administrative Board, Walnut Creek office.

1960s
Elaine F. Prince (65) writes, "I have been retired since 1988. My chief hobby is needlepoint. It is just short of an obsession."

Frederick (Rick) Bradley (66) writes, "At 68, I am still trying cases with specialty in defense of physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other health care providers being sued for malpractice." He is the senior trial attorney for Bradley, Curley, Asiawo & McCarthy located in San Francisco.

1970s
Garrett Grant (70) is the presiding judge over Contra Costa Superior Court until 2003. Judge Grant, 58, has been on the bench since 1987, when he was appointed a municipal judge. He was re-appointed to the Superior Court in 1995.

Stephen D. Abouaf (72) is the president/CEO of Oregon Metal Slitters, Inc. in Portland.

Diana Richmond (73) has joined Sideman & Bancroft in San Francisco as a partner. She will head the firm’s family law practice.

John F. Barg (74) is a founding partner of Barg, Coffin, Lewis & Trapp, LLP in San Francisco. The firm was formed in July 2000 by nine partners formerly of Landels, Ripley & Diamond, LLP. The firm specializes in environmental law and litigation.

Lynda L. Brothers (76) writes, "I was Student Bar Association president and Law Review editor. After living in Seattle for 14 years and being a partner at Davis Wright Tremaine in that city, I recently returned to the Bay Area. I’m now a partner at Sonnenschein Nath & Rosenthal, 685 Market St, 6th floor, San Francisco, CA 94105. I continue to practice in areas that allow me to employ my pre-law expertise in the sciences, including environmental, natural resource, nuclear waste, and biotech law. I was recently appointed to a committee of the National Academy of Sciences; this is the fourth appointment to the National Academy that I have received. I also serve on the board of directors of the American Birding Association, an organization for environmental education, conservation, and service to bird watchers. "I would love to get back in touch with my GGU classmates."

Darlene Azevedo Kelly (76) is now representing children in juvenile dependency proceedings in Sacramento County.

Tiffany Rystrom (77) has joined the San Francisco office of Carroll, Burdick & McDonough as of counsel. She recently left Franchetti & Rystrom, where she focused on contract litigation, employment, and litigation against municipal governments.

Alice Smith (77) works in Europe as director of legal services and assistant general counsel for Computer Sciences Corporation, an information-technology company headquartered in El Segundo, California. She says she is "happily living in Windsor, England."

Diana C. Baker (78) was featured in an article in the San Francisco Daily Journal, "Long Path for Jurist in Coast Court," on October 19, 2000. The article spotlights her career and her current position as commissioner for Monterey County Superior Court.

Harry Auerbach (JD 79) writes, "In December, I received the Spirit of Portland Award from the mayor and city council for work I did in helping to resolve a dispute between a local church and its neighbors. The dispute grew out of the church's on-site meal programs for feeding the hungry. As of January 1, 2001, I have been appointed secretary of the Oregon State Bar's Minimum Continuing Legal Education Committee. I have
also been appointed to the Multnomah County Local Professional Responsibility Committee, which investigates ethics complaints against local lawyers.*

Ronald W. Holland (79) has moved to Princeville, Kauau, Hawaii. He will also continue his practice in Fairfield, California, via Internet and telephone. He writes, “When I was in law school, I talked at length about how someday I would have an office in a good business location, but have my actual location somewhere nice. It is finally happening!”

1980s
Phylis M. Cantor (84) has joined the law offices of Wolkin & Timpane, LLP as special counsel. She will continue to specialize in insurance coverage.

Ellen L. Bastier (85) has moved her practice to the San Francisco office of Thelen, Reid & Priest LLP.

Craig P. Dziedzic (85) writes, “I merged my legal practice with Hassard Bonnington, LLP in San Francisco. I specialize in taxation, business, and estate planning.”

Susan L. Holland (85) is in her fourth year as a solo practitioner, handling primarily plaintiffs’ personal injury cases, after working for two large San Francisco law firms, Lillick & Charles and Hancock, Rothert & Bunshof. Her law office is located at 4040 Civic Center Drive, Suite 200, San Rafael, CA 94903, and her phone number is (415) 925-8972. She also regularly sits as a settlement judge pro tem for the Marin County Superior Court.

1990s
Randolph S. Hom (91) is the assistant city attorney for the City of Hayward.

Susan Romer (91) of Adams & Romer is associating with the firm of Young & Rutter to provide adoption services to Eric G. Young (96) and Monique L. Rutter (96).

David Hershey-Webb (92) was married in November 1999 to Amy Schwartz. He writes, “Our daughter, Lilly Rachel Hershey-Webb, was born on November 14, 2000. Amy and I are reveling in the wonders of parenthood. I am starting a new job as a tenant attorney at a firm in downtown New York City.”

Peter Johnson (92) and Carin (McCulley) Johnson (92), married for five years, had their second son, Casey James Johnson, in February 2000. (Their first son Roc Wayne is now 3½ years old.) Peter and Carin joined as a partnership in 2000, now Johnson & Johnson, Attorneys at Law, focusing on Criminal, Labor, and Juvenile Law.

Theresa Lorin (92) is a full-time school administrator, one-half of the school’s legal department, and from time to time teaches high school classes (advance placement English, psychology, ecology, and law electives) at Ribet Academy, a private college prep school in Los Angeles. She writes, “I love working with educators, and I very much enjoy training and working with our future leaders.”

Paula C. Ohliger (92) was elected to partner in the San Francisco firm Foley & Lardner. (See sidebar on facing page.)

Jamie P. Roberson (92) writes, “After using BNA products in the GGU Law Library as an assistant to employment law Adjunct Professor Andria Knapp, I now write those materials as a legal editor on the staff of the Labor Relations Reporter in Washington, D.C., where I moved after 11 years in the Bay Area.” Jamie is the legal editor for the Bureau of National Affairs.

Kristin Wong Baker (93) has joined Solutus Legal Search Firm in Palo Alto. Prior to her joining Solutus, she practiced with the Santa Clara County Public Defender’s Office for six years.

Rod Fliegel (93) was elevated to shareholder (partner) in the San Francisco firm of Littler Mendelson on February 1. His practice concentrates on disability discrimination, with class action litigation and wrongful discharge and harassment claims.

(continued on page 16)
LAW STUDENTS TRIUMPH AT MOOT COURT COMPETITIONS

Jessup Competition

In early February, Law School student Bill Boyce won the award for Best Overall Oralist at the Pacific Regional of the Jessup International Moot Court Competition, chosen over 37 other students at the competition! In the four oral rounds, the GGU team (Bill Boyce, Alison Caldwell, Holger Koefoed, and Sara Raymond) won three, losing only to a strong Lewis and Clark team. Overall, Golden Gate finished fifth, ahead of such notables as Duke, Santa Clara, and U.C. Berkeley.

Environmental Law Moot Court Competition

Nicole Rainville was named Outstanding Oralist at the Pace University Environmental Law Moot Court Competition, held in February at White Plains, New York. The Pace competition is one of the largest and most prestigious moot court events in the field of environmental law.

European Law Moot Court Competition

GGU law students Patricia Caldwell, Gonzalo del Castillo, Mahsa Hakimi, and Andrej Stoeling, coached by Professors Segal, Greenberg, and Phillips, scored a major success at the Lisbon Regional Final of the European Law Moot Court competition February 23–24. More than 200 briefs were submitted by law student teams throughout the European Union, and only 40 teams made the cut and were invited to participate in the bilingual (English/French) oral arguments. The three-person team of Caldwell, Hakimi and Stoeling were so close to reaching the semifinals that the judges had to go back to the written pleading scores before deciding that the team would be in fifth place and would not advance.

Gonzalo del Castillo was left to carry on in the individual advocacy area known as the Commission Representative Competition. Smoothly switching between English and French, del Castillo won over the judges, advanced to the semifinals, and was named winner of the region by a two-point margin. He becomes the first American law student to win a region.

Del Castillo later traveled to Luxembourg to represent GGU in the All European Law Moot Court Final rounds on March 9. In the semi-final round, he was out-pointed by the contestant who went on to win the final round as well. The ELMC administration was highly impressed with the GGU team’s showing in the competition.

Coached by Professors Bernie Segal (not shown), David Phillips (left), and Marc Greenberg (right), the European Law Moot Court team of (second from left to right) Gonzalo del Castillo, Mahsa Hakimi, Andrej Stoeling, and Patricia Caldwell triumphed in Lisbon, Portugal.

CLINIC NEWS

The Women’s Employment Rights Clinic (WERC) recently received $37,500 through the settlement of a class action lawsuit. The suit challenged Borg-Warner’s requirement that applicants for security guard positions take a pre-employment test that asked such questions as, “Do you think corporations are good?” and, “Should marijuana be legalized?” Plaintiff attorneys claimed that the test violated a state labor code prohibiting employer discrimination on the basis of an individual’s political beliefs.

The Environmental Law and Justice Clinic (ELJC) made headlines this year when it filed a lawsuit on behalf of Our Children’s Earth against the Bay Area Air Quality District, exposing its failure to enforce air quality laws. The San Francisco Chronicle said that Professor Alan Ramo and his students demonstrated through the district’s own data that there were more than 1,200 unresolved notices of violations pending, spanning eight years. Shortly after the clinic filed suit, the air district announced that it had collected more than $200,000 in penalties from a refinery for three of the violations.

On behalf of Bayview Hunters Point Community Advocates, Clinic Professor Anne Eng received a grant from the City of San Francisco, which will provide $1.5 million for a community solar energy project.

ELJC reached a landmark agreement with the U.S. EPA to put on the Internet detailed federal rules (called the State Implementation Plan) adopted by localities for attainment and maintenance of federal clean-air standards set to protect public health. The federal consent decree lodged in April in San Francisco covers rules applicable in EPA Region IX (California, Arizona, Nevada, and Hawaii).

Both WERC and ELJC presented successful amicus curiae arguments in Kutcham v. Moses, issued in February by the California Supreme Court. The case holds that fee enhancements are proper for contingent attorneys’ fees claims in anti-SLAPP suits. The court expressly declined to follow City of Burlington v. Doyle, the U.S. Supreme court case barring the use of fee enhancements under certain federal environmental protection statutes.
RECENT LAW SCHOOL EVENTS SPONSORED BY THE HELZEL FAMILY FOUNDATION

JANUARY 23: Emanuel Gross, professor of law at Haifa University in Israel, gave “An Israeli View on the Law of Terrorism.” Professor Gross served in the Israel Defense Forces for 25 years, much of the time as a military judge whose duties included trials of accused terrorists. He spoke about terrorism in Israel and the events that had recently interrupted the peace process.

MARCH 5: Vicki Schultz, professor of law at Yale Law School, spoke on “What's Sex Got To Do with It? Re-examining Sexual Harassment Law.” Professor Schultz is at the forefront of legal feminist scholarship today. Her 1998 Yale Law Journal article, “Reconceptualizing Sexual Harassment,” has had a tremendous impact on the way workplace harassment is perceived.

MARCH 8: Reynaldo Anaya Valencia, professor of law at St. Mary's University in San Antonio, Texas, gave a talk on “From the Barrio to the White House: Life Lessons from One Chicano's Journey.” He described how he grew up poor, was the only student in his high school to go to college, attended law school, and was appointed a White House Fellow for 1999–2000. He also spoke about the day-to-day workings in the White House.

APRIL 9: Anthony Farley, professor at Boston College School of Law, spoke on “Psychoanalysis and Constitutional Law: Brown v. Board of Education Today.” Professor Farley will be a visiting law professor at GGU next year, teaching Constitutional Law.

NEW WEBSITE

The Law School recently unveiled a new website, which features new links and quicker access to information about the Law School. It also celebrates the Law School's centennial with an illustrated timeline.

This website is an interim step toward an even more informative, useful, and state-of-the-art website, which will be online before the end of 2001. Visit the new version at www.ggu.edu/law.
Response to the November Class Action article about our new IP program has been tremendous. The most frequently asked question is, “When will you launch the LL.M. program?” We are recruiting adjunct professors and adding as many classes as we can fit into the J.D. program, with a goal of introducing the LL.M. program in the fall term of 2002.

This spring, we added new courses in Sports Law and Web-based Content Licensing. A summer course in International IP Law will be offered as well. This fall, the course offerings will include IP Law Survey, Entertainment Law, Patent Law, Trademark Law, and IP Remedies and Litigation. In addition to these courses, all of which are open to alumni to attend, we will offer at least two IP-related CLE programs each semester.

IP-related moot court activity brought excitement to the Law School this past winter. For the first time in its history, Golden Gate University sent teams to compete in the Saul Lefkowitz Trademark Law Moot Court Competition and submitted a winning brief to the European Law Moot Court (ELMC) Competition (see page 14). The ELMC team was invited to the regional competition in Lisbon, Portugal, and one student, Gonzalo del Castillo, won the regional competition and went on to compete in the final rounds in the European Court of Justice in Luxemburg.

By the fall term, we hope to have the IP Law Center's website up, and we will be planning our drop-in clinic activity to start in the spring. A one-day IP conference for Friday, September 28 is also in the planning stages, and work will begin on the first edition of our online IP law journal.

We are continuing our project to update and expand the Law Library's collection of IP-related books. The collection is growing, and with help from alumni, we hope to consolidate the collection to make it more user-friendly to students and graduates. For more information, contact me at

mgreenberg@ggu.edu

All in all, it's an exciting time to be studying IP law at Golden Gate.

—Professor Marc Greenberg
Director of the GGU Law Intellectual Property Program

Tod Manning (93) is a solo practitioner representing Internet start-ups and investors and has joined WebTV Networks, Inc. in Mountain View as its compliance management group manager. He will focus on reviewing and further developing policies for the customer services group regarding, among other issues, online privacy, hackers, and unsolicited email.

Martha Pugh (93) is a partner with McDermott, Will & Emery, a tax firm in Washington. Her practice concentrates on tax issues for electric utility companies, particularly those undergoing nuclear decommissioning. Until recently, she was a tax associate at Thelen, Reid & Priest.

Anna Grace Toffeteller, born on New Year's Eve 2000

Robert Toffeteller (93) writes, “My wife Mona and I had a baby, Anna Grace Toffeteller [see above], on December 31, 2000. She weighed 7 lbs., 9 oz. We also moved to Sonoma last August. I'm the business development manager for www.safeweb.com, an Internet startup, in Oakland.”
Paul Vallone (93) has been made partner in the San Francisco firm of Hinshaw & Colberson. His practice focuses on insurance coverage, bad faith, professional liability, banking, and appellate law.

Justine Juson (94) is now an associate with Curial, Dellaverson, Hirschfeld, Kelly & Kraemer in San Francisco. Her practice includes employment litigation, teacher termination cases, and sexual harassment cases.

Debbie Klis (94) joined Greenberg Trawig, LLP in New York City, where she will continue to specialize in corporate finance, venture capital, and derivative instrument transactions.

Timothy Lohse (94) has been promoted to partner at Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP in Palo Alto. His specialty is intellectual property law.

Marty Courson (95) has joined the Bankruptcy Department at Howard, Rice, Nemcovski, Canady, Falk & Rabkin in San Francisco. Howard, Rice is counsel to PG&E in its bankruptcy proceeding.

James A. Johnson (95), an associate at Godfrey & Lapuyale in Denver, wrote earlier this year that he was expecting his first child in March.

Michael H. Keeley (95) states, “I have been an associate with the Law Offices of Mervin D. Mernhart, Jr. for the past three years. The office primarily handles the ‘defense of the accused.’ I am not doing badly in trial and would love to exchange war stories with anyone—provided that you are buying.”

Francis S. Ryu (95) was recently named president of the Beverly Hills Bar Association-Barristers. He also sits on the boards of the Beverly Hills Foundation, Beverly Hills Bar Association, and the Los Angeles Athletic Club. He continues to practice corporate and intellectual property law at Gelfand Rappaport & Glaser, LLP.

John Starrett (95) is one of three partners running Black Pearl Merchants at The Village shopping center in Corte Madera. The company, which was created in January 2000, sells natural pearls to the public.

Carrie Ann Colton (96) recently celebrated her first year anniversary at Kesten, Colton & Brandt, primarily handling employment matters. She is also happy to announce her New Year’s Eve wedding to Stephen J. Kavanaugh in the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Donna Smith (96) joined the Albany-based law firm of Anderson & Watt in October 2000. Her practice is focused on family law, estate planning, and probate law.

Barry W. Strike (96) has joined Phillips & Erlewine LLP, located in San Francisco, as an associate.

Julio Umansky (96) moved to Santa Monica, California, and has a daughter, Arielle (born April 1999), and a son, Mauricio (born November 1996).

Marie Wilson (96) has been appointed division counsel for the Microwave Communications Division (MCD) at Harris. She is responsible for managing the legal requirements for the division. She previously served as MCD’s Director of Contracts/Export Administration.

Michelle M. Smith (97) spoke on employment and law issues on the U.S./Mexico border at Yale Law School at its Rebellious Lawyers Conference in February. She writes, “I am currently working for the National Labor Relations Board, where I try cases against employers who are violating employees’ rights. Most of the employees in the cases I try are monolingual Spanish-speaking, undocumented workers from Mexico and other parts of Latin America.”

Paul Beadleston (98) recently began doing bankruptcy work with Stromshein & Associates, a San Francisco firm.

(continued on page 21)
A Century in the City: A Film Retrospective of the Legal Issues that Shaped San Francisco

As part of the its Centennial, Golden Gate University School of Law will feature a special film festival that will explore film and the law over the last 100 years.

On Thursday, July 5, the Law School begins its twice-monthly free film series, “A Century in the City.” In what promise to be engaging, information-packed evenings for lawyers and non-lawyers alike, the series will use films to draw specific links between San Francisco and the legal issues that have shaped it—and with it, Golden Gate Law School—over the past 100 years. Ranging from a classic of silent cinema to the latest in die satire, the films selected for the series will allow us to explore a century of laws and legal policies that encompassed everything from Yick Wo v. Hopkins to the Black Panthers to the Domestic Partners Act.

So why use movies to talk about law? That’s easy: There’s nothing quite like the sounds and visual images of a film to ground us in the society of an era. Moreover, popular narrative—which pits hero against antagonist in a fight over conflicting values—works the same way the court system does. Indeed, society uses fictional stories to reconcile the very community conflicts that are being addressed simultaneously in litigation and legislative sessions. And, as scholars are discovering, pop tales—with a scope that allows the representation of diverse characters and wide-ranging consequences—can often show more clearly than case studies how and why a legal policy failed.

The series format will make the connections—and the controversies—clear. Adjunct Professor Terry Diggs, a well-known writer, whose seminar Film and the Law is a popular Law School course offering, will begin each program with the non-fiction clips and commentary that will place participants in the middle of the period under scrutiny. Then audience members will watch the evening’s principal film. When the screening ends, terrific speakers will offer rare personal insights into how law has transformed the daily lives of San Franciscans.

Series organizers encourage you to bring friends and family to this FREE, once-in-a-lifetime event. For more information about this event, contact:

Terry Diggs  
Adjunct Professor  
(415) 661-4139  
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OR

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JULY

July 5 • The Silent Era: Legal Repression and the Asian Immigrants Who Built the West

Film: The Tong Man, 1919  
Speaker: The Honorable Harry Low

Sessue Hayakawa's film is itself a legal artifact. In early 20th century San Francisco, the headline "Tong War" sent the same reactionary message that "Drive-By" conveyed eight decades later. The result in both cases was repressive legislation and repellant stereotyping. But Chinese-Americans turned to the courts, challenging—and eradicating—virtually every legal practice intended to disempower them. Not surprisingly, Chinatown's famous organization of businessmen, the Six Companies, attempted to enjoin screenings of The Tong Man, fearful of the racist content they had come to expect from Hollywood. In fact, the film may be the first ever shown in a local courtroom. But the plaintiffs were wrong: Hayakawa, one of early Hollywood's biggest stars, meant his infinitely human story to be a powerful antidote to racism.

Now you can judge the film again. Aided by Justice Harry Low, the first Chinese-American to serve on the Court of Appeal and one of California's most-respected former jurists, we'll use The Tong Man to examine how legal policy worked to make "outlaws" of men and women who created modern California.

July 19 • The New Deal Thirties: Law and the Soothing of Class Rebellion

Film: San Francisco, 1936  
Speakers: David F. Selvin, California labor historian, and Kevin J. Mullen, law enforcement historian

Americans are notoriously resistant to political films—unless, of course, a movie's ideology is muffled by metaphor. Thus San Francisco, one of the Depression's most politically motivated products, became one of MGM's most enduring hits. In the mid-thirties, as violent strikes paralyzed the city and a socialist (Upton Sinclair) seemed likely to win the governor's race, capitalism appeared to be on the verge of collapse. Hollywood conservatives fought back with story lines that suggested a democratic utopia, where grossly disparate economic classes—Barbary Coast rogues (Clark Gable) and Nob Hill high-brows (Jeanette MacDonald)—merged in times of trouble. Standing in for the nation's financial collapse was the film's famous recreation of the 1906 earthquake. But the nation's chief lawman, Franklin Roosevelt, rejected romantic odes to rugged individualism in favor of federal action through the National Recovery Act, a reinterpretation of constitutional power that allowed the White House to take bold steps to address joblessness and deprivation.

Did democratic capitalism survive because of—or in spite of—the legal policies of the New Deal? Our guests are uniquely suited to offer answers. David F. Selvin is a California labor historian whose book, A Terrible Anger: The 1934 Waterfront and General Strikes in San Francisco, presents an unforgettable portrait of workers who believed that free enterprise had abandoned them. Offering an engagingly different perspective is Kevin J. Mullen, an expert in the history of local law enforcement and the business interests that drove it (Let Justice Be Done: Crime and Politics in Early San Francisco). Don't miss this lively exploration of a period when law seemed unable to check economic upheaval.

AUGUST

August 2 • The Post-Pearl Harbor Forties: Law and the Ratification of Racism

Film: Jack London, 1943  
Speaker: Fred Korematsu, civil rights activist

Today it seems inconceivable that federal courts would have sanctioned laws that allowed American citizens to be assembled under force, deprived of personal property and transferred under guard to desolate internment camps. Yet the relocations occurred, and both courts and civil libertarians approved them—stripping away constitutional rights under a reactionary theory of "dangerousness" that popular culture helped to disseminate. While not the first or the worst of the cultural products that corrupted the Constitution, Jack London shows how distorted messages seeped into the most basic genre stories. Here, the Bay Area's beloved writer (played by Michael O'Shea) witnesses such a capacity for Japanese cruelty, deceit and megalomania that he and his wife (Susan Hayward) dedicate their lives to alerting unresponsive Americans to the threat. And who can argue with an icon?

We can, of course. Assisted by camp survivor Fred Korematsu, whose activism ultimately resulted in U.S. acknowledgment that the internment was constitutionally unsupportable, we'll examine the effect that screen images had—and continue to have—in rewriting American law.

August 16 • Un-Americanism in the Fifties: Law and the Triumph of Reactionary Politics

Film: I Married a Communist, 1949  
Speakers: Professor Alan Brotsky and Patrick Hallinan, Esq.

The post-WW II attack on American liberalism had a profound effect on Bay Area writers, artists, and educators. But the economic underpinning of the McCarthy years—the right-wing conviction that unions had gained too much power over wages and working conditions—was never more apparent than in RKO's I Married a Communist. Ironically, the film's producers claimed that its protagonist (Robert Ryan), a longshoreman and former Marxist hounded by Party functionaries, was inspired by San Francisco labor leader Harry Bridges. In truth, Bridges had been dogged for years by reactionary Red-baiters who twisted the legal process in unceasing attempts to denounce, discredit, and deport him. The film's ideological excessiveness may have backfired: Ten directors reportedly refused to be associated with it, and even Hollywood censors found its sexually compliant secret agents to be more titillating than terrifying.

During this very special evening, we'll be joined by two San Franciscans who paid the high price demanded of those who supported constitutional liberties during the 1950s. Alan Brotsky, now professor emeritus at the Law School, began his lifelong fight for civil rights during the worst years of the American Inquisition. Attorney Patrick Hallinan derives his own commitment to law from the experiences of his famous parents, whose legal and political representation of "un-American" leftists resulted in intimidation and incarceration. Join us for a discussion between these remarkable men, who were forced to watch as the American legal system became an instrument of political terror.

(continued on next page)
SEPTEMBER

September 6 • The Riotous Sixties:
Law and the Emergence of the Middle-Class Outlaw

Film: Petulia, 1968
Speaker: Dan Siegel, Esq.

Richard Lester’s seldom-seen Petulia is a favorite among critics who are invariably impressed by its innovations in sound, editing, and narrative style. But the film may also be the best single representation of a period that is too often remembered in parody. In Lester’s film, a San Francisco doctor (George C. Scott) in the throes of a mid-life crisis 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 au courant 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?

Unlike some sixties survivors, Dan Siegel never simply talked the talk of civil disobedience. In 1965, he traveled with other college students to work for voter registration in the segregated South. At the height of the Vietnam War, he moved to Berkeley to enter law school, and he eventually became a leader in the nation’s highest-profile antigovernmental 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.

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

Film: The Mack, 1973
Speaker: To be announced

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. Indeed, the characteristics that led mainstream audiences to disparage the genre—skinny sets, inexperienced actors, poor sound quality, etc.—are today recognized as resistance to the white-controlled studio financing that might have improved production values, but that would have certainly diluted the films’ African-American perspective. The films’ aesthetic rough edges have come to seem entirely appropriate to the genre’s story lines—unsparring depictions of life under a legal system that, in denying opportunities to African-Americans, consigned black ambition to “illegal” businesses that mirrored white capitalism. 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).

Join us after tonight’s film for a lively exchange in which we’ll hear first-hand perspectives on the racial cataclysm that shook the Bay Area in the seventies. We’ll assess it all—with the help of people who saw it all: from armed confrontations in the streets to ideologically charged exchanges in the courtrooms, from the marketing of white paranoia to the emergence of the Black Panther Party as a force for political change. Be on hand for a conversation with the people whose experiences in the post-Civil Rights Era initiated lifelong commitments to better lives for black Americans.

OCTOBER

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—an undertaking accomplished through unremitting cultural assaults in the media and well-strategized legal battles in the federal courts. Certainly, by the mid-eighties, feminism had become a dirty word, with high-profile apologists expressing regret that they had pursued equal rights so aggressively and with cultural products that demonstrated how unhappy women professionals really were. Indeed, 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 patriarch (Gene Hackman) is disguised as a courtroom thriller. Outside the theater, court contests were far less suspenseful, of course, as decisions in Webster, Lorance, and Sears brought back the hierarchies that Class Action and its ilk were depicting as so very desirable.

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 a half-dozen other mainstream films. We’ll be aided in the unmasking by Drucilla S. Ramey, former 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.

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 nineties as a time when law worked overtime to identify constitutionally cognizable differences between homosexuals and Everybody Else. From the “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” debacle, to anti-gay “civil rights” initiatives, to the fight for legal recognition of same-sex marriages, to the legislative antipathy toward hate crimes statutes, American law mirrored mainstream resistance to the assimilation of gays and lesbians into the national community. While some cultural vehicles worked to dispel the notions of difference that shaped political attitudes, other pop products continued to suggest there were good reasons to discriminate. Nevertheless, the decade’s most interesting—and least visible—films were those that turned the stigmatization of homosexuals into subject matter. In this extraordinary evening, 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.

Mary Dunlap knows a stigma when she sees one. In fact, no one may have done as much as she 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 U.S. entry to gays, 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. Don’t miss this event! 📽️
Devin Courteau (98) has joined the litigation team at Holland & Knight in San Francisco.

Frances K. Heller (98) has been appointed vice president of intellectual property and legal affairs at Zyomyx, a biotech company in Hayward. She is responsible for managing the company’s growing intellectual property estate.

Lauren Terk (98) joined Holland & Knight as an associate in October 2000.

Laura D. Cavanaugh (99) has joined Buffington & Aaron in San Francisco.

Trudy Duncan (99) is an associate attorney with Aldrich & Bonnefin, a firm specializing in finance and banking law, in Newport Beach, California. She specializes in consumer lending and regulatory compliance.

Ralph Kokka (LL.M. Tax, 99) is now an associate with Bay Venture Counsel in Oakland. His practice is focused on corporate and tax law. He comes from The Schinner Law Group of San Francisco where he was of counsel.

Fabien Mirabaud (LL.M. International Legal Studies, 99) now works as an attorney in Manhattan for the New York office of a Paris-based international law firm. He deals with international client companies, and a large part of his job consists of negotiations. He writes, “Every time we have to deal with people from different nationalities, I remember the GGAIL meetings we had once a week in San Francisco and realize how much I learned during these executive committee reunions. All the best to my great classmates from the 1999 international law LL.M. I hope we will keep in touch, and I will be very happy to welcome you to my loft in New York, so you too may discover New York and the amazing surrounding energy that is floating in this city.” His email is fnmirabaud@bflny.com.

Andrea Leisy (99) writes, “[I have] accepted my dream job at Remy, Thomas & Moose in Sacramento, doing environmental/land-use law. All those jobs, clinics, and internships paid off! Thanks GGU!”

Dennis M. Sandoval (LL.M. Tax, 99) was recently certified as a Taxation Law Specialist by the California Bar Board of Legal Specialization. He is now one of fewer than 100 attorneys in California holding dual certification in Taxation Law and Estate Planning, and Trust and Probate Law.

Peter Seperack (99) has joined Townsend and Townsend and Crew in the firm’s San Francisco headquarters as an associate. Seperack works in the firm’s chemical/biotech practice group. Before joining Townsend, he was an associate with Skjerven Morrill MacPherson where he concentrated on patent prosecution matters in the biotechnology field.

Michael D. Uhligaa (99) is an associate attorney for Fox, Shjetol, Wohl, Newkold & Hartley in San Mateo.

2000
Nicole E. Gage (00) married Edward T. Witala on September 23, 2000.

Mary Ann Holzl-Davis (00) is working in a one-year position in the Hilo (Big Island) office of Legal Aid of Hawaii through the AmeriCorps program. You can reach her at mellumes@yahoo.com.

Russell S. Humphrey (00) is now deputy district attorney for San Joaquin County in Stockton.

Michaillian (Michael) McLoughlin (00) spent the fall 2000 semester in Washington D.C. as a White House intern. He worked in the Office of Public Liaison and the Office of Presidential Inquiries, and he briefly met President Clinton and Attorney General Reno. He returned to San Francisco in January and is now preparing to take the bar exam in July.

Scott D. Sanford (00) is an associate at Fliesler, Dubb, Meyer & Lovejoy, LLP, an Intellectual Property Law firm with offices in San Francisco and Santa Clara.

Let Us Hear From You!

We’d like to know if you have made a career move, changed your address, added to your family, or received an award.

Mail, fax, or e-mail to:
Kevi Brannelly
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536 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Fax: (415) 543-6680
E-mail: lawalumni@ggu.edu
Celebrate the Law School’s First 100 Years!

A Century in the City:

A free film festival featuring films and speakers exploring law in the 20th century. See page 18 for details.

Also: Reserve the weekend of September 28-30 for Law Alumni Homecoming Events at GGU!