Loyola Law School is pleased to join in honoring the City of Los Angeles on its Bicentennial Anniversary. In doing so, we are also honoring ourselves, for we are indeed a resource of the Los Angeles community. And, we’re proud to be a part of this fine city.

Our first Law School class, in 1920, began with a scant eight students. Since then, we’ve graduated more than 5,000 lawyers, more than half of whom are actively practicing law, working for government agencies, or engaged in corporate work in this city. We can also boast of more than 80 judges sitting on the Los Angeles Bench, and several chief executive officers of Los Angeles’ most important companies. Our Law Library, one of the largest in the state, is available for and constantly used as a primary resource by members of the local Bar.

Before we started construction last June on our downtown campus, much consideration was given to moving the School to the Loyola Marymount University grounds in Westchester. The final analysis and decision clearly affirmed our close association with the courts, government offices, and major law firms of the city. We decided to stay here.

Enthusiastically, we look forward to our continuing role as one of the major legal resources of Los Angeles during the next 200 years. On behalf of our faculty, students, and staff, “Happy Birthday, Los Angeles!”

Theo. A. Bruinsma, Dean

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1929 to 1933
temporary quarters
in the Byrne Building
on South Broadway

1933 to 1964
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School of Law
South Grand Avenue Campus,
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The Loyola Law School, successor of St. Vincent's College, with its prominent alumni has played a most important role in the history of Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles 200 Committee salutes Loyola Law School for its continuing record of higher education, for its advancement of truth and justice and for its untiring encouragement of men and women to assume their obligation to God and society.

The goals of the Bicentennial Committee are complemented and reinforced by the continuing influence of the faculty and alumni.

Albert C. Martin, Chairman
Los Angeles 200 Committee
When Getting There Was Half the Fun

by Adrienne Lise Morea

Los Angeles Freeways during morning and evening rush hours are looked upon with frustration and disdain. Travelers are often heard saying the system is barely tolerable, let alone acceptable. And most would have a difficult time envisioning this road system, one that reduces people to inchworms, as ever being enjoyable.

Yet, there was a time in Southern California when transportation maintained all the axioms of convenience and then some. Picture this: A resident of Bunker Hill, Los Angeles, departs from his large Victorian home via foot. He walks one block; spends a penny to ride the “Angel’s Flight” cable elevator to the bottom of the hill, and then hops on the nearest Pacific Electric “Red Car” for a 40-minute ride to the Venice Beach. As he disembarks in Venice, his first sight is the “gondoleeria,” from which an authentic Italian gondola will depart, with him as a passenger, for a lovely afternoon’s ride on the Venice canals.
Perhaps this scene is a bit difficult to imagine these days, but there was a time in Los Angeles when transportation existed for both fun and purpose. Travelers enjoyed almost a quarter of a century of "ridesharing," but the system took a back seat when the automobile assumed its role as one of an Angeleno's most prized possessions. Cable cars, electric railways, and gondolas did not go down completely unnoticed though. In each case, legal or political battles would occur. Today, forced to contend with rising energy costs and fuel scarcity, many Los Angeles travelers probably wish the "ridesharing" system of yesterday had prevailed.

Take, for example, the big Red Cars, which in 1920 covered 1,200 miles of track and laced the entire Los Angeles plain from shore to mountain.

Tracks were planted so extensively and in so many directions, and with such foresight of sprawling urban growth, that they often preceded the town's inhabitants. Inland boom-towns of the 1800's boomed all over again after the Pacific Electric reached them. During peak rush hours, a Red Car traveling at a speed between 40 and 60 miles per hour, was able to make a run from downtown Los Angeles to Santa Monica in 30 minutes.

The system was truly a link for both people and places. Unique punchmarks of each conductor (a heart, a fish, a star, a cross, etc.) numbered more than 1,100, adding a plus to the railway's personal touch. And, of course, the Red Car system was an opportunity for young and old to mingle and make friends.

Unfortunately, "progress," in the form of competition, was bound to taint the system's spirit. By the mid-1920's, the automobile had arrived in Los Angeles. By 1930, buses were also in use, causing epidemic levels of traffic congestion throughout the streets of Los Angeles. There simply was not enough room for all three types of transportation on the same streets. By 1949, buses and automobiles monopolized the roads.

Although the electric railway yielded to the automobile with little hesitation, there were a few legal matters which surfaced in later years. One such case, *Faus v. City of Los Angeles*, 67 C.2d 350; 62 Cal.Rptr. 193, 431 P.2d 849 (1967), went to trial court in 1960 when Plaintiff Faus, one of the original owners of the land parcels on which railway tracks had been laid, said that the city's use of the land violated the conditions contained in the original deeds and thus entitled him to an award for the taking of the property. The trial court accepted this contention and entered judgment in the plaintiff's favor.

Upon appeal, the defendant, the City of Los Angeles, urged that the use to which the land parcels were now devoted could not be deemed inconsistent with the terms of the original grants. The defendant contended that the deeds must be construed with reference to the grantor's underlying purpose, even though it acknowledged that the deed specified that the property was to be used "for the purpose of an electric railway." That underlying purpose was to make sure that the inhabitants of the properties which the grantors wished to subdivide would enjoy the best means of interurban transport which was technologically feasible.

In his opinion, California State Supreme Court Judge Tobriner said, "The world moves. The trend of judicial opinion is to a broader and more comprehensive view of the rights of the public in and to the streets and highways of a city, and while carefully conserving the rights of individuals to their property, the courts have not hesitated to declare the shadowy title which the owner of the fee holds to the land in a public street or highway, during the duration of the easements of the public therein, as being subject to all the varied wants of the public and essential to its health, enjoyment and progress."

The original judgment which made the award to Faus, was reversed.

Perhaps there is no mode of transportation, new or old, which could measure up to the uniquely romantic character of the gondola. Enhanced further by the lantern lighted canals and mandolin music of the gondoliers, the Venice, California gondolas stayed operable for nearly 25 years.

Fanciest of all shoreline developments, Venice-of-America was the brainchild of a wealthy New Jersey man, Abbot Kinney. Kinney made his fortune from his business of Sweet Caporal Cigarettes, and set out to build his dream city from 160 acres of sand dunes and salt marsh he had purchased in California in 1905. Aided by the accessibility of the Pacific Electric Railway, Kinney built homes, interconnecting canals piled by a fleet of gondolas, amusement halls, and St. Mark's Hotel, an extravagant replica of the Italian hotel situated in Venice, Italy.

His major real estate selling points were based on the convenience of adjacent street car and interurban lines connecting Venice and Los Angeles and upon the navigable waterways which provided an excellent and
novel system of local transportation.
The canals of Venice, with their arched pedestrian bridges and bordering sidewalks fronting upon rows of modest villas, were all built according to the Kinney dream. He even imported 30 authentic gondolas from Italy and installed a pleasure ride with all the decorations and fanfare of the Italian rides.

Decline was imminent, though, for Kinney's appraisal of the changing life style of the American people never included the gondola's most unlikely foe, the automobile. Venice-of-America had been laid out before the automobile was considered anything more than a rich man's toy.

Kinney kept a close watch over his dream until his death in 1921. But soon thereafter, real estate investors interested in the Venice community for business other than the city's amusement area, began to call for a transportation system that would better accommodate the automobile. By 1922, the filling-in and paving of the canals was determined "feasible" by the city's Trustees, but actual roadwork was not begun.

By 1924, the necessity to break up traffic congestion dictated action in Venice and the Trustees voted to widen and pave the trolleyway and to fill and pave the canals.

It was at this point that the opposition surfaced. Resident property owners went to court in an effort to prevent the transformation of waterways into roadways. They argued that the project would result in special assessment on their property and at the same time they would be deprived of the distinctive, parklike character of the town which they so highly valued.

In 1925, litigation to save the canals began and continued for two years before it was eventually settled before the California Supreme Court. The case, *Watson v. Eldridge*, 207 Cal. 314; 278 p. 236 [1929], ruled that the intended improvements were perfectly proper despite the fact that when the Abbot Kinney Company had dedicated the property under the canals to the City of Venice in 1912, it had stipulated that they be used "solely and only for permanent waterways and canals, free to the public forever."

The court also ruled that the owners of lots abutting the canals had no special vested rights or interests because the waterways were artificial and not natural.

"With changing conditions of travel and use," the court concluded, "a city has the right to adapt and appropriate its highways from time to time to such uses as in its judgment would be most conducive to the public good."

Well, for the good or not, the legal questions finally settled, a ceremony was held marking the start of a long delayed project to fill in the canals and make way for the automobile. On July 1, 1929, Governor C.C. Young, the guest of honor at the opening ceremony, "congratulated Venice on her foresight in sacrificing sentiment to progress." Work was completed before the end of the year and two-and-a-half miles of paved streets were constructed where once flowed 1.6 miles of canals.

The last of Los Angeles' unique means of mobility, now lies in a dark warehouse, collecting dust since its dismantling in 1969. Patiently, Angels' Flight, the "world's shortest railway," awaits its resurrection, which was targeted for 1977, but obviously is late.

Conceived by Colonel J.W. Eddy, "Angel's Flight," was erected to accommodate the people of Olive Heights, today known as Bunker Hill. Col. Eddy built the "elevator" because he had become interested in the residential area, which was perched on a hill overlooking the growing business district on Broadway. Since the 1880's, people had been making their homes in ever-
increasing numbers on the hill, but there remained almost no way of getting up the hill other than by foot or horse and buggy.

In 1901, Eddy petitioned the Los Angeles City Council, asking for a franchise to operate a railway which would run from Hill Street to Clay Street to Olive Street. On December 1901, Angel's Flight had its grand opening. The ladies of Olive Heights graciously served punch at the top of the run. It's original charge of 1¢ was waived for that first day.

The cable railway consisted of two white cars named Olivet and Sinai which held 16 passengers each. The shortest railway offered the shortest trip, which took 50 seconds to the top.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31
Loyola's Deans in Los Angeles History

As Los Angeles celebrates its 200th birthday, Loyola Law School can take great pride in its part in L.A.'s history. The School's founding and early growth were nurtured by some remarkable lawyers who played a major role in historic legal controversies in Los Angeles. To illustrate that point, I've selected three cases from the careers of three of our earliest Deans. Each of these men left a significant mark on Loyola Law School as Dean. As lawyers, however, they also left a significant mark on the community of Los Angeles. Thus, they served as living examples of what Loyola Law School seeks to instill in every graduate: a sense of the lawyer's obligation to serve the community.

DEAN JOE FORD v. CLARENCE DARROW

In this age of advance sheets, law students and lawyers don't have much occasion to browse among the first 200 volumes of the U.S. Reports. However, for the denizens of Loyola Law School's library who do, a special treat is in store. They can hold a little bit of history in their hands.

Stamped across the spine of each linen-bound volume is the name "Joseph Ford." These books came from the personal library of the first Dean of Loyola Law School. That was back in the days when being Loyola's Dean was a part-time avocation for active practitioners. And Joe Ford was active.

Certainly his most celebrated case was the prosecution of Clarence Darrow for attempting to bribe a juror. Clarence Darrow came to Los Angeles in 1911 to defend the McNamara brothers, labor union organizers who were accused of the dynamite bombing of the Los Angeles Times Building which took 21 lives. Labor rallied behind the McNamaras, raising thousands of dollars for their defense. Darrow assembled an impressive array of local lawyers to assist him in the defense, including Job Harriman.
from Joe Ford. In his biography of Joseph Ford. This is the way Ford himself insisted on giving the closing argument. First, the jurors heard from Joe Ford. In his biography of Darrow, Irving Stone suggests Ford overplayed his hand:

"If there was a better man at breaking all hell loose in a courtroom than Joe Ford I never saw him . . . He was tough, a rugged little Irishman, with graying curls, a jaw like an English bulldog, and that same bulldog's ability to hang on, never let go, so that he aroused Darrow's ire more than any other man ever did." (Adela Rogers St. John, Final Verdict, p. 413)

The final pleas were begun Aug. 12th by Assistant D.A. Joe Ford, a forceful young man, a scholar and student of Irish folkways and literature and oriental philosophies. Politically ambitious, Ford hoped with his closing plea to win Captain Frederick's position as District Attorney at the next election. One of the jurors commented "Ford wrote out his speech, learned it by heart, then dressed up in his Sunday best and invited all his friends to hear him. But he laid it on too heavy, he was too heavy, he was too bitter. He was vicious and venomous; I hated him; I couldn't bear to look at him." (Irving Stone, Clarence Darrow for the Defense, p. 213)

Clarence Darrow included more than a little venom in his closing argument too, and it was all directed at Joseph Ford. Here are some excerpts:

"I don't object to a lawyer arguing the facts in his case and the evidence in his case and drawing such conclusions as he will; but every man with a sense of justice in his soul knows that this attack of Ford's was cowardly and malicious in the extreme. It was not worthy of a man and it did not come from a man."

"He was vicious and venomous; I hated him; I couldn't bear to look at him." (Irving Stone, Clarence Darrow for the Defense, p. 213)

"If you help the Eureka's Association put me into the penitentiary, gentlemen, and Mr. Ford stands outside the doors licking his picturesque chops in glee at my destruction, then what? Will the labor cause be dead? Will Ford's masters ride roughshod over the liberties of men? No! Others will come to take my place, and they will do the work better than I have done it in the past."

"If I stay here, they will probably get me for murder after awhile, I do not mean the murder of Mr. Ford, he is not worth it; but they will put up a job and get me for something else."

"For God's sake, Ford, if you are ever made district attorney of this county, if you are able to climb up the ladder of fame, higher and higher still, I would rather spend my days in the meanest prison pen that the wit and malice of men can contrive than change places with you, infinitely rather."

"And here comes this wonderful man, so honest, so pure, so high, so mighty, Ford, who says the state has a right to do that, who says the state has a right to put spies in the camp of the 'criminal', but the 'criminal' hasn't the right to put spies in their camp. Isn't that wonderful, gentlemen?"

"Ford speaks of me as though I were cheap jury brier, ready to give a bribe to anybody who happened along. It is a wonder that I didn't try to bribe Ford."

"Ford says I might have got up all this scheme so as to cover up a case of jury bribing. Well I might - I might. Sometime his bitter heart might be touched by feelings of kindness and charity, it might if the days of miracles had not passed."

"And Judge McNutt is dead, dead, says Mr. Ford. I couldn't help it. If the Angel of Death hovering around the courtroom had come and asked my advice, I would probably have told him 'Take Ford, spare McNutt,' but he didn't. I cannot help it because the Angel of Death made a mistake."
The jury was out only 27 minutes before it acquitted Darrow. But bulldog Ford wouldn’t let go. He proceeded to trial on the second bribery count, which most observers felt was the weaker case. Darrow decided he didn’t need Earl Rogers for the second trial. He was convinced that his own emotional summation was what saved him from San Quentin. The second trial, however, resulted in a jury hung 8-4 for conviction. Thus, even Clarence Darrow had a fool for a client, although he never admitted it. The case was never retried. Joe Ford agreed to drop the prosecution, in return for Clarence Darrow’s agreement never to appear in a California courtroom again. Clarence Darrow kept that promise.

Dean Joe Ford is remembered at Loyola Law School today by more than the book bindings in our library. Our chapter of Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity is called Ford Chapter in his honor. His photo initiates the “rogue’s gallery” of Deans in the entry hall of the Law School building. And until his recent retirement, our adjunct faculty was graced by the distinguished presence of Joe Ford’s son, John J. Ford, who served for eighteen years as a Justice of the California Court of Appeal.

DEAN JOE SCOTT v. THE L.A. TIMES

General Harrison Gray Otis never forgot who his enemies were. When radical labor union organizers blew up the L.A. Times in 1911, General Otis declared war. And even when the war was over and he won, he never forgave the local lawyers who were willing to join Clarence Darrow in the defense of the McNamara’s. Among those lawyers was Joseph Scott, who later served as the second Dean of Loyola Law School. Scott was a prominent member of the L.A. Board of Education, a fact which was particularly galling to General Otis. The General vented his spleen in the columns of the Los Angeles Times:

August 18, 1912

“The disgrace to Los Angeles is that Joseph Scott, of this dynamite-murderer defense trio, is still a member of the Board of Education.”

April 22, 1913

“When a process of mixing crude oil and aqueduct water has been devised and made clear to the public mind, somebody may be able to satisfactorily explain how leaders of the Christian church can favor the election of a Harriman ticket Socialist to the School Board. Still we must admit that a Socialist might be found who would be preferable to Darrow’s companion, Joe Scott.”

July 23, 1914

“Scott has been the steadfast objector to everything that failed to meet his approval, and has sought by technical delays and in other ways to circumvent the will of the majority; he has been the consistent fosterer of strife, but has conducted his activities so insidiously that the public has been slow to learn the truth; . . . he has encouraged insubordination and sneaking tactics, and is believed to have coached an under-official in an effort to discredit the Superintendent.”
‘I’ll have the sheriff padlock the Times.’

Finally, on February 6, 1915, the Times offered a lurid account of the pending divorce of a wealthy Pasadena couple in which Joe Scott represented the wife. The article quoted the husband as stating, "Her attorney is trying to ruin me and break up our home to fill his own pocket." The couple's 14-year-old was also quoted: "If Mother's attorney would stop meddling, me and father could fix things up... Father and every one of us children are all broken up, but things will adjust themselves in spite of Mr. Scott.” Within a week, Scott filed a libel action against the Times, which was tried to a jury and resulted in a judgment for $7,500 actual damages and $30,000 punitive damages based on a finding of actual malice. The judgment was appealed all the way to the California Supreme Court, which upheld it in *Scott v. Times-Mirror Co.*, 181 Cal. 345 (1919).

As soon as the Supreme Court opinion was handed down, Scott phoned the Times' attorney and demanded that a check be delivered that afternoon “or I’ll have the sheriff padlock the Times.” A check for $47,549.71, which included costs of appeal, was delivered by 2 that afternoon. Joe Scott always kept a framed photograph of that check on his office wall, and delighted in telling students how he taught the law of libel to the L.A. Times.

Dean Joe Scott is remembered at Loyola Law School each year, when the Scott Moot Court competition, named in his honor, determines the best appellate advocate among our students. General Harrison Gray Otis is remembered by a bronze statue in MacArthur Park, at the corner of Wilshire and Park View. In uniform, he points his finger across the street towards the Otis Art Institute where the Otis family mansion once stood.

**DEAN SAYRE MACNEIL v. THE FLOODS**

When lots of rain comes to Los Angeles, the accompanying disasters are loudly proclaimed. Cars slide off the freeways, houses slide down hillsides, and dry riverbeds become raging torrents, sweeping hapless victims out to sea.

But at least we don’t have major floods anymore. The last big flood to hit Los Angeles was in 1914. A curious bit of irony, since the spillway bringing Owens Valley water to a parched Los Angeles had just opened the year before. But just as Los Angeles could build hundreds of miles of concrete channels to quench her thirst, she could build concrete channels to rid herself of an occasional over-abundant rainfall. Thus was born the Los Angeles Flood Control District by an Act of the California Legislature (Act of June 12, 1915, Stats. 1915, p. 1502).

The Flood Control District got off to a shaky start, though. The concept of taxing the entire county to finance a measure to control flooding in a small part of the county was a revolutionary one in 1915.

Many argued that due process of law required that tax burdens imposed upon land be matched by some reciprocal benefit to that land. Why should a resident of Boyle Heights have to shell out for storm drains to keep Bell Gardens above water? The questions raised about the constitutionality of the legislation plagued the sale of municipal bonds being offered to finance the scheme. Enter Sayre MacNeil, a young Los Angeles lawyer specializing in Municipal Bonds. Sayre was born in Los Angeles in 1886. His father was a client and close friend of H.W. O'Melveny, and after Sayre graduated at the top of his Harvard Law School class in 1911, a place was waiting for him in O'Melveny’s growing law firm.

Sayre suggested a very clever way to get a quick legal test of the validity of the legislation creating the Flood Control District. Simply have the Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors refuse to sign one of the bonds, and a suit could be brought to compel his signature. The resulting suit ended in a land-
mark California Supreme Court decision upholding the law, and once that question was settled, the bonds enjoyed a brisk sale. (See *Los Angeles Flood Control District v. Hamilton*, 177 Cal. 119 (1917).)

Sayre's fine work in that case earned him a partnership in the O'Melveny firm, but he was an academic at heart. In 1926, he was lured back to Harvard, where he spent seven years as a Professor. He returned to law practice in Los Angeles in 1933, but the lure of academia was still strong. He joined the faculty of Loyola Law School in 1940, and became our Dean one year later. He served as Dean for 20 years, retiring a year before his death in 1961. While all Angelenos owe Sayre MacNeil a debt of gratitude for keeping our feet dry, there was nothing dry about the classes he taught at Loyola Law School. He was blessed with a delicious sense of humor. Fortunately, some of his wit is preserved in our library. You'll especially enjoy his essay on the "Growing Lawlessness of Trees," a delightful ramble through the forest of cases involving growing trees.

(courtesy of the California Historical Society/Title Insurance and Trust Co.)

The Lost Great Flood in Los Angeles, 1914.
One of my first personal projects upon being elected Day SBA President last year was to rummage through the fading issues of the school newspaper, previously called the Loyola Brief. By far the most fascinating bit of history enshrined there was the chronicle of the 1969-70 school year, which saw the SBA president ordering the arrest of seven Loyola students for disrupting an SBA meeting. When asked to write an article for the Loyola Lawyer, my first thought was to interview Mason Rose, V about his actions as that SBA president and see how the intervening years had affected his perceptions of the events. Mr. Rose was generous enough to devote part of a Saturday afternoon to these musings, and while this does not purport to be an unbiased account of the turmoil, I believe it does reveal some very interesting shadings of one person’s approach to civil disobedience and political efficacy.

A brief sketch of Mason Rose, V is the first essential element in understanding the polarization of the school in 1970. Mr. Rose was born in Los Angeles in 1937. He attended the University of New Mexico during the last half of the 50’s, where he was the captain of the varsity football team and received his bachelor’s degree in business administration. He enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1960 and became a jet fighter pilot and instructor who was addressed as Captain Rose. An aircraft crash in 1966 ended his military career, and the use of both of his legs. The once physically powerful man now turned to law to exercise his power.
Father Donovan assisted his entry into Loyola in 1966. He achieved academic success and immediately became involved in the SBA as a class representative. In his final Loyola year, Rose was elected SBA president, as he recalls, being the first person to be chosen without a runoff.

Rose must have presented an irresistible target to the political activists enrolled at Loyola. The former jock and Vietnam Veteran retained his Marine crewcut and white sidewalls in defiance of the hirsute splendor of the times. His new status as a minority did not seem to make him sympathetic or endear him to other minorities who were attempting to strengthen the newly organized BALSA (Black American Law Students Association) and La Raza.

The ethnic groups, according to Rose, considered the SBA to be irrelevant because of a perceived lack of response to minority needs and threatened to withhold SBA fees. Rose, in turn, rejected their demands because they were not proceeding through the established process that he now headed. He added in the Brief: “I feel I have a duty to represent and protect the interests of all of our students, and not just the interests of particular minority groups.” The pitched battle began when BALSA and La Raza demanded representation with voting status on the SBA. The proposal was considered and voted down. BALSA and La Raza vowed to disrupt all SBA business until the vote was reversed. Rose was just as determined to proceed.

BALSA and La Raza embarked on a series of confrontations and disruptions that did prevent normal SBA business for a while. Rose remembers the situation becoming so serious that his car was vandalized and his family threatened. He obtained a permit for a concealed weapon and carried a handgun for about six months. Finally during the spring semester the Captain issued his ultimatum and said that anyone disrupting the next SBA meeting would be placed under arrest. He enlisted the aid of the Los Angeles Police Department, who were, as he recalls with a wry chuckle, more than willing to help.
On the appointed evening, Sunday, March 1, the Moot Courtroom was jammed to the gills with students and faculty plus two or three undercover policemen with walkie-talkies. Outside waited some 12 to 14 uniformed police. As Rose called the meeting to order and attempted to conduct business, one student jumped up and began shouting. The signal was given, the order relayed, and in came the cops to arrest the protester. This was repeated six times until all seven were arrested and booked for disorderly conduct with Rose signing the complaints.

The campus, of course, was in convulsions. At least one prominent civil rights attorney assisted the students, whose charges were eventually dropped. The student body and faculty were polarized, while the administration attempted to remain neutral through abdication. Rose remembers more threats against him, which he countered with a threat to raise the ante by having any future protesters arrested for conspiracy to commit a misdemeanor, which would jeopardize admission to the bar.

Loyola eventually calmed down, as did the rest of the country, and now both BALSA and La Raza are among the most active and productive student groups on campus. But Mason Rose, V has not necessarily mellowed with time and now espouses some of the civil disobedience that he once combatted.

Rose's resume runs three significantly unpadded pages. It includes participation in and awards from nearly every organization that comes in contact with the problems and rights of the handicapped on the city, county, federal, professional, and private levels. He has been a Councilman for the city of Rolling Hills for six years and was Mayor of that community in 1975-76. He has been a lecturer on products liability, military aviation accidents and family law. But his current obsession involves his chairmanship of the federal Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

His words are laced with commanding phrases designed to make a journalist lunge for the nearest typewriter.

The Board is presently engaged in a "do or die" battle to require access for the handicapped in federal and federally funded buildings. They have proposed new guidelines that occupy 54 pages of the August 18, 1980 issue of the Federal Register. With less than 30 employees and a comparatively miniscule budget of $2,300,000, they are opposed by the Postal Service, the General Services Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Board's allies include the Departments of Labor, Defense, and Justice. It should be quite a contest.

But the real fascination, for the purpose of this story, is the approach and the language that Rose wields in this fight. His words are laced with commanding phrases designed to make a journalist lunge for the nearest typewriter. Decrying the fact that "the handicapped are the only minority to have cost-effective arguments thrown at them," he launches into a comparison with racial discrimination. "I see no difference between a 'White Only' sign and stops that say 'Able-Bodied Only,'" he says. "Why should only a percentage of seats in a restaurant be made available to the handicapped? Are other minorities consigned to a set number of seats?"

The most ironic comments came when he expressed his frustration at the odds stacked against his Board. Well aware of the power of his adversaries, he talked about the possibilities of civil disobedience. "I'm afraid that the handicapped will never gain access until we make it too expensive not to," he stated. "I would lead the street battle myself except that it would jeopardize my license and I feel I can be much more constructive as a lawyer." He described a possible scenario involving angry Vietnam Veterans pulling up to buildings late at night in their vans modified for the handicapped and blasting a hole in the wall. The repairs would then have to be conducted under new guidelines providing for wheelchair access. He did not convey much sympathy for the inconvenience or expense the repairs might create.

"Freedom is expensive. After all, we are all only temporarily able-bodied."

When asked about the paradox of his past stance against demonstrations and his present attitude, Rose denied any inconsistency. "The Blacks and Browns back then refused to go through the system. We've gone through the entire system without results."

As for the cost of retrofitting the country to permit the handicapped total access, Rose's parting words were, "Freedom is expensive. After all, we are all only temporarily able-bodied."

"I would lead the street battle myself except that it would jeopardize my license."
Dear Loyola Law School Alum,

Congratulations! The Advocates program exceeded its 1979-80 goal of $100,000 and raised a record $107,891 towards the operational costs of the Law School.

It is your contribution to The Advocates that helps make it possible for Loyola to operate on a day-to-day basis, meeting its financial demands including scholarships and loans, salaries, library needs, and plant maintenance.

As Chairpersons of the Program, we face a major project for the current 1980-81 giving year. That project is to strengthen The Advocates with additional concerned and supportive Loyola Alumni. Although we have exceeded our past dollar goals, we are still reaching only 10% of the Law School graduates. Last year's donations of $107,891 represented a 43% increase over the 1978-79 goal of $75,155. This reflects gifts from 555 Loyola graduates and friends.

A challenging $120,000 goal has been set for the 1980-81 Advocates campaign. Please take time to reflect upon your Loyola education and consider the additional support our School needs to maintain and increase its high standing in the legal community. Then, join us and your fellow alums by participating as an Advocate.

Best Wishes,

Brian K. Brandmeyer '62

Roman M. Silberfeld '74
The Advocates: annual fund

$56,119 raised as of December 31, 1980
$90,000 projected as of April 1981
$120,000+ projected as of June 30, 1981

THE GREATER LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

$6,000,000 by 1984

$4,095,500 raised as of December 31, 1980

$2,000,000 by 1984

$500,000 raised as of December 31, 1980

BRICK AND MORTAR ENDOWMENT
Having passed the halfway-mark of the 1980-81 goal of $120,000, The Advocates remain optimistic that they will receive the necessary funds to make the program a success once again.

As of January 1981, The Advocates have solicited almost $65,000 from Loyola alumni and friends. Following the success of last year’s “personal approach” solicitation style, The Advocates are continuing to recruit alumni volunteers at three levels to assist in meeting the dollar goal head-on. The program is organized at each of the following contribution levels: J. Rex Dibble ($500-$999), the Walter Henry Cook Fellows ($250-$499), and the Advocate Fellows ($100-$249).

A core group of nearly 25 volunteers are currently contacting alumni to make their annual contributions to the Law School. Each month this group of volunteers will grow as they ask for contributions and time commitments from their classmates to contact other alumni.

Co-chairing The Advocates’ drive this year are Brian K. Brandmeyer ’62 and Roman M. Silberfeld ’74. John F. Harris ’66 is Vice Chairperson of The Advocates program.

Joining Lawrence W. Crispo ’61, Chairperson of the J. Rex Dibble Fellows Committee, is Laurence G. Preble ’68. Assisting William S. Hart, Chairperson of the Cook Fellows Committee, are Claire Van Dam ’73, Coe A. Bloomberg ’72, Martha Roof ’73, Alexander H. Good ’75, and David C. Grant ’72.


Robert E. Marquis ’79, Advocate Section Coordinator, recently relocated to New York to organize an additional office location of his firm, Georgeson and Company. He will be contacting Law School alumni residing on the East Coast on behalf of The Advocates’ effort.

If you would like to assist in The Advocates program, please call the Law School Development and Alumni Relations Office at (213) 642-3549.
Loyola Law School
Gifts and Grants
July 1, 1979 to June 30, 1980

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Alumni $146,725.91
Friends 140,558.43 $287,284.34

Law Firms, Corporations, Foundations, and Other Groups 674,827.50

Government 3,963.00

Total $966,074.84

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TOTAL $966,074.84
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The late Reverend Joseph J. Donovan, S.J., was a founding member of Loyola Law School and a Regent of the School for 44 years. Membership in the Donovan Fellows is achieved by annual contributions of $1,000 or more.

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This recognition level honors Professor J. Rex Dibble, sixth Dean of Loyola Law School, for his more than 40 years of teaching and leadership. Membership in the Dibble Fellows is achieved by annual contributions of $500 to $999.

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The late Professor Walter Henry Cook taught many of today’s leaders of the Bench and Bar during his 27 years at Loyola Law School. Membership in the Cook Fellows is achieved by annual contributions of $250 to $499.

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Gifts-in-Kind
Gifts-in-Kind is the term applied to non-cash gifts. The majority of these gifts received in 1979-80 were books and other publications contributed to the Law Library. Gifts-in-Kind were received from the following:

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First Deans’ Forum:

Kanner Discusses Land Use Limbo

The constitutional limitations on land use regulation as defined by the Supreme Courts, or at present standing, as not defined by the Courts, was the issue of Professor Gideon Kanner’s talk at the first Deans’ Forum last November.

Deans’ Forums are being sponsored three times yearly for the Los Angeles legal community as a means of informative exchange on contemporary topics. Forums are being held during the morning hours (8:30 a.m. to 9:15 a.m.) to best facilitate the working professional.

Professor Kanner, who filed an amicus curiae brief in the recent land use regulation case of San Diego Gas & Electric Company v. City of San Diego, told a healthy-sized crowd in the School’s Moot Courtroom that despite the flux of land use regulation cases surfacing in today’s courts, the parties to such disputes remain at a loss for any hard and fast existing rules of law.

The issue, according to Kanner, is one of appropriate remedies in the case of a taking. “What happens,” he questions, “if we have regulations so severe that they deprive landowners of ownership rights and privileges?”

“The problem that the courts must deal with is the police power—the government’s inherent power to promote health, safety and welfare of its people. On the other hand,” he says, “there is the power of eminent domain and the legality of taking the property for public use.”
Kanner traced the court's ruling in land use regulation cases back to the 1920's. He discussed two competing lines of cases—one dealing with police power regulations of property and the other with situations in which government activity so interfered with private rights in property as to constitute their taking. These two streams of legal thought converged in the landmark decision of Pennsylvania Coal Co. v. Mahon, in which the court ruled that Pennsylvania law forbidding extraction of underground coal owned by the company amounted to a taking even though the prohibition fostered public safety by preventing land subsidence.

Unfortunately, Kanner noted, the United States Supreme Court did not thereafter consider similar cases for almost 40 years, and when it took up the next such controversy (an ordinance forbidding the misusing of gravel in Hempstead, New York), it rendered a legally inconclusive decision turning on the specific facts before it. The upshot, ever since, has been that each case of claimed taking by excessive regulation has had to be resolved on an ad hoc, case-by-case basis.

This approach has been continued by the high court in recent cases, such as Penn Central Transportation Co. v. City of New York, in which it was held that a designation of the Grand Central Terminal as an historic landmark (which prevented the construction of a high-rise office building above it) was not a taking as long as the owner retained some reasonable use and return from the old structure.

The problem grew more complex in 1979 when the California Supreme Court dropped a bombshell in Agins v. City of Tiburon, and held that even where a regulation is so severe that it effects a taking, the land owner's remedy is not the "just compensation" referred to in the Constitution, but only a judicial declaration that the regulation is constitutionally invalid. The United States Supreme Court considered the Agins case, but declined to reach the issue of remedies and disposed of the matter on a threshold procedural point.

However, the issue continues to claim national attention, because shortly after deciding Agins, the United States Supreme Court accepted for review San Diego Gas & Electric Co. v. City of San Diego, which raises the same issues of regulatory taking and the nature of proper remedies.

In the San Diego case, the landowner prevailed in the trial court (which awarded damages) on a showing that city regulations were so conflicting as to render its land useless. The California Supreme Court reversed and remanded the case to the lower courts. Now, the matter is under submission before the United States Supreme Court, which heard oral arguments on December 1, 1980.

Professor Kanner, concluding the first Deans' Forum, commented on the anticipated outcome by stating, "I make no predictions. I take no bets and I make no bets."

Cooney Chosen to Head Development Program

Fundraising and public relations specialist Robert A. Cooney has been selected as the Law School's new Director of Development, announced Dean Theo. A. Bruinsma in December.

The selection followed a four-month search to fill the position which was left vacated by David M. Morrissey, who resigned after 10 years of service with the Law School's Development Office to accept a position as Regional Director of Development for the University of Notre Dame.

In his new assignment, Cooney heads the Greater Loyola Law School Development Program's effort to raise $6,000,000 in capital funds and $2,000,000 for endowment strengthening.

Cooney, a veteran fund raiser, development, and public relations professional of 20 years, relocated from Robert A. Cooney, Director of Development Spokane, Washington to accept the Law School position. In the past, he has worked with the Community Counselling Service in New York and San Francisco, and Providence Hospital and the Sisters of the Holy Name, both in Washington.

The new Director earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in history from St. John's University in New York.

Cooney Chosen to Head Development Program

Cooney Chosen to Head Development Program
Student Academic Squads Advance

Scott Moot Court Team Goes National

Loyola students continue to amass recognition in local, regional, and national competitions including this past fall's victories in the Scott Moot Court competition and the selection of the second Intramural Trial Advocacy Team for the California Regionals.

Both teams are readying for higher level competitions which will be taking place while this publication is at press.

The Scott Moot Court Team, comprised of Michael Connally '81, Mary Craig '81, and Calvin Davis '81, qualified for the Final Rounds of the national competition in New York after capturing a second place win in the regional Scott Moot Court Competition in a San Francisco Superior Courtroom last November.

Seven accredited law schools in California and Hawaii were invited to the regional competition. The participants in the tournament were judged on the basis of both their oral advocacy skills and their written proficiency as evidenced by an appellate brief prepared by each team. The Moot Court topic this year dealt with both securities and commodities fraud.

Loyola emerged victorious in head-to-head competition over Stanford and Cal Western in the preliminaries, and eliminated Santa Clara and Pepperdine in the quarterfinals and semifinals. Loyola and UCLA emerged from the competition with identical 4-1 win-loss records, with UCLA winning a hard fought final round. Loyola's National Moot Court Team was chosen on the basis of being one of the top three finalists in the intraschool competition.

Loyola's Trial Advocacy Team, facing the regional National Trial Competition this month are from left, Professor Gerald Uelman, advisor, Michael Connally '81, Kerry Feffer '81 (and her supportive son, Jimmy), and Richard Callahan '81. Missing is Bradley Ross '81.

Trial Advocacy Team Faces Regionals This Month

Four Law School students were chosen the winners of this past fall's Intramural Trial Advocacy competition and are now facing the regional National Trial Competition in San Francisco this month.

Competing against eight other students, Michael Connally '81, Richard Callahan '81, Bradley Ross '81, and Kerry Feffer '81, captured first through fourth places, respectively.

The four, who were originally nominated to compete in the Intramural Competition by professors teaching their Trial Advocacy courses, were judged on their deliverances of a witness cross-examination in a suspected bribery case. Judges included the Hon. Benjamin Aranda, Ill, '69, South Bay Municipal Court, LLS adjunct professor and Los Angeles attorney Thomas Girardi '64, and Law School professors Michael Lightfoot and Gerald Uelman.

The four winners are now teamed up (Connally with Callahan and Ross with Feffer) during the regional competitions. Should they emerge victorious from this round, the team will then be eligible for the national competitions, which will be held in April.

Loyola finished in third place in last year's regional competition.
In keeping with new building protocol, Assistant Dean Leo Ramos executes the traditional “tree topping,” which involves hoisting a pine tree to the finished top floor of the building-in-progress, in this case, the Fritz B. Burns Building on Olympic Boulevard.

Toasting their success, fall Bar admittees gather at the Loyola Bar Reception which followed the swearing-in ceremony at Shrine Auditorium, Los Angeles, this past December. From left are Assistant Dean Leo Ramos, Alumni Association President Larry Crispo ’61, Bob Golish ’80, and Joe Tosti ’80. Loyola’s Bar passage rate was 78.9%, day division, 66.4%, evening division.

Administration additions include (left to right) Joyce Brancoti, Office Research Coordinator; Development Office; Frank Real ’80, Registrar; Robert Cooney, Director of Development; and Michael Flanagan, Director of Financial Aid.
Visiting Professor Richard Alderman has been asked to serve as a member of the editorial advisory board of *It's the Law*, a new, national news magazine scheduled for its premiere publication in June 1981. Alderman will supervise and edit the magazine's consumer law section.

Professor Robert W. Benson spent the fall semester on sabbatical in France, during which time he wrote an article on French statutory drafting style. He also attended a course on Administrative Law at the University of Aix-Marseille in Aix-en-Provence.

Dean Theo. A. Bruinsma attended several October events including the Foundation for Capital Formation luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel, where he introduced Former President Gerald Ford as the luncheon speaker and gave the closing remarks for the event. Dean Bruinsma was the topic of a Los Angeles Rotary “Roast the Dean” event at the Los Angeles Hilton on October 10 and, on October 17, he was Master of Ceremonies for the San Pedro Peninsula Hospital program honoring Dr. Roy Smith. The Dean also participated in the American Arbitration Association’s “Third Annual Arbitration Day, 1980,” held at the Miramar Sheraton Hotel in Santa Monica, as one of the panelists in the program section entitled “Practical Negotiating Skills and Techniques for Business and Personal Use.” In November he was luncheon speaker at the New Otani Hotel for the Los Angeles Rotary 5 where he spoke on “Law Schools and the Legal Profession in the 1980’s.” At a Santa Monica Bar Association dinner meeting on November 13, the Dean spoke on the “Practice of Law in California in the 1980’s”. He also attended the “Law School Admissions Council Workshop” in New York City and was guest speaker for the Manhattan Beach Rotary Club where he spoke on “Political Prospects under the Reagan Administration,” and the Hawthorne Rotary Club where he addressed the audience on “The Legal Profession in the 1980’s.”

He has recently been named to the 1981 Board of Trustees of the International Bilingual School of Los Angeles in Redondo Beach. The School is a highly disciplined elementary level education for the children of Japanese businessmen who are working in Southern California.

Bill Coskran, professor, is serving on the Executive Committee for the Real Property Section of the Los Angeles County Bar and on the Continuing Legal Education Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar.

Curt Garbasi, professor, debated the civil rights aspects of U.S. Senate Bill 1722 (a comprehensive certification of the federal penal law) with Kenneth Feinberg of the Senate Judiciary Committee Staff before the Alice B. Toklas Memorial Democratic Club of San Francisco last fall.

Professor Steven R. Hirschtick presented an eight-hour seminar, in cooperation with Continuing Legal Education, Inc. on all of the basic aspects of tax law, corporate law, and securities law necessary for forming and advising non-publicly held corporations in California. Hirschtick developed the program, selected the publications for use in the program and authored all of the materials and exhibits presented during the seminars, which were offered to 130 California attorneys in September, October, and December. Future plans for this and similar seminars involve at least two live presentations each year in California and the marketing of video tapes throughout the State.

Adjunct Professor William C. Hobbs spoke to audiences on “Search and Seizure and Rules of Evidence,” including the Rio Hondo Police Academy and the Los Angeles International Airport Security Officer Academy. Hobbs also prepared, read and graded the search and seizure exam question for the lieutenant promotional exam at Brea Police Department, Orange County.

Gideon Kanner, professor, addressed the Palm Springs Association of Business Trial Lawyers this fall on the issue of “Remedies.” Kanner also lectured at the Southwestern Legal Foundation 1980 Institute on Planning, Zoning and Eminent Domain in Dallas.

Michael J. Lightfoot, professor, has been appointed to the Los Angeles County Bar Association committees of Federal Courts Practice Standards and Police Intelligence Guidelines.

Director of Placement Joan Profant served as chairperson and lecturer for Legal Career Information, a service project program sponsored for all area law school students by the Beverly Hills Bar Association in November. Profant spoke on “Interviewing: What Are Employers Seeking?” She is also a 1980-81 feature writer of the National Association of Law Placements, NALP Notes, which is circulated throughout law firms and agencies and 150 ABA Law Schools. The August issue carried her article on “Stress and NALP.”

Profant also attended the National Association of Law Placement Conference in Vail, Colorado on “Problems in Legal Recruitment.”
Martha S. Robinson, professor, attended the annual meeting of the American Bar Association in Honolulu last August, and participated in a program on the Evaluation of Professional Standards where she presented the view of the Los Angeles County Bar Association on the proposed ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct.

Lloyd Tevis, professor, has been appointed to a three-year term on the Uniform Commercial Code Committee, Section on Business Law, State Bar of California. Tevis also gave a talk at a meeting of the pre-legal society of Loyola Marymount University in November on "What Is Expected of First Year Law Students."


William G. Tucker, adjunct professor, presented an exhaustive study to the Edison Electric Institute in November in Soneta Beach, Florida on "Products Liability in the 80's: Are There Rational Approaches Available to Present the Extension of the Doctrine to a Public Utility?"

Professor Gerald F. Uelmen spoke to the Board of Governors of the Beverly Hills Bar Association in October on the proposed Federal Criminal Code and was a guest lecturer for a class in Law and Psychology at Loyola Marymount on October 20. The class is taught by Psychology Professor Lee Swenson who is currently attending the Law School.

Uelmen was also elected Vice President of the California Attorneys for Criminal Justice (CACJ) at its San Francisco Board Meeting in November. CACJ is a statewide organization of 1500 criminal defense attorneys.

Professor Uelmen's article on Legal Landmarks of San Francisco was published in two installments in the November and December issues of Brief/Case published by the San Francisco Bar Association. (See article on Loyola's Deans, this issue, page 9.)

Donald Wilson, professor, completed a 475-page manuscript for the West Nutshell on "International Business Transactions," while on sabbatical leave in Saudi Arabia.

Donald Wilson, professor, completed a 475-page manuscript for the West Nutshell on "International Business Transactions," while on sabbatical leave in Saudi Arabia.
Alumni Reveal What They Feel: Survey Results In

Last summer, alumni were presented an opportunity to analyze and evaluate the Law School by participating in the 1980 Alumni Survey Questionnaire which was a featured section in the Loyola Lawyer.

The first part of this questionnaire dealt with attitudes, impressions, and opinions of alumni regarding their alma mater. The second part focused on alumni interest and involvement in Law School activities and programs.

For the most part, a typical respondent graduated between 1972 and 1980 and was a practicing attorney within an income range of $20,000 to $33,000 per year. One-out-of-five alumni completed and returned a questionnaire.

INSTITUTIONAL WEAKNESSES

In order to arrive at an actual picture of how LLS is perceived, respondents were asked to judge nearly the same factors represented in the question regarding Institutional Strengths. Over 40% of those responding cited Loyola’s ‘location and environment’ as one of the School’s primary weaknesses. In addition, over 35% reported that Loyola’s ‘physical facilities’ were not satisfactory. However, 64% of those responding are aware that Loyola is currently undergoing a major campus renovation to improve its environment.

A surprising 38% of the respondents answered ‘placement.’ (We say surprising because the Placement Office, totally revamped for the past three years, has made tremendous progress and now serves more students than ever before. However, the majority of respondents answering the questionnaire apparently did not benefit from this improved service.)

ACADEMIC EVALUATION OF LLS

Alumni were asked to report how they felt the general public regards the Law School. More than 83% of the respondents rated Loyola Law School to be ‘excellent’ or ‘above average.’

FEELINGS TOWARDS LLS AND THE PRACTICE OF LAW

Over 72% of those responding said they would recommend that their children study law and 80% of these respondents would recommend that their children attend Loyola Law School. More than 82% of all respondents have practiced law and 79.8% of these respondents are currently practicing.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE ISSUES OF THE LOYOLA LAWYER

Over 92% of all respondents enjoy receiving the Loyola Lawyer magazine. Nearly 70% said they keep in touch with Law School activities by reading the Loyola Lawyer. Over 76% of the respondents would like to see ‘news about student activities,’ ‘Academic articles by Faculty’ ranked second with a 65% vote. ‘Current campus news’ and ‘legal developments within the profession’ scored just about even, receiving 56% and 57.3%, respectively.

ALUMNI SATISFACTION

In order to measure an overall feeling towards the Law School from the alumni, we asked the question, “If you had to do it all over, would you attend Loyola again?” More than 86% of the respondents answered ‘yes’ suggesting that for this group, LLS’s strengths far surpassed its weaknesses.

ALUMNI INTEREST IN CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LAW SCHOOL

Alumni were asked, ‘In what ways do you feel alumni should contribute financially to their alma mater?” More than 46% of those responding said they should ‘contribute financially’ to The Advocates program. Receiving the second highest response with 37% of the vote, was ‘campaigns to meet special needs of
the Law School.' More than 40% of all alumni answering the question on financial contributions would like to see their contributions directed towards 'scholarships.' The second highest choice to this question was 'library books' with 34%. Neck-and-neck for third place were 'visiting scholars program' (23%) and 'faculty chairs' (22%).

WILLINGNESS TO PERSONALLY ENRICH LOYOLA LAW SCHOOL

Of the many ways to enrich their alma mater, 36% said they would like to 'assist with placement of Loyola graduates.' The second highest response was 34%, those who would like to 'speak at Law School programs.' Nearly 30% would like to 'hire Loyola students as part-time law clerks.'

WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES AND WHAT ALUMNI SEE AS IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES

Loyola alumni stay in touch with their alma mater through three major channels. Seventy percent read the Loyola Lawyer, 69% are in contact with former classmates and 33% keep in touch through word-of-mouth. More than 68% of the people who keep in touch and who would like to participate say that they would like to 'see continuing education programs for Alumni.' Nearly 70% of those responding would like to 'see the Law School publish an annual Alumni Directory.'

Alumni were asked, "Would you like to see Loyola play a more active role in the community?" Sixty percent of those responding said 'yes.' When asked, "What do you feel would increase public awareness of the Law School's quality?", 63% said to 'emphasize scholarly publications by the faculty.'

Results of the Alumni Survey will now be circulated among the faculty, administration, and governing bodies, and reviewed, assimilated, and utilized, along with other input, in decision-making matters which will effect the Law School's future.

The Loyola Lawyer extends a big "thank you" to all those who took the time and effort in returning a completed questionnaire.

Distinguished Grads Join Board of Visitors

Adding to an already distinguished list of California government, business, and industry leaders, Dean Theo. A. Bruinsma announced that six prominent Loyola graduates have accepted invitations to join the Law School's Board of Visitors.

The Board has been meeting on a monthly basis, discussing and advising the Dean and faculty on issues of career counseling and placement, long-range planning, curriculum, and community relations.

The six new members include:

Barton Beek '55, partner in the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers. Beek earned his undergraduate degree in mechanical engineering from California Institute of Technology and a master's in business administration from Stanford University. He holds corporate directorships with Lear Siegler, Inc. and the Thrifty and Far West Financial Corporations and is a member of the California State Bar and the American Bar Association, section of Corporate Banking and Business Law.

Burton R. Cohn '77, senior partner with Cohn, Gotcher, Singer & Anderson.

Cohn is the founder and chief executive officer of Xynetics, Inc. (now part of the General Signal Corporation), vice president and general manager of Systematics, a division of General Instrument Corporation and Magnehead, a division of General Transistor Corporation. He received his bachelors in science from City College of New York and his master's in business administration from New York University. Cohn is also an adjunct professor of the Law School.
Thomas E. Garcin '52, partner in the law firm of Sidley and Austin, Los Angeles (formerly Shutan & Trost).

Garcin, who finished his undergraduate studies at University of Southern California, was a solo practitioner for many years prior to joining his present associates. While attending Loyola he received the Scott Moot Court Competition Award and he has served as President of the Alumni Association's Board of Governors (1975 to 1977). His son, Robert, graduated from the Law School in 1979.

John G. Thorpe '51, senior partner with the Los Angeles law firm of Thorpe, Sullivan, Workman, Thorpe & O'Sullivan, which he founded with Law School alumnus Roger Sullivan '52 in 1957.

His undergraduate studies were completed at Loyola University in 1948 and upon finishing law school, he became Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County (1952 to 1954) and then attorney for the Southern Pacific Company until 1957. Thorpe is a member of the Association of Real Estate Attorneys and the Los Angeles County and American Bar Associations. His son, Gregory, is a second-year law student at Loyola.

Senior Vice President of the Times Mirror Corporation Charles R. Redmond '75.

He earned his undergraduate degree in economics from Rutgers College and his master's in business administration from University of Southern California. Redmond's professional activities include directorships on the Times Mirror and Hartford Courant Foundations, a trustee of the Pfaffinger Foundation, chairman of the Times Mirror Pension and Equal Opportunity Committees, and a member of the California and Los Angeles County Bar Associations.

United States District Judge Manuel L. Real '51, first appointed United States Attorney in 1964 by President Lyndon Johnson and in 1966 appointed United States District Judge of California.

Judge Real serves on several faculties including the Attorney General's and National Institutes of Trial Advocacy, the Practicing Law Institute, the American Law Institute of the American Bar Association, the Committee on Professional Education, the National Judicial College, the Federal Judicial Center, the Continuing Education of the Bar Federal Practice Institute, and the University of Southern California Law Center. He is also a Law School adjunct professor and a member of the Board of Directors of the Anti-Trust Institute.
Accepting the award for exceeding The Advocates' goal of $100,000 is past Chairman Charles Redmond '75 (left) from Thea. A. Bruinsma, Dean.

ANNOUNCING THE FIRST ANNUAL ALUMNI BBQ
SATURDAY, May 30, 1981
2 P.M. on the LMU Campus in Westchester
WATCH FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
IN YOUR MAILBOX!

or call Joyce Brancati in the LLS Development Office at (213) 642-3585.
1930's

1930's Decade Correspondent
Fred J. Martino
1901 Avenue of the Stars
Suite 920
Los Angeles, CA 90067

Harold S. Snow '30, a member of the California State Bar for 50 years, devotes much of his time to volunteer work at the Braille Institute for the Blind.

Alfred B. Hunter '39 is the Western representative for Phillips, now the third largest international firm of Fine Art Auctioneers and Appraisers, originally founded in London in 1796.

J. Robert Vaughan '39 is a partner with Richards, Watson, Dreufuse & Gershon in Los Angeles. He was formerly chief executive officer of the Knudsen Corporation.

Joseph Galea '46 is consul to the Republic of Malta at the Consulate in East Los Angeles.

Raymond Roberts '48 teaches two courses at McGeorge School of Law and is a Supreme Court Arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association. He resides in Auburn, California. He has eight grandchildren with more on the way.

1940's

1940's Decade Correspondent
Clement F. Van Lunenwissch Director of Corporate Contracts Hughes Aircraft Company Building 1, Mail Station A-191 Culver City, CA 90230

David S. Smith '42, who maintains a private law practice in Beverly Hills, is actively affiliated with the American Bar, Los Angeles Bar, Federal Bar, and Beverly Hills Bar Associations, the Lawyers Club of Los Angeles, and American Judicature Society.

Arthur B. Willis '42, author of Partnership Taxation, lectures at various tax institutes and contributes numerous articles on taxation to legal periodicals and other professional magazines. His law firm, Willis, Butler, Scheiffly, Laydor & Grant, is in Los Angeles.

1950's

1950 Class Correspondent
Jerry Fine Fine, Armstrong, Perzik & Friedman
10960 Wilshire Boulevard
Suite 1900
Los Angeles, CA 90024

Hon. Adrian W. Adams is the honored 1980 Santa Clarita Valley "Man of the Year." He is a Municipal Court Judge, New Hall Judicial District, Valencia, California.

Hon. San Rubrick is a Superior Court Commissioner sitting as Judge Pro-Tem in the Criminal Department of the Criminal Courts Building, Los Angeles.

Hon. William B. Enright continues as a United States District Court Judge, California, since his appointment in 1972.

John F. Fay recently ended his term as Mayor of City of Ojai and continues in private practice with Loughman & Fay in Ventura.

Professor Lloyd Tevis, Loyola Law School, has been appointed to the Uniform Commercial Code Committee, Business Law Section, by the State Bar of California.

1952 Class Correspondent
W. Montgomery Jones Jones & Jones
712 East Broadway
Glendale, CA 91205

Marshall M. Schulman lectured on behalf of the Orange County Bar Association on "White Collar Crimes" at the Association's seminar held in Hawaii last fall. His law office is in Santa Ana.

Hon. Thomas Zeiger was appointed by then Governor Reagan in 1972 to the Long Beach Municipal Court and was re-elected to that position this year.

1955 Class Correspondent
Harold T. Tredway Tredway, Brandmeyer, Torribio & Brazelton
10941 Paramount Boulevard
Downey, CA 90241

Elsa H. Kernan has been renewing old acquaintances while enjoying her retirement. She lives in Los Angeles.

1957 Class Correspondent
Thomas T. Roberts
827 Deep Valley Drive. #307
Rolling Hills, CA 90274

Edgar Freeman is an Assistant District Attorney for Orange County and Director of Superior Court Operations in Santa Ana.

1959 Class Correspondent
Louis J. Knobbe
Knobbe, Martens, Olson, Howard & Bear
610 Newport Center Drive
Suite 1605
Newport Beach, CA 92660

Hon. Jack B. Tso was recently elevated to Judge of the Los Angeles Superior Court. His daughter, Kelli, is in her second year at Loyola Law School.

1960's

1960 Class Correspondent
Leonard J. Borggrebe
16633 Ventura Boulevard
Suite 1350
Encino, CA 91436

Mario A. Roberti is Vice President and General Counsel of the Honolulu-based Pacific Resources, Inc., a Fortune 500 energy corporation. He leads administrative duties for the company's Law and Government Affairs Department, and the Corporate Secretary's Office. Mario was also listed in Who's Who in America recently.

Hon. Burton Katz, a Los Angeles Municipal Court Judge, is a member of the Pepperdine University Law School Bench Bar Nucleus and lecturer at the yearly Los Angeles County Bar—Pepperdine University Law School Trial Advocacy Program.
1965 Class Correspondent
Thomas S. Gallagher
1008 West Main Street
El Cajon, CA 92020

William B. Offner was named to Who's Who in American Law, 2nd edition. His law office is in Los Angeles.

1967 Class Correspondent
Barry T. Harlan
8732 Sunset Boulevard
Suite 270
Los Angeles, CA 90069

Luc P. Benoit is the elected Chairperson of the 1980-81 Law & Technology Section of the Los Angeles County Bar Association. The Benoit Law Corporation, Los Angeles, continues to practice technology law.

Stanley M. Chernoff, of Miller & Chernoff, Beverly Hills, has been honored by being quoted in a December 1979 article of Los Angeles Magazine regarding real estate syndications.

Janet L. Chubb, of Chubb & Silverman in Sparks, Nevada, was elected Chairperson of Sparks YMCA Board of Directors. Her baby, Noah, arrived last July.

G. Barrett Swayne, Jr. is President of the Foothill Bar Association and the Director of the San Gabriel Valley Lawyers Referral Service. He practices law with Ashby, Butterfield, Swayne & Duffy in Arcadia.

William Wissler is a lecturer in business law at the University of Arizona. He is also a sole practitioner in Tucson.

1968 Class Correspondent
Robert J. Eadington
Eadington, Merhab & Eadington
18052 MacArthur Boulevard
Suite 102
Irvine, CA 92715

Hon. Luis A. Cardenas, California State Judge, was elevated to the Superior Court from the Municipal Court in 1980.

Robert J. Eadington is President of Eadington, Merhab & Eadington in Irvine, California.

Robert J. Peters is now in private law practice in Sacramento.

George J. Glauyds, Jr. is with the Los Angeles District Attorneys' Office in Commerce. He has authored an article entitled, "A Paternity Trial," which appeared in the 1980 Los Angeles County Bar-Los Angeles Superior Court Family Law Handbook.

Dale Seward Grishow was named to the 1980 Who's Who in American Law and honored as an Outstanding Young Man in America. He is also President for Concerned Adults for the Dubnoff School and was recipient of the David Schloss Memorial Award. His law office is in Beverly Hills.

Michael P. King has been appointed to the Panel of Arbitration by the American Arbitration Association. He is a senior partner with King, Williams & Welzenbach in Century City.

Gerald M. Singer acted as guest speaker at the Monterey Bar Convention, captivating the audience with talks entitled, "The Use of Salesmanship in Job Interviews" and "How to Get into Private Law Practice and Stay There," last September. He is a solo practitioner in Los Angeles.

H. Patrick Sweeney has recently been selected for promotion to Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Air Force. He is stationed in the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

Honor. Benjamin Aranda, III
Los Angeles County Municipal Court
825 Maple Street
Torrance, CA 90503

Kenneth Leo Chotiner, who maintains a law practice in Santa Monica, has been honored by being listed in the 1980 Who's Who in American Law. Last August he was the subject of an hour-long interview on Cable News Network's national "The Freeman Report" in which he discussed his role as lead counsel in the Norton-Sound 8 Navy discharge hearings.

Franklin D. Pelletier is Chairman of the Los Angeles County Commission on Judicial Procedures. He is a partner with the law firm of Wallace, Swayne, Pelletier & Standard in Woodland Hills.

1970's

1970 Class Correspondent
Michael A. Barth
2029 Century Park East
Suite 1500
Los Angeles, CA 90067

John O. Adams is President of Adams Industries, a Los Angeles-based minority firm which was approved for a $1,200,000 direct loan from the Economic Development Administration in Washington, D.C. to produce light aircraft in Detroit. John was also named to Who's Who in the West, Business and Finance, in Black America.

Hugh M. Flanagan serves as counsel to the Merced Irrigation District and sits as Chairman of the Merced County Employees' Appeals Board. In addition to his law practice, Flanagan & Corman, he is a licensed real estate broker and a partner in Heritage Realty in Merced.

E. Robert Fussell is a part-time Professor of criminal justice for Conesec Community College in New York. He also wrote an article that appeared in the New York Family Physician magazine, "Personal Injuries and Medical Reports." His law practice is in LeRoy, New York.

Victor D. Rappoport is a Senior Attorney for Capitol Records in Hollywood and he has written a book, Making It in Music, which was published by Prentice Hall last year.

Mason H. Rose, of Hayland & Smith in Fortuna, California, is an officer of the Humboldt Lawyers Referral Service.

Henry J. Walsh has joined the law firm of Lawler and Ellis in Ventura.

Kenneth K. Warner is now certified as a specialist in family law. His firm of Friedman & Warner is located in Thousand Oaks.

William G. Welzenbach authored a treatise pertaining to product liability which appeared in a recent edition of Business Insurance magazine. He is a defense trial lawyer with King, Williams & Welzenbach, Los Angeles.

Elizabeth Y. Williams has opened a string of arbitration centers located in Redding, Long Beach, San Juan Capistrano, San Diego, Newport Beach, San Francisco, and Sacramento.

Joel L. Zwick was appointed an Administrative Law Judge for the California Unemployment Appeals Board.
Thomas E. Gniatkowski was elected Director of the Legal Aid Society of San Diego and is also an Adjunct Professor at Western States School of Law. His law practice is located in San Diego and Encinitas' offices.

Haig Goshgarian is a sole practitioner specializing in worker's compensation, personal injury, business, and real estate law. He recently married the former Pamela di Costanza, who is employed with United Airlines.

Steven K. Hauser has entered into private law practice in Santa Monica.

Jim Kellenberger has opened a law office in San Jose and guest lectures at the University of Santa Clara on criminal procedure.

Eugene P. LaMore, who maintains a law office in San Jose, has been selected to be an Attorney-Mediator/Arbitrator at the evening Small Claims Court in San Jose. A Moot Court Judge at the University of Santa Clara and a Judge Pro Tem and arbitrator at the settlement conferences for the Santa Clara Superior Court.

Randy Lyon is the executive director of the Tulare County Legal Services Association.

Gary DeMalignon was recently appointed Deputy of the County Counsels office in Tulare County.

Dennis L. Myers was appointed County Counsel of Inyo County. He lives in Big Pine, California, with his wife and two children.

Bruce B. Palumbo was recently honored as speaker of the Burbank Bar Association's Judicial Arbitration Program. He is associated with Hall, Small, Burns, & Palumbo in Los Angeles.

Michael A. Ross, who has law offices in Mammoth Lakes, California, is a member of the Board of Directors of Mammoth County Water District.

Kenneth A. Satin is a member of the Rio Hondo Community College advisory panel on real estate and a master instructor of the California Association of Realtors. His firm is Bowley, Lassleben, Miller, Satin & Mooschekian in Whittier.

Herman Thordsen, a sole practitioner in Beverly Hills, is a panel member of the American Arbitration Association as well as Judge Pro Tem for the Los Angeles Municipal Court.

1973 Class Correspondent
Robert E. Buch
George & Miller
357 South Robertson Boulevard Beverly Hills, CA 90211

William L. Androlia has his own law firm, Koda & Androlia, Los Angeles, specializing in patents, trademarks, and copyrights.

Matthew B. Biren, of Sroloff & Biren, Los Angeles, acted as counsel for the UAW in a significant religious discrimination case which gained national notoriety and in a duty of fair representation case, also for the UAW.

Tim C. Bruinsma is now a partner with the law firm of Hill, Farer & Burhill in Los Angeles.

R.M. Finder has been honored by the Los Angeles Unified School District and by the Constitutional Rights Foundation. He is also a member of the Board of Governors for the South Bay Bar Association.
Richard W. Wright has been promoted to Associate Professor at the Benjamin Cardozo School of Law, Yeshiva University, New York. He recently wrote a study entitled, "Management of Fuel and Nonfuel Minerals in Federal Land" for the office of Technology Assessment of the United States Congress.

1974 Class Correspondent

Lane Quigley
Liebman & Reiner
3345 Wilshire Blvd., #310
Los Angeles, CA 90010

Robert E. Canny, of Cann & Glasser in Santa Monica, recently argued before the California Supreme Court in Night v. Hollishammer.

Barbara E. Channell, employed in the Los Angeles District Attorney's Office, is co-author of the District Attorney prosecutor manual on medical and legal aspects of prosecutions. Barbara will also be teaching a two-day seminar on "Child Abuse and the Law" at California State University, Fresno, in March of 1981 and is an instructor in Advanced Legal Research and Writing at El Camino Community College in Torrance.

Patricia A. Clemens was promoted to Supervisor of the Housing Enforcement Section in the Los Angeles City Attorney's office in 1980.

Dominic G. Colletta, partner in the law firm of Hickey & Neuland, El Toro, is Judge Pro Tem for South Orange County Municipal Court and was named to Who's Who in America 1979, 2nd edition.

Joseph Doacon, employed by Hunt-Wesson Foods in Fullerton, is a member of the Western Pension Conference.

Michael C. Donison became a partner in the law firm of Kinzel, Boehn, Fukikawa & Towle in Los Angeles in 1980.

Charles Franklin is currently President of the Community Service Division of the Jewish Center Association of Los Angeles and was also awarded the Young Leader Award by the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Patrick Geary was appointed Assistant Head of the Court for the North Orange County District Attorney's Office in 1980.

William G. Hundt was named to Who's Who in American Law, 2nd edition, and published the cover article in Cost Engineering Magazine, last April.

Timothy Hogan is Supervisor of the San Pedro Branch of the Los Angeles City Attorney's Office in the Criminal Division.

Byron Jon Lee, an attorney in Century City, was installed as First Vice-President of the American Association of Attorney-Certified Public Accountants at the Association's Meeting in October 1980.

Antoinette C. Liewen is now associated with the law firm of Cohen, Alexander & Clayton in Thousand Oaks.

Irene R. Madden, partner in Madden & Madden with her husband William '65, is a Board of Governors member of the California Women Lawyers and is Editor of their in-house newsletter.

Alan L. Mollenkamp, of Goldberg, Williams, Jilek & Lafferty in Toledo, Ohio, specializes in civil litigation work.

Paul B. Nesbitt has recently become the managing partner with the New York based law firm of Hayt, Hayt & Landu in Century City.

Lane Quigley has joined with John Reiner '74 and Stuart Liebman '78 under the name Liebman and Reiner, in Los Angeles, specializing in personal injury defense, subrogation and insurance law.

Vincent Pavis serves as Judge Pro Tem for the Los Angeles Municipal Court and has opened up a new law practice on Wilshire Blvd. in Los Angeles.

Joseph Posner recently argued a landmark wrongful discharge tort case before the California Supreme Court, Tumney v. Atlantic Richfield.

Scott A. Smith of Alevizos & Smith, Santa Ana, has enlarged his firm by adding Joseph P. Lawrence Jr. '74 as a member, and Mark Sussan '79 as an associate.

Stephen J. Stephanou became Assistant Regional Counsel for the Federated Department Stores, Inc. in Encino, California.

Anthony J. Vulin, who operates a law practice in San Pedro, is a Legal Advisor to the Los Angeles Public Safety Committee. He was recently requested to draft anti-busing legislation by Assemblyman Gerald Felando.

Christine M. Warshaw is now Vice President of Business Affairs at ABC Motion Pictures, a new division of ABC, Inc., created to develop and produce motion pictures.

Barbara G. Zuckerman is now associated with Minatt, Phelps, Rothenberg & Tunney in Century City.

1975 Class Correspondent

Maureen E. Wolfe
Larvill & Wolfe
900 West First Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Robert A. Adelman is the newly appointed General Counsel of Larry Flynt Publications in Century City.

Christopher E. Angelo is a Senior Trial Associate for Harrington, Foxx, Dubrow & Canter, specializing in medical malpractice, products liability and real estate-minerals acquisitions. He was also elected Secretary of the Nominating Committee of the Italian American Lawyers Association and was named to the 1980 Who's Who in American Law. Chris recently authored an insurance pamphlet, "Insurance Hed Faith Ratification" for State Farm Insurance claims managers.

David E. Frank represented the American Civil Liberties Union as amicus curiae before the California Supreme Court on behalf of the defendants in Marina Point Ltd. v. Wolfson, concerning discrimination by landlords against families with children. David was also reappointed to the Indigent Defense Panel in the United States District Court for 1980.

Robert D. Fischler is Assistant Vice-President of the Trust Department for the Union Bank in Century City.

William J. Glazer is a member of the Arbitrator American Arbitration Association, the Defense Research Institute, and the American Bar Association Tort and Practice Section.
In 1912, Col. Eddy sold his railway to the Funding Company of California and then, in 1913, damage to one of the cables allowed one of the cars to go careening back down the incline, fatally injuring one passenger who jumped from the car out of fear. Lawsuits were filed which broke the company and it was forced to sell out in 1914 to Continental Securities Company.

Although no court cases are recorded on the demise of Angel's Flight, the people did not let the "world's shortest railway" go without a fight.

In June 1935, the city threatened to terminate the franchise when the City Council announced plans to widen 3rd street from the tunnel east to Hill Street. Newspapers published editorials and the old friends' of Angel's Flight formed a coalition of 1,200 residents and property owners and protested the change to the Public Utilities Commission and the City Council. On July 25, 1939, the proposed change was so violently protested that a decision was made to issue Angel's Flight a new 10-year franchise.

When the Bunker Hill Redevelopment planning began, the Los Angeles Times reported, "It [Angel's Flight] is an obsolete means of transportation whose retention can be defended only on the irrational grounds of sentiment. Yet, it is on these grounds that we will take our stand. We feel that Angel's Flight should be preserved. It is an authentic and flourishing relic, a legitimate civic heirloom."

"If it seems rickety and held together mainly by nostalgia," the Times said, "Angel's Flight remains the most dependable, if shortest, part of our otherwise imperfect system of public transit."

In 1962, the city bought the line for $35,000 as part of the redevelopment tract acquisition with the idea of operating it for two more years and then dismantling it. But, sentiment prevailed again and the city made a deal with an elevator company executive, Sidney J. Smith, to operate Angel's Flight in return for a $500-a-month subsidy from temporary parking lots on top of the hill. Patrons of the lots comprised most of the line's few hundred daily passengers.

Unfortunately, these arrangements did not satisfy the redevelopment agency, which contended that Angel's Flight was in the way of construction of the Bunker Hill Renaissance project. But, public outcry once again insisted on the preservation of this Los Angeles transportation landmark. The cars, no longer meeting the engineering and safety standards required, were to be dismantled, but not destroyed. To prevent the destruction of Olivet and Sinai, the Los Angeles Cultural Heritage Board promptly declared Angel's Flight an historic-cultural monument. The redevelopment agency announced that the line would be reconstructed in one or two years and in 1969 the cars were taken to the warehouse where they now remain.

There are rumours that Angel's Flight will ride once again, but where (Heritage Square has been mentioned as a new location), and certainly when, are the questions that still remain.

Gary S. Greene was elevated to practice before the United States Supreme Court by former Governor Edmund G. Brown in 1980. He is Co-Chairman of the Speaker's Bureau of the Beverly Hills Bar Association, author-lecturer for Continuing Legal Education, Inc., and has received an AV rating from the Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory. Gary is also an accomplished violinist and conductor and is concertmaster of the Jr. Philharmonic Orchestra of California.

Mark Alan Hart was elected to the Board of Directors of the Association of California State Attorneys.

Robert E. LaFountain is the Mayor of the City of Lewiston, Montana. He is also a part-time instructor in Indian law and was listed as an "Outstanding Young Man of America 1980."

Philip A. Marquez is the Assistant District Counsel for the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

Gail B. Melom is in private law practice specializing in immigration and nationality law and is the treasurer of the Southern California Chapter of the Association of Immigration and Nationality Lawyers.

Michael T. McCulloch has joined the law firm at Waller, Friedrich, Hicks & Hezlitt in Denver, Colorado.

Pamela Rhodes McConnell is an Associate Professor of Law teaching Evidence and Remedies on a full time basis at the San Fernando Valley College of Law.
Thomas E. Mills, a California Real Estate Developer, is serving as President of Tenco Investments Inc. in Arcadia. He was selected Outstanding Young Man in America for 1979 in recognition of his professional achievements in leadership and service to his community.

Alfred F. Moses was recently elected Secretary of the Pasadena Planning Commission. He is serving a four year term with the commission. He maintains law offices in Pasadena.

Pamela Miller Nelson is a Los Angeles Deputy in the Attorney General’s Office in the Criminal Section. She has a daughter Katherine, born in 1979.


Eliot R. Samulon is manager of the West Los Angeles Jacoby & Meyers.

J. David Schwartz recently opened a law firm Ozurovich & Schwartz in Torrance, which specializes in workers’ compensation and related matters.

Raymond L. Stuehrmann is a member of the Barristers Executive Committee and is Chairperson of the Barristers Professional and Public Education Committee.

Ron J. Tasoff, a partner in the law firm of Tasoff & Tasoff, has published How to Handle an Immigration Case and was interviewed on KABC radio last July.

Meredith Taylor was elected President of the 1980 Los Angeles Federal Bar Association, the 1980 Board of Trustees of San Fernando Valley Bar Association and Board of Directors of the San Fernando Valley Neighborhood Legal Services. She is on the evening faculty of Los Angeles Pierce College.

Donna B. Weisz is assigned to the Special Trials Section of the Los Angeles City Attorney’s Office.

Allan Wernick began his own law practice specializing in the area of immigration and nationality law in New York. He lectures to community organizations on the rights of immigrants.

Susan L. Wolk, a solo practitioner specializing in criminal law, is a member of the State Bar Committee on Appellate Practice and is a member of the Academy of Appellate Lawyers.

1979 Class Correspondent

Charles L. Crouch III
Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker
555 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, CA 90071

S. Jonathan Aleck is now at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, in the areas of law and development. He recently testified before the Judiciary committees of the Hawaii State Senate and the House of Representatives on legislation concerning Campaign Financing.

Warren Blum has opened a law office in Oakland, California.

Deena Goldwater, of the firm Pacht, Ross, Warne, Barnhard, & Sears in Century City, has opened up the firm’s newest office located in Newport Beach.

Marilyn J. Fried, associated with the law firm of Tuttle and Taylor, is member of the Loyola Alumni Association Board of Governors, Chairperson of Special Events of the Women Lawyers Association of Los Angeles, and Vice-Chairperson of the Arbitration Committee of the Los Angeles County Bar Association.

Dallas W. Johnson recently opened a part-time private law practice in Orange.

Lyn Maloney is now associated with the law firm of Halstead & Baker, a business and tax practice. She previously served a judicial clerkship with Hon. Clarke Stephen, Court of Appeals.

Brian C. McCoy has been appointed to a research attorney position for the Fresno County Superior Court.

William V. McTaggart, Jr., of Severon, Wason, Berke & Melchior, Los Angeles, recently authored a chapter on international finance which is to be published in Professor D. Wilson’s book on “International Business Transactions”.

Richard Weintraub, managing partner of the new law firm of Nemiroff, Weintraub & Pfaff in Westwood, is a feature column writer for the Forest E. Olson publication, Trends in Taxation and Real Estate, which circulates to 100,000 people.

Judi Woodward is presently an associate with the Newport Beach office of Caldwell & Toms, practicing corporate and securities law with an emphasis on public registrations.

Dean A. Ziehl is now associated with the law firm of Kaplan, Livingston, Goodwin, Berkowitz & Selvin. He previously served a judicial clerkship with Chief Judge Albert Lee Stephens, Jr., in the United States District Court, Central District of California.
Parents:
If this issue is addressed to a son or daughter who no longer maintains an address at your home, please send the correct address to:

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