

THE LAWYER

GONZAGA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

ALUMNI PROFILES - A MATTER OF BALANCE

FR. ARAUJO - A REFLECTION

HONOR ROLL OF DONORS

SPRING 2005

COVER STORY

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COVER PHOTO: JIM WICKWIRE ON MT. RAINIER 1971
PHOTO BY FRED DUMHAM

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■ MESSAGE FROM THE DEAN

It has been my pleasure and privilege to serve the Law School as Interim Dean this past year. In July, I will turn over the reins to our newly appointed permanent dean, Earl Martin. Currently an Associate Dean and Professor at Texas Wesleyan School of Law, Earl brings to the Law School a wealth of experience as a practicing lawyer, law teacher, published scholar, and law school administrator. He has studied the Law School's history, curriculum, budget, and mission. He knows our strengths and weaknesses, and he is extremely excited to take on the challenge of moving the Law School forward.

The Law School community will be working closely with Dean Martin to insure that the transition is seamless and positive. I discern a quiet optimism pervading the Law School culture at this time. Students, staff, and faculty are interacting productively, morale is high, and alumni are engaged and attentive. The Law School is poised to move from a regional to a national reputation. Dean Martin will have the support he needs to make it happen.

I am pleased to share the news that the Law School's rising national stature and reputation are reflected by external rankings. The school moved from the 4th tier to the 3rd tier in rankings recently released by U.S. News & World Report. While many legal educators and administrators criticize such rankings as unreliable popularity contests, virtually every constituency - from prospective students to faculty and Board of Trustee members - pays attention. Many law schools hope to achieve the exalted ranks of the 1st tier schools (there is, mysteriously, no 2nd tier). Our Law School's move to the 3rd tier reflects improvement along a range of objective measures, including job placement of our graduates, increased admissions selectivity, bar pass rates, faculty scholarship and recognition, student-faculty ratio, and student financial aid. It is also evidence that legal educators, lawyers, and judges throughout the country are increasingly aware that Gonzaga has a quality law school as well as a great basketball team and undergraduate program.

Over the course of this past year, it has become clear to me that the Law School's forward momentum will be sustained to the extent it can raise and invest substantial funds in three key areas. First, significant student scholarship assistance is essential if we are to attract and enroll high achieving students who are in a position to pick among several good law schools. It is no longer sound admissions and budget policy for us to drain operating revenues by using tuition discounts to be competitive. Second, the Law School should enhance its Jesuit market niche by establishing and supporting excellence in one or more curriculum areas (beyond the clinic) that grow naturally out of our history, mission, and geographical setting. Investing in a first rate Indian & Native Law Program (to meet the growing practice demands in this area) and a reinvigorated Tax Program are two possibilities. Third, the Law School should attract world-class professors by investing in endowed professorships honoring great past professors such as Gary Randall, Lewis Orland, and Smitty Myers.

As the Law School moves forward, it will face the challenge of how to maintain its increasingly higher admission standards without abandoning its traditional role of admitting and supporting students who might not fully match a more selective statistical profile. Many of our alumni are especially grateful to the Law School because it gave them a chance. Can we be a national law school without forgetting or abandoning the school's commitment to evaluating the "whole" student?

Finally, we must continue to foster productive conversation among and between faculty, students, university, alumni, and other Catholic and Jesuit educational institutions on the question of exactly what it is that defines Jesuit education at Gonzaga University School of Law. There is unquestioned consensus that our mission is to teach students to be self-reflective and critical thinkers, to value and pursue public service, and to bring moral, intellectual, and spiritual sensibilities to the goal of advancing the common good. Should we also be forging a stronger, more distinctive Catholic identity? If so, can we do this without making the Law School less welcoming to students of other faith traditions or beliefs?

Again, it has been my privilege to lead the Law School this past year. I am especially pleased to have had wonderful opportunities to interact with alumni throughout the country. You live diverse, interesting, and successful lives - making a difference in your communities from Kennewick and Kalispell to Miami, Milwaukee, Anchorage, and Honolulu. You are a remarkable fount of sentiment and good will for the Law School. I have taught at the Law School for twenty-five years. Each of you makes me proud to have done so. I hope you will stay involved with the Law School as we move into a new era.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "George A. Critchlow".

George Critchlow
Dean

Father Robert J. Araujo – Priest, Teacher, Scholar and Friend



At the start of the spring semester, the Law School welcomed back Fr. Robert Araujo from his work as a representative of the Holy See at the recent sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. Unfortunately, his return has proved short-lived as he recently received an appointment to the Giuseppe Vedovato Chair in the Ethics of International Relations at the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome. His academic responsibilities relate to a newly established graduate degree program in international relations, law, and diplomacy. This is a high honor and well deserved. The students and the members of the faculty and staff at the Law School are proud of his

accomplishments and this appointment. At the same time, we know Father Araujo's future role at Gonzaga will be limited while he attends to his primary duties in Rome. His absence will be felt in many ways.

An outstanding teacher and scholar, Father Araujo has received numerous honors, including Law School Professor of the Year awards, the Gonzaga University Scholar of the Year award, and the President's Award for Faculty Excellence. A prolific writer, his articles have been published in more than 45 law reviews and scholarly journals. He has presented at numerous symposia, public lectures, and continuing legal education programs both in this region and nationally. While doing all of this, he has managed to devote substantial time and his considerable expertise to representing the Holy See in matters of international law and policy, primarily at the United Nations.

In this limited space, we can give only a summary acknowledgement of his many contributions and accomplishments. But even a comprehensive review of his work would fail to capture the essence of who he is and what he has meant to the Law School and its students. A better measure of this can be found in the following article by his friend and colleague, Professor David DeWolf. We know how much he will be missed. As we sense our loss, we express our pride in and our gratitude to this special priest, teacher, scholar, counselor, and friend.

Fr. Robert Araujo – A Reflection

By Professor David DeWolf

Fr. Araujo had a distinguished career in two different professions before he began teaching full time at Gonzaga. He became a lawyer after graduating from Georgetown Law School in 1973, and was sought after by multinational energy companies, as well as by the United States Department of the Interior. Enjoying the life of a successful attorney, he felt a calling to something even more challenging: the service of God and God's people through the priesthood. He entered the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) in 1986. The Jesuits require their candidates not only to undergo a lengthy formation process, but for those who enter academic life, they require as much formal education as is practical. In Fr. Araujo's case, in addition to his law degree, and his theological training, the Jesuits wanted him to obtain advanced degrees in the law. He attended both Columbia University in New York and Oxford University in England. Completing all of these difficult programs with his usual high standard of excellence, he was ordained in 1993.

Fr. Araujo joined the Gonzaga Law faculty in 1994, making Gonzaga one of the few law schools in the country with a Jesuit on its law faculty. He immediately made an impact in the classroom and in the life of the law school. His skill as a classroom teacher, and his obvious concern for the students as persons, made him a quick favorite. Wearing his clerical collar whenever he was in the office, he was instantly recognizable as someone who embodied the Jesuit mission of the institution. For many students this was a new experience, and some approached the experience with understandable trepidation. What they discovered was a man with a thorough understanding of the law not only in its technicality, but also in its broad purposes. They also experienced someone who could demonstrate that the law is a human institution, and that ordinary virtues of decency, good humor, respect for differences in point of view, and courtesy could be combined with intellectual rigor and a strong loyalty to one's client. If any students harbored doubts that one could be a good lawyer and a good person at the same time, Fr. Araujo thoroughly dispelled them.

Students also quickly discovered that Fr. Araujo was not only passionate about the Jesuit mission of the law school, but he was a priest who happened to be a Jesuit, rather than the other way around. On many an occasion students knocked on his door to obtain counsel not just about career choices but about how to discover meaning and purpose in their own lives. The

close friendships that formed as a result can be documented in the many weddings (more than 20) that Fr. Araujo has performed for former Gonzaga students.

Ever a faithful member of his own religious community, Fr. Araujo helps out as much as he can in the university's religious life and in the parishes wherever he is stationed. He regularly hears confessions for Gonzaga students, and can be found celebrating mass in one of the parishes in the Spokane diocese most weekends. He also celebrates mass on Sunday nights in the law school and on special occasions, such as the recent death of Pope John Paul II.

As if his work as a teacher and priest were not enough, Fr. Araujo responded to yet another call: the need of the institutional church for a skillful diplomat in the complex world of international organizations. From the time he began teaching at Gonzaga, he was called on a regular basis by the Holy See's Mission to the United Nations, asking for increasingly large portions of his time, not only to advise on specific points, and articulate the Church's view in memos and statements, but ultimately to appear in person at meetings of various U.N. committees and commissions wrestling with questions affecting human rights and their protection. His contributions were so valuable that the Holy See eventually prevailed upon the Jesuits to have him in New York full time. Knowing that he would have to leave behind his love of the classroom and daily interaction with students, Fr. Araujo accepted the assignment and became a full-time diplomat with the Holy See Mission.

Fr. Araujo's accomplishments would have been more than enough for two people, let alone one, but he has still found time, or more accurately, he has made time, for a regular stream of contributions to legal scholarship on a wide variety of subjects both in constitutional law and international law. His scholarship reflects a passion for the truth that runs like a golden thread from the classroom, to the floor of the United Nations, to the altar, to the printed page. It is an essential part of a lawyer's identity that he or she exhibit integrity, which for most people is associated with the avoidance of doing wrong. In Fr. Araujo's case, integrity is on a higher level—a wholeness, or oneness that is so different from the "compartmentalization" to which even well-meaning people often succumb. Gonzaga Law School has been privileged to have had such a person in our midst, and we look forward to maintaining our strong bond with Fr. Araujo in the future. ■

Fr. Robert Araujo has been a jewel in Gonzaga Law School's crown since he arrived in 1994.

■ ALUMNI PROFILE

Law is a demanding profession requiring long hours and high stress. In this intense environment, a lawyer's effectiveness can often depend on finding a balance—a life beyond the office and the courtroom. In the following pages we profile lawyers who have found that balance in very diverse ways.

JIM WICKWIRE '67

If Jim Wickwire's life was a painting, it would surely be captured in bold strokes for he is not a man who lives life in half measures. An accomplished lawyer, a world-class mountain climber, a husband, the father of five children, and a three-time grandfather, Wickwire is quick to say he is not sure how well he has balanced all of his roles in life, but he does not regret having tried. Self-deprecation aside, the results suggest he has done a very commendable job in all areas.

It is not surprising that Jim Wickwire became a lawyer. His father, a 1938 Gonzaga law graduate, was a well respected lawyer and judge who provided Jim and his seven younger siblings with a wonderful personal and professional model for their lives. What is surprising is that this internationally known mountain climber was raised in Ephrata, Washington, a relatively flat, arid part of Washington state's central region. With an imagi-



nation fueled by accounts of the great Himalayan expeditions of the 1950s, Wickwire hiked up the small hills near his home to view the distant Cascade peaks dotting the western horizon, and he dreamed.

As a youth, Wickwire demonstrated both the determination and the work ethic that would play such an essential part in his legal and climbing careers. A self-described awkward youth, he worked diligently to cultivate the strength and athletic abilities that would make him a two-time all-state football player. Football was his passion and he hoped to continue playing at the college level, but a significant injury effectively ended that dream and sent him in another direction—one that would lead him to Gonzaga University and an entirely new set of challenges and possibilities.

At Gonzaga, Wickwire pursued his climbing on the weekends by scaling the 100 foot cliff at Minnehaha along the Spokane River. In 1960, he wrote a letter to Recreational Equipment Inc. (REI), the Seattle recreational co-operative, seeking recommendations of experienced climbers who might be willing to mentor Jim and a high school classmate who had a similar interest. REI suggested three central Washington climbers, including Dave Mahre, the father of future Olympic downhill skiing champions Phil and Steve Mahre. Under their tutelage, Wickwire took a giant step forward as he learned not only the fundamentals of serious climbing, but an approach to the sport that put a premium on finding interesting and challenging new ways up a mountain. It was a perspective that would profoundly influence Wickwire's entire approach to mountaineering.

1960 not only brought a positive impetus to his climbing career, it also marked a most important event in Jim Wickwire's personal life. This was the year he met a young lady from Portland, Oregon named Mary Lou Custer. He first saw her from the Crosby Library steps, and describes it as love at first sight. Wickwire says he knew from the start that this was a serious relationship—a judgment that has been fully vindicated by nearly 43 years of marriage. As the oldest of 13 children, Mary Lou certainly understood the demands of family life. Although she fully supported Jim's climbing ambitions, neither she nor Jim could have fully comprehended the time, dedication, and risk that this commitment would ultimately involve.

A newly graduated and recently married Jim Wickwire entered Gonzaga Law School in the fall of 1963. Mountain climbing took a back seat during law school while Jim studied, held down two jobs, and tended to a growing family. He joined the Law Review in his junior year and became its second editor-in-chief as a senior.

Wickwire also became good friends with the first

editor of the law review, Charlie Flower: a relationship that would indirectly shape Wickwire's professional career. After graduation, Flower became a staff assistant to Senator Henry M. Jackson in Washington, D.C. Flower encouraged Wickwire to succeed him there. Jim applied and after a brief interview with Jackson, he was offered a position.

Working in Washington, D.C., for one of the country's most powerful senators, was a tremendous experience. It broadened Jim Wickwire's horizons and gave him an education in the legislative process that would serve him well in future years.

As good as the experience was however, Wickwire felt an urgency to get his family settled and to get on with his career. After a year in Washington, D.C., he returned to Seattle and began practicing with Howe Davis Riese & Jones, a 30-lawyer firm which was the forerunner of today's international firm of Davis Wright Tremaine. As did all new associates, he worked on a variety of matters, but he sensed his *forté* was solving problems and negotiating, not litigating. One day, a senior partner called him in and told him the firm was representing Alaskan Native clients who had a significant interest in the proposed Alaskan Native Claims Settlement legislation. Since Wickwire had experience on a senator's staff, he was tapped to advance the

client's interests in the nation's capitol.

For over two years, Wickwire was immersed in a historic legislative process, one that would result in the greatest peaceful redistribution of wealth in our nation's history. The Native Claims Settlement was viewed as a critical preliminary step to the development of Alaska's huge Prudhoe Bay oil reserves. This potential first step could have easily been eliminated had Congress chosen to extinguish Native claims under the Constitution's Commerce Clause. To its credit, Congress, with the leadership of such key members as Congressman, and Gonzaga Law graduate, Lloyd Meeds, moved the legislation to a vote and its ultimate passage in 1972. The net result was the allocation of \$963 million dollars and 44 million acres of land to Alaskan natives. It also authorized the establishment of for-profit corporations that would invest and allocate the money for the benefit of Native shareholders. In all, twelve such regional corporations were created, among the most successful was the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation or "ASRC."

The downside of Wickwire's work in Washington, D.C. was the time spent away from Mary Lou and his family. After passage of the legislation, he resumed his regular practice which now included the significant addition of legal work for the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

Wickwire was made a partner and had a success-



Jim Wickwire

ful practice, but as the firm grew he longed for a small firm setting where decisions were made at the water cooler and not in large conference rooms. As he puts it, he is as partial to the more informal environment of small law firms as he is to small expedition teams. So in 1975, he and two colleagues left to form their own firm. His major client, ASRC, followed him to the new venture.

As he was building his legal career, Wickwire was also moving successfully along a parallel track in mountaineering. If he had not become a lawyer but had dedicated himself exclusively to climbing, Jim Wickwire's accomplishments would be considered a remarkable lifetime body of work. In 45 years, Wickwire's climbing endeavors have taken him from the Cascades, the Canadian Rockies, and the Alaska Range in North America to the Swiss Alps, the Andes, Tierra del Fuego, Karakoram, and the Himalayas. He took part in five expeditions to Everest. Although he never reached the summit, he got as high as 27,000 feet. In 1978 he had what was perhaps his most memorable climb when he and his companion, Louis Reichardt, became the first Americans to reach the summit of K2 in Pakistan. Just 750 feet lower than Everest (29,035 ft.), K2 is a steeper and more treacherous climb. Among the world's highest mountains, it is regarded in mountaineering circles as the most difficult and dangerous climb in the world. Indeed, it almost cost Wickwire his life when, separated from his summit partner, he was forced by the conditions to bivouac an entire night just 500 feet below the summit. Hypoxic and suffering from severe frostbite and lung problems, he barely survived the night and the climb.

In all, Jim Wickwire has been part of more than twenty major expeditions. Not included in this total are nearly thirty climbs of Mt. Rainier, including several winter ascents. True to his old mentors' philosophy, he customarily sought the most interesting and challenging routes, often breaking new ground. He utilized more than 27 different routes on Mount Rainier alone. He was the first mountain climber ever profiled on "60 Minutes." He was also the subject of an Emmy-award-winning PBS documentary, "In the Shadow of the Mountain."

The exhilaration and challenge of climbing has its own allure that only those who climb can fully understand. It also has its costs—especially in human life. Wickwire suffered the loss of five climbing partners over the years, all of them good friends. In 1998, he recounted the sweeping range of a lifetime of climbing experiences in a highly personal and compelling mem-

oir, "Addicted to Danger."

Mountain climbing has its inherent risks and all who climb willingly assume them as part of the process. Ironically, one of Jim Wickwire's greatest losses occurred not on a mountain top, but in a quiet Seattle neighborhood. On Christmas Eve of 1985, a member of a right-wing extremist group entered the home of Wickwire's law partner, Charles Goldmark, and brutally attacked Goldmark, his wife, and two sons. None of them survived. Charles Goldmark was not just a law partner, he was a good friend and a fellow climber. It was a devastating loss, not only for Jim and his family, but for his law firm as well. In this case, there was no rational explanation to help explain what had happened. It was simply a totally inexplicable, horrendous act of hatred.

The law firm was not the same without Charles Goldmark who had served as its managing partner. In 1989, a year after the firm merged with a larger San Francisco-based office, Wickwire and two other lawyers left to form their own firm. This ensured that he would continue to practice in his preferred small firm environment, while still retaining long-term clients such as ASRC.

When he turned 60 in 2000, Jim Wickwire decided to shift to a part-time solo practice so he could have more time for family and community service. Semi-retirement, however, did not mean abstaining from his life-long passion for climbing. At a time when most men his age are focused on polishing their golf games, Wickwire was training for major climbs that included two more attempts at Everest. It also permitted time to concentrate on his three

young granddaughters.

Today, Jim Wickwire can look back with satisfaction on accomplished careers as both a lawyer and a mountaineer. He is the first to realize that it would not have been possible without the patient support of his wife Mary Lou. Both of them now know more fully the dimensions of their mutual vows to love, honor, and cherish; and Mary Lou also understands more completely her early promise to support Jim in his quest to climb mountains. For her, Jim Wickwire and mountaineering were indeed a package deal.

Given that he is less than two years removed from his last Everest expedition, you have to question whether Jim Wickwire has truly closed the door on another major climb. His previous musings about retiring from climbing have never really taken hold. Even though he claims it has abated, one still must wonder if Jim Wickwire's "addiction to danger" will ever be fully sated. Perhaps there is another chapter yet to be written.

In 45 years, Wickwire's climbing endeavors have taken him from the Cascades, the Canadian Rockies, and the Alaska Range in North America to the Swiss Alps, the Andes, Tierra del Fuego, Karakoram, and the Himalayas. He took part in five expeditions to Everest.



Bob and Ginny along the old Pacific Coast Highway.

BOB KANE '77

If you have ever been stuck in an early morning Seattle commute, you've probably said to yourself, "there has to be a better way." Seattle tax attorney Bob Kane believes he's found that better way, although there are probably few who would trade their frustrating, albeit warm, commute for his fourteen mile, round trip bike ride from West Seattle to the downtown core. Yet that is precisely what he does almost every working day in nearly all weather conditions. For Kane, it is not just a matter of avoiding the frustrations of life

in the slow lane of a freeway. It is a matter of finding balance in the routine of everyday life. Over the years, Bob Kane has become very adept at this art of balance.

Bob grew up in Tacoma, Washington where he attended Catholic grade schools and Bellarmine Prep, a Jesuit high school. The oldest of five children, he knew at an early age that he wanted to be a lawyer like his father, who practiced business law in Tacoma. It certainly seemed like a natural choice. Law was a frequent topic of family conversation and Bob knew his father truly enjoyed the practice. He also knew that the profession required dedication and hard work. But his father, who spent many Saturday mornings at the firm, often said that no one on their death bed wishes they had spent more time at the office; an insight Bob Kane would take to heart and act on throughout his life.

Kane's college years were spent close to home. He attended the University of Washington where he majored in English literature. He enjoyed everything about college, including the 100 or so days every year when he could be on the ski slopes. A skier since

the age of 13, Kane found a fraternity buddy who not only provided transportation to the mountain, but also helped him become a ski instructor. Kane liked skiing so much he accelerated his classes so he could graduate early and spend a full season skiing in Sun Valley, Idaho before he moved on to law school.

Bob Kane felt comfortable at Gonzaga Law School from the first day when he ran into Jerry Roach, an old Seattle acquaintance, in the registration line; and it was not long before he had made a number of other good friends with whom he would share the experiences of the next three years. One of those was Jack Rose, his law school skiing buddy, who would provide the transportation that guaranteed Kane an annual 40 to 60 days on ski slopes throughout his law school career.

It is remarkable that someone who was a serious and successful student, as well as the technical editor of the Law Review, could maintain such an ambitious recreational schedule. Kane says the time demands really forced him to focus, to discipline himself, and to be more efficient. Without skiing, he is convinced he would have devoted his free time to unproductive leisure, not to his studies.

While in law school, it was Bob Kane's good fortune to take tax courses from Gary Randall. Kane recognized in Randall a tremendous teacher. Randall recognized in Kane a student who had some real potential in the tax area. As a result Professor Randall urged Bob Kane to apply for a summer internship position with the Tax Division of the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. The application was long and involved, and Kane was not sure he even wanted to take the time to fill it out. But Gary Randall persisted. Ultimately, the application led not only to a summer internship with the D.O.J., but also to a full-time position with the Department after his graduation from law school in 1977.

Bob Kane's first job at Justice was in the Tax Division, where he litigated civil refund cases, primarily in the northeastern states. He liked both the litigation work and the amount of responsibility he was given. He had only been there six months when he tried his first case before a jury. Kane was impressed with the level of support the Department afforded him through its excellent continuing education programs, and the ongoing access he had to experienced mentors. Not surprisingly, he appreciated the added benefit of trying cases in Vermont, New Hampshire, and upstate New York during the ski season.

After four years in Washington, D.C., Kane took a year off to earn his LL.M. in Taxation at New York University's nationally recognized tax program. He liked New York City and wanted to explore it in greater depth. Unfortunately, the demands of the

N.Y.U. program limited his sightseeing time to a single day a week—far less than he had hoped for. The days were long and the competition was fierce. With his nearly total immersion in tax law, Kane managed only ten ski days that winter; but rain, snow or shine, he did find time every day for his run up and down Fifth Avenue.

In 1982, as he had always planned, Bob Kane returned to the Pacific Northwest. He accepted an associate position with LeSourd and Patten in Seattle, a tax and business oriented firm. Professionally it was a great match because Bob could continue to use his experience in tax controversies. Personally, it was a fit because of the firm's philosophy that a balance should be maintained between making one's billable hours and attending to one's family and outside interests.

While the firm's philosophy never changed, its practice evolved over the years. Today, it is a nine-attorney boutique firm with an even more specialized emphasis on tax law. Given this focus on tax law, it is appropriate that the last four digits of the firm's local phone number are "1040," while its fax number ends in "1099."

A principal of the firm since 1986, Kane has developed his specialized practice in IRS tax controversies. Some of his clients come to him when they get an adverse determination in an IRS audit. Others seek his help when they have income or payroll taxes they cannot pay due to business reversals, divorces, or major medical bills. Every client he sees is in a stressful situation, so his first goal is to see that they leave his office knowing they have someone who will help them with their problem.

Kane's clients run the gamut from the wealthy and prominent to individuals he takes on a pro bono basis; and he finds satisfaction in almost all of them. He recalls a CEO of a bank whom the IRS was trying to jail for tax fraud. When the firm had finished its work, not only had the charges been dropped, but the bank wound up with a refund of over a million dollars. In many cases, however, his satisfaction comes from helping those able to pay little or nothing, such as individuals who are relieved of a truly devastating financial obligation through an offer in compromise.

Kane has built both a successful practice and a solid reputation in his field. He is listed in the national publication, Best Lawyers In America; and in the noted peer rated reviews, Washington Law & Politics' list of "Super Lawyers" and Seattle Magazine's "Best Attorneys." A frequent lecturer at tax CLEs, he has cut back in recent years from the 15 to 20 presentations he used to do on an annual basis. He also teaches IRS procedure for Golden Gate University's graduate program.

In the mid-80s Bob met a young lady while attending the Bellevue wedding of Jerry Roach's broth-

Every client he sees is in a stressful situation, so his first goal is to see that they leave his office knowing they have someone who will help them with their problem.