LOYOLA SCHOOL OF LAW BLESSED

The blessing and preview of Loyola University's new School of Law facility in downtown Los Angeles took place on Wednesday, September 9, at 6 p.m. at the building's location on Ninth and Valencia Streets.

His Eminence James Francis Cardinal McIntyre presided at ceremonies of the blessing, according to Loyola University President Rev. Charles S. Casassa, S.J.

The new structure, which replaces the School's present building at 1137 South Grand Ave., will be formally dedicated on December 6, 1964.

During construction of the building last fall, an anonymous group of friends of the University informed Father Casassa of their wish to contribute $100,000 for a moot court and auditorium in the building. The auditorium would be named in honor of President Kennedy.

The new School of Law building, designed and engineered by Albert C. Martin and Associates, consists of two stories of steel frame and concrete with a partial basement.

The interior core of the first floor consists of three large amphitheater-type classrooms, two smaller classrooms for seminar use, and the moot court room and auditorium.

The moot court and the largest classroom will be equipped with movie and television projection facilities.

Administration offices, faculty offices and a lounge and student organization areas are on the first floor.

The second level of the building will be devoted almost entirely to the law library, which will eventually hold over 100,000 volumes in the next few years. Study carrels and tables will accommodate over 200 students. Research and seminar rooms will be on the second floor, as will the small Chapel.

The development program of the School of Law hopes to increase student enrollment in the School's day and evening divisions from the 1963-64 total of over 350 to between 500 and 700 by 1970.

NEW PLACEMENT PROGRAM

By Clara Kauffman
Assistant Dean

While the Law School has not, until now, had a formal placement service, our many graduates presently associated with the City's more prominent private law firms, or with government and corporate legal offices, testify to the considerable and successful placement efforts of Father Donovan, Dean Dibble and Associates and Dean Tevis. However, the Placement Service has now been formalized as a "separate entity", under my direct supervision. And it is my hope to take full advantage of the excellent facilities in our new building to expand and broaden those services.

The principal goal of the Placement Service is to place the School's graduates in the kind of practice they themselves prefer - trial - personal injury - corporate - public interest - corporate - government. To assist the man or woman who is on the "brink" of the legal profession in deciding upon the kind of practice, and the

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LOYOLA SCHOOL OF LAW BLESSED

The Law building is the fourth project in Loyola University's over-all development program called "Project '70." Three previous buildings constructed on the Loyola Westchester campus include the Foley Communication Arts Center, the Seaver Science Center, and Rosecrans Residence Hall.

Fritz B. Burns, noted southern California land developer and a regent of Loyola, is general chairman of the Loyola School of Law Development Fund.

The University's Law School was started in 1920.

Active cooperation of leaders of the Bench and Bar started Loyola's School of Law on its way as a contributing factor in the educational building of the community.

The late William Ford, its first dean, assembled key legal figures of the era to train professional aspirants in the then young College.

Among those identified with it in those days were William Tell Aggerle, Charles W. Fricke, Henry G. Bodkin, Charles S. Burnell, Guy R. Crump, Lois J. Euler, Everett W. Mattoon, J. Francis Mowoney, Claire S. Tappen, Leon R. Yankwich, and others.

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DEAN MESSAGE...

DEAN DIBBLE

On behalf of the Faculty and the Administration of the Law School, I welcome all students to the new academic year. I hope that it will be productive for all.

We are still in the "shake-down cruise" of the new building. Obviously, there are new problems, new rules, and new annoyances. The latter, I trust, will be temporary. In any event, I expect the students and the faculty to cooperate in utilizing the new facilities for the benefit of all, with protective care and in accordance with the several rules which have been adopted. Some of the new operating rules may seem onerous to the students but I assure them that each rule has a reason. Suggestions for a change, addition, or revocation of the rules, will be accepted and given serious consideration.

As the first year students know, we have already begun to offer programs which were impossible in the old building. The Regents' Lecture Series began October 3, with a talk by Judge Stanley N. Barnes of the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit. I believe that his advice and personal anecdotes given out of a long and illustrious career as an attorney, as a trial judge and as an appellate judge, were very helpful to the first year student. The "get-acquainted" lunch which followed helped to bring students and faculty closer together.

Additional lectures in this series on "Professional Responsibilities" will be given by other outstanding members of the Bench and Bar:

1. On October 24, the lecture will be by Walter E. Craig of Phoenix, Arizona, immediate past president of the American Bar Association who has recently been appointed as a District Judge of the United States.

2. On October 31, the lecture will be given by Augustus Mack, Jr., who is the new President of the Star Bar of California for the coming year. President Mack is a Los Angeles lawyer with a broad experience in state bar work. He will discuss disciplinary proceedings brought against California attorneys.

3. On November 14, the guest lecturer will be Arnold Ordman, Washington, D.C., who is General Counsel of the National Labor Relations Board. Mr. Ordman, who has had extensive experience as a private attorney dealing with the Government, and as a Government attorney dealing with the public, will talk on "Professional Responsibilities of a Government Attorney".

4. In January, the final lecture will be given by Chief Justice Roger Traynor of the California Supreme Court.

The time and topic will be announced later.

The formal dedication of the building is scheduled for December 6, 1964. Prominent speakers and guests will attend and I solicit the cooperation of all students in making this event a success.

It is, of course, true that in the final analysis, the important thing in law school is education—not just in the rules and principles of law, but education in the important area of producing students who can think as good lawyers should think.

Board of Bar Governors

In the final issue of the Digest for the last school year the outgoing President of the Board of Bar Governors said goodbye to the old school. I want to say hello to the new.

We now have bright new classrooms with shining equipment, the acoustics are so good there is no need for amplification. There is a moot court-auditorium with enough room to comfortably seat a large audience. A new well-lit spacious library with a complete stock of reference materials occupies the second floor. Our lounge has the latest in food dispensing machines. Bells no longer ring, there is now a gentle persistent chime that sounds four times at the start of the hour and four times at the end. We also have many new faces, over two hundred first year students, who seem to slip easily into all that is new.

Some things will not change, or perhaps I should say have not changed. No one has introduced a mechanized marvel for the fast and easy absorption of the law. No chimes to mark the sound when the Rule Against Perpetuities is finally understood, though perhaps they should. Lights burn late in the library as first year students attempt to solve the intricacies of Contracts, Torts and Property and last year students attempt to integrate that which they have learned with that which they are learning.

A quick glance at the faces of the Instructors is evidence that they are adjusting to the new and adequate office space, faculty lounge and faculty library, with little difficulty and much pleasure.

Advanced students are feeling a curious mixture of nostalgia and relief. There will probably always be a warm feeling for the old. I had occasion to go back to 1137 S. Grand a day or two before it was to fall under the wrecker's hammer. Windows had been broken from every inside frame, one could look from room "A" through broken window panes into a great empty room that had once held rows of tables and books, this was the library. In the old building you got to know one another, space was at a premium, and occasionally some classes were held in this same library. Perhaps it is better to avoid an old friend in his final hours, perhaps it is better to remember him at his best when the business of hurried, harried students made him buzz.

Some of the things that new students will take for granted, are like wondrous new things to some of us. Hot Summer days will seem shorter now—air conditioning is a happy experience we no longer have to rush to classes to get a seat at the desk—there is room for all, and no more standing in line at a luncheon truck on cold wet evenings for a cup of coffee—we now stand in line in front of a coffee machine in the nice dry lounge.

The distinction of being the first students in the new building is ours, and some of us will be in the first graduating class from the new building. The change has come and though some of us feel nostalgic, the adjustment will not be difficult.

Unfortunately many of us did not learn until our second year, and others not at all, that some of the difficulty that comes with making an adjustment to the study of law, can be lessened by communicating with those who have experienced what you are now experiencing. The change is made less difficult by sharing common experiences.

We of the Board of Bar Governors offer our assistance to you. All of the student organizations are represented by our members. Let us be of what service we can to you. New ideas are in keeping with all the newness that now surrounds us share your ideas with us.
DEBATE ON PROPOSITION FOURTEEN

The controversial issues raised by the initiative action known as Proposition Fourteen were the fare of the first professional luncheon of the year, held October 14. The initial luncheon in a series sponsored by the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity. This event was well received by both faculty and students alike. The guest speaker was Ms. Donald Hagler, member of the Glendale and Pasadena Bar Associations, Associate editor of The Pasadena Lawyer, and author of a recent article in the Los Angeles Bar Bulletin, September 1964, entitled, “The Housing Initiative—Justice or Injustice.” In opposition was Mr. Robert Thompson, partner in the law firm of Mossman, Thompson, Waters and Moss; Chairman of the sub-committee on taxation, and a Dominion of the American Bar Association, and co-author with his partner Mr. Waters of a recent article in the Los Angeles Bar Bulletin, July 1964, entitled, “The California Housing Initiative.”

Mr. Hagler initiated his argument with the fact that contracts under force are void, and that the Renton package fair housing laws were the essence of force and coercion. He went on to point out the backgrounds of both the regulatory body put up to administer the law protecting these housing laws. He gave a brief history of such legislation in California. Mr. Hagler saw as the key issue in the matter the fact that disputes arising under the legislation would be based on what was in the mind of the seller, not a fit area for governmental regulation and inspection. Thus he feels that Proposition Fourteen will restore and reserve in the future, the right of a person to approve or veto legislation. His conclusion was that “Human rights are not more important that property rights, they are the same.”

In opposition, Mr. Thompson opened with the statement that “The existence of freedom of choice is the issue.” He then went on to cite several reasons why, as a matter of law, Proposition fourteen should be defeated: 1) The Proposition is probably unconstitutional (cited Calif. Supreme Court statement in its denial to rule on the Proposition prior to the election). 2) It represents bad government in that it will prevent the legislature from acting. 3) It is an abridgment of a state's power to act and welcomes federal intervention on the grounds of federal funds involved in housing financing and guarantees. 4) No one can predict the precise impact of proposition fourteen on property law in general. 5) It would be repressive to put into the constitution a declaration of racial bias. 6) No such thing as God given property rights that justifies the defects in legislation.

Mr. Thompson stated that Proposition Fourteen goes beyond the Right of a Person to approve or veto legislation in a given area and deny to the legislature the power to legislate in that area without first removing the restriction by means of another initiative.

In essence, both speakers took the roles they cast for themselves in their previous writings (Supra). It is highly recommended that those interested in pursuing the matter further would find both articles lucid and of interest. Mr. Thompson, in the right of unrestricted discrimination in the disposition of property in fee or for a term, regardless of the potential public harm incurring in the particular form of discrimination, any more basic than those rights restricted in the past” (P331) On the other hand, Mr. Hagler says, “Each person is free from legal restraint to seek housing in the market place, as any other necessity is acquired. This may or may not result in integrated housing, but comfort and shelter are not dependent on integration. But it can’t be emphasized too strongly that this legal question is not one of race or religion at all. The issue is the denial of freedom to exercise choice on any ground . . . Of more than passing significance is the fact that research has revealed only four countries whose constitutions reflect the concept of cultural, economic or social equality; the USSR, the Mongol Peoples Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Guatemala. While in more than 70 National Constitutions, equality before the law is protected.” (P445)
CIVIL RIGHTS—

We have all heard debates and speeches on the civil rights bill for nearly a year now. And after a while I think a certain sense of unreality begins to take hold. I suspect that we all have unwillingly been caught up in the rhetoric—so that terms like Commerce Clause, property rights, the Negro problem, federal power grab and lots of other slogans come to dominate our thinking.

And because it so easy to be swept off one’s feet by the torrent of words, I think it important to remember what we are talking about. We call that something “Civil Rights”—and right now that word has lost all meaning—it has become a banner for some to rally round and a red flag for others to charge at. And so I think we are prone to forget that those words simply mean “those just claims which derive from our membership in this society.” Nothing more, nothing less.

And these claims are, when the rhetoric is put on one side, very basic indeed. They are things we don’t even think about and peculiarly enough, things we wouldn’t even dignify by a grandiose term like Civil Rights because we take them so for granted. I am not talking about sit-ins, or bussing school children or preferential quotas or all other red herrings that have been thrown in.

I am talking simply about how you entertain a friend or relative when he comes to town, what you promise your children as a reward for being good, how you break the drudgery of shopping, or what you do to prevent your children from getting cranky when they accompany you downtown. We are not accustomed to thinking of these things as involving civil rights—they are part of the air we breathe, they are what gives our world a feeling of friendly predictability and familiarity.

There is one other charge constantly made about this bill which I want to deal with partly because it is untrue and partly because it is characteristic of all the other attacks made on the bill. That charge is that Title VII of the bill which deals with fair employment practices, in effect, provides for taking a job away from a white man and giving it to a Negro. Let’s get it straight right now that Title VII is not about a right to get a particular job, or to push a particular person out of a place which someone else would like to have. It does not confer vested rights in particular positions. It does not establish racial quotas or require preferred treatment. All of that is just plain nonsense.

It does however say this: that a man ought to at least be in the running if he can do the job and that a man ought to be given the job if there’s a vacancy and he can do it better than anyone else. All of us live and act in reliance on just those assumptions. We know that we may not get a particular job or a particular position but we also feel that if we try hard and we have the basic stuff, that somehow we will end up doing something that is roughly commensurate with what we have to offer.

Those who oppose this bill use two tactics—First, they tell you that those very things you take for granted are mere privileges, they are not rights and therefore should not be given as rights to Negroes. But when we take a really hard look at what these privileges come down to, they really all boil down to the right to insult and humiliate another human being by denying to him the very essentials of life—food, employment, education, accommodations. Second, they tell you that everything this bill gives the Negro it takes away from some white man, that this is a bill to give special privileges to Negroes, to give them a preferred status. But let me ask you: do you consider yourself in a preferred status when you go into a drug store and ask for a Coca Cola and get it; do you feel as if you have a vested right in some position when you fill out an application form and know that you will be judged on your qualifications? Aren’t those the things you expect as your due; aren’t they part of the way you plan your life and aren’t they part of what we mean when we say that is America, and we are proud to be Americans? And isn’t this how you want your children to feel about their lives and their future; proud and free with opportunity all around for them to grasp and a world of pleasures and riches for them to share? That is the America we know now—nine tenths of us. And that is the America which this bill vows will be America for all of us.
STATES RIGHTS

States rights is no mere slogan. It is the backbone of our Constitutional system.

It is a check on the steady accumulation of massive power in the hands of national bureaucrats. In these days of "instant crisis," both real and manufactured, it may be the only effective check.

States rights are inseparable from state responsibilities, their freedom to innovate, and their immediate responsiveness to popular control. If these positive powers are to be effectively exercised, our sovereign states must also command resources sufficient to their tasks. Therefore, mere tinkering with the public finances is not enough. We must have a basic overhaul in our Federal tax structure so that the states can control a fair share of the tools, even as they assume a fair share of the burdens of public service.

The states can fit their powers and programs to the varied needs of their people. It is in the cities and towns, and in person-to-person relationships, that their immediate needs arise. And it is there—certainly not in Washington, D.C.—that public servants can best adapt governmental power to the individual human situation. It is there that the American people can govern themselves best—and still be free.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We must always make a sharp distinction between civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution and those rights of association that are basically moral issues and cannot be resolved simply by passing Federal laws.

The rights to vote, to equal treatment before the law, to hold property, and to the protection of contracts—these are guaranteed under the Constitution and those rights are basically moral issues and cannot be resolved simply by passing Federal laws.

For my part, I helped bring about integration in the Arizona Air National Guard right after World War II. I assisted in the desegregation of public facilities in Phoenix by local option—and just this year, I spoke out in favor of an improved local public accommodations ordinance. The Goldwater businesses are desegregated.

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FEDERALISM

Senator Goldwater defines the basic elements of our Federal system—and suggests how these principles serve as guidelines to the solution of problems confronting the nation:

Federalism—that is, a sound and effective distribution of powers between the central government and our 50 sovereign states—has the same meaning today as it did when the Founders devised this revolutionary principle of balance. It balances the liberty of each against the needs of all. It balances diversity against unity. And it balances the interest and responsibility which is and ought to remain local against the occasional demand for national policy and the exercise of national authority.

The federal principle is based not on fear of government and of power, but on a top-priority respect for personal and local liberty. It strives always to put public authority at the effective service of human needs. First among these is freedom—for the individual, for the private association, and for the voluntary group.

My constant concern is to put new life and meaning into the dynamic use of local and state government, to help people achieve some of their most deeply-felt needs in such areas as education, social welfare, and community life. It is there—in our states and communities—and only there that I am proud of the fact that I supported the civil rights acts of 1957 and 1960 and that some of my own proposals have always placed particular emphasis on those words, "public service." I am just "old fashioned" enough to believe that people—not bureaucrats, not self-styled experts, not self-appointed wise-men—but plain people, and their elected representatives, know best what their needs are and how best they may be served. Not in spite of but because of the growth and the endless diversity of the 20th-century America, it is the state and locality that can most quickly and efficiently meet human needs, and still remain close and responsive to the sovereign people.

The states can fit their powers and programs to the varied needs of their people. It is in the cities and towns, and in person-to-person relationships, that their immediate needs arise. And it is there—certainly not in Washington, D.C.—that public servants can best adapt governmental power to the individual human situation. It is there that the American people can govern themselves best—and still be free.
PHI ALPHA DELTA

Phi Alpha Delta Legal Fraternity has announced an outstanding balanced program of service to the student, school and profession during the fall and spring semesters. P.A.D. takes pride in being a professional organization that exists to serve the needs of the law student and to assist in bridging the gap between school and practice.

The fraternity held its annual fall cocktail party on October 3, 1964 at the home of a second year member, Bill Henry. Musical entertainment was provided by Joe Reynolds and Al Salkow. Everyone present reported having a wonderful evening. According to the social chairman, John Chu and his committee, Michael Devitt, a second rushing function has been planned for Friday, October 16. We are looking forward to many fine parties and other social occasions to be held throughout the school year.

On October 14, the first in a series of professional luncheon meetings is scheduled to be held by P.A.D. Two outstanding members of the Los Angeles County Bar Association, Donald B. Hagler and Robert S. Thompson, engaged in a debate on the California Housing Initiative-Proposition 14. More valuable lunchtime meetings of this caliber are expected this year.

Never in the history of our chapter have we been able to sponsor so valuable a program as we are able to do this year in conjunction with the Los Angeles County Superior Court. We are confident that this program will be a success and establish a precedent for future years. On five separate Monday afternoons, expert on-the-job training in practice and procedure will be conducted in the various departments of the court. This program will be made available to all members in their second, third or fourth years. Each participant will receive a complete set of forms from each department and a pamphlet on civil filling. The program chairman, Earl Price, has worked very hard and we are confident that the authenticity of the program is of extreme value to all those who attend. This is a real first for not only our fraternity, but for any student organization in the Los Angeles area.

Once again, P.A.D. plans to conduct comprehensive review, writing and seminar sessions in all first year subjects for the benefit of our freshman members. These programs have always been a great help at examination time. First year students have testified to the ability of analyzing their ability to analyze a typical problem, write an answer and then follow up with a discussion of the points and elements that should have been covered in the correct answer. This year's program will be prepared by Michael Crane. The Alumni Chapter of Los Angeles has several meetings each year, some of which our chapter will be in attendance. One of these meetings is known as Judge's Night, in which all members of the judiciary who are also P.A.D.'s are honored. There is much to be learned by meeting and talking with these men on an informal basis.

Michael Maloney, our vice justice, attended the national convention in New York City during the summer months. Our chapter sends delegates to every convention and provides them with airfare, hotel expense and subsistence allowance. Mr. Maloney was on the Award and Scholarship committee. P.A.D. gives awards to outstanding alumni, active and to the members attaining the high scholastic averages in their classes.

The District Conclave will be held in San Diego, California, later this year.

LAW WIVES

By Mrs. E. H. Cummings

The Loyola Law Students Wives Association launched its third year with an invitation-only tea and tour of the new law school facilities on Sunday, September 27. The group was honored to have Miss Kaufman, Assistant Dean of the Law School, as guest speaker and tour leader. Mrs. Eugene Topel, present introduced group sponsors, past president Mrs. Robert Smith, representatives from the UCLA and USC Law Wives Associations, and guests from the Lawyers Wives of Los Angeles. Judge and Mrs. Bayard Rhone were also in attendance and presented the tea were the new executive board members. They include; Mrs. John Donnelly, vice president and program chairman, Mrs. Edward Cummings, recording secretary, Mrs.

(Continued on page 8)
LAUNCH PROJECT TO MODERNIZE CANONS OF ETHICS

The American Bar Association is undertaking a broad re-evaluation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Canons of Professional Ethics.

One of its major actions at the recent ABA meetings was the decision to form an interdepartmental committee to study the Canons. The full scale project, recommended by the study committee, will be conducted by the ABA with the assistance of the Institute of Judicial Administration and the cooperation of the American Bar Foundation. It will be a responsibility of the Sections of Criminal Law and Judicial Administration.

Legal Services—In discussing programs to increase the availability of legal services, Mr. Powell said the bar’s responsibility is as great in the civil as in the criminal field. It also is important, he said, that legal services be made more generally available to persons of modest means as well as the indigents.

That local bar presidents in the principal city of each federal court district appoint local committees to consult with district judges, and to draft a specific plan of procedure for appointment of the district court and the Circuit Judicial Conference.

Three Plans—The law permits each district court a choice of three plans of procedure: (1) representation by private lawyers appointed by the court, (2) representation by attorneys furnished by a legal aid and defender agency, or (3) a combination of the foregoing.

The joint ABA-NLADA letter to bar officials suggests that the third alternative be adopted whenever feasible, in order to take advantage of existing legal aid services in cities where district courts meet. The legal aid office also was designated as the administrative and record-keeping agency, it was pointed out.

The letters were signed by President William T. Gossett of NLADA and John W. Cumiskey, chairman of the ABA legal aid committee.

Urge Uniformity—The letter recognizes that plans adopted will differ as between districts but urges state committees to seek as much uniformity as possible in order to minimize administrative costs and simplify procedures.

The Justice Department estimated the cost of the program to the federal government will be about $3,500,000 a year. Originally, the legislation called for establishment of public defender offices in large districts at the discretion of the court, but that feature was dropped by the House of Representatives.
PLACEMENT PROGRAM (Continued from page 1)

It is the policy of Loyola University to arrange two Saturday morning seminars for all students in both the Day and Evening Division, who are in their last year of school. One seminar will be devoted generally to private practice. We plan to have a representative from each firm on hand to discuss their practice, their students, and the problems they encounter. The second seminar will be devoted generally to government practice, with representatives from federal, state, county, and city offices which employ legal counsel.

After choosing the general type of practice most attractive to him, the graduating student is faced with the more difficult, practical problem of finding a firm that will hire him. To help here, we plan to arrange for personal interviews by prospective employers, either at school or at the employer's place of business, whichever is more convenient or practicable in each case.

Many Day Division students have a real and understandable desire, while still in school, for contact with the working lawyer, and look for that contact in part-time jobs with law firms as clerks, "runners", investigators, or, hopefully, researchers. Evening Division students of course are free to accept such employment, either on a part-time or full-time basis. The Placement Service will assist, whenever possible, in securing employment for such students.

In the case of Day Division students, it is the policy of the Placement Service to have them devote substantially all of their time to their law studies. This, of course, is particularly true of first-year students. Since this means that first-year students may not ordinarily engage in part-time work, it is necessary that they fulfill the requirements of the law office, either private or governmental, during the three summer months. The program introduces the student to the practice of law as a participant, and permits him to see, at first hand, the relevance of his law school work to the work of a lawyer.

The student is compensated for his work, and more importantly, the three months' relationship between student and lawyer permits each to determine whether the relationship should become a permanent one upon graduation.

The Placement Service will post all suitable positions of interest to law students on the Placement Bulletin Board. The Board should be checked frequently, as new positions are constantly being brought to our attention. Any student who has a special problem in connection with employment is welcome to come in and discuss it.

SCHOOL BLESSED (Continued from page 1)

It was not long before Loyola graduates were represented in Congress in the legislatures of California, Arizona, and Nevada, judges of the Municipal and Superior Courts, on the staff of the Attorney General of the State, the District Attorney and Public Defender of Los Angeles County, and the City Attorney of Los Angeles and neighboring municipalities.

The late Joseph Scott, who succeeded William Ford as dean in 1929, became dean emeritus in 1934.

REMAKING LAW SCHOOL (Continued from page 1)

The massive two level structure offers opportunities and advantages heretofore unavailable to Loyola students. Three large amphitheater-type classrooms, equipped for movie and television facilities, provide the arena from which Loyola professors lecture, expound, argue and hypothesize. A moot courtroom, furnished with permanent the- ater-type seats with writing arms, and convertible into an auditorium, provide a court-room atmosphere for would-be attorneys. Two plus student lounges provide refreshment and recreation for fatigued students, and the basement locker facilities alleviate the bulging brief case and the book-weary arm.

An extensive title search unearthed the grant made to Loyola for its new building. The search has revealed that Loyola Law School holds a fee simple defeasible. The grant reads, "A to Loyola Law School and its heirs as long as it continues its excellence in the study and quest of the law." In this respect the possibility of reverter in A is almost non-existent.