A Glance Back — The House That Ped Built

In this issue of the Arizona State Law Forum, we celebrate the Fifteenth Anniversary of the College of Law and pay tribute to Dean Willard H. Pedrick on the occasion of his retirement from full-time teaching. Through the words of former President G. Homer Durham and messages from many of the “found ing faculty” as well as the law school’s three Deans, we strive to recapture the early days. Also, a section of lists captures, in short order, the dates and names of some who have made special contributions to the College’s life. interspersed throughout are images of faculty, building and convocations.

Much, of course, will not be found in these pages — a report on the scholarship of the faculty, an assessment of the growth of the curriculum, or analysis of the law school in the history of the University and community. This issue is but a glance back and serves, in part, as an invitation to some later editor or others to write the school’s history.

For now, however, we offer a salute to the house Durham conceived and Pedrick built.

— The Editors
Comments

Ernest A. E. Gellhorn

In 1976, Ernest A. E. Gellhorn left the University of Virginia law faculty to join the Arizona State University College of Law as Professor and Dean. He was appointed Dean at the University of Washington in 1978 and three years later appointed Dean at Case Western Reserve University Law School, a position he still holds.

As a participant in but fifteen percent of the first fifteen years of the Arizona State University College of Law's history, my qualifications for commenting on its celebration are limited. Yet for me the experience at Arizona State University was memorable, and I retain a close and affectionate interest in the law school, its faculty and its graduates.

Educational institutions are fragile instruments needing close protection and constant care. They are difficult to build, hard to sustain, and easy to injure or destroy. The Arizona State University College of Law's success story is all the more remarkable when one recalls it was begun during the days of student dissent and academic unrest — and that it was forced to grow to maturity in a time of changing and often difficult economic fortune.

Nonetheless, the College of Law has educated over fifteen hundred graduates, built an exceptional library, and attracted a faculty whose teaching and scholarship assure national recognition. Others will undoubtedly focus on additional contributions, and I would not quarrel with such assessments, for the College of Law is multi-faceted and impossible to capture in a few paragraphs. For me, however, the signal contribution has been the persistent creativity and quality of the law faculty — its teaching, writing, and service to the community — and the state and nation are richer as a consequence. It is an honor to join in saluting the Arizona State University College of Law on its fifteenth anniversary.

Alan A. Matheson

Alan A. Matheson joined the law faculty in the Spring Semester of the first academic year of the school (January 1967). Ten years later, after serving as Assistant Dean and Associate Dean, he was appointed Dean.

Being "present at the creation" (almost), I have had the opportunity and the pleasure to observe the evolution of the College of Law from an infant institution into a vital force in American legal education. The euphoria of the early days of innovation has evolved into satisfaction in the present solid status of the school. Many things have changed since the establishment of the new law school in Arizona, but one condition has remained the same — pride in affiliation with an exceptional group of law teachers, staff, students, graduates and friends of the school.

How does one measure the performance of a law school? In terms of the quality and productivity of the faculty, the strength of the student body, the availability of the library and operating resources and the positive impact upon the community through the performance of graduates, the law school is an unqualified success. To have reached the national stature which Arizona State University College of Law possesses in a relatively brief period of time is nothing short of remarkable. A lion's share of credit for this achievement is due to Willard Pedrick, whose incredible ability, energy and imagination launched the new enterprise with style. In his nine-year tenure as Dean, he literally put the Arizona State University College of Law on the legal education map. The Fifteenth Anniversary of the opening of the school also marks the last year of full-time teaching by "Pedrick," and to him we owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

The future of the Arizona State University College of Law is a bright one, and I foresee continued growth in stature, influence and contribution.
Founding of the Arizona State University College of Law

G. Homer Durham

G. Homer Durham was President of Arizona State University from 1960 until 1969. Establishing a law school was one of his goals in assuming the presidency. After seeking approval from the Board of Regents, he began acquisition of the law library, oversaw the planning of the law building and hired Willard H. Pedrick as the first Dean. Formerly the State of Utah Commissioner of Education, he was also President of the Order of the Seventies of the Latter Day Saints Church.

Before I was appointed President of Arizona State University in July 1960, I had never heard of the law school before University. Accordingly, I came to the presidency with the creation of a law school as a major goal. The pace, situation as it modified the university catalog, "in the heart of the Phoenix metropolitan area," was also near the seat of the state capital. I felt great future need for well trained law graduates for the profession, for business, and for government. In general Arizona was growing rapidly. I knew its needs would expand. My studies in public law had proved invaluable when I served as Director of the Institute of Government at the University of Utah and head of its Political Science Department from 1933-1960, as the Vice President of that institution, again I experienced the importance of a good law library for almost daily help to a university administration.

Thus, the goal was to bring a law school to Arizona State University at the appropriate, strategic time. When I was appointed, the state budget included a decision to develop the desirability and location of an Arizona medical school. This preoccupied the Board of Regents, the University of Arizona, Arizona State University, and leading citizens for several years. Furthermore, an additional goal, in addition to the law school, was to secure authorization for Arizona State University to confer the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree. Without the Ph.D. and a law school, Arizona State University would never achieve its potential. Opportunity for the Ph.D. came first. Finally, on Monday, October 14, 1963, I recorded in my journal: "Decided to take the ball by the horns and go for a law school at ASU a little earlier—say 1967 and to make the announcement Tuesday instead of Saturday in Tucson."

In Tucson the Board of Regents were in meetings, Friday and Saturday, October 18-19, 1963.

My statement to the Board of Regents came on Saturday. It was based on careful studies I had made of the comparative costs of law schools. They were minimal in contrast with a school of engineering, and almost insignificant in relationship to the costs of the College of Medicine which by this time had been approved for the University of Arizona. I had secured data from the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools, plus other significant studies. I also knew from previous experiences in budgeting the spectrum of professional schools, including medicine at the University of Utah, that the basic costs of a good law school were (1) adequate salaries for a distinguished law faculty, (2) significant budget for an impressive law library, and (3) an adequate law building.

Professor of law at Stanford University and President of the American Association of Law Schools. I invited him to visit with me in Phoenix and secure insights from a national point of view. I also took advantage of the experience of friends and former faculty members and included many distinguished visiting professors who had come to the University of Utah. After the October 1963 Regents meeting, I communicated extensively with John C. Hervey, head of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association in Tulsa, Oklahoma. During the first week of February 1964, John Hervey visited the campus. I was well acquainted with him from past visits to Utah, and he gave me sound advice. With Arizona State University Vice President Gilbert L. Cady, we then began planning a future law building concept to be presented to the Board of Regents at a right time.

On October 3, 1964, one year after my announcement in Tucson, the Law School and College of Fine Arts were formally approved by the Arizona Board of Regents. The Arizona Republic, Friday, October 16, 1964, editorialized as follows:

In urging authorization for the A.U. law school, President Durham said: “When the fact is appreciated that a law school contributes a greater proportion of leadership than any other professional school to the varied needs of our public and private enterprises of the nation, and in addition provides the central professional legal core of the American bar, and essential elements of public service, it will be seen that the cost of a law school is minimum; that the returns from such a small investment, relatively speaking, are perhaps greater than in any other field.

Immediate plans were made to seek out the best possible dean to launch what I considered to be the finest opportunity to build a great new school.

Walter E. Craig, then president of the American Bar Association, a strong supporter and friend in Phoenix. Walter Craig rendered extraordinary help. He introduced me to the necessary support was a major factor in the establishment of the school. Deans Keeton and Bruce were ready to meet with me whenever I called. I was not impressed. I listened patiently. When they had concluded I said, “Thank you very much. However, I had someone in mind of the caliber of the dean, let us say, Professor Thurman of Stanford.” “Oh,” they responded. “Well, if you want someone of the caliber of Thurman, we have several names but do not think you can possibly get them to come to Arizona.” I said, “Such men are exactly the type I am looking for. Let us have a conference then proceed on a new basis. Out of it came a number of names and at the top of the list was William H. Pedrick, professor of law at Northwestern. I was impressed. “Let’s look a little closer at Professor Pedrick,” I said.

Dean Keeton replied, “Fine. We will be glad to do so. However, there is a little point. If he is as much as he is probably the highest paid professor at Northwestern, and Northwestern pays the second highest salaries to law professors in the nation at the present time, exceeded only by Harvard, I suspect he is out of your reach.” Nevertheless I persisted and secured all the data they had beyond that available to me in the West Publishing Company compilation of American Law Schools.

This was mid-November 1964. Arizona State University was a vital place. My time and energy were divided in all directions. But I considered the selection of the law dean a personal project since no one else on the faculty had such extensive experience with a law school. Thus, with community support from people like Judge Walter E. Craig, Justice Charles Bernstein of the Arizona Supreme Court, and Law Justice Jesse A. Udall, Riney Salmen, Louis McLennan and others prominent Phoenix lawyers, I went to work. The compensation package set aside the sum of $400,000 to build what I hoped would be the finest law library available to me and assembled up to that time. I knew enough about law library acquisitions to get our university librarian busy assembling the list of estimates and costs so that when the dean was appointed we could proceed full steam ahead. On Thursday, December 3, 1964, I flew to Tucson to address a session of the Arizona Judicial Conference arranged by Judge Bernstein. My good personal friend and neighbor in Tempe, Justice Jesse Udall, was the Dean and president at the meeting. All the judges of Arizona were present. It was an auspicious opportunity. I carefully prepared my remarks in writing. They were received cordially, by everyone, including the University of Arizona faculty members who were present. I had carefully studied the enrollments at law school institutions throughout the population projections, and the needs for law graduates. My
remarks were heard with enthusiasm and without dissent. Long distance telephone calls meanwhile were under way with friends, following the visits to others besides the Harvard law people. The fruit of this was correspondence with Willard Pedrick and a meeting on Tuesday, March 9, 1965, at O’Hare Airport in Chicago. We had never seen each other. But recognition was virtually instantaneous. Our meeting came during a heavy Chicago snowstorm. I took full advantage of Arizona climate and the sweet fragrance of citrus blossoms in our conversation. We also found we had common interests in music, particularly choral music and choirs, as well as the significant role of a law school. As we conversed, John F. Frank, a leading Phoenix lawyer and a mutual friend, walked by. John Frank supplemented my “pitch” effectively. He then left for his airplane, and I continued to praise the orange juice, the sunshine, the people, and the prospects of Arizona. We agreed to continue the conversations. Willard Pedrick had many reasons not to leave Chicago, including a formidable and lucrative consulting arrangement in addition to his excellent salary with Northwestern.

Returning to Phoenix, I sought out former Regent budget chairman, Sam Morris, and discussed law deans’ salaries. I set the figure at $25,000, in those days a remarkable salary on an academic year contract. Sam agreed. I knew if I had his influential support, Regent or not a Regent, it would be helpful. A visit to the campus by Willard Pedrick followed, including a private dinner at the President’s residence, a tour of the valley, housing prospects, and “the works.” On Thursday, May 16, 1965, he telephoned the good news that he would accept the appointment as the first Dean of the Arizona State University law school. On Friday, May 28, 1965, following some other conversations, I recorded in my journal: “Wrote letters of appointment to Willard H. Pedrick as first Dean of the new Arizona State University law school. He is the top professor at Northwestern and the answer to prayer.” Visits to the campus followed in July. Vice President Gilbert Cady, Director of Planning John Ellington and myself worked hard planning details and concepts for what became Armstrong College of Law building. The new dean, commuted between Chicago and Tempe during the academic year 1965-66 and then came to stay on July 1, 1966. Planning for the building continued as did acquisition of the new law library from the $400,000 we had hoarded, and, planning for recruiting the best law faculty we hoped that ever greeted a first year class.

On Saturday, October 2, 1965, the Arizona Board of Regents approved my recommendation that the architectural firm of Cartmell and Rossman be appointed architects for the new law building. With my enthusiastic support Dean Pedrick then began the work of recruiting the distinguished professors that constituted that first law faculty: Edward W. Cleary of Illinois; Richard W. Elliland of Wisconsin; former dean Harold C. Havighurst of Northwestern; Richard C. Dahl; John P. Morris, and Alan A. Matheson — the latter two being among the first appointees.

Meantime, the Arizona State University Law Society was born, headed by the well-known leader of the Arizona Bar, Riney Salmon of Phoenix, and other distinguished members of the Arizona Bar. The story of the Arizona State University Law Society deserves its own telling, together with so many other of the elements that went into the founding of the school.

We may conclude this brief report, therefore, with the statement that the first carefully selected class met temporarily in Matthews “law” library building, whose university library has recently been moved to the Hayden Library, making way for temporary use of that building for the law school and its library. The shelves were filled with books which had been acquired. Alan Covey, University Librarian, had proved to be a good collaborator with Richard Dahl and Dean Pedrick. As I addressed the first class when they convened in September 1967, I took the liberty of presenting them a “memory case.” It was lots of fun.

On February 26, 1968, the new and beautiful Armstrong College of Law Building was dedicated in the presence of Chief Justice Earl Warren of the United States Supreme Court, the Arizona Supreme Court Justices, Willard Wirtz, Secretary of Labor, former professor of law and a colleague of Dean Pedrick’s at Northwestern. Present also were the president of the American Bar Association, lawyers, judges and law professors and lawyers from throughout the country. They were singularly impressed by the new facilities.

The first class of Juris Doctors received their degrees June 2, 1970. I was invited to come from Salt Lake City to address the Convocation. I did so by composing a narrative poem on the history of the founding of the school, entitled “Hawai’ana Willard Pedrick.” It was galloping verse based on the “Hawai’ana” of Henry W. Longfellow, filled with references to personalities, places and things, which would require more annotation than a law review article! Without such footnotes, heard by itself, it yet seemed to be appreciated as much as I enjoyed its delivery!

The Arizona State University law school had finally arrived. Arizona State University with the Ph.D., a rebuilt campus, grand buildings, and beautiful malls replaced the old TEMPE city streets and “Stop” signs. It was now ready to compete with any institution and shine forth in the land.
To Dream and Then Perchance?
(A New Law School’s Curriculum: Skills, Quadrants, and Such)

Willard H. Pedrick

The following is an excerpt from an address given by Dean Willard H. Pedrick in 1976, ten years after the start of the Arizona State University College of Law. The occasion was a conference of law professors, and his topic was “The Non-Conventional Third Year — Including Counseling and Internships.” However, the speech presents Dean Pedrick’s plan for a law school curriculum and is as timely today as it was then.

If I could put you all into a time machine, I would take you back to 1966 when, after extended negotiations, I arrived in Phoenix in July, with temperatures running over 110° (but it was a dry heat, they told me; rather like Hell, I would guess) to begin the business of starting a brand new law school for Arizona State University. Those were the days of ever-increasing numbers of law school applications and a large pool of highly qualified prospective law teachers — almost all of whom were white, Anglo-Saxon males in accordance with the Law of Nature, since repealed.

For a year I had the ideal law deanship — no faculty, no students, and best of all, no alumni; but it was an unnatural state, and Camelot could not last. Still, for a year it was splendid to have the time to think, which is supposed to go with academic life, and to dream about what could be done markedly to advance legal education in a school which had no vested interests, no faculty schisms or deadwood, no history, and no inertia. It was challenging, opportunity! And I gloried in it! I had, after all, some ideas about legal education and, with no faculty committee system to surmount, this seemed a unique opportunity to put those ideas into operation.

I knew then, as did we all, that the first year of law school is an extraordinary educational success. With its focus on concrete real-life problems, cases, and an instructional technique designed to develop understanding and practice in a variety of intellectual skills, that first year is a winner. The second year in law school suffered from being more of the same, but it was the third year where we reckoned the troops had left us. It was in that third year, the year of boredom, that I and many others felt legal education urgently needed alteration.

It must be conceded that this point of view, widely held among academics, was not accepted by all. A good and incredibly conservative friend practicing in Phoenix, Clarence Duncan, was shocked by the idea that legal education as he had experienced it might be changed by one jot or title. In his words (of February, 1969): . . . in my own view, part of the value of the law school is its ordeal by fire from which the student should not be spared . . . . So long as there are things to be learned and few, if any short cuts for learning them, boredom is perhaps one of the prices that must be paid and as to which the administration need not be overly solicitous. My partner, Rex Moore, tells of the Missouri farmer who occasionally harnessed his bull to the plow, not because the bull was much good at it, but to “prove to his bull there’s something in life besides pleasure.”

But by the sixties, or even before, Clarence to the contrary notwithstanding, most of us in legal education regarded the third year as the problem year of legal education, the year that failed to engage fully the interest or efforts of the law student.

So the mid-sixties vision of developing legal education, which I held in common with many others, saw clinical education coming to play a major role in the third year, adding some skills training for its own sake but perhaps more importantly drawing on student preoccupation with the real world to induce a better educational experience. But at Arizona State we did not regard the introduction of a clinical program designed to reach all students as the full answer to the third year syndrome. We were out to make the third year as different from the first two as possible, and we perceived that another variation was drastically to alter the overall faculty-student ratio in the final year — making it a year comparable to the graduate experience in other disciplines. As I sometimes put it, we would at Arizona State give them Harvard for two years and Yale for the third. The teaching of skills, of course, requires a very different faculty-student ratio from that of the large classes that characterize the first and second years. But other subjects in the third year taught in seminar framework or in very small courses would also profit from a ratio of one to ten or fifteen. After all, one method for securing better third year performance is more effective quality control through the surveillance made possible by teaching those slippery third-year law students in small groups.

But how was a new, modestly financed law school operating within a tradition of economical faculty-student ratios to accomplish this? The answer was a “core curriculum” for the first two years, with no student electives and all teaching done in large classes. The resulting economics in development of teaching staff in the first two years of the program are astonishing. With a teaching load of six classroom hours per week, only five teachers would be needed to staff a large section of all the courses in the first two years of the program of legal education, leaving two thirds (or more) of a faculty of fifteen to twenty to staff the third year program on an intensive basis. At the time, it seemed a neat solution to the problems of maximizing the productivity of relatively small law faculties.

The core curriculum had other virtues as well. I thought then, and still do, that the College faculty — which recently announced a core curriculum for its undergraduate program — also thinks, that a faculty is better situated than students to select the courses that ought to go into a basic education. Most law students take essentially the same courses in their first two years anyway. Moreover, I discovered somewhat to my surprise that by having instructional periods a full hour of sixty minutes in length we could provide in a two-year core curriculum the total instruction (1000 hours of fifty minutes) required for an ABA accredited three-year program. If we could serve the fundamentals in the “core curriculum” of the first two years of the program we could then, it would seem, have earned for ourselves and our students the opportunity to experiment and innovate in the third year. In any case the “core curriculum” for a law school offered astonishing economy in utilization of faculty teaching capability (eighty miles to the gallon), enabling development of a really innovative third year, featuring clinical skills instruction, seminars, and small specialist courses.

But the added still another ingredient — the quadrant system. Part of that idea came from John University President G. Homer Durham addressed the guests for the dedication of the College of Law building on February 26, 1968, with a rape Willard H. Pedrick at the desk at the bench of the Arizona Supreme Court (from top to bottom) — Laura E. Lockwood, Fred J. Strommeyer, Jr., Ernest W. McFarland, Jesse Udall, and Charles C. Bernstein.
Frank of the Arizona Bar, who suggested in a speech to the profession that law schools might deserve a share of credit for the dilatory habits of the profession in that we condition students to think they have fifteen weeks, the length of a conventional semester, in which to complete any task. That God created the world in just six days proves conclusively that He does not relate to the legal profession perhaps no surprise. John Frank thought law schools could accustom standards to gallop as well as plod. Some of us felt there might be an educational merit in having all students in the third year, not just the law review types, have the experience of working intensively on a topic for a relatively short period, and then move on to another subject.

Warren Cohen, then a young member of our faculty and now at the Whittier College Law School, actually came up with the “quadrant” idea. It was simple, like most good ideas. The idea was that we could fit two short terms of seven and a half weeks into a conventional semester. A third-year student could then take just two or possibly three courses for that short quadrant and learn

diversity, and even a time frame that was significantly different.

We conceived all of this an innovative approach to legal education, modest enough, certainly not revolutionary, but innovative to some extent. We launched our enterprise in 1967 when we dedicated our new building with a conference in Tempe whose theme was: “Innovations in Legal Education.”

Now a bit more than a decade later, after we have graduated more than a thousand lawyers, where do we stand? A short answer would be that we stand a little less boldly, closer to the pack than we did at the outset. From the student point of view our innovative third-year program in its early years was a solid success. A 1974 survey of our graduates indicated that in overwhelming numbers (three fourths or more) they actually liked their third year in law school. Of course, that may have simply reflected the fact that, placed in internships and such, they were not around the school very much. But they liked the regulating and that was something. They did fret a bit about the absence of electives for the second year, but the contrast of the great freedom of the third year did in fact produce an air of excitement, of anticipation, and the third year worked, in terms of engaging student interest.

Now, a decade after the dream time, my school’s program of legal education is much more like that of other law schools than was its modestly innovative beginning, that is not to say that it is not a sound and excellent program, and we do have elements that trace back to the beginning dream. Our clinical program, now “in-house,” reaches about 75% of our students. We will have a few courses taught on a quadrant schedule, and some of my colleagues assure me that the quadrant system will rise again. We also have a legal writing program integrated into a large-section/small-section program for our first-year courses. And like most metropolitan law schools, we have a third-year class that is heavily engaged in practicing law in the law offices of our city where they are paid for their work. That feature of legal education, at least in the metropolitan centers, is deserving of more attention than it gets.

I would like to draw a moral or two from the Arizona State experience. First, the natural forces of conservatism in legal education are very strong. The day of the revolution is not at hand and will not be at hand as long as faculty recruitment committees go about their business respecting a time-honored convention — that the brightest and the best, the most creative, imaginative, and publication-minded candidates from the most prestigious law schools are to be selected. Second, even modest innovations such as our “core curriculum” and our quadrant system will not survive against forces of tradition as newer and less innova-

tive faculty are added unless a continuing program of indoctrination is carried on. That knowledge has come late, but better late than never.

Third, those faculty members genuinely interested in instructing in the skills of practice should be encouraged in their third-year offerings, for these skills do motivate the students and provide a good educational experience if taught with an emphasis on critical appraisal and not simply on methodology.

Finally, innovation, whatever the final verdict on the particular experiment, is in itself worthwhile. To strive to improve the quality of legal education lends a spirit to the enterprise that will raise the whole level of performance. The Hawthorne effect, of doing better when you know you are participating in a great and important experiment, is one which we must somehow capture on an ongoing basis for legal education.

There is a story that the United States Department of Public Health announced that the principal cause of disease among rats was laboratory research. That may be the position of legal education — being prodded and studied from every direction. But we shall overcome. We can be greatly assisted in our efforts if our friends in the practicing profession, and we do have friends, will tell the world that we are indeed working at the job of making legal education, great in their day, even better. It will be a grand day, for example, when high judicial officers become aware that trial practice and other

As I sometimes put it, we would at Arizona State give them Harvard for two years and Yale for the third.

habits of short-term dedication to complete a task, living and breathing the subject on an almost everyday basis. It is as if one would, of course, teach only one subject in a quadrant. It might not seem revolutionary, and it was rather like a summer session term, but we thought the more we could make the third year unlike the first and second years the better the prospect that students would look forward to and actually enjoy the different experience the third year would offer — clinical education, seminars, and small courses in rich

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skills courses have been taught for more than a decade in most of the law schools of the United States. We can be receptive to thoughtful proposals that come from knowledge of what modern legal education is doing in fact. Coping with proposals born of ignorance is both enervating and unproductive. Legal education is strong. It is better than it was forty years ago when I left law school. It will be better still, in 1989, forty years from now, as modest, individual increments are added to a basically superior system of professional education.


Armstrong Hall is pictured under construction (August 18, 1967).
The Origins of the College of Law
William C. Canby, Jr.

A member of the “foundering law faculty,” Professor Canby was appointed to the bench of the United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit in 1980. Fortunately, his schedule has permitted him to maintain his interest in the College of Law, and during the 1983 spring semester he is teaching a seminar entitled Equality in Modern Society.

The actual beginnings of the College of Law are, or course, lost in the mists of prehistory. Fortunately, a common legendary tradition has descended to us from multiple sources. Virtually every account agrees that it all began with Sir Willard of Parsons (Ped Xing). In the Norse tradition he was a bold but building warrior, erudite, and a dedicated Christian, whose tragic end is detailed in Kirkgattenger’s Saga, which tells the doleful tale of the funeral borne upon the Norsemen as a result of their attempt to cycle over the ice floes of the River Selz (Kio Salu). In the Germanic tradition, Wolfrit the Optimistic appears as Zelf the Hun in the Bavarian tradition, and somehow becomes translated into Chang Man (often appearing as a beaver) in Apache, and as Chairman Willard of the Zoning Board in the lost chronicles of Mayor Daley. In any event, its reappearance and reappearance in oral tradition makes it certain that he actually lived, the controversy being only over his degree of epiness.

Sometime in the year 966, give or take a thousand, Sir Willard was pursuing lighted squalls on the banks of the Great Northern Lake when he received a message from a Homer pigeon. The message bade him to don his armor and his Arrid (for it was fearsome hot on the River Selz) and journey South to Normal Junction, in the land of the nymphs. There was much weeping and whaling (the people being not only sad, but short of oil) on the shore of the Great Northern Lake as the news of his departure spread, for he was thought a man of no future.

Not wishing to go to the land of the nymphs unaccompanied by fighting men, Sir Willard sought out the most doughty knight of the Northland (where knights are long and cold). He first repaired to Judgington, on the Eastern Shore of the Great Northern Lake, there to entreat Sir Edward of Cleary (Knight of the Lengbly Shoe) to attend him on his mission. Sir Edward was much in Evidence all over the Northland, and was famous in the Duchy of Champagne for his urbaniy. He agreed to join Sir Willard on his quest, and to bring various and sundry gifts with him, primarily Little John and Little Brown.

Sir Willard next extended an offer to Earl Harold of Havign- wurth, who forthwith acted in reliance thereon, braving much freezing. Earl Harold recklessly defied the gods to send forth bolts of supervening illegality and other whole cloth. Having first been dean of Northwestern Castle, Havignwurst would stoop to classroom battle.

Sir Willard then repaired to caves where ancient learning was stored in stacks. Midst the mushrooms he encountered Richard Droll, of Olympian fame, defending the hoary Zeta files by martial art. Sir Willard enticed him to proceed to the projected petry on Orange Street, there to insert square volumes into round rooms and otherwise contend with greeves and conans.

Sir Willard next betook himself to the Land of Lyndon, on the shores of the cheery Potomac. He there unfolded his tale of Grail to young William the Clandes (to this day a very dear friend of the Albanian shepherd’s rote-poem). Fresh from wreaking havoc in Afric’s constitutional climate, young William gave gladly to the West. A gentil, parfit knight he was, responsible for this travestie.

At the last Sir Willard sought out the gentle Richard von Efflendt, from the country of the Holetoins. For many months, Sir Willard had courted and cajoled, offering untold (and later unrealized?) wealth if only Lord Richard would join the hearty band. Finally, as winter approached and ice began to form in the rivers and veins, Lord Richard agreed to venture forth forever, without possibility of reverter.

Thus did the doughty band proceed to the River Selz, there to fater our present company. Within but half a year, John the Doo was to join the party, bringing in a way to untrained trade and a free gentry (or free agentry). Sir Alain, Matthew’s son, also joined the hearty warriors, having journeyed from the land of distant salt and near beer to help Sir Willard with his labors.

The rest is within the living memory of man and woman who have passed through the halls of Vis and Domes. The founders, as might be expected, made a great haul, but many others, leaders and led, labored mightily and reaped their rewards. The ranks were soon swelled by Jonathan of Rose, with sword of antesly, George X (Dix, in the French source), with rocks and crooks, Stephen Lis for whom Sir Willard searched and quickly seized, and Warren of Kohn, son taxed though he was. Of later fame and quality, Edward Milton von Schroeder, a man of commerce. Arthur the German (LaFrance in the Burgundian source), ruddy Michael of Birch, with tearsome

bark, and Robert the Strong, a knight of trust. There is not much time to tell of Olivia and her charming students, or Kay or the Constant and their impressive deeds. Legendary serfs (now great Lords, many possessed the Bar) also bowed, among them Hallgarther the Somnolent, Wochner the Melodic, and other too fragrant to mention.

All this kingdom will someday be dust: the buildings, the books, the knights and ladies and trohobandmen. But it is not yet (for the river Selz is already dust). But after ever, as long as creatures live on earth to stretch a limb or litigate, the tale of Willard the Optimistic will be told. And who among you can say that he, or the events that he brought forth, failed to do honor to his title, or to exalt his intellectual properties?

Life Begins at Fifty
Richard W. Effland

As he relates here, Professor Effland waswood to the new law school from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He recently completed the writing of his case book (with Ritchie and Alford) on Decedent’s Estate and Trusts and was appointed by Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt to the State Commission on Uniform State Laws.

In the spring of 1966 I reached that mid-life stage when the American male gets restless. After twenty years as a law student at the University of Wisconsin at Madison and innumerable rejection of offers at other universities, I suddenly decided that I needed to move. I expected my wife to fall over in a dead faint when I told her of my decision. Instead, she looked joyously, "Where are we going?" My answer was, "I haven’t the vaguest notion. I’m just looking tomorrow." The next day I picked up the phone and called a number of my friends. Among others I called John Richlie, the Dean at Northwestern University School of Law. He generously offered me a job at Northwestern to begin "immediately." When I told him that we wanted a better climate and a smaller law school he said, "It just so happens that Willard Pedrick is sitting in my office now. He is starting a new law school in Tempe, Arizona, and I will certainly tell him that you are available." However, Dean Pedrick was at that time trying to interest Alan Polasky of the University of Michigan in the property position at Arizona State University. (If you correctly conclude I was therefore second choice, I would point out that this is like playing second fiddle to Jascha Heifetz.) Meanwhile I had offers from the University of Georgia and a new law school at Texas Tech. In late February of 1967 Dean Pedrick came to Madison to interview me about the Arizona State University position. His timing could not have been better. It had been a bitter Wisconsin winter with mountains of snow (the white stuff that has to be shoveled and makes driving treacherous). I agreed to visit Tempe, which my wife and I did. When the President of the University of Wisconsin, Fred Harrington, learned that I was resigning, he called to find out "What it would take to keep me." I said that Arizona State University was offering me $38,000 of sunshine. That ended the Wisconsin negotiations.

We went to Tempe in mid-August and were introduced to Arizona summer heat. After the ten o`clock news each evening we would walk our dog around the neighborhood. It would still be 100 degrees and we noticed that most of the residents seemed to be out of town. Somehow we had thought that the desert would cool off after the sun went down. Later Eudora Durham, wife of the University President, told me that Arizona had "it just gets dark." We went to our first football game in early September and were forced to leave at half time because of the unaccustomed heat.

The first academic year was one long honeymoon. Each professor taught only one class each semester. Although I had to learn Arizona law, I discovered that the leisurely academic life was supposed to be like. I went home for lunch and read the morning paper while sitting by the pool. Ped nicknamed me the "sunshine kid." In those days traffic was minimal and parking spaces were plentiful, so I drove back to school around 1:30 and worked for the balance of the afternoon. My favorite pastime was to walk

12.

13.
from Matthews Center where law classes were temporarily being held, across campus to the construction site for the new law building. Daily progress was noted. The initial construction was of the two lower portions which became the Great Hall and the Law Library. The resemblance two inverted toilet bowls and to a particular article of feminine clothing gave rise to obvious nicknames. Later the office and classrooms were added, and the names faded into oblivion.

One afternoon during the spring Property class a young woman came into class and asked me to purchase a frog for a frog jumping contest. With enthusiastic vocal encouragement from the class I bought the frog and we acquired the law school entry in the contest. The frog was “trained” by several of the students. Whatever they did (there were wild rumors of bizarre training and conditioning methods) was successful. The law school entry jumped longer and faster than any other, rivaling Mark Twain’s celebrated jumping frog of Calaveras County. Thus the law school acquired its first trophy.

That first year passed all too quickly. Faculty meetings were conducted with dispatch; there were only seven of us to agree on any matter and we were of one mind on how the new law curriculum should be put together. The first class of students had a substantial number of more mature persons who had been waiting for a law school in the Phoenix area. They added the important element of business experience. All the students were enthusiastic about the study of law and proud to be part of the new law college. There was especially close relationship between the faculty, professor and the students, probably because the faculty had more time to devote to that particular class.

For me life did begin anew. It was a great year.

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**College of Law Commencement Address May 1977**

Edward W. Cleary

Most friends of the law school know Professor Cleary through his twenty years at the University of Illinois College of Law, where he was a professor of law and associate dean. He has also been a professor at the University of Chicago and a visiting professor at the University of Wisconsin. He is currently a visiting professor at the University of Michigan.

In addition to his teaching and research activities, Professor Cleary has been actively involved in the development of the new law school. He served as director of the law school and as president of the law school association. He is currently serving as dean of the law school.

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**Law Library Memories**

Richard C. Dahl

When he joined the Arizona State University College of Law, Professor Dahl had extensive experience as a law librarian with the University of California and the University of Texas. He recently resigned his position as Director of the Law Library and, at the request of the Dean, is working on several special projects for the law school.

In the summer of 1966, Willard Pedrick and I came to Arizona to be involved in the development of a new law school. Dean Pedrick focused on building a faculty and I on building a library.

In those days, a library meant books. My first task was to fill the shelves in the old Matthews Library (the college’s temporary home) with law books. Our first goal was to acquire the 60,000 volumes of standard law materials needed for accreditation by the American Association of Law Schools. With the help of money President Homer Durham had set aside for us, we met this goal within a year and started working on our next objective—the 100,000 volumes that would put us into the research library class. Today we are approaching the 200,000 volume mark which should completely fill the present law library quarters.

Moving our 60,000 volumes (nine linear miles of books according to one librarian with a shrewd eye for publicity) from Matthews Hall to the Law Library was a job and a half. We broke five book trucks and the spirit of a nervous librarian who was sure we could not fit rectangular stacks into round rooms. Undeterred by circular thinking we got round the
problem with creative thinking and luck—mostly luck.

The library grew quickly until we were hit with runaway inflation. Getting the most books for a buck became a time consuming task. Fortunately, the College of Law deans were successful in getting a great deal of support from the University administration and the law library’s budget was substantially increased. Becoming a depository for government documents and putting more money into microforms also considerably increased our holdings. It is hard to condense sixteen years of library problems into a brief note. One tends to remember only the highlights. Over the years I have probably answered a million reference questions. Someone interested in genealogy once asked me how our cases were filed and defiled. A fellow law librarian swears a man asked him if he was legally married if the shotgun wasn’t loaded. One of Dean Pedrick’s students, puzzled about ro ipa lexip, once asked, “I know it speaks for itself, but what does it say?”

Librarians seldom get the respect they deserve. A student in our library once complained that all librarians seemed like people who grew up in the dark. He had just called my attention to the fact that someone had cataloged a philosophical treatise entitled Voyages and Carpides under “Admiralty.” Fortunately he had not found the estate planning book cataloged under “Gardening.”

There have been, of course, many satisfactions in developing a strong library and serving its users. The reference and research work we have done for our patrons has often turned up material we ourselves find interesting or useful.

I Remember

Olivia H. Birchett

Olivia H. Birchett was the Registrar and Admissions Officer for the College of Law until she retired in 1977. Two years later the University Alumni Association presented her with an Appreciation Award “in recognition of unusual service to the University and its students.”

In a recent photograph, Olivia H. Birchett is shown with her friend and companion, Big Boy.

...the faculty enthusiastically welcoming the 120 members of the charter class. On the second day of instruction, the class joined hands and surrounded an applicant challenging his admission denial. Within an hour, the circling, chanting students terminated his two-day parade of marching at the Matthews Center entrance, carrying signs and shouting derogatory comments. An exhausted, baffled individual broke through the circle and never returned.

...the Christmas James F. Polese ’73 had to push over the tree in the Rotunda so he could place the electric star on the top from the second floor railing. The next day, students, faculty and staff with Dean Pedrick directing gathered around the tree and sang Christmas carols for two hours.

...the joy of the first graduates as Dean Pedrick handed each one a diploma and extended his congratulations on their achievement. To my astonishment, I too received a beautifully framed diploma, bearing the traditional gold seal and class ribbons:

The CHARTER CLASS of the Arizona State University College of Law, with no authority, except love and appreciation, hereby appoint and declare OLIVIA BIRCHETT an honorary member of our ranks, with all of the rights, privileges and honors pertaining thereof. Dated this first day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy. With affectionate regard. MEMBERS OF THE CHARTER CLASS.

Iris Nissen

Iris Nissen, who retired two years ago, was the first College of Law faculty secretary.

...the woman in the Faculty Lounge who complained about the President of the United States by turning all the furniture upside down.

...the streaker who ran through Professor Canby’s class.

...when I applied to the College of Law for a secretarial position, Dean Pedrick remarked that he wanted the law school to be one, big, happy family and he would like those joining the college to stay. I was there fourteen years.

Katherine E. Johnson

K. (Kay) E. Johnson was Dean William H. Pedrick’s Administrative Assistant and had numerous duties in that position. Currently she serves the University in the Department of Geography.

...the picture of the charter class taken on the front steps of Matthews Center. Because Dean Pedrick wanted everyone in the picture and because some students were absent in the morning the picture was taken, it was necessary to reshuffle a picture-taking session on a day and time similar to the first picture. The remaining students were placed on the steps in positions where there were spaces in the first picture to accommodate them. We may not have disguised perfectly the fact that everyone was not in the first picture taken, but Dean Pedrick’s wish was fulfilled; everyone was in the photograph.

...that if Dean Pedrick had had his way the Great Hall would have been called the Moot Court. However, he gave up when media representatives referred to it as the Moot Court.

...that one of Dean Pedrick’s aspirations for the new law building was to have the Great Seal of the United States, the Seal of the State of Arizona and the Seal of Arizona State University properly displayed behind the judges’ bench in the Great Hall. When he learned he could not use the Great Seal, since this was not a federal building, Dean Pedrick asked artist Larry Toschik, who was then a member of the University Bureau of Publications, to design a seal for the College of Law.

...the Christmas the students decided to give Dean Pedrick a new bicycle. To prove that he was human (although he almost always performed as a super human), Dean Pedrick phoned to say he was ill and unable to meet his classes. Despite detailed instructions on who was to conduct the class in his absence, the class in unison shouted, “On to Pedrick’s home,” and upon arrival there, they talked Dean Pedrick out of bed and made their presentation.
College of Law Faculty 1967-1982 by Year of Appointment

Current faculty members are designated in bold type. A year in parentheses indicates the last year of full time service to the College of Law.

1966
Richard C. Dahl
Willard H. Pedrick

1967
William C. Canby, Jr. (1980)
Edward W. Cleary (1977)
Richard W. Effland
Harold C. Havighurst (1970)
Alan A. Matheson

1968
Warren H. Cohen (1973)
George E. Dix (1971)
John P. Morris
Jonathan Rose

1969
Michael A. Berch
Arthur B. LaFrance (1973)
Stephen E. Lee
Milton R. Schroeder
Robert E. Strong, Jr. (1978)

1970
Leland Badler (1973)
Dale B. Furnish

1971
Harold H. Bruff (1981)
Gerald M. Caplan (1973)
Gilbert T. Venable (1976)

1972
Michael L. Altman
John A. LaSota, Jr. (1977)
Susan I. Spivak (1974)

1973
Douglas L. Leslie (1978)
Beatrice A. Moulton (1979)

1974
Richard Delgado (1975)
Donald N. Zillman (1979)

1975
Robert L. Misner

1976
Ernest A. E. Gellhorn (1978)
David Kaye
Gary T. Lowenthal

1978
Ira Mark Ellman
Dennis S. Karjala

1979
Hannah Arterian Furnish
David Kader

1980
Charles R. Calleros
Victor J. Gold
John D. Lesby
Richard J. Morgan
Charles Pulaski
Ann M. Stanton
Karin Kirksy Zander (1982)

1981
Robert D. Bartels

1982
Richard L. Brown

The Faculty in 1974

John P. Morris
Willard H. Pedrick

Michael A. Berch
Arthur B. LaFrance (1973)
Stephen E. Lee
Milton R. Schroeder
Robert E. Strong, Jr. (1978)
Leland Badler (1973)
Dale B. Furnish

Harold H. Bruff (1981)
Gerald M. Caplan (1973)
Gilbert T. Venable (1976)
Michael L. Altman
John A. LaSota, Jr. (1977)
Susan I. Spivak (1974)

Douglas L. Leslie (1978)
Beatrice A. Moulton (1979)
Richard Delgado (1975)
Donald N. Zillman (1979)

Robert L. Misner

1976
Ernest A. E. Gellhorn (1978)
David Kaye
Gary T. Lowenthal

1978
Ira Mark Ellman
Dennis S. Karjala

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Hannah Arterian Furnish
David Kader

1980
Charles R. Calleros
Victor J. Gold
John D. Lesby
Richard J. Morgan
Charles Pulaski
Ann M. Stanton
Karin Kirksy Zander (1982)

1981
Robert D. Bartels

1982
Richard L. Brown

The Merriam Distinguished Visiting Professorship was established by a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merriam. The late Mr. Merriam was a well-known patent attorney who practiced in Chicago, Illinois. His widow, Ethelma, resides in Paradise Valley, Arizona.

1980
Louis B. Schwartz
Benjamin Franklin
Professor of Law and University Professor
University of Pennsylvania

1981
William Cohen
Professor
Stanford Law School

1982
W. Willard Wirtz
United States Secretary of Labor (1962-1969)

1983
Hans A. Linde
Associate Justice
Oregon Supreme Court

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1982
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United States Secretary of Labor (1962-1969)

1983
Hans A. Linde
Associate Justice
Oregon Supreme Court

The College of Law has been very fortunate in having a number of law school professors and practicing attorneys serve as visiting professors. Roxana C. Bacon
1979-1980
John J. Barcelo III
Fall 1976, Spring 1979

Director, Student Defender Project
Richard J. Mesh
1974-1975
Raimundo
1973-1977
Montes de Oca
1973-1977
William L. Topf
1977-1980
Robert Briney
1981-1982

Professor Peter has been known to teach and sing, but it would appear that in the early years of the law school he did them simultaneously.
John S. Armstrong Award

The Armstrong Award is awarded during the commencement ceremony to the student selected by the faculty as the outstanding graduate.

1970 Richard A. Jones
1971 Richard A. Gibson
1972 John R. Bates
1973 H. Bartow Farr III
1974 Ruth V. McGregor
1975 Jack S. Emery
1976 Patricia A. Metzger
1977 Michael J. Brophy
1978 M. Joyce Geyser
1979 Ronald Kilgard
1980 Kevin E. O'Malley
1981 Victoria S. Lewis
1982 Gary Anthony Gotto

Editor-in-Chief

Arizona State Law Journal

1969-1970 John S. Lancy
1970-1971 Carl B. Pratt
1971-1972 Gordon W. Campbell
1972-1973 H. Bartow Farr III
1973-1974 Stephen W. Myers
1974-1975 William F. Atkin
1975-1976 Patricia A. Metzger
1976-1977 Michael J. Brophy
1977-1978 Judith E. Sickis
1978-1979 Ronald L. Kilgard
1979-1980 Barbara M. Torrez
1980-1981 Victoria S. Lewis
1981-1982 Mark Edward Karolczak
1982-1983 Philip Ray Rupprecht

Alumni Association Distinguished Service Awards

Members of the Alumni Association Board of Directors select the recipients of the Distinguished Service Award.

1977 Olivia H. Birchet
1978 Edward W. Cleary
1979 Alan A. Matheson
1980 William C. Canby, Jr.
1981 Certificates of Merit to Graduates in Judicial Positions
1982 Alumni Awards to Graduates Serving as Arizona County Attorneys

Arizona State University Distinguished Achievement Award

The University bestows the Distinguished Achievement Award to persons nominated by the College of Law Dean for achievement and service to the law school.

1976 Edward Jacobson
1977 Orme Lewis
1978 Walter E. Craig
1979 Edward Jacobson
1980 Louis McClenann
1981 William C. Canby, Jr.
1982 John P. Frank

Law Society/Alumni Association Dinner Speakers

Each spring, the College of Law Alumni Association and Law Society have hosted a dinner which has featured a noted speaker.

1967 Willard H. Pedrick
1968 W. Willard Wirtz
1969 Edward L. Wright
1970 Law Revue, a Musical Satire
1971 Sir Desmond Heat
1972 William H. Rehnquist
1973 Joseph T. Sneed
1974 Chesterfield Smith
1975 Bora Laskin
1976 Ernest A. Gellhorn
1977 Byron White
1978 Norval Morris
1979 Dennis DeConcini
1980 Wade McCree
1981 Scott M. Matheson  
Governor of the State of Utah

1982 W. Willard Wirtz  
United States Secretary of Labor (1962-1969)

Commencement Speakers

1970 Erwin N. Griswold  
 Solicitor General of the United States

1971 Morris K. Udall  
 United States Congressman, State of Arizona

1972 William H. Rehnquist  
 Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

1973 Ossie M. Trask  
 Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit

1974 Norval Morris  
 Professor of Law, University of Chicago, Director, Center for Studies in Criminal Justice

1975 Joe Sims ’70  
 Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General of the United States

1976 John J. Rhodes  
 United States Congressman, State of Arizona

1977 Edward W. Cleary  
 Professor of Law, Arizona State University

1978 Barbara Babcock  
 Assistant Attorney General of the United States

1979 James A. Rahl  
 Owen L. Coon Professor of Law and former Dean, Northwestern University

1980 William C. Canby, Jr.  
 Professor of Law, Arizona State University; Appointed Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit

Admissions in Fifteen Years

A comparison of the applicant pool and the entering class for the years 1967 and 1982 dramatically shows the growth and improved stature of the College of Law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Applications</th>
<th>Number of Admission Offers</th>
<th>Entering Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Resident 214 Nonresident 91 Total 305</td>
<td>Resident 122 Nonresident 42 Total 164</td>
<td>Resident 114 Nonresident 38 Total 152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>517 749 1,266</td>
<td>193 150 343</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Undergraduate Majors Represented by the Entering Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>1982</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business and Related Fields</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Majors (49)</td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

States Represented by the Entering Class

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>1982</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Masters</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctorate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class of 1970  
First Graduating Class  
Arizona State University College of Law

Since he was unable to attend the first commencement, Dean Willard Pedrick read Professor Richard W. Effland’s comments to those in attendance.

Every law class is unique, but there can only be one founding class. In the memories of this faculty you will always enjoy a special place.

The faculty came to ASU with high hopes of founding a great law school. We were at least half serious when we said this would be the greatest midwestern law school in the Southwest and Pacific regions. But a law school is great only as its graduates are great. Thus the future holds the proof of our dreams. Yet we have every reason to believe that this class will collectively and individually make significant contributions both in serving your clients and in promoting those causes which are essential to a just society. I see among you a future governor, a United States Senator, numerous state legislators, a president of the State Bar, judges, and other servants of the people. Because of you we can say confidently what three years ago we said only hopefully — this will be a great law school.
### Directory — Juris Doctor Degrees

**Class of 1970 — Founding Class**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Degree</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANDERSON, JOE DAVEY</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1964 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARNOLD, BRUCE GALWARD</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1966 University of California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENTLEY, FRANCIS J.</td>
<td>A.B.</td>
<td>1962 Duke University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETHEA, JOHN DARYL</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Brigham Young University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKS, CHARLES RAY</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1964 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BROOKS, TIMOTHY JOHN</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BURKH, JOSHUA</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1965 Grambling College of Louisi</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAIN, IRBY K.</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1968 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHENEY, ROGER N.</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COOK, ROBERT MCONNELL</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CROWLEY, JAMES LEO</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1959 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>DAVIS, LEE HARRY</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1959 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESSAINT, NOEL KENNETH</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1966 Loyola University of I.A.</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAIRMAN, PETER STANLEY</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FELIX, HERBERT S.</td>
<td>B.B.A.</td>
<td>1963 University of Cincinnati</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINNBERG, RONALD B.</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1956 Arizona State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINN, RUTH GIEBEN</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Brigham Young University</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOSTER, WALTER D.</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1966 Arizona State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>GALLAGHER, MICHAEL L.</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1966 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>GARRARD, ALLEN ADLEY</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1968 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAGGARD, ALLYN DURLEY</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1968 Arizona State University</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAWKINS, MICHAEL DALY</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HELM, JOHN DOUGLAS</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENDERSON, JOHN WILLIE</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Brigham Young University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HERRICK, JOHN EDWARD</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HOBART, RALPH DALE</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1968 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUNGERFORD JR., ROBERT L.</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, RICHARD ANTHONY</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1968 University of New Mexico</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON JR., RICHARD GORDON</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOHNSON, WILLIAM JACOB</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1949 University of Wisconsin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES, RICHARD ALLEN</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1969 Brigham Young University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JONES JR., ROBERT ELIJAH</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1967 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KRIEHN, GERALD ERVIN</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1966 Arizona State University</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KURZMAN, ELLIOTT</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1957 University of Missouri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KYLE, THEODORE LEE</td>
<td>B.A.</td>
<td>1966 Ft. Lewis College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAGMAN, ALBERT</td>
<td>B.S/BA</td>
<td>1948 University of Nebraska</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANCY, JOHN STEWART</td>
<td>B.S.</td>
<td>1966 Arizona State University</td>
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<td>MATLOCK, JOHN W.</td>
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<td>MOORE, JOHN ROBERT</td>
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<td>ZIMAN, MEYER LOUIS</td>
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*Class of 1970 (Founding Class) Student Officers: Karl E. Wochner, John E. Burke, Jr., Peter Michael Nagyen, Susan A. Burke, Robert L. Hugheil, Jr., Robert M. Cook, John R. Moore, Michael D. Hawkins, and Robert L. Schaefer.*
Alumni News

Class of 1970
Sarah D. Grant, who sits on the Arizona Court of Appeals bench, spoke at a recent meeting of the American Business Women's Association, La Amistad Chapter Chapter.

Michael D. Hawkins is a member of the Maricopa County Bar Association Board of Directors.

Richard G. Johnson is the acting city attorney for the city of Mesa, Arizona.

John A. Propst has established his own office for the general practice of law in Phoenix.

Stuart J. Susser is the Assistant Attorney General to the State of New York.

Class of 1971
Caroline Eileen Bond served as a panelist during a workshop on child abuse sponsored by the Maricopa County Child Abuse Council, the Maricopa Council for Children, Youth and Families, and the United Way Community Council.

Winfred O. Craft, Jr., and Richard W. Bliss recently announced the opening of their firm, Bliss and Craft, located in Washington, D.C.

Cheryl K. Hendrix, Judge of the Superior Court, served as a faculty member for a Maricopa County Bar Association continuing education program on Family Law.

Lester W. Schieblein, Jr., is Company Counsel for the Lockheed Electronics Company, Inc. of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Michael B. Scott was a faculty member for the Arizona Trial Lawyers Association Seminar on Criminal Trial Practice. He is with the Phoenix firm of Hiner, Crowe and Scott.

Class of 1972
Frederick M. Aspy has been elected to the Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona.

Harriet C. Babbit was the speaker at the Mohave Community College graduation ceremonies. She is a partner in the Phoenix law firm of Robbins and Conley.

Stan F. Cosumano, owner of Cosumano Photography, is a professional photographer specializing in forensic photography.

Terrence A. Dolan is a supervising attorney with Legal Aid Services in Sheridan, Wyoming.

William Michael Kelley has been named President of the Maricopa County Bar Association's Corporate Counsel Section for 1980-82.

Robert W. Kuebler, Jr., is running for a second term as Prescott justice of the peace. He also serves as the city magistrate for Prescott, Prescott Valley, and Chino Valley.

Donald B. Kunkel, M.D., is the Director of the Central Arizona Regional Poison Management Center with St. Luke's Hospital in Phoenix. He recently served on the faculty of a continuing legal education seminar sponsored by the Arizona State Bar and entitled DWI and Implied Consent.

Irene L. Lashinsky, formerly with the State Bar of Arizona, is now associated with the Phoenix firm of Leslie L. Miller.

Bernard Van O'Stein of Van O'Stein and Partners has been named Chairman of the American Bar Association Legal Services Committee. He writes a weekly column for the Arizona Republic regarding legal issues.

Martha Taylor Thomas has joined the Tuirgan Investment Company as Executive Vice President and Counsel.

Class of 1973
Michael C. Anderson is an attorney in Bullhead City, Arizona.

Redfield T. Baum assisted in the preparation of the Arizona Civil Remedies Handbook/Text.

James Michael Low served as a faculty member for the Arizona Trial Lawyers Association Seminar entitled Litigating the Bad Faith Claim. He is Director of the Department of Insurance for the State of Arizona.

Daniel P. O'Hanlon is presently serving as both Municipal Judge for the City of Huntington, West Virginia, and Chair of the Department of Criminal Justice at Marshall University.

Class of 1974
Claudine Bates Arthur has been appointed tribal attorney general by newly elected Navajo Tribal Chairman Peterson Zah. For the past three years, she served as a field solicitor in the Navajo area for the Department of the Interior.

Charles E. Davis served on the faculty of a continuing legal education program sponsored by the State Bar of Arizona on Pension Plans and Profit Sharing Plans — Alive and Well Despite TEFRA 1982. He is a shareholder of Udall, Shumway, Blackhurst, Allen, Lyons and Davis specializing in qualified plans, estate planning and real estate.

Janet G. Effland has joined the Qume Corporation of San Jose, California, as Vice President, General Counsel and Director of Corporate Planning.

Coit L. Hughes is a member of the American Bar Association Committee on Agriculture.

Richard Michael Brayton is the United States Junior Legal Counsel for the 1982-83 fiscal year.

Class of 1975
Rebecca A. Albrecht has been named to the Board of Directors for the Maricopa County Bar Association.

Barry C. Becker is a member of the American Bar Association Committee on Administrative Practice.

James R. Broening is a member of the Maricopa County Bar Association Board of Directors.

Class of 1976
Jon E. Pettibone, a partner in the Phoenix law firm of Lewis and Roca, served as a faculty member for the Arbitration and Concession Bargaining continuing legal education program sponsored by the State Bar of Arizona.

Kerry G. Wangberg helped direct a Maricopa County Bar Association continuing education program entitled Traffic Court.

Thomas G. Watkins, III has become associated with the Phoenix law firm of Cahill, Sutton and Thomas.

Class of 1977
Jeffrey P. Larson is Deputy Director-Hearing Officer for the Arizona Department of Insurance.

Richard S. Platter assisted in a Arizona Trial Lawyers Association Seminar entitled Anatomy and Psychology of a Jury Trial; he co-directed a section on Applications of Psychological Principles in the Courtroom. Formerly with Monbeau, Veermeire and Turley, he has opened his own office in the United Bank Building in Phoenix.

Jenis L. Posner has become an associate with the Phoenix firm of Phillips and Lyon.

Jack N. Ruder is a member of the American Bar Association Committee on Affiliated and Related Corporations.

M. David Shapiro has joined the Phoenix firm of Kaplan, Jacobowitz, Hendricks and Bosse.

Class of 1978
Thomas F. Hennis, following a term as law clerk for United States District Court Judge Charles L. Hardy, has joined the Mohave County Attorney's Office as a Deputy in the Criminal Division. He and Jane E. Gulde, 78 were married by Judge Hardy last February.

Barbara E. McConnell serves as Executive Assistant to the Chair of the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington, D.C.

Nancy Jo Morrill is a member of the American Bar Association Committee on Partnerships.

Robert Ray Moon is the County Attorney of the newly formed Arizona County.

A. Frederick Schaffer, Jr., was a faculty member for the State Bar of Arizona continuing legal education program held in January and entitled Private Offerings of Securities Under Regulation D.

Class of 1979
Marvin A. Glazer has become a partner in the Phoenix firm of Cahill, Sutton and Thomas which specializes in patent law.

Barbara A. Jarvis assisted in a continuing education program on the Traffic Court for the Maricopa County Bar Association.

Craig J. Ritter is an Assistant Professor of Accounting in the College of Business Administration at the University of Texas at El Paso.

Class of 1980
Suzanne P. Clarke, an associate with the Phoenix law firm of Lewis and Roca, wrote a review published in the October Arizona Bar Journal and entitled Arizona Handbook for Legal Secretaries; volume 1 — a review.

Paul J. Matte, III, recently joined the Arizona Attorney Generals Office.

Joseph C. McDaniel assisted in the preparation of the Arizona Civil Remedies Handbook/Text. Former law clerk to United States Bankruptcy Judge Vincent D. Maggiore and to Chief Bankruptcy Judge Hugh M. Caldwell, McDaniel has opened his own office in Phoenix.

Robin A. Morris, former staff attorney with the Federal Trade Commission, is associated with the Phoenix firm Reed, Goldstein and Jencks-Reed.
John A. Titus was a faculty member for the State Bar of Arizona continuing legal education program held in January and entitled Private Offerings of Securities Under Regulation D. He is with the Phoenix firm of Furth, Fahrner, Blumenthal and Mason.

Daniel F. Valenzuela, formerly with the Solicitor’s Office, United States Department of Labor, is now associated with Samuelson and Coalwell in San Pedro, California.

Class of 1981

Navy Lt. Hal H. Dronberger, III, has completed the Lawyer’s Military Justice Course in Newport, Rhode Island.

Maritza I. Munich, former law clerk to Arizona Supreme Court Justices Fred C. Struckmeyer, Jr. and Stanley D. Feldman, has joined the law firm of Treon, Warnicke and Roush.

Susan Marie Van Slyck of Carson, Messinger, Elliott, Laughlin and Ragan was named September’s Volunteer of the Month by the Volunteer Lawyers Program, a joint project of the Maricopa County Bar Association and Community Legal Services.

Dean’s Fund Report
July 1, 1981-June 30, 1982

March 28, 1983
Dear Graduates and Friends of the Law School:

The annual fund drive for 1981-82 was successful due to the generosity and loyal support of many. For the period, private contributions to the law school totaled nearly $100,000, and more individuals sent donations than ever before. In a year made lean by reduced state appropriations, the gifts have been critical to the well-being of the institution. Indeed, private assistance has made it possible for the law school to maintain its programs in the face of serious cuts in the operating budget of the University.

Increasingly, the movement of the ASU College of Law to a higher level of quality is dependent upon private funding.

With the gracious assistance of Class Representatives, alumni and alumni of the school responded to our call for assistance, and the impressive increase evidences a tradition of giving being established by this young school. For the year, members of the Class of 1970 — the Charter Class — gave the highest total amount, $3,005, and had the highest percentage of participation, 35%. Other classes which had large total gifts were the Class of 1973, 1974 and 1977. The response is gratifying, since the willingness to assist the College of Law is an indication of interest and loyalty which is critical to the future of the institution.

The gifts to the law school have been used in many vital areas. A large percentage has been utilized for financial assistance to students unable to meet the growing cost of legal education; an active program to bring distinguished visitors and speakers to the school was supported extensively from private funding; at the school, investment in student activities, particularly the moot court advocacy competitions, has made a critical difference in their quality and the capability to attract additional participants; library support has been important, and gifts have made possible the purchase of additional volumes for the collection; in addition, building the quality of the law faculty has been assisted through the use of funds for recruitment and for research support; and a small amount has been utilized to meet needs in discretionary areas funded by the office of the Dean.

Two new endowments were created during the period. Friends of Wendell P. Kay, Anchorage attorney and visiting lecturer at the law school for many years, gave him a testimonial dinner and presented the proceeds to Arizona State to support instruction in trial advocacy. At the time of the tragic death of Truman Young, Jr., a member of the Class of 1974, his family and associates contributed to the creation of a fellowship for a law student interested in prosecution as a career.

To you all, I extend my sincere gratitude. The College of Law is a special asset to the State of Arizona, and, with your continued support, the future can be a bright one. Thank you for making last year’s fund drive the best to date.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Alan A. Matheson
Dean
### Report of Private Financial Support

**July 1, 1981 to June 30, 1982**

#### Alumni Contributions

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<td>74</td>
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<td>1972</td>
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#### Law Society Contributions

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### Class of 1970

- Bruce G. Arnold, Phoenix, AZ
- John E. Burke, Phoenix, AZ
- Timothy Burke, Phoenix, AZ
- Robert M. Crock, Wall Lake, NE
- Herbert S. Ebel, Tempe, AZ
- Sarah D. Grant, Phoenix, AZ
- Michael D. Hawkins, Scottsdale, AZ
- Robert G. Johnson, Jr., Mesa, AZ
- Robert E. Jones, Jr., Phoenix, AZ
- John S. Lacey, Phoenix, AZ
- George R. Mount, Tempe, AZ
- Michael Napier, Phoenix, AZ
- T. Delbert Nelson, Mesa, AZ
- Thomas L. Finger, Scottsdale, AZ
- Ronald A. Schlosser, Phoenix, AZ
- Joe Simo, Washington, DC
- Karl Wochener, Tempe, AZ

### Class of 1971

- William A. Allbright, Germany
- John H. Anderson, Phoenix, AZ
- Mary Bass, Phoenix, AZ
- Gregory M. Grinstead, Washington, DC
- W. D. Craft, Jr., Dallas, TX
- Richard Gibson, Phoenix, AZ
- John H. Grant, Phoenix, AZ
- C. K. Hendrix, Phoenix, AZ
- W. Harve Jervis, Mesa, AZ
- Kevin M. Kane, Phoenix, AZ
- Guy D. Kreider, Phoenix, AZ
- R. Lyn Moore, Phoenix, AZ
- Arthur W. Peterson, Phoenix, AZ
- Dean E. Peterson, Mesa, AZ
- Lester W. Schiffer, Jr., Springfield, VA
- Michael B. Scott, Tempe, AZ
- Kenneth R. Udall, Santa Fe, NM
- Steven H. Williams, Phoenix, AZ
- William J. Wolf, Phoenix, AZ

### Class of 1972

- Fred Aspery, Flagstaff, AZ
- Ralph J. Blake II, Phoenix, AZ
- Andy Brown, Phoenix, AZ
- Richard D. Cottier, Glendale, AZ
- A. Thomas Colby, Casa Grande, AZ
- Jerry Dolan, Glendale, AZ
- B. James Lasher, Phoenix, AZ
- James P. Less, Glendale, AZ
- Michael R. Murphy, Prescott, AZ
- Van O. Storer, Phoenix, AZ
- John W. Rensh, Phoenix, AZ
- Victor W. Richs, Phoenix, AZ
- Robert J. Stephen, Jr., Phoenix, AZ
- Martha T. Thomas, Scottsdale, AZ
- John W. Wall, Mesa, AZ
- Don Winder, Salt Lake City, UT

### Class of 1973

- Lois Abraham, Palo Alto, CA
- Gloria Aguilar, Phoenix, AZ
- Warren Bush, Wall Lake, IA
- David L. Case, Phoenix, AZ
- Tom Chisholm II, Phoenix, AZ
- LeRoy E. DeVeneco, Anchorage, AK
- Val G. Dieritz, Rialto Beach, CA
- William G. Fairbanks, Phoenix, AZ
- W. R. Ford, Phoenix, AZ
- Shirley H. Fronsdor, Phoenix, AZ
- Charles Green, Scottsdale, AZ
- Edward R. Harris, Davenport, IA
- J. Jerome Hirsch, Scottsdale, AZ
- Ted Jervis, Tempe, AZ
- David L. Lange, Tempe, AZ
- Ronald F. Larrson, Tempe, AZ
- Cleve Lynch, Phoenix, AZ
- Ted Mote, Tempe, AZ
- Sean R. Roberts, Scottsdale, AZ
- J. C. Robinson, Silver City, NM
- Robert E. Schmitt, Yuma, AZ
- Jesse B. Schultz, Phoenix, AZ
- Terence W. Parks, Phoenix, AZ
- William C. Wallen, Jr., Scottsdale, AZ

### Class of 1974

- Claudette B. Arthur, Window Rock, AZ
- Mark E. Aspery, Tempe, AZ
- Francesca M. Beach, Phoenix, AZ
- Dana R. Beil, Springfield, VA
- Eugene J. Berger, Wall Lake, IA
- William J. Charnos, Phoenix, AZ
- Charles E. Davis, Mesa, AZ
- Dan Drake, Mesa, AZ
- Joseph G. Elford, Mesa, AZ
- Susan A. Elrich, Phoenix, AZ
- Randy L. Elsasser, Phoenix, AZ
- Jerry Cafferty, Scottsdale, AZ
- Steven R. Elston, San Diego, CA
- Leslie Hall, Tempe, AZ
- Michael S. Halladay II, Tempe, AZ
- Jud Halley, San Diego, CA
- Cott I. Hughes III, Phoenix, AZ
- Robert J. Lyman, Pedmont, CA
- Phyllis M. Littleton, CO
- Barbara K. Miller, Mesa, AZ
- Greg McGree, Phoenix, AZ
- Ruth McGree, Mesa, AZ
- Robert Porter, Glendale, AZ
- Robert J. Price, Scottsdale, AZ
- George H. Rodrigues, Tempe, AZ
- Arda S. Ruhlertor, Phoenix, AZ
- Linda K. Scott, Mesa, AZ
- Don Shirey, Mesa, AZ
- Gary L. Thomas, Phoenix, AZ
- Margaret Tinley, Tempe, AZ
- John F. Todd, Chandler, AZ
- J. Robert Tomlan, Mesa, AZ
- Diane N. Veld, Mesa, AZ
- Elizabeth J. Varbl, Kaibut Kona, HI
- David A. Wenzel, Sandy, UT
- George S. Wright, Phoenix, AZ
- Truman Young, Tempe, AZ
- John P. Zanned, San Antonio, TX
Donors to the Truman Young Memorial Scholarship Fund

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Stewart
Virginia Stewart
Mr. and Mrs. Joel B. Adkins
Richard S. Aliff
Ann Moore Air National Guard
Officer's Club, 30th AIB
Arizona Republic Campus
Mr. and Mrs. Michael D. Agron
Mary C. Augustine
Franziska Mo. Baker
Mr. and Mrs. Diana D. Biel
Phyllis I. Bigornr
Olivia H. Bredt
Kent A. Rabe
Jack W. Blumenstein
Fred G. Bower
Booth family
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Baker
Mr. and Mrs. Roger W. Biery
Mr. and Mrs. G. Buckland
Bruecke Budge
Zach Bunch
Cahoots West Republican Women
Milton A. Carroll
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Carchia, Jr.
Cohen, Const, Grodosek
and Menihmier
Jerome A. Cohen & Associates
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas J. Conger
Craig Cupp
Honorable Walter C. Craig
Mr. and Mrs. Michael B. Creasy
Donald Daughrity
Robert W. Decker
Susan A. Elrich and James C. Hale, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Randy L. Elleson
Robert H. Ellis
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Ferguson, Jr.
William M. Fisher
Rosa Mary Foley
Gerald R. and Kyle R. Frank
Helen Frust
Kathry L. Fawcett
Bert A. Fett
Hannah Goldstein
Jay Gamolove
Warren F. Goodrich
Mr. and Mrs. Michael C. Gould
Green, Davis & Associates
Paula Habersten
John Hayes
Mr. and Mrs. William R. Heath
C. N. Hearn
Jeanne L. Herberger
Mary P. Hine
Mr. and Mrs. N.D. Houghton, Jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Houseworth
Vincent Lachman
Ivey family
W. Raymond Jennings
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon H. Jensen

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DEDICATION OF THE
COLLEGE OF LAW BUILDING • ARMSTRONG HALL
A GRADY GAMMAGE MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26 • 10:00 A.M.
Organ Prelude
Charles S. Brown,
University Organist
Invocation
The Rt. Rev. Joseph M. Harte,
Bishop of the Diocese of Arizona
Welcome
G. Homer Durham, President
Arizona State University
Salutations
The Honorable Darrell F. Smith,
Attorney General, representing
The Governor of Arizona
Leon Levy, President,
Arizona Board of Regents
William H. Pedrick, Dean,
College of Law
Roxey B. Salmon Sr., President,
Law Society of Arizona State University
Joseph T. Sneed, President,
Association of American Law Schools
H. Karl Mangu, President,
Arizona State Bar Association
Earl F. Merriam, President,
American Bar Association
Introduction of Speaker
The Honorable Ernest W. McFarland,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona
Dedication Address
The Honorable Earl Warren,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America
Following the Dedication Ceremony, an Academic Procession will
Move from Gammage Auditorium to Armstrong Hall along Orange Avenue.
AT ARMSTRONG HALL
Symbolic Acceptance of Armstrong Hall and Armstrong Portrait

As this law school begins its life in 1967-68, the beginning must be
counted auspicious. We are in a
section of the Country with bright
prospects of growth and development
ahead. We live near the
Capital of the State, in one of the
large urban centers so character-
istic of our age, beset by many of
the cities’ problems, but on a scale
that may permit solution. We are a
part of a large, young, vigorous and
dynamic University with a
great conception of its role in
society. To meet that role, a College
of Law was indispensable to the
University and, it is believed, to
the larger community. The plans
laid so carefully by the University
and by leaders of the community
have enabled us to begin well —
with a foundation faculty of
national reputation, a substantial
law library, a fine charter enter-
ing class and a law building.
Armstrong Hall, unequaled in
design and execution. To all of
this, there has been added the
committed support of bench, bar
and business community.
But, it is only a beginning. It is
our mission to develop lawyers to
serve our society, all of our society,
with the special skills and insights
that good attorneys should bring
to the prevention and resolution of
conflict, to the provision of com-
passionate counsel for the great
and small and to the never-ending
task of better ordering our society
to the end that ours will be, in
truth, a land where there is
“liberty and justice for all.”

We are grateful to all of those
who joined to assist in our found-
ing. From such a beginning, much
will be expected; and, to meet our
obligation to the society that
established this College of Law, we
need continuing assistance from
all who revere the law.

Willard H. Pedrick
Dean, College of Law
February 26, 1968

At the dedication of the College of Law building on February 26, 1968, Professor William H. Pedrick
introduced the Hon. Ernest W. McFarland, Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, and the
Hon. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.