



Stephen J. Cannell

February 5, 1941 – September 30, 2010

Stephen J Cannell¹³, Joseph Knapp Cannell¹², Laila Rosetta Knapp¹¹, Mary Josephine Maxson¹⁰, Joseph Daniel Maxson⁹, Daniel Maxson Jr.⁸, Borodell Ross⁷, Isabel Bliven⁶, Freelove Barker⁵, Freelove Bliss⁴, Damaris Arnold³, Damaris Westcott², Stukely¹

Stephen Cannell was a Television Producer, Writer and Novelist. He conceived and produced iconic television shows such as *The A-Team*, *21 Jump Street*, and *The Rockford Files*. Cannell also created or co-created almost forty television series including *Baretta*, *The Greatest American Hero*, *Hardcastle and McCormick*, and *Wiseguy*.

Most memorable to viewers of his shows was the closing logo of his production company. It features him typing, then throwing the sheet from his typewriter, which animates paper to become his company logo against a black screen (the single sheet of paper lands on a larger stack of paper forming the letter C). The author of over fifteen books, his latest novel, "The Prostitutes' Ball" was due to be released in October 2010. (Source: Wikipedia. For more visit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_J._Cannell)

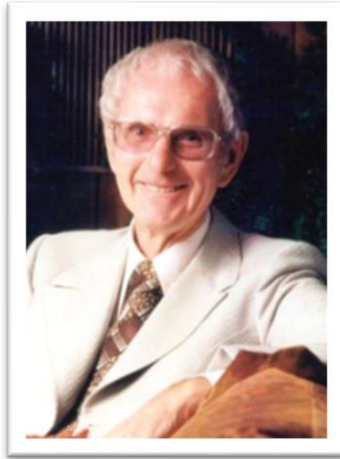
Cannell According to IMDB.com:

Stephen J. Cannell was raised in Pasadena, California. His father ran an interior design firm. From an early age, Stephen suffered from undiagnosed dyslexia, which made it nearly impossible for him to do well in school, he either flunked or was held back many times. Even though one of the courses he had trouble with was English, he wrote in one of his yearbooks that it was his ambition to be an author. After a lot of work, he managed to graduate from high school and attend the University of Oregon. He worked for his father's design firm while he wrote television scripts and story ideas after work.

He sold his first story ideas to *Mission: Impossible* (1966) and his first script to *It Takes a Thief* (1968). His first steady job in television was as a story editor on *Adam-12* (1968). He created a character named Jim Rockford for a script he wrote for the series *Toma* (1973), a show he was producing at the time. That

script was rejected by ABC, so it was rewritten and eventually became the pilot for the classic NBC series, *The Rockford Files* (1974). From there, it becomes nearly impossible to list all of his work. He has either written or co-written over 300 television scripts, created or co-created over two dozen television series, formed a successful production company, wrote best-selling police novels and even acted in his own and other producers' shows. He has won an Emmy, two Writer's Guild Awards, two Edgar Award Nominations and has a star on the Hollywood Boulevard Walk of Fame. Despite his many accolades, his first love continued to be writing. A co-worker of his on *Rockford*, writer and *The Sopranos* (1999) creator David Chase, was once quoted as saying no person he ever met seemed to love writing as much as Stephen J. Cannell. (For more, visit:

https://www.imdb.com/name/nm0004798/bio?ref=nm_ov_bio_sm.)



William Fisk Harrah

September 2, 1911 – June 30, 1978

William Fisk Harrah¹³, Amanda Vaughan Fisk¹², Frank Fisk¹¹, Amanda Vaughan¹⁰, Hannah Maxson⁹, Daniel Maxson Jr.⁸, Borodell Ross⁷, Isabel Bliven⁶, Freeloove Barker⁵, Freeloove Bliss⁴, Damaris Arnold³, Damaris Westcott², Stukely¹

Businessman William Harrah was the founder of Harrah's Hotel and Casinos, now part of Caesars Entertainment. Harrah was born in South Pasadena, California, the son of attorney and politician John Harrah.

Harrah studied mechanical engineering at UCLA where he was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. Harrah was forced to drop out when the Great Depression of the late 1920s hit. He worked at various family businesses including a pool hall, a hot dog stand, a shooting gallery, and a bingo-style operation called the "Circle" or "Reno Game."

Bingo was illegal in California, but games of skill based on bingo were legal. The Reno Game (later called the Circle Game) involved rolling a ball down a board where it would register a card suit and number. If one of the 33 players seated in a circle around the board matched a four-card sequence, he or she won, unless the player was a shill working for the house. (The use of shills to fill the games upset players, but John Harrah felt they were necessary.)

The Reno Game was shut down several times by local authorities, but each time, lawyer John Harrah would get his permit reinstated. Still, the cost of doing business was high. When twenty-year-old Bill told his father he should get rid of the shills and put more money into the business, John challenged him to run the operation by himself. Bill said, "Dad, that would suit me just fine," and paid his father \$500 for the business. He then headed down to the pier and fired the shills.

In the course of just three years Harrah made the \$100-a-week game into a \$25,000 per year business. However, Harrah grew tired of fighting the politicians and wanted to expand his operations into Reno. On October 29, 1937, he opened his first club at 124 North Center Street, called Harrah's Club Bingo. The location was two blocks from the Bank Club and Palace Club that had dominated gaming in Reno.

As the locals expected, his tiny Tango bingo parlor closed up fast, lasting only until November the 15th. In July 1938 Harrah opened another bingo parlor, this time closer to the action, called Harrah's Plaza Tango. Virgil Smith was the main financier and a partner in the operation, and also in the club that opened in 1938, called the Plaza Tango at 14 East Commercial Row. Two months later Harrah found a better location at 242 North Virginia Street, close to Harolds Club, called Ed Howe's Tango Club.

After a meeting with Nick Abelman, Bill Graham, and Jim McKay, Harrah waited to be accepted into the Reno gaming fraternity. Eventually, Cal Custer, a respected ex-bootlegger and a long-time confidant of John Harrah, stood up for Bill. His new business ventures were given the green light, after a cash payment was made.

Ed Howe wanted \$25,000 for his Tango Club, but accepted just \$1,000 from Harrah now that he was a part of Bill Graham's group. Over time, Harrah tried other locations and expanded his casino on Virginia Street several times. A hotel tower opened in 1969.

At Lake Tahoe, Harrah purchased George's Gateway Club in 1955 to expanded his empire. Harrah-owned properties included the Lake Club on the lake side of highway 50, Harrah's Tahoe, on the mountain side at the old Stateline Country Club. The hotel tower opened in 1973. Harrah also owned the Zephyr Cove restaurant past Cave Rock which offered slots and blackjack.

Harrah expanded to Las Vegas in 1973 by purchasing the Holiday Casino on the Las Vegas Strip from Shelby and Claudine Williams. The property was close to the successful Sands Casino and across from where the Mirage now stands.

Harrah used his influence to create the Nevada Gaming Control Board in 1955, an organization designed to regulate gaming in Nevada. In 1959, Harrah helped create an even stronger Gaming Commission to rid the state's casinos of corruption.

Harrah was known for his relations with both his customers and employees. The main theater in Harrah's Reno, originally called the Headliner Room, was renamed Sammy's Showroom after entertainer Sammy Davis, Jr. (whose Duesenberg replica now resides in the museum that bears Harrah's name), and actor-comedian Bill Cosby recalls Harrah as a good friend.

Harrah was married seven times to six women, including a four-month marriage to the singer-songwriter Bobbie Gentry in 1969; the sugar baby relationship was alluded to in Gentry's fictionalized account of her life, "Fancy," in which a "benevolent man" (Harrah) takes in an impoverished Southern prostitute (Gentry).

With ex-wife Scherry (whom he married twice), he adopted two boys named John and Tony. He had one birth child, Jeanie Eilene Sexton Harrah with Marvel Tudor in 1956. His widow, Verna, worked as a film producer on such features as *Anaconda*.

Harrah died at the Mayo Clinic Hospital in Rochester, Minnesota, at the age of 66, during a cardiac surgery operation to repair an aortic aneurysm. He left an estate valued at \$138 million which was split into two trusts; one for his wife Verna and one for his sons. The William F. Harrah College of Hotel Administration at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, which opened in 1967, was renamed in his honor in 1989, in recognition of a \$5 million gift from his widow.



Edward Sagendorph Mason

February 22, 1899 – February 29, 1992

Edward Sagendorph Mason¹³, Edward Luther Mason¹², Mathella Davis¹¹, Jerusha Vaughan¹⁰, Hannah Maxon⁹, Daniel Maxson Jr.⁸, Borodell Ross⁷, Isabel Bliven⁶, Freeloze Barker⁵, Freeloze Bliss⁴, Damaris Arnold³, Damaris Westcott², Stukely¹

Edward Mason was an American economist and professor at Harvard University. He was the Dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration, now known as the John F. Kennedy School of Government, from 1947 to 1958. He was the president of the American Economic Association in 1962.

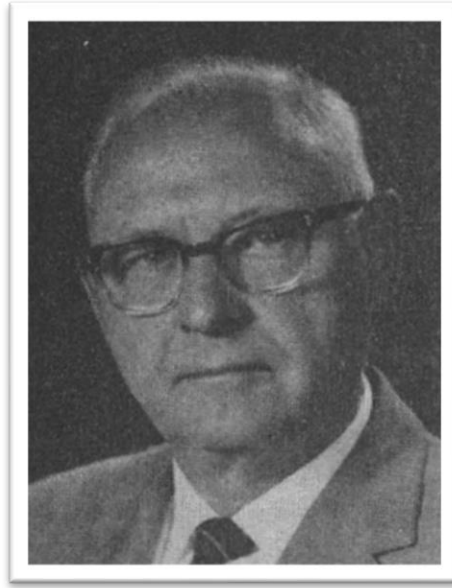
Mason was born on February 22, 1899, in Clinton, Iowa. His younger brother was Warren P. Mason, who became an electrical engineer and physicist. He graduated from the University of Kansas in 1919. He entered Harvard University, where he was a Rhodes scholar at the University of Oxford during his master's degree. He earned a PhD in Economics from Harvard University in 1925. His thesis supervisor was Frank William Taussig.

Mason taught a course on the history of socialism in the Department of Economics at his alma mater, Harvard University, in the 1920s and 1930s. He became a tenured professor in 1936. He was the dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration, now known as the John F. Kennedy School of Government, from 1947 to 1958. He was the founder of the Development Advisory Service, now known as the Harvard Institute for International Development, in 1963.

Mason worked for the Office of Strategic Services during World War II. He was an early economist at the United Nations and the Marshall Plan. He was also a consultant to the World Bank.

Mason was the president of the American Economic Association in 1962. He became known for his work in industrial organization, an area in which he provided direct inspiration to Joe Bain for his SCP model, and in development economics.

Mason married Marguerite Sisson La Monte on April 4, 1930. They had two sons and a daughter. Mason died on February 29, 1992, in Santa Barbara, California.



Warren Perry Mason

September 28, 1900 – August 23, 1986

Warren Perry Mason¹³, Edward Luther Mason¹², Mathella Davis¹¹, Jerusha Vaughan¹⁰, Hannah Maxon⁹, Daniel Maxson Jr.⁸, Borodell Ross⁷, Isabel Bliven⁶, Freelove Barker⁵, Freelove Bliss⁴, Damaris Arnold³, Damaris Westcott², Stukely¹.

Warren Mason was an electrical engineer and physicist at Bell Labs. A graduate of Columbia University, he had a prolific output, publishing four books and nearly a hundred papers. He was issued over two hundred patents, more than anyone else at Bell Labs. His work included acoustics, filters, crystals and ceramics, materials science, polymer chemistry, ultrasonics, bonding to semiconductors, internal friction, and viscoelasticity.

Mason founded the field of distributed-element circuits. He was the first to experimentally show viscoelasticity in individual molecules. He found experimental evidence of electron-phonon coupling in solids and made measurements that aided the theories of phonon drag and superconductivity. Many of Mason's inventions in electronics are still widely used by modern circuit designers.

Mason was born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on September 28, 1900, to Kate Sagendorph Mason and Edward Luther Mason, a school principal and insurance salesman. Both his mother and father graduated from the University of Michigan around 1890. His father died when he was fifteen. His elder brother, Edward Sagendorph Mason, became a notable economist.

Mason obtained a B.Sc. in electrical engineering from the University of Kansas in 1921. He continued his education part-time after this at Columbia University, obtaining an M.A. in 1924 and a Ph.D. in 1928, both in physics.

Mason married Evelyn Stuart McNally in 1929. Evelyn was a graduate of Rutgers University and worked as a child psychologist in schools. They had a daughter, Penelope E. Mason. Evelyn died in 1953. Mason married his second wife, Edith Ewing Aylsworth, a teacher, in 1956. Mason and Edith were passengers in the 1965 Carmel mid-air collision. Their plane crash-landed near Danbury, Connecticut where several people died, including the pilot who re-entered the burning plane in an attempt to rescue a passenger. Edith died in 1985.

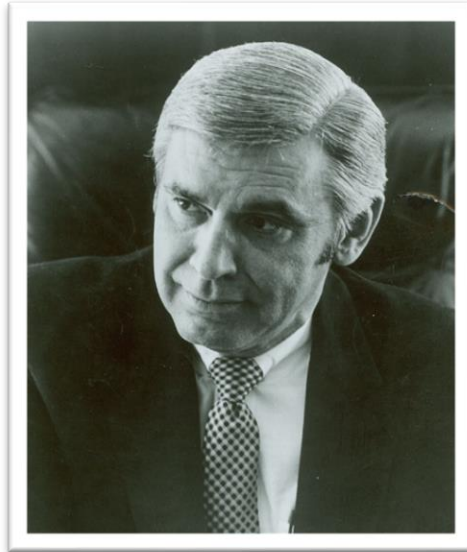
Mason joined the Western Electric Company in 1921. In 1925, Bell Telephone Laboratories (Bell Labs) was split off from Western Electric as a separate company. Mason went with Bell Labs and remained there for his entire career. He retired from Bell Labs in 1965 but remained a consultant there for a further two years. After retirement, he held a visiting professor post at Columbia University and was a research associate at Columbia's Henry Krumb School of Mines. Mason retired from Columbia in 1977.

Mason was president of the Acoustical Society of America in 1956. He was amongst the first three fellows elected to the Society of Engineering Science in 1975 together with Ahmed Cemal Eringen and Harold Liebowitz. Mason died 23 August 23, 1986, in Gainesville, Florida.

Mason was known for his inventiveness and willingness to ignore conventional wisdom. His name led his colleagues to compare him to the fictional character Perry Mason. Like the fictional lawyer, Mason was said to be able to extract information from sparse data that others would find insufficient to draw conclusions. Mason was known for his peculiar habit of pacing in place while thinking, which he apparently did to avoid missing experimental results as they happened. His awards include:

- Charter member, Fellow, president, and Gold Medalist of the Acoustical Society of America.
- Distinguished Alumnus Award of the University of Kansas, 1965.
- Beckman Award of the Instrument Society of America, 1964.
- C. B. Sawyer Memorial Award of the Frequency Control Symposium, 1966.
- IEEE Lamme Medal, 1967

The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America published a special commemorative issue of the journal in 1967 upon Mason's retirement. It contained twenty-seven papers from forty-two international authors. The 117th meeting of the Acoustical Society of America held a session in honor of Mason at which nine invited papers were presented about Mason's life, work, and legacy. Mason's inventions in electronics are still widely used. These include distributed-element circuits, crystal lattice filters, and the GT quartz crystal.



Leo Joseph Ryan Jr.

May 5, 1925 – November 18, 1978

Leo Joseph Ryan Jr.¹³, Autumn Helen Mead¹², Cassius John Mead¹¹, Lucy Henrietta Palmer¹⁰, Catharine Maxson⁹, Daniel Maxson Jr.⁸, Borodell Ross⁷, Isabel Bliven⁶, Freelove Barker⁵, Freelove Bliss⁴, Damaris Arnold³, Damaris Westcott², Stukely¹.

Leo Ryan was a teacher and politician. A member of the Democratic Party, he served as the U.S. representative from California's 11th Congressional District from 1973 until his assassination during the Jonestown massacre in 1978. Before that, he served in the California State Assembly, representing the state's 27th district.

After the 1965 Watts riots, Ryan took a job as a substitute schoolteacher to investigate and document conditions in the Los Angeles area. In 1970, he launched an investigation into California prisons. While presiding as chairman of the Assembly committee that oversaw prison reform, he used a pseudonym to enter Folsom State Prison as an inmate. During his time in Congress, Ryan traveled to Newfoundland to investigate the practice of seal hunting. He was also known for his vocal criticism of the lack of congressional oversight of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and co-authored the Hughes–Ryan Amendment, passed in 1974, which requires the president of the United States to report covert CIA activity to Congress.

In 1978, Ryan traveled to Guyana to investigate claims that people were being held against their will at the Peoples Temple Jonestown settlement. He was shot and killed at an airstrip on November 18, as he and his party were attempting to leave. Shortly after the airstrip shootings, 909 members of the Jonestown settlement died in a mass murder–suicide by drinking cyanide-laced Flavor Aid. Ryan was the second sitting member of the U.S. House of Representatives to be assassinated in office, after James M. Hinds in 1868.

Ryan was posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1983.

Ryan was born in Lincoln, Nebraska. During his early life, his family moved frequently, through Illinois, Florida, New York, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. Ryan graduated from Campion Jesuit High School in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, in 1943. He then received V-12 officer training at Bates College and served with the United States Navy from 1943 to 1946 as a submariner.

Ryan graduated from Nebraska's Creighton University with a B.A. in 1949 and an M.S. in 1951. He served as a teacher, school administrator and South San Francisco city councilman from 1956 to 1962. He taught English at Capuchino High School, and chaperoned the marching band in 1961 to Washington, D.C., to participate in President John F. Kennedy's inaugural parade. Ryan was inspired by Kennedy's call to service in his inaugural address and decided to run for higher office.

Legacy and honors

In 1983, the United States Congress posthumously awarded Ryan a Congressional Gold Medal, as the only member of Congress killed in the line of duty; President Ronald Reagan signed the bill. In Reagan's remarks about the medal, he said: "It was typical of Leo Ryan's concern for his constituents that he would investigate personally the rumors of mistreatment in Jonestown that reportedly affected so many from his district." Ryan's daughters Patricia and Erin helped garner support for the medal in time for the fifth anniversary of his death.

In 1984, the National Archives and Records Center in San Bruno, California was named the Leo J. Ryan Federal Building in his honor, through a Congressional bill passed unanimously and signed by Reagan.

In 1998, Jackie Speier, Ryan's former aide, was elected to the California State Senate. In 2008, she won a special election to the US Congress from California's 12th Congressional District, much of it formerly Ryan's constituency. Since 2013, it has been the state's 14th Congressional District.