

Fall 1983

## Alumni Forum, Fall 1983

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# Alumni FORUM

VOL. 9, NO. 1

FALL 1983

## Bernard Witkin: Practicing Law in the 80s

The ranks of the Golden Gate Law School alumni increased by 227 on May 28 as the Class of 1983 completed their institutional stay with commencement ceremonies at the Masonic Auditorium. The keynote speech was given by the man Dean Wilson called "the last of the great generalists", Bernard Witkin.

Witkin gave a capsule history of the fate of graduating law students from the Dark Ages of his youth through the Golden Age of the last two decades when every student was assured remuneration beyond his worth. His advice to this year's graduates however took on a more serious tone:

"No longer can you properly devote your full time and energy to making a living as an attorney and counsellor at law in some remunerative branch of practice. You must participate in the efforts to reform and thereby to preserve the legal system, and with it an endangered species—the independent American lawyer.

The avenues of reform are numerous, and the task is formidable. But the challenge is one that should excite the mind and the heart. Dimly, but in the foreseeable future, we may look forward to the following:

- A massive simplification of all legal procedure, completely reversing the reform movements of the past and present which, almost without exception, are designed to make procedures more perfect, that is, more complex and time-consuming;
- Introduction of efficiency and expedition in the appellate courts, which are now in what most informed observers call a stage of "crisis";

Development of satisfactory methods of giving finality to judgments of conviction in criminal cases, ending the interminable and repeti-

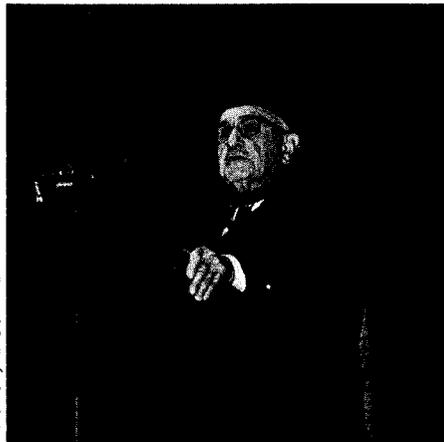


PHOTO: JAY GOYETTE

Bernard Witkin at graduation.

tive postconviction review in both state and federal courts;

- Expansion and improvement of group and prepaid legal services, to bring planning, counseling, preventive law and litigation services within the reach of all persons who need it;
- Reorientation of law curriculum and teaching methods, and integration of the law school with the institutions of Continuing Education of the Bar, to make law graduates capable of entering in practice rather than beginning the process of learning how to practice;
- And finally—and in some ways most important to the survival of our legal system—achievement of public understanding of the Law; not by pretentious public relations programs extolling the supposed virtues of the system, but by making the Law and its institutions a part of the curriculum of secondary schools and colleges, and by offering in the media of communication—press, radio and television—a constant review of what goes on, by law-trained critics of the caliber,

perspicacity and gall now displayed by sportswriters and music and drama critics.

This last has received so little attention by lawyers and laymen that we might profitably recall the sagacious observation attributed to Confucius, Jr.: 'To understand the Law is to love our lawyers.'

Of course, what he really said was that if people could understand the Law they might learn to love their lawyers. Without such understanding we shall never be able to dissipate the constantly increasing volume of criticism—some deserved, much of it

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

*This issue of the Alumni Forum introduces a new and expanded format as part of an overall attempt to improve communications with GGU Law School alumni.*

*In upcoming issues of the Forum, we hope to greatly expand the notes on current alumni doings and to spotlight alumni involved in particularly interesting undertakings. Please write to us at the address below to tell us what you are doing and to help us keep you in touch with former classmates:*

*Editor, ALUMNI FORUM  
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Golden Gate University  
536 Mission St.  
Room 606D  
San Francisco, CA 94105*

# Legal Insight into Airliner Downing

With the shooting down of a Korean airliner in August, the Soviets also shot down the well established concept of Proportional Response in International Law. Retired Navy Rear Admiral Tom Kamm, who has 23 years of active duty behind him, currently teaches International Law at GGU.

For Kamm, whose background includes an LL.M in Public International Law from George Washington University, the disaster conjures up images of the old spring-gun case from Torts. "There's no question that under recognized customary and conventional International Law, the Russians over-reacted." The authority for the "Proportional Response" concept Kamm refers to is illustrated in the agreement hammered out by nations participating in the 1944 International Civil Aviation Conference in Chicago. The Soviet Union signed the agreement, along with the U.S. and South Korea. Rules and regulations were subsequently developed by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which was an outgrowth of the Chicago convention. Two provisions of the 1944 agreement are particularly relevant to the recent Korean Airlines incident:

Article I gives each of the contracting states exclusive sovereignty over its own airspace (excluding satellites). Article 25 of the agreement provides that "each contracting state undertakes to provide such measures of assistance to aircraft in distress in its territory as it may find practicable." Article 25 goes on to say, "Each contracting State, when undertaking search for missing aircraft, will collaborate in coordinated measures which may be recommended from time to time pursuant to this convention."

Standards also dictate, says Kamm, that the intruder aircraft must obey all reasonable orders of the territorial sovereign, including orders to land, to turn back, or to fly on a certain course unless in distress. But in time of peace, intruding civil aircraft whose intentions are known to the sovereign state to be harmless must not be at-

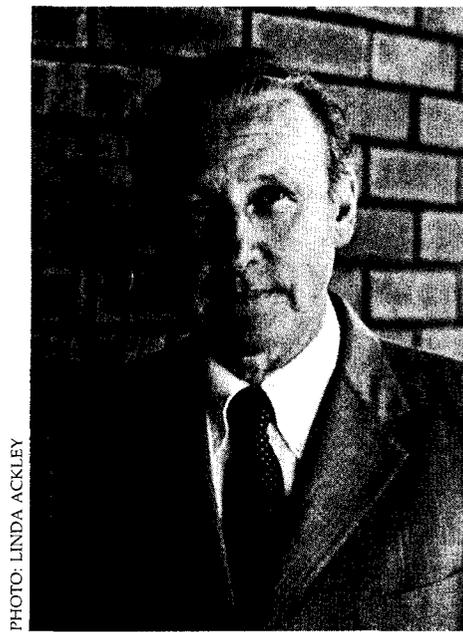


PHOTO: LINDA ACKLEY

*Tom Kamm teaches International Law.*

tacked even if they disobey orders to land, to turn back, or to fly on a certain course.

Nevertheless, as Kamm suggests, last month's incident may do no more than point up the vagaries of International Law. Such shooting incidents are far from historical aberrations, either before or after the 1944 treaty. And as the facts surrounding the incident continue to unfold, the latest episode seems to fit the pattern: the ambiguous communication, disputes about whether the intrusion occurred, who fired first, and charges of spying have accompanied the various aviation intrusions. Kamm says the Soviets generally recognize International Law; however, in contrast to domestic law, when the law is not complied within the international sphere, the avenues of relief are limited.

"What forum do you have to sue... to seek relief?" Kamm asks rhetorically. "World opinion and economic sanctions may be the only realistic approach." The Russians have veto power over the actions of the United Nations Security Council and the International Court of Justice in the Hague cannot consider the dispute unless both parties to the dispute agree to have the case heard. According to Kamm, "You just have to realize you fly into Russian airspace at your own peril. It's a given. Civil aviation maps clearly note the danger. From a legal standpoint, though, there is no real machinery. It's frustrating."

—Linda Ackley

## WITKIN CONTINUED

exaggerated, some wholly absurd. And an uninformed community, lacking confidence in our respect for lawyers and courts, will never give the necessary support to fundamental reforms in the system proposed by informed lawyers and judges.

And so, on behalf of an older generation of lawyers that has permitted our operation to reach a state of near-collapse, I offer a measure of hope and optimism to those who must see that this dreadful catastrophe never takes place:

The Golden Age, with its glittering but false promises of constantly increasing material rewards for professional services, has given way to the Age of Challenge. Never before has the profession had so great an opportunity, and so clear a responsibility, to remake the creaking 19th and 20th century legal system into a durable institution that will survive in the 21st.

## New Joint Program

Law students at GGU now have another joint degree option. Beginning this fall, the new J.D./M.B.A. in Health Services Management became a reality, one of seven joint degree programs offered currently between the Graduate School and the Law School at Golden Gate.

William Winston, Dean of the School of Health Services Management, says that as the health field becomes increasingly regulated, the market is demanding professionals with combined legal, financial and medical backgrounds. The most dramatic changes right now, according to Winston, relate to Medicare and Medicaid. "They're changing the reimbursement policies. The regulatory aspects involved are really amazing. They're tightening up on the eligibility requirements, raising the proportion of co-payments—while at the same time cutting back services."

Winston says that, while there is a new rise in health specialty law firms, most of the grads coming out of the new program have no intention of practicing law. "They're expected to go to work as administrators, managers, health care consultants, strategic and regulatory planners and lobbyists." The new GGU program is one of about a dozen joint health-law programs nationwide.

## Alumna Finds Computer Power

She's not into video games and she can't type, but computer analyst-lawyer Mary Jo Salone ('78) is sold on the Electronic Age—and trying to convince others. Salone is a combination sole practitioner and computer consultant and it is with almost evangelical zeal that she speaks of the need for computer literacy among lawyers.

"Attorneys can't solve society's problems in an Electronic Age without coming into the Electronic Age. Someday someone's going to sue some attorney for not using Lexis." Salone says for any given case there is bound to be a computer involved somewhere. "There is always computer evidence involved. You don't



PHOTO: LINDA ACKLEY

Mary Jo Salone ('78).

need to know how the computer works exactly . . . but the jargon, how the computer fits into the business and into the fact situation." For her-

self, Salone says she speaks three languages: "English, Legalese and Computerese."

Salone's message is two-fold. Beyond the potential liability for computer ignorance, Salone says computers are rapidly becoming essential tools of the legal trade. She says even the smallest of law firms are beginning to weigh the high cost of attorney time against the shrinking costs of technology. "The little guys can go up against the big guys, with computer power. It's available now. It's not cost or size prohibitive any longer. The cost-benefit analysis may still say this is not the time, but it's coming. We're only now in the infant stages of technology." Salone says the large firms are very automated already, since computers have become cost-effective for them. "As prices come down, smaller firms will be able to afford it too." At her own company, "Business Information Solutions Inc.," Salone says she can whip out an agreement in no time—"just me and my computer. All my contracts are on the computer."

Through her company, Salone is currently writing a new book on copyright of computer software and computer output. The guide to copyright for computer professionals is due for publication next fall.

This alumna teaches data processors about law, as well as teaching law students about computers. She teaches "Computers in the Law" at GGU, and is very aware of the fear reaction many of us exhibit at the mention of computers. She says, "I've been in computers since the '60's. This year is the first time I've gotten my mother to touch one. It's just the unknown, fear of some logic, a little math. They're afraid they're going to break it."

But Salone says computers aren't really that mystical or complicated, particularly with the new "User Friendly" concept being promoted by computer manufacturers. Commands that used to be "R-6" in computer lingo, for example, have been changed to "GO" to attract the uninitiated. Salone's advice: "Try it . . . get in there and touch it. Use Lexis. Take a seminar, a course, go to the computer store. Have lunch with the data processing center manager, if you have a corporate client." She adds, "You almost have to work to ignore it."

—Linda Ackley

## Mental Patients' Rights Victory

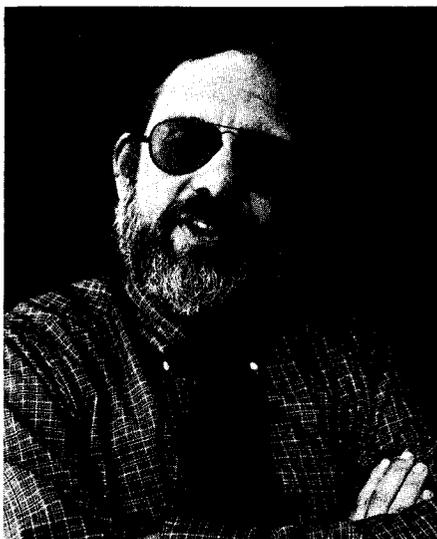
Involuntarily committed patients at Napa State Hospital have won the right to refuse mind-altering drugs, as a result of a consent decree in a case filed by the GGU Constitutional Law Clinic. GGU Professor Mort Cohen was lead counsel for the plaintiffs, joined by the American Civil Liberties Union and the San Francisco law firm of Morrison & Foerster.

The decree, approved by U.S. District Court Judge William Orrick, has brought to an end a five-year class action suit, *Jamison v. Farabee* (C78-0445 WHO). The plaintiffs had argued that the administration of anti-psychotic drugs such as Thorazine violated the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Under the decree, informed consent is required except in emergencies. The agreement also provides for an independent review of emergency medication.

Professor Cohen calls the agreement a major breakthrough for the rights of involuntary mental patients, "by tradition a thoroughly disenfranchised group." Cohen adds that he has also begun exploring the prospects for litigation or corrective legislation to protect other institution-

alized populations subject to the use of medication for control purposes. These populations include the aged, children, the retarded and prisoners.

Meanwhile, the National Institute of Mental Health has funded a project to evaluate compliance with the consent decree. Psychiatrists from the University of California's Institute of Medical Ethics will be monitoring Napa State Hospital to see how the decree is working.



Professor Mort Cohen was lead counsel.

## Issues FORUM

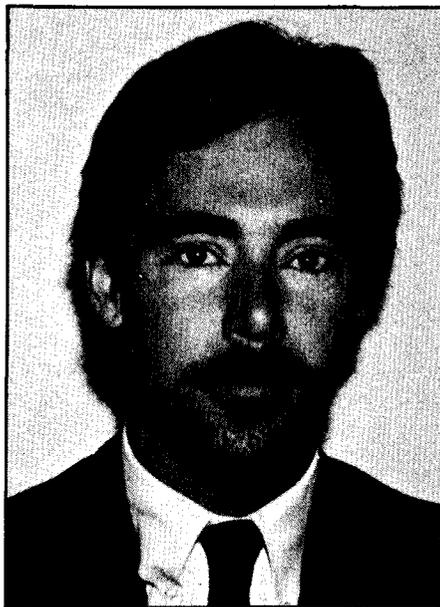
*As reported in the last issue of the Alumni Forum, John Scott ('76) recently won a \$3 million award in a civil rights suit against the Richmond Police Department. The Roman-Guillory case is but one civil rights suit handled by Scott. Recently Scott took time out to reflect on the case and offer his perspective on police misconduct litigation.*

Upon becoming involved in police misconduct litigation, I realized there are special types of problems and considerations confronting an attorney who is challenging police practices. Many potential jurors, and even judges, are reluctant to rebuke the authority of police officers, and there is often a tendency toward prejudice against minority citizens in situations where excessive force is resorted to in effectuating both lawful and unlawful arrests. In addition, most police are trained and experienced witnesses who are adept at using the "police mystique" in shielding themselves from liability.

I came to see that there are certain systemic and institutional phenomena which create a nourishing environment for police brutality. After all, how do you explain unnecessary and unjustified beatings or killings by police officers? Even more importantly, how do you explain a pattern of abuses? What happened in Richmond was only an extreme example of problems that are not uncommon to other law enforcement agencies.

There are several factors at work which contributed to the problem. In recent years, not even one Richmond police officer has been terminated for an act of brutality, although the department averages approximately 35 formal brutality complaints a year. Additionally, not one Richmond police officer has been prosecuted criminally for beating or killing a citizen while on duty.

What are the dynamics that allowed such a situation to exist in Richmond? Many factors may have played a part. Both personal and institutional racism have created the atmosphere for acts of brutality against blacks. Racially discriminatory employment practices



*John Scott ('76).*

have prevented minority officers from being hired or vertically integrated into the command structure. The political influence of the Richmond Police Officers Association, the bargaining agent for the rank and file police officers, has essentially neutralized any efforts by concerned citizens to bring about reforms. Regrettably, a conspiracy of interests exists between the City Attorney's office, the District Attorney's office and the Coroner's office aimed at exonerating police officers from criminal culpability and protecting the city from potential civil liability. Self-righteousness to the point of fanaticism on the part of many police officers—and their union—creates the dynamic in which there is little room for compromise or meaningful reform.

Other factors emerge. Due to the nature of the police mission, it is not surprising that strong bonds of loyalty develop between officers. Officers typically refer to one another as "brother officers," and most all police officers recognize the existence of a brotherhood. These strong bonds of loyalty are directly related to a phenomenon known as the "code of silence" or "blue curtain." It is commonplace for officers who break the code of silence to be subject to harassment and retaliation. To break the code of silence may not only jeopardize an officer's career, but even his life. A practicing attorney must recognize many police officers will not hesitate to fabricate a police report, and even resort to perjury, to shield another officer.

A related phenomenon is "creative" report writing. The primary purpose behind the creative report has been described by police officers as "CYA" (Cover Your Ass). A police officer who has violated the law or department rules or regulations has both a motive and opportunity for lying. Creative report writing is frequently involved where citizens have been injured by police officers, and typically such reports are prepared to support cover charges of resisting arrest (P.C. §148) and assault on a police officer (P.C. §243). It is unreasonable to expect men to "tell" on themselves since such an admission could be grounds for termination from employment and/or criminal prosecution.

In light of these factors, it is not surprising that "in-house" investigations of police killings and beatings are frequently aimed at exonerating police officers. This may require ignoring certain physical evidence or witness statements, and frequently entails giving the police officer the benefit of every doubt. The result of such an investigation is frequently ordained before the investigation has even begun, and investigative reports will be carefully prepared to give the appearance of due diligence.

Proof of civil liability in police misconduct litigation requires a thorough and exhaustive investigation of every piece of available evidence. Only by thorough discovery, and questioning every assumption, will the truth become known. Ironically, often it will be up to the victims, or their surviving heirs, to bear the expense of hiring experts such as pathologists or criminalists to do the investigative work that should have been done by those legally responsible for conducting an investigation.

Due in large measure to the lobbying efforts of police officer associations, California Government Code §33000 *et seq.*, the Policeman's Bill of Rights, was passed. This law protects police officers from having to submit to a polygraph examination during an official investigation. Most law enforcement agencies require a candidate to submit to a polygraph examination as part of the hiring process; however, a police chief can no longer require an employee to submit to a polygraph examination as a condition of employment.

Experts in the field recognize a relationship between stress and violent

conduct by police officers. Police work can be stressful, and it is not uncommon for police officers, as many others in their generation, to abuse alcohol or drugs. Additionally, violent behavior may be learned by young officers who become corrupted with their own power and feel that physical beatings exalt a "macho" image they wish to portray among their peers.

An attorney must be mindful of the tendency of many police officers to look at the world in terms of "us and them." Many urban police officers predictably become callous and jaded as a result of their contact with the

public, and there is a corresponding tendency to view minorities and the poor as being the "enemy." This results in rationalizations which allow police officers to justify to themselves and each other, the most brutal and heinous behavior.

Though critical of certain conduct, I have not intended to attack the police in general or our law enforcement institutions. Rather, it is out of great respect for the law and our Constitution that I became involved in police misconduct litigation. We must recognize that law enforcement agencies, like any institution, will have their "bad

apples," as well as conflicting and competing interests when it comes to policing themselves.

—John Scott

*The ACLU of Northern California is going to be handling the appeal in the Roman-Gillory case. Mr. Scott is presently working with Oliver Jones, Jr., Regional Counsel of the NAACP, on litigation involving the Humboldt County Sheriff's Department, the Stanislaus County Sheriff's Department and Coroner's Office, the Vallejo Police Department, the Pittsburgh Police Department and the Emeryville Police Department.*

There are two problems confronting the world of legal education which we must respond to at Golden Gate. The first is demographic: within the decade there will be a substantial decline in college graduates and thus of a significant body of people who normally apply to law school. The second is a sense, perhaps unjustified, on the part of many people that there are too many lawyers and that access to the bar and to placement opportunities will become increasingly restricted.

It is important that Golden Gate structure itself to address these problems. Before we adopt changes in enrollment, staffing or curriculum,

however, we must ask ourselves what kind of a law school we wish to be. Our self definition has a significant impact on the way we formulate program objectives and budget allocations. Lewis Mayhew, in his book *Surviving the Eighties*, strongly advises schools to have a particular style or mission to market themselves, and he advises against changing mission or style except for minor modifications dictated by external events. What is our mission and how do we define ourselves? I think the response is complex and confused and needs to be clarified.

One way to characterize an educational institution, of course, is by its academic program. We think of ourselves as a school that produces students who have had exposure to aspects of practice. We are proud of our clinical skills programs, particularly in litigation. But if practical training is truly our thrust, we should think through much more carefully how to mesh it with other parts of the curriculum, and we should consider offering courses in a broad range of skills of value to lawyers. Moreover,

## Dean's REPORT

we should ask whether greater emphasis should be placed on the corporate/commercial courses in the curriculum, possibly in closer alliance with other departments of the University.

Perhaps of most importance, I perceive two conceptions of the School that are often juxtaposed for purposes of examination. In one—the model of the law schools where most members of the faculty received their training—we aspire to be an institution with a higher bar pass rate, an academically talented student body, and adequate placement in major law firms and corporations. Most of us also see the Law School as an institution which is open to diverse groups of people with alternative life styles, working folks, minorities and re-entry women, and which emphasizes law as a public service rather than as a tool to serve private interests. Of course these perceptions need not be incompatible, but we must consider whether we can successfully market ourselves as both.

In the late 60's and early 70's, it is fair to say that the country swung toward an emphasis on egalitarianism. Enormous gains were made by those in society who had not shared its general benefits, and in Great Society programs there was a new and large allocation of government services to the poor and disadvantaged. My sense, perhaps mistaken, is that Golden Gate Law School rode that wave with great success. Being an

inner city school, we were able to characterize ourselves successfully as an institution open to the hitherto disadvantaged and a place where students could learn the law in order to use it for public interest causes.

Now, however, the mood of the country has swung the other way. There has been a retreat from egalitarian ideals. It is not a gross exaggeration to suggest that some of the tensions and conflicts in this institution arise from that retreat and the concomitant new emphasis on meritocracy. Part of our confusion stems from the fact that both of these values are ingrained in all of us in different proportions, so that disagreements become confused.

If we are to define ourselves successfully, we must drag these implicit value assumptions into the open and face them candidly. In my view, it would be a mistake to abandon an image that we have created for ourselves and which still has validity. I think it would equally be a mistake to ignore the fact that we live in a different world from the one we were in a decade ago. Student expectations have changed, and if we do not adjust we may compromise our capacity to attract good students.

Our mission is to find some path that permits us to reconcile these competing values and to maintain the good in our past while we fashion ourselves to compete in the present. It ought to be possible to continue to be a place open to all which emphasizes public service and at the same time characterize ourselves as a school that aspires to excellence. With the help and contributions of faculty, alumni, students and friends, we must work to see how this may be done.

—Dean John P. Wilson

## Alumni NOTES

### Class of 1983

**Kevin J. Hughes** has accepted an offer of permanent employment as assistant counsel with TBA Financial Group in San Francisco.

**Susan Bush** will be working permanently with Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro. She'll defer her career with Pillsbury for a year in order to complete a post-graduate judicial clerkship with California Supreme Court Associate Justice, Otto Kaus.

**William C. Heath** has accepted an offer with the California school Employees' Association in San Jose, where he will serve as a staff attorney.

**Olivia Lowe Partridge** is now employed by the Law Offices of John J. Ford, III, P.A., in San Francisco, specializing in Aviation and International Business Law. The firm is local counsel to the Commonwealth of Australia.

**Mark Aveis** has been selected for a post-graduate judicial clerkship to Hon. William Ingram of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District California.

## Garcia Fundraiser

The Garcia Scholarship Committee has begun its fundraising campaign which will continue through this year. As part of this effort, a dinner, dance and party in honor of the late Judge Louis Garcia was held October 21st at the Holiday Inn on Van Ness Avenue in San Francisco.

Proceeds of the 50-dollar-a-plate dinner will go toward the Garcia Scholarship at the Law School. The endowment was established last year to encourage the development of outstanding minority lawyers. Judge Garcia was a GGU alumnus ('52) and Presiding San Francisco Municipal Court Judge. To contribute, contact Jack Carter in Alumni Development, 442-7000.



PHOTO COURTESY OF L.A. DAILY JOURNAL

At the State Bar luncheon, Dean Wilson (center) is greeted by Gary Wishniewsky, GGU's Director of Alumni Relations, and Suzann Owings, Dean of GGU's Los Angeles programs.

## Alumni Meet Dean at State Bar Lunch

The Disneyland Hotel in Anaheim was the setting for a very congenial law alumni luncheon held on September 13 in conjunction with the California State Bar Convention. GGU graduates ranging from 1956 to 1981 attended and heard new Law School Dean Jack Wilson contrast his impressions of the Bay Area and Golden Gate University with New England and the Ivy League setting he left behind at Harvard and Boston University. The Dean also outlined in brief his thoughts about the Law School, the recent decline in bar pass rates, and his intent to upgrade the quality of the Law School.

Professor Judy McKelvey, dean during the rapid growth period of the 1970's, was present, and alumni who knew her during their time at GGU were pleased to have a chance to share news of what they have been doing since graduation.

Also there to greet the alumni was Los Angeles Resident Dean Suzann Owings, who outlined plans to de-

velop Steering Committees for Alumni Chapter formation in Los Angeles and Orange County. Interested Southern California alumni may contact her at the GGU office, (213) 623-6000.

Alumni Director Gary Wishniewsky rounded out the informal program with an update on the activities of the Alumni Association in general, related the achievements of a variety of outstanding law graduates in the news recently, and requested that alumni provide information to the Alumni Office so that the achievements of all Law School graduates can be related through the *Forum*.

Coincidentally the alumni present seemed to be clustered by class years, so most everyone found someone with whom he/she had been in class. Others quickly made friends and compared notes on the GGU experience, professors they had studied with, and the strengths of the Law School in preparing them for the profession.

The 1984 State Bar Convention is set for Monterey, and Alumni Director Wishniewsky assured everyone present that there would be another luncheon in the northern part of the state at that time.

**Judith Hellman**, ranked first in her class at graduation, has accepted a post-graduate judicial clerkship to the judges of the Sonoma County Superior Court—a position created expressly for her.

#### *Class of 1982*

**Michele Gilmer**, a former investigator for the Alameda County district attorney's office, has recently been hired as an investigator for the new San Francisco Office for Civilian Complaints (OCC). The OCC is a civilian-staffed alternative to the much criticized Internal Affairs Bureau of the San Francisco Police Department; it will handle investigations of all civilian charges of brutality. Michele and her five co-workers were chosen from among 130 applicants.

**Tom Clark** recently joined Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro, having concluded his post-graduate judicial clerkship to Hon. William J. Holloway, Jr., Associate Justice of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit.

**Marla Katz Westover** is now a second-year associate at Pillsbury.

**Barbara Solomon** is now serving a post-graduate judicial clerkship to the California Supreme Court Central Staff. (Of seven finalists, one was from Harvard, one from Boalt, one from Stanford, one from Columbia, and three from GGU.)

**Leonard Mastramonaco** has become associated with the San Francisco Law Offices of Lucius D. Cooper.

**Mark Shepherd** is now working with the Tax Department at Bank of America's World Headquarters in San Francisco.

#### *Class of 1981*

**Arlene Doyle** has become an associate with the Ferchland Law Office in Santa Rosa, a firm specializing in Workers' Compensation and Social Security Disability law.

#### *Class of 1980*

**Alexander G. van Broek** has opened a private practice in San Francisco emphasizing Computer-related Law. He was also recently appointed to the Commercial Panel of the American Arbitration Association.

This summer, **Bernard Edwin Galitz** opened law offices in Fruitvale in cooperation with the West Oakland Community Law Offices, and in Hayward. His practice stresses Juvenile Law, Criminal Law, Public

Entitlements, Family Law, Wills, Consumer Protection and Personal Bankruptcies. He is also contributing one day a week of pro bono work to the Legal Aid Society of Santa Clara County in the areas of Public Entitlements and Unemployment Insurance.

#### *Class of 1979*

**Kathleen Quenneville**, formerly legal counsel with the California State Banking Department, has become associated with the law firm of Manatt, Phelps, Rothenberg and Tunney at its Los Angeles office. She will concentrate in corporate and regulatory matters concerning financial institutions.

#### *Class of 1978*

**Charlotte De Vito** has become associated with the Alameda County Public Defender's office.

Since July, **Steven M. McCarthy** has been with the law firm of Calkins & Lancaster in Alameda, where he is expanding his practice into the area of Probate Law. He is also active as a judge pro tempore in the Hayward and Fremont Municipal Courts.

#### *Class of 1977*

The American Immigration Lawyers Association recently elected **Jeff Appleman** as Chair of the Northern California Chapter. **George Finnan** ('74) was elected Chapter Treasurer.

Since 1981, **Henry Domzalski** has been working in Thailand for the United Nations as an Associate Legal Officer with the Commissioner for Refugees. In this capacity he has responsibility for issues of asylum, abusive detention of refugees, and promotion of the principle of non-refoulement. He is also the Commission's Anti-Piracy Coordinator and has worked with local authorities and interested governments to suppress piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. In addition, he is the Acting Chief of the Legal Section working on voluntary repatriation of Laotians. He writes, "The values of GGU Law School—fairness, non-discrimination and humanitarianism—have stood me well with the United Nations. You can count me among one of your satisfied graduates."

**Judith L. Harris** has recently opened an office for general practice in Albany, California.

Formerly Associate Dean for Student Affairs at Golden Gate, **Marge Holmes** is now house counsel for Mervyn's Department Stores.

#### *Class of 1975*

**Tom Keyes** was recently named county attorney in Beltrami, Minnesota. He had been assistant county attorney since 1979.

#### *Class of 1973*

**Gary Botto** recently became the first Golden Gate alum elected to partnership at Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro.

#### *Class of 1971*

**David A. Lawson** has recently been named General Counsel to International Maritime Service Co., Ltd., in Geneva, Switzerland.

#### *Class of 1965*

**Larry L. Heon** was named Marin's public defender in August out of a field of nine applicants. Heon has been with the Public Defender's office since 1970 and has been acting public defender since March of 1982.

#### *Class of 1964*

Governor Deukmejian appointed **Robert Harvey** chairman and member of the State Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board in August. Harvey is presiding law judge for the Cal-OSHA Appeals Board, a position he has held since 1975, and a member of the College of Administrative Law faculty.

#### *Class of 1961*

Judge **Bessie Dreibelbis** shared a table at a reception at the Clift Hotel in San Francisco this summer with His Royal Highness Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia. When introduced to the judge, he first mistook her for Sandra Day O'Connor.

## **In Memoriam**

**Leonard I. Epstein** ('78) died August 27, 1983 from injuries sustained in the crash of an ultra-light plane in Byron, California. The 48-year-old Epstein was one of the few practicing doctor-lawyers in the country and had formed a medical malpractice partnership last year with William Conrow ('78) and Sherre Sturn ('78).

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Dr. Epstein was also an associate clinical professor of surgeons at the University of California at San Francisco and an active plastic surgeon for 20 years, even while attending GGU Law School. He is survived by his wife Jean, two children, Jordy and Stacey, all of Oakland; a sister, Gladys Edelstein and his mother, Molly Epstein, both of Pittsburgh. Dr. Epstein contributed liberally to the support of Golden Gate University Law School during his years as a student and requested that contributions in his name be made to the Law School.

**Gordon Wood**, ('49) died September 9, 1983 at Ross General Hospital of leukemia. Mr. Wood, 65, was born in Scotland and immigrated when he was 12 years old. A prominent patent attorney and Bay Area resident since 1947, Mr. Wood was a past president of the California Patent Law Association.

He is survived by his wife Helga, of Marin; two daughters, Sheryl Braunschweig, of San Rafael and Judy Lowell, of San Carlos; a brother, Ramsey, of Chevy Chase, Md., and three grandchildren.

**Betty Beck Bennett** ('75) died September 3, 1983 at the age of 45, of cancer at Kaiser Hospital in Oakland. Ms. Bennett had been a practicing criminal attorney in Oakland until being named staff counsel to the California Commission on Judicial Performance four years ago.

Ms. Bennett is survived by her husband David, of Berkeley, and two daughters, Kate, of Berkeley and Alice, of San Rafael.

## Faculty NEWS

After four years of successfully editing the *California Tort Reporter*, Professors **Neil Levy** and **Michael Golden** have extended their influence in the area of Tort Law by agreeing with Matthew Bender to edit a six volume treatise entitled *California Torts*. The work is intended to serve as a practical tool for California attorneys and should be available in 1985.

Helping out in the ambitious project are GGU faculty members **Drucilla Ramey** who will author the section on Medical Malpractice, **Leslie Minkus** who will write the chapter on Attorney-Client Privilege and **Allan Brotsky** who will provide the chapter on Discovery.

**Dru Ramey** is busy with several other projects. This month she will speak with Angela Davis at a meeting held by the National Women's Political Caucus and will also speak at the annual conference held by the Miekelljohn Institute on Civil Liberties.

Dru was on the annual KQED show reviewing the Supreme Court decisions of the previous year. She presented the plaintiffs' position in the Akron abortion case in which the Supreme Court struck down a variety of ordinances argued by the plaintiffs to impermissibly burden a woman's Constitutional right to choose.

Additionally, Dru is still very involved with women's rights as a commissioner of the San Francisco Commission on the Status of Women, a member of the San Francisco Wom-

en's Advisory Committee to the Mayor, and as a member of the Advisory Committee on Sexual Harassment to the California Commission on the Status of Women.

Former Dean **Judy McKelvey** recently became president of the San Francisco Bar Association. It is "really occupying my world these days," she said.

Professors **Janice Kosel** and **Anthony Pagano** completed chapters in a book for Matthew Bender on Marital Property. Janice's chapter is on antenuptial, postnuptial and marital settlement agreements; Tony's is on Community Property.

**Myron Moskovitz** spoke on Landlord-Tenant Law to the California Municipal Court Judges and the State Bar Real Property Law Section. His new book, *Winning an Appeal* will be published by Bobbs Merrill this winter.

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