



The Reporter



Official Publication of Phi Alpha Law Fraternity for the Month of December, 1951

GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY TO BE CELEBRATED

CHICAGO SELECTED FOR 1952 CONVENTION

LIVINGSTON CHAPTER REACTIVATED

Livingston Chapter, located at Columbia Law School, was reactivated on December 7, 1951, at ceremonies held at the University's John Jay Hall. Nineteen students of Columbia Law School were initiated at the ceremonies which were presided over by District Justice Albert Verrilli, Charles DiGangi of the New York City Alumni Chapter, and Levone Yardum, Justice of Rapallo Chapter.

Livingston Chapter, named after Robert W. Livingston, was originally installed at Columbia University on May 31, 1916. Its progress throughout the years made it one of the outstanding Chapters of the fraternity until its demise prior to World War II.

The nineteen students who activated the chapter had been meeting together as a group since the spring of 1951. Their petition to be initiated as members of Phi Alpha Delta and of the reactivated Livingston Chapter was favorably acted upon by the Supreme Executive Board at its meeting in November, 1951.

Supreme Treasurer Anthony P. Savarese, Surrogate of Queens County, presented the Charter of the Chapter to the reactivated group. He also addressed the new initiates charging them with forever carrying forward the high ideals of the fraternity with which they had just become affiliated. He briefly touched on the heritage of Phi Alpha Delta and the duties which a law student would have to take up when he became a member of the profession.

Gifford and Gray Welcome Members

Brother James P. Gifford, Associate Dean of Columbia Law School, the faculty advisor to the Chapter, addressed the newly initiated members. Brother Gifford was a member of Livingston Chapter when he was a student at Columbia Law School. Frank E. Gray, Executive Secretary, was present at the reactivation ceremony and briefly welcomed the newly initiated men.

The men who comprise the chapter are Paul Beck, Justice, Robert Maass, Vice Justice, Peter Kenton, Marshall, Henry Gallagher, Treasurer, Henry Hulbert, Clerk, Herbert Ascher, Robert Brooks, George Cook, Paul Groobert, John W. Howland, Robert Hughes, George Lenz, Charles Miller, Gene McGahren, Edward L. Mertz, Joseph Russell, Roger Sher, Richard Small and Joseph Steinberg. Allen Harris and Philip R. O'Connell who were approved for initiation, will be as soon as they return from Military Service.

Livingston Chapter has undertaken an ambitious program. It holds weekly luncheons at which faculty members and practicing attorneys address the group. It has also assisted the Law School in the Alumni Fund Campaign and for its efforts received the praise of the school administration.

A. A. McDowell

Supreme Secretary, A. A. McDowell, is still confined in the Veterans Hospital, Sawtelle, West Los Angeles, California. He is making a remarkable recovery and was allowed to leave the hospital to be with his family over the holidays.

His mailing address is Building 115, Ward F. Veterans Hospital, Sawtelle, West Los Angeles, California. He would appreciate hearing from his many friends throughout the United States.

EDGEWATER BEACH HOTEL SITE FOR 3 DAY MEETING

The 1952 Convention of Phi Alpha Delta will celebrate fifty years of fraternity. The Supreme Executive Board at a recent meeting set the days of August 28, 29 and 30 as the time of the convention. This will be the second time the Convention has been held in the summer and immediately preceding the opening of law schools throughout the country.

Invitations from the Chicago Alumni Chapter and from Cleveland Alumni Chapter were presented to the Board as the place for holding the Convention. The Supreme Executive Board, after due deliberation, selected Chicago.

Chicago has always been considered the birthplace of the fraternity inasmuch as the South Haven Articles were signed on July 27, 1902 at South Haven, Michigan. On November 8, 1902, at a meeting held in Chicago, Illinois, the name Phi Alpha Delta was formally adopted, together with a complete constitution and ritual. On November 15, 1902, Blackstone Chapter at Chicago Kent College of Law, Story Chapter at DePaul University, Fuller Chapter at Northwestern and Webster Chapter at Loyola, all within the greater Chicago Area were formally installed as Chapters of Phi Alpha Delta. On November 20, 1902 the John Marshall Chapter, the first new Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta was installed at the University of Chicago.

As the first five Chapters of Phi Alpha Delta were located in Chicago it is right to call it the birthplace of the Fraternity.

Golden Anniversary

While this will be the golden anniversary of the Fraternity under the name of Phi Alpha Delta, it can trace its heritage to the date 1898, when the predecessor fraternity of Phi Alpha Delta, namely Lambda Epsilon was formed. The Lambda Epsilon Fraternity was composed of students from the Chicago College of Law and the Kent College of Law. Story Chapter at Illinois College of Law, which charter was later transferred to DePaul University, and Fuller Chapter at Northwestern were installed in the later part of 1889 and the early part of 1900. Daniel Webster Chapter was installed in 1901 at the Chicago Law School. The Charter was later transferred to Loyola University at Chicago.

Lambda Epsilon was dissolved on July 26, 1902, by the unanimous consent of the delegates attending the Third Biennial Convention at South Haven, Michigan.

The Golden Anniversary Convention will formally open on Thursday morning at 10:00 a.m. under the call of Supreme Justice, Douglas L. Edmonds. Officers' reports and appointment of committees is tentatively scheduled for the morning program. The afternoon will be devoted to committee meetings, and preparation of committee reports. Thursday evening, the Chicago Alumni Chapter is planning a reception in honor of the delegates and guests to the Convention. Friday and Saturday morning will be devoted to receiving committee reports and action thereon, together with new business which may properly be brought upon the floor of the Convention. Saturday afternoon

will be devoted to the election of officers and Saturday evening there will be the traditional closing banquet.

Chicago Alumni Hosts

The representatives from the Chicago Alumni Chapter, designated the Convention Committee, met with Supreme Justice Douglas L. Edmonds, Supreme Vice Justice E. A. (Bert) Taylor, Supreme Treasurer Anthony P. Savarese, Executive Secretary Frank E. Gray on November 12, 1951 at the Chicago Bar Association at which time the Chicago Alumni Chapter pledged itself to raise not less than \$2,500, for the cost of entertaining the delegates and guests to the Convention.

The Chicago Alumni Chapter, in addition to underwriting the cost of the reception on Thursday evening, are also planning a program for the entertainment of the delegates at a Friday luncheon and the banquet on Saturday evening. A special committee has been appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the wives of the delegates and guests of the Convention. The co-chairmen of the Chicago Alumni Committee are John Burita, Justice of the Alumni Chapter, and Anthony Di Grazia, Vice-Justice of the Alumni Chapter.

Also serving on the Chicago Alumni Convention Committee are Tom Yates, Treasurer of the Chicago Alumni Chapter Phil Corby, Clerk of the Alumni Chapter, George Fink, Sid Meyer, Cap Damerel, Henry Jung, Tom Hollywood, Barratt O'Hara, Jr. and Dean Francis Rooney, Loyola Law School. The committee in discussion with the Supreme Officers, stated "We will provide the best convention Phi Alpha Delta has ever had." The site of the convention in Chicago was selected as the Edgewater Beach Hotel on the North Shore of Lake Michigan. This hotel, beautifully appointed, and ideal for the holding of conventions, has promised to go all out to assist in making this convention enjoyable for all those in attendance.

Mark your calendar now and plan to attend and celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of your Fraternity on August 28, 29 and 30th at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Later issues of your publication will set forth the program of the convention and the method to be used in making reservations.

Seventy-three active chapters and twenty-five of the 36 alumni chapters together with the Supreme Officers and district justices, will be represented at this convention.



Livingston Chapter presented—Supreme Treasurer Savarese presents Charter to Justice Paul Berg of Livingston Chapter during Reactivation Ceremonies. Left to right, Executive Secretary Gray, Savarese, Berg and Dean James P. Gifford.



District Justice Al Verrilli, Supreme Treasurer Savarese and Dean James P. Gifford, left to right, addressed newly initiated members of Livingston Chapter at reactivation ceremonies held December 7, 1951 at John Jay Hall of Columbia Law School.

PAD Students in Who's Who

Two out of the three persons who were appointed to "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities" were members of John L. Sullivan Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta. The recipients were Bro. P. Pierre Dominique and Bro. John Larsen. Both men are members of the senior class and have been af-

filiated with P.A.D. since 1949. Bro. Larsen has been active in school affairs, being a class president and a leader in the Student Bar Association. Bro. Dominique, clerk of the Chapter, is the Editor of the St. Louis University Law Journal and the author of several law review articles.

Martin Named Special Tax Case Prosecutor

Thomas W. Martin, Jr. (Field) has been named special assistant to the U. S. Attorney General and is assigned to prosecute Federal tax return violators in San Francisco, California. Brother Martin formerly practiced in Oroville, California.

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MESSAGE FROM THE SUPREME JUSTICE

Fifty years ago this Fall, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity was formed by the component chapters of Lambda Epsilon Fraternity. Since that November day in 1902, our Fraternity has grown steadily to its present position of supremacy in the professional field. Of all the factors which have contributed to our half-century of success, the loyal and generous support of our Alumni has been of first importance.

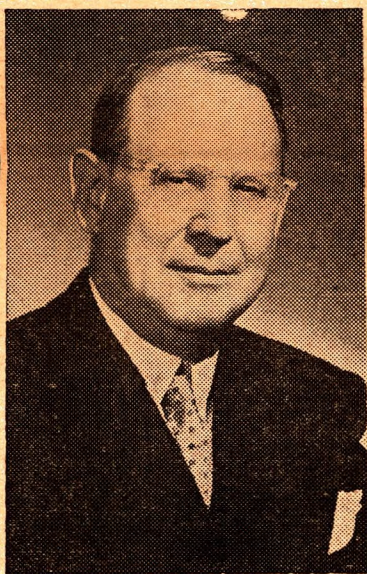
Today Phi Alpha Delta is conducting the most ambitious program of professional activities ever undertaken by a legal fraternity. The various portions of this program each are directly attributable to the vision and energy of our Alumni, either as individuals or through organized Chapters. Although it is true that Phi Alpha Delta exists primarily to serve our student members through whom we grow, Alumni are the foundation of our organization.

Our Alumni serves in many and varied ways. They are our officers, our advisors, and our organizers. They provide employment opportunities for our students. They coordinate our program with the activities of the bar. And, in final analysis, they furnish the financial stability without which we could not continue our program.

Many factors, such as location, time, type of practice, and other obligations, control the contribution which each of us individually may make to the Fraternity. Once each year, however, each of us is afforded an equal opportunity to support our organization. The annual dues notice for the current year now has been received by all Alumni. Small in amount from the individual standpoint, Alumni dues in the aggregate represent a substantial portion of the Fraternity's income.

I strongly urge each of our Alumni to support our work by prompt payment of dues.

This year especially, your officers are depending upon the resources of the Alumni in planning the future program of the Fraternity. International tensions have reduced the amount which was realized from student initia-



DOUGLAS L. EDMOND

tions last year. Sound business management dictates such retrenchment as may be needed to protect against possible further reductions in student membership. The continuance of our professional program at its present high peak of activity therefore becomes dependent to a greater extent than before upon the support which is provided by the Alumni.

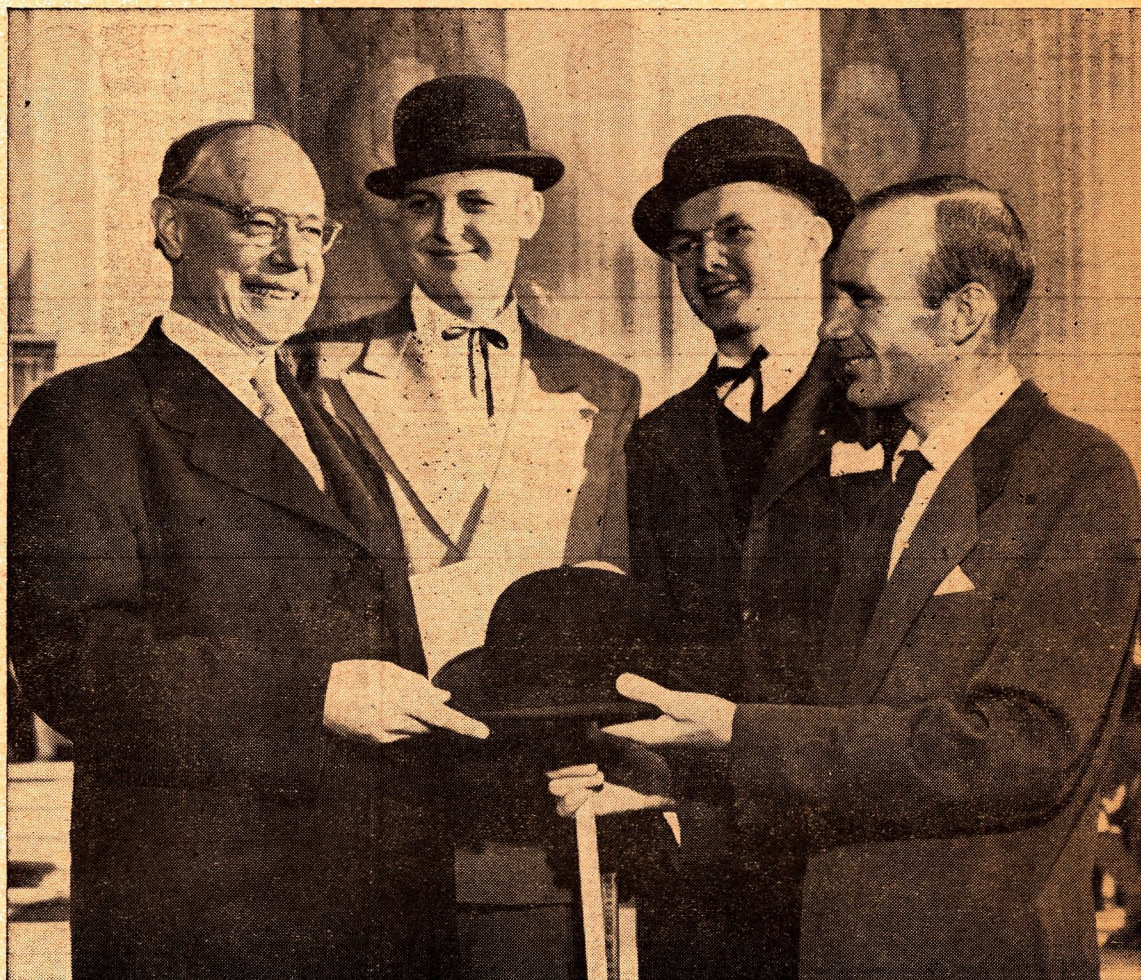
As we approach our fiftieth anniversary convention, to be held in Chicago, our birthplace, I am confident that our Alumni will maintain our program at its present level. A report to the convention that we have been compelled to curtail essential services would be a step backward not in keeping with our record of progress to this time.

May 1952 bring each of you success and pleasure in full measure. To those who have served us during the past half-century go our thanks. To those who are joining our ranks as we look forward to our future we extend the hand of good fellowship.

BISHOP ELECTED PREXY OF SF JUNIOR CHAMBER

Richard S. Bishop (Temple) has been elected president of the San Francisco, Calif., Junior Chamber of Commerce for the current year. Brother Bishop is a member of the law firm of Hadsell, Murman & Bishop.

MARTIN CHAPTER HONORS SENATOR TAFT



United States Senator, Robert A. Taft (Taft Chapter) is shown receiving a derby hat and cane from William S. Draznyak, Justice of the Martin Chapter at Tulane University. Brothers Wilder K. Kuhn and Philip P. Slipakoff are shown assisting Draznyak in the presentation. The derby hat and cane was presented to Brother Taft in the name of the Martin Chapter, whose seniors were celebrating their annual "Derby Week" at which all law seniors sport derby hats and canes throughout the week, both on campus and in the classroom.

JUDGE JAKE FISHER DIES

Judge Jake Fisher of West Virginia died September 6, 1951. He was honorary member of Staples Chapter at Washington and Lee University. Judge Fisher was initiated into the Fraternity May 10, 1949. This initiation followed ceremonies held at the University when he was the recipient of the degree of Doctor of Laws at Washington and Lee University.

Judge Fisher received his law degree at Washington and Lee University. He was admitted to the bar in 1893 and served as Chairman of the House of Delegates for two terms in the West Virginia Senate. In 1924 he was Democratic Candidate for Governor of West Virginia.

He was elected as Judge of the fourteenth Judicial Court of the State of West Virginia in 1912, and was continuously re-elected and served in that capacity until his death. His service of thirty-six years on the bench made him the Circuit Judge serving longer than any individual in the history of West Virginia.

Judge Jake Fisher probably had the widest acquaintance of any person in central West Virginia. He had served on the bench in Brackston and adjoining counties for the thirty-six years of his tenure. He had listened carefully to the troubles and difficulties of the people of this section during that time and had come to know intimately both their good and bad qualities.

His love of walking also brought him into close contact with the people. He made it a practice to take long walks over the country side, often stopping to chat with the farmers across their fences and the people he met along the way.

Not only was he loved and admired by the people of this section but he held an enviable place among the members of his profession in West Virginia and in many distant states.

Testimonials to Brother Fisher were offered by Julian F. Bouchelle, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit of the State of West Virginia and Supreme Court Judge Fred L. Fox of Charleston, West Virginia.

Hull Entertains Lurton Chapter

The Cordell Hull Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity located at Cumberland University, recently entertained Lurton Chapter located at Vanderbilt University, with a reception and dinner.

The affair, which is a quarterly get together, was held at the newly decorated and spacious fraternity room of Hull Chapter which is located on the ground floor of the University Building.

Justice E. V. Miller of Hull Chapter presided over the gathering, which found many old acquaintances renewed and many new ones made. The dinner, following the reception, was climaxed by an address from Judge Sam B. Gilbreath, author, professor of law and acting president of Cumberland University.

Distinguished guests in addition to the visiting Vandy PADs were Arthur A. Weeks, Dean of the School of Law of Cumberland University, and professor Richard Demeree of the Cumberland Law School, both of whom are members of PAD.

The next quarterly meeting of these two Chapters will be held in Nashville, Tennessee with Lurton Chapter as the host.

Judges Attend Hamill Rushing Party

At the October rushing party of Hamill Chapter, located at the University of Indiana, Indianapolis Division School of Law, Judges Bowen, Joseph B. Hoppman, and Ralph Hamill (for whom the Chapter is named), met with the rushees.

At this rushing party, William LeMond, Justice of Hamill Chapter, presented to Dean Whitman of the Law School a picture of the faculty.

Featured speaker at this meeting was Mr. Vernon Dwyer, Indiana Director of Office of Price Stabilization. Mr. Dwyer showed a movie of Washington, D. C., and provided a running commentary of information. Following the movie, which was received with enthusiasm, a buffet dinner, prepared by the wives of the actives, was enjoyed by all those in attendance.

Anthony DiGrazia Replaces Loewe

Richard Loewe, who served as District Justice of District 6, composing the states of Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, has resigned. Brother Loewe had been District Justice for one year. His resignation was necessary by reason of his having accepted a position with the Carnation Company in Los Angeles, California, as tax counsel. He assumed his duties on January 1, 1952.

In tendering his resignation to Supreme Justice Edmonds he recommended Anthony DiGrazia of Chicago as his successor.

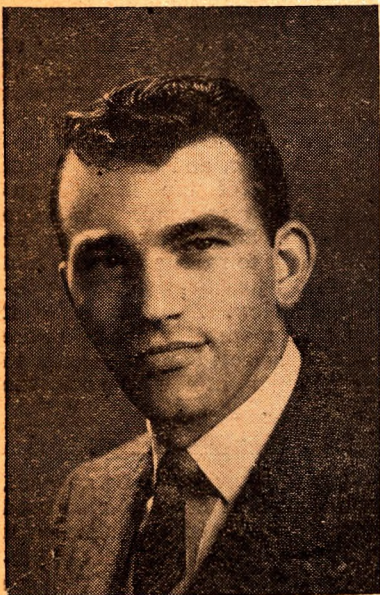
Supreme Justice Edmonds in submitting to the Board the approval of the appointment of Brother DiGrazia stated "Brother DiGrazia has been most active in the work of the Chicago Alumni and will be very capable in carrying on the work in the district."

Brother DiGrazia, the Vice-Justice of the Chicago Alumni Chapter, accepted the appointment as District Justice. He maintains offices at Chicago and in Argo, Illinois. He attended the 1950 Convention as a representative of the Chicago Alumni Chapter.

Brother Loewe replaced Paul Manning who had served as District Justice for two years. Upon his appointment he immediately undertook to visit the nine active chapters in his district and completed his visitation in the short span of six months. In addition to this work on behalf of the fraternity, he also attended meetings of the Detroit Alumni Chapter and the Indianapolis Alumni Chapter.

At the 1951 State Bar convention of the State of Illinois, he and Brother DiGrazia made arrangements for the holding of a PAD breakfast in conjunction with the meeting. At the admission of the successful applicants to the Illinois Bar he and brother DiGrazia maintained a suite at the Abraham Lincoln Hotel in Springfield, Illinois and gave a cocktail party in honor of the new admittees. Brother Loewe has been extremely active in PAD affairs and has served Chicago Alumni Chapter as an officer through all the chairs and was elected Justice of the Chapter in February of 1950.

Hill Elected President ALSA



Dwight Hill, President of A. L. S. A.

Dwight E. Hill (Taney Chapter), a student at Southern Methodist University School of Law, is the new National President of the American Law Students Association which is sponsored by the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association.

Brother Hill was born in Spokane, Washington, and spent his early years in Idaho. He attended the University of Idaho and the University of Washington. He completed his first year of law at the University of Washington where he was pledged to Dunbar Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, and then transferred to Southern Methodist University. During his second semester at S.M.U. he served as rush chairman of Taney Chapter, the season being highly successful with the pledging of forty-five men.

Dwight served four years in the Army, first with the Infantry and later with the Army Air Force, where he was a B-29 Flight Engineer.

At Southern Methodist University he is the immediate Past Justice of Taney Chapter, and a member of the Council of the Student Bar Association. He is also Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Inter-Fraternity Council.

As President of the American Law Students Association, he is inaugurating the new policies and programs, the two most important being the new research and reporting activity on how to set up a legal aid clinic and a report on legal ethics, the purpose of which is to encourage the law school to include a full course in legal ethics in their curriculae.

CHARLES WILLIAM HADLEY DIES

Charles William Hadley, member of the Chicago Bar Association since 1926, died on October 11, 1951 following an operation. He had been a life long resident of Dupage County, Illinois, having been born on a farm near West Chicago, Illinois, on October 17, 1875.

He graduated from Northwestern University School of Law in 1902, where he became a member of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, through Fuller Chapter. He was one of the oldest, living members of the Fraternity.

He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1902, and practiced law until his death. He was States Attorney from Dupage County from 1906 to 1920, and after 1922 had several times been appointed as Special Attorney General.

Brother Hadley will be remembered as an able, fearless and conscientious lawyer. In his public and private practice he won the confidence and respect of the bench and bar. He is survived by his widow, Harriet R. and by a brother, Rutherford. Burial was in Wheaton Cemetery.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY VISITATIONS

Executive Secretary Frank E. Gray, while traveling to and from the Supreme Executive Board meeting in Columbus, Ohio, and to the meeting of the National Professional Inter-Fraternity Council, was able to visit many of the Chapters of our fraternity.

He attended the District 7 conclave held in Columbia, Missouri, on November 2 and 3. At this conclave he was able to visit with the delegates from 10 of the 11 chapters within the district, found that all the chapters were well-versed in the ideals of PAD and were carrying on professional projects.

Following the attendance at this conclave, he visited the Hull Chapter at Cumberland University, which chapter was undertaking as one of its projects the maintenance of a Chapter Room in the Law School.

Following a two-day visit at Hull Chapter, a visitation was made to Lurton Chapter at Vanderbilt University. The fraternity held a meeting, at which an opportunity was given to Executive Secretary Gray to report on the progress the fraternity had made during the last four years. A dinner with the officers of the chapter was held at a nearby country club that evening.

Dean Wicker

The next day a visitation was made to McReynolds Chapter, located in Knoxville, Tennessee. A luncheon was arranged for Secretary Gray in the Student Union which was attended by Dean William H. Wicker (Calhoun). Brother Gray gave a short address to the assembled group on the history of Phi Alpha Delta and its present place in the fraternity world.

During the holding of the Supreme Executive Board Meeting in Columbus, Ohio, on November 9 and 10, Brother Gray was able to meet with delegates from seven chapters in this district. He found that all of these chapters have made much progress, and are carrying on professional projects, which make all the members proud that they are affiliated with such worthwhile organizations.

Savarese and Verrilli Make Visitation

Visitations were also made to Calhoun Chapter, located at Yale University. This Chapter, which was reactivated over a year ago, maintains two projects, which have been highly commended by Dean Sturges. At this visitation, Brother Gray was accompanied by Supreme Treasurer, Anthony P. Savarese, and District Justice Albert A. Verrilli.

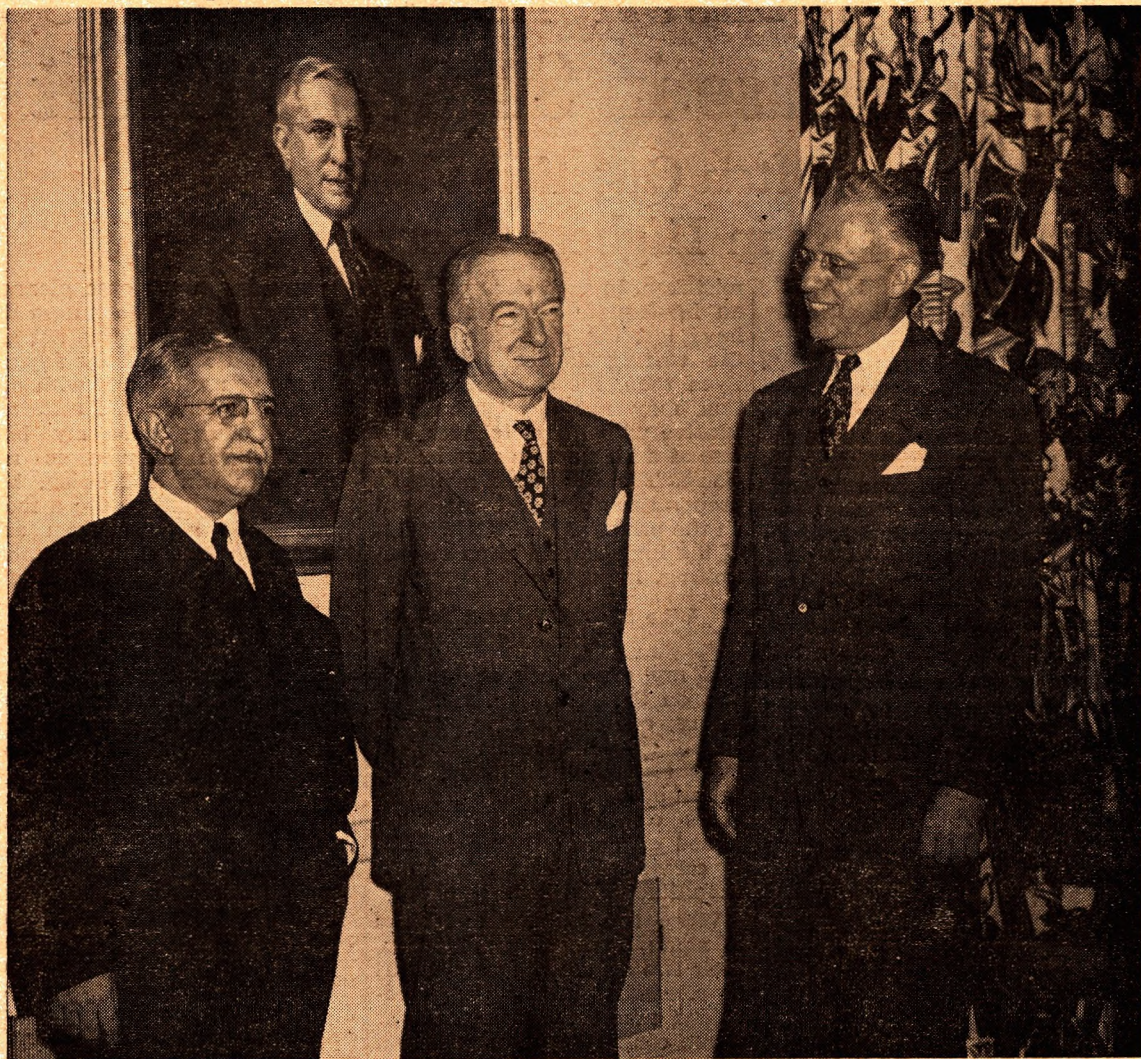
Visitations were also made to the PAD Club Rooms maintained by Rapallo Chapter, New York University, and the N. Y. Alumni Chapter.

Durham Meeting

On December 8, 1951, Supreme Treasurer Savarese and Executive Secretary Gray attended a joint meeting held at Durham, North Carolina, by Rutledge Chapter (Duke University), Timberlake Chapter (Wake Forest College) and Ruffin Chapter (University of North Carolina).

Knox Chapter, at the University of Arizona, was inspected by Executive Secretary Gray on November 28th. At this visitation the faculty advisor of the Chapter and Dean McCormick, former President of the University and member of PAD, expressed high admiration for the Chapter and the many projects it has undertaken. That evening a banquet was held in the new student union center at which time, Executive Secretary Gray addressed the members and alumni. At this meeting the progress of Phi Alpha Delta was explained to the assembled guests and also the role of PAD in the Legal Aid Program.

Supreme Treasurer Savarese Honored



Judge Anthony F. Savarese, Supreme Treasurer of Phi Alpha Delta, standing in front of oil portrait hanging in room dedicated to him at N.Y.U. Law School. Judge Arthur Vanderbilt (center) of N. J. Supreme Court, who gave dedication speech and Dean Niles of N.Y.U. Law School.

JUDICIARY HONOR ROBERTS CHAPTER

Five prominent members of the Philadelphia-area judiciary honored Roberts Chapter of Temple University with their presence at its annual fall pledge smoker held on October 26 at the Hotel Barclay in Philadelphia. PAD Alumnus Judge Adrian Bonnelly of Municipal Court of Philadelphia acted as toastmaster of the affair and entertained the gathering with anecdotes of amusing incidents which he experienced while on the bench.

Judge Bonnelly introduced fellow-PAD alumnus Honorable David G. Hunter, Judge of the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia, and Honorable Harold L. Ervin, President Judge of Common Pleas Court of Delaware County, together with PAD alumni Judges Arthur R. Bretherick and William P. Toal, also of the Delaware County Common Pleas Court.

Judges Ervin, Bretherick and Toal spoke on our American heritage and the responsibility of the legal profession. Temple Law School Assistant Dean Elden S. Magaw and Chapter Justice John E. J. Harding spoke of the history and prominence of PAD. Professors Lester B. Orfield and Warren M. Ballard of the Temple faculty were also in attendance. Brother Henry Bischoff was chairman of the affair and he was assisted by Brother Bynard Graff, Chapter Membership Director.

Initiation Held

On November 16, an initiation was held at the Cahill Club in Philadelphia, at which time 12 brothers were initiated. Chapter Justice Harding, Vice Justice Anthony J. Giangullo, Clerk Bartholomew Rumaker, Treasurer Herbert Fadeley, and Sergeant-at-arms Vincent Butler participated in the ceremony. Doctor Elden S. Magaw impressed upon the newly initiated brothers their responsibilities to the profession, fraternity, and school as PAD members. Chapter Meeting Director Thomas F. Wilson was in charge of the arrangements for the initiation meeting.

Affirmative steps have been taken to organize an active PAD Alumni Chapter in the Philadelphia area. This action has been accomplished through the efforts of Chapter Alumni Liaison Officer David Day and Alumnus Walter Higgins, Past Chapter Vice-Justice. Tentative plans for the chapter include the establishment of Club Rooms in the mid-city section of Philadelphia for the benefit of PAD Alumni members.

On December 4, 1951, the Inter American Law Institute Room of the New York University School of Law was dedicated in honor of Surrogate Anthony P. Savarese.

The Inter American Law Institute Room is approximately 65 by 25 feet and is dominated by a beautiful inlaid table approximately 45 feet in length being 18 feet wide at the head of the table and tapering down to approximately eight feet at the other end. This table is so constructed that all members participating in discussion have a clear view of the head of the table. Hanging on the wall at one end of the room is a portrait of Surrogate Savarese. The room is to be used as a seminar room to discuss the conflict of laws between Latin American Countries and Northern American Countries.

Chicago Alumni Honors Judges

On November 15, 1951, in the Charter room of the Chicago Bar Association, the Chicago Alumni Chapter held a dinner meeting in honor of the P A D Judges sitting on the Municipal, County, State and Federal Courts in and around Chicago, Illinois.

This meeting was held to particularly honor the member, Judge Rupert Bippus, who had been elected to the Circuit Court of Cook County in June, 1951, and who died in September, 1951.

The honored guests, totalling twenty-six judges, met with the Chicago Alumni Chapter for cocktails at six p.m. with dinner following at 7:00 o'clock.

Particular honor was paid to Judge John T. Dempsey, elected to the Circuit Court of Cook County in June, 1951, and Judge Bertram Rathje, elected to the Probate Court of Dupage County, Illinois, in June, 1951. Also honored was Judge Stanley Pulaski, recently appointed as assistant to Brother Judge William F. Waugh, Judge of the Probate Court of Cook County.

Brothers Don Spagnoletti, Tom Wilson and Clyde Measey represented Temple Student Bar Association at the Junior Bar Conference held in New York City on September 17, 1951. Brother Spagnoletti headed the delegation. At the Conference, Brother Measey was made Chairman of the Membership Committee of the National American Law Students Association.

The dedication of the room, attended by some two hundred friends of Supreme Treasurer Savarese, was an impressive affair. Dean Russell D. Niles of New York University School of Law, introduced Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt, Jr. of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who is President of the New York University Law Center Foundation, and former Dean of New York University School of Law. Chief Justice Vanderbilt was high in his praise of Supreme Treasurer Savarese for his devotion to the University. He dedicated the room in the name of Surrogate Savarese and then presented the honoree.

Support of All Needed

Supreme Treasurer Savarese, in his remarks to the assembled guests, reminded them that it was their first duty to support institutions of higher learning, and especially institutions dedicated to the teaching of law. He stated that without law and order, progress could not be made, and with the disappearance of large grants and endowments being left to such institutions, such institutions must look to smaller grants from many individuals.

The Inter American Law Institute Room was subscribed to by friends of the Surrogate, through the Queens County Chapter of the Law Alumni Association of New York University. The Chapter raised \$50,000.00 for the Law Center Building Fund and for this particular room. The room serves to honor and perpetuate the outstanding service of Supreme Treasurer Savarese during his Presidency of the N. Y. U. Law Alumni Association for the years 1946 through 1950, when he was most successful in directing the Alumni campaign to create a law center on Washington Square South in New York City. The Law Center, recently completed, is a beautiful, impressive, and well-equipped building.

Justice Jackson Tells Journey's End of Case in Supreme Court

Lawyers Often Question Value of Arguments in Highest Court

ADVOCACY BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

(Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of U. S. Supreme Court, and a member of Jay Chapter, gave the following address before the State Bar of California. It is well prepared and each attorney and law student will benefit from reading it carefully.—Editor.)

Ladies and Gentlemen of the California Bar:

The invitation to deliver this lecture is a signal honor, and the temptation is to respond with a discourse upon some tempestuous issue of world-wide reverberations. But it will encounter less competition and be more useful to the profession to choose a workday subject on which I have some experience to support my opinions and you have personal experience to warrant criticizing them. Let us consider together the problems which confront a lawyer when his case reaches its journey's end in the Supreme Court of the United States.

More than ten years ago, Mr. John W. Davis, in a wise and stimulating lecture on "The Argument of an Appeal," shared with our profession the lessons of his own rich experience. He suggested, however, that such a lecture should come from a judge—from one who is to be persuaded, rather than from an advocate. With characteristic felicity, he said: "Who would listen to a fisherman's weary discourse on fly-casting . . . if the fish himself could be induced to give his views on the most effective method of approach?" I cannot add to the available learning on this subject. I can only offer some meditations by one of the fish.

Let me confess that, when dangling bait before judges, I have not always practiced what I now preach. Many lessons that I pass on to you were learned the hard way in the years when I was intensively occupied with presentation of government litigations to the Court. And if I appear to overrate trifles, remember that a multitude of small perfections helps to set mastery of the art of advocacy apart from its counterfeit—mere forensic fluency.

Is Oral Argument Decisive?

Lawyers sometimes question the value of the relatively short oral argument permitted in the Nation's highest Court. They ask whether it is not a vestigial formality with little effect on the result. In earlier times, with few cases on its docket, the Court could and did hear arguments that lasted for days, from such advocates as Webster, Pinckney, and Luther Martin. Over the years the time allotted for hearing has been shortened, but its importance is not diminished. The significance of the trend is that the shorter the time, the more precious is each minute.

I think the Justices would answer unanimously that now, as traditionally, they rely heavily on oral presentations. Most of them form at least a tentative conclusion from it in a large percentage of the cases. This is not to say that decisions are wholly at the peril of first impressions. Indeed, deliberation never ceases and there is no final commitment until decision actually is announced. It is a common experience that a Justice is assigned to write an opinion for the Court in accordance with a view he expressed in conference, only to find from more intensive study that it was

mistaken. In such circumstances, an inadequate argument would have lost the case, except that the writing Justice rescues it. Even then, his change of position may not always be persuasive with his colleagues and loss of a single vote may be decisive. The bar must make its preparations for oral argument on the principle that it always is of the highest, and often of controlling, importance.

Who Should Present the Argument?

If my experience at the bar and on the bench unite in dictating one imperative, it is: Never divide between two or more counsel the argument on behalf of a single interest. Sometimes conflicting interests are joined on one side and division is compelled, but otherwise it should not be risked.

When two lawyers undertake to share a single presentation, their two arguments at best will be somewhat overlapping, repetitious and incomplete and, at worst, contradictory, inconsistent and confusing. I recall one misadventure in division in which I was to open the case and expound the statute involved, while counsel for a government agency was to follow and explain the agency's regulations. This seemed a natural place to sunder the argument. But the Court perversely refused to honor the division. So long as I was on my feet, the Justices were intensely interested in the regulations, which I had not expected to discuss. By the time my associate took over, they had developed a lively interest in the statute, which was not his part of the case. No counsel should be permitted to take the floor in any case who is not willing to master and able to present every aspect of it. If I had my way, the Court rules would permit only one counsel to argue for a single interest. But while my colleagues think such a rule would be too drastic, I think they all agree that an argument almost invariably is less helpful to us for being parceled out to several counsel.

Selection of leading counsel often receives a consideration after the case arrives at the high Court that would have been more rewarding before the trial. But when the case is docketed in Supreme Court, the question is, shall counsel who conducted the case below conduct its final review? If not, who shall be brought in?

Little Known Lawyers

Convincing presentations often are made by little-known lawyers who have lived with the case through all courts. However, some lawyers, effective in trial work, are not temperamentally adapted to less dramatic appellate work. And sometimes the trial lawyer cannot forego bickering over petty issues which are no longer relevant to aspects of the case reviewable by the Supreme Court. When the trial attorney lacks dispassionate judgment as to what is important on appeal, a fresh and detached mind is likely to be more effective.

No lawyer, otherwise fairly equipped for his profession, need hesitate to argue his own case in Supreme Court merely because he has not appeared in that Court before. If he will conform his argument to the nature of its review and his preparation to the habits of the Court, he has some advantages over a lawyer brought in at that late stage. Sometimes even his handicap will work out to his advantage. Some years ago, a country law-

yer arguing a tax case gleaned from baffling questions from the bench that his case was not going well. He closed by saying, "I hope you will agree with me, because if you don't, I certainly am in wrong with my best client." Such a plea is not enough to win a decision, but its realism would assure a most sympathetic hearing from any judge who can still remember what it is to face and explain to a defeated client.

Legal Reputation

Many litigants, and not a few lawyers, think it is some advantage to have their case sponsored by a widely known legal reputation. If such counsel is selected because of his professional qualifications, I have nothing to say against that. Experience before the Supreme Court is valuable, as is experience in any art. One who is at ease in its presence, familiar with its practice, and aware of its more recent decisions and divisions, holds some advantage over the stranger to such matters. But it is a grave mistake to choose counsel for some supposed influence or the enchantment of political reputation, and, above all, avoid the lawyer who thinks he is so impressively eminent that he need no time for preparation except while he is on a plane going to Washington. Believe me when I say that what impresses the Court is a lawyer's argument, not his eminence.

On your first appearance before the Court, do not waste your time, or ours, telling us so. We are likely to discover for ourselves that you are a novice but will think none the less of you for it. Every famous lawyer had his first day at our bar, and perhaps a sad one. It is not ingratiating to tell us you think it is an overwhelming honor to appear, for we think of the case as the important thing before us, not the counsel. Some attorneys use time to thank us for granting the review, or for listening to their argument. These are not intended as favors and it is good taste to accept them as routine performance of duty. Be respectful, of course, but also be self-respectful, and neither disparage yourself nor flatter the Justices. We think well enough of ourselves already.

The time may come when you will be sought out to argue a case for other lawyers. In that event, you should consider whether it is not due yourself to insist on full responsibility for its presentation. Divided command is as disastrous to a litigation as to a military campaign. Either you will be in control of the litigation or someone else will be in control of your professional reputation. Some of the wisest leaders of the bar decline to participate in a case, even with most amiable and reputable associates, unless they are given undivided command.

Communist Challenge

The claim recently was given publicity that leading members of the bar refused professional employment in support of the Communist challenge to the constitutionality of the Smith Act. Every accused person has a constitutional right to counsel and there is a correlative duty on the bar to see that every accused, no matter how unpopular, is represented competently. In addition to this sense of duty, many eminent lawyers would welcome the professional challenge involved in that case. Knowing this, I examined with care the allegations filed in Supreme Court that the Commu-

nists could not get counsel. They did not disclose that any so-called leader of the bar had been asked, or would be allowed, to assume full responsibility for argument of the case. The most that appeared was that they were asked to associate themselves with attorneys who were in control of it and whose conduct of it already had resulted in a sentence for contempt. No American lawyer is under duty to become the tail to another lawyer's kite, or to submit himself to control of counsel or clients whose tactics in the case he does not approve. No lawyer becomes too eminent to consult and cooperate with other members of our brotherhood, but those who, by a lifetime of hard work and fair dealing, earn enviable reputations at the bar rightly reject any employment that will impair that independence of judgment and freedom of action which becomes an officer of the Court. He is not obliged to become anyone's mere hired hand.

What Questions Will You Present?

One of the first tests of a discriminating advocate is to select the question, or questions, that he will present orally. Legal contentions, like the currency, depreciate through over-issue. The mind of an appellate judge is habitually receptive to the suggestion that a lower court committed an error. But receptiveness declines as the number of assigned errors increases. Multiplicity hints at lack of confidence in any one. Of course, I have not forgotten the reluctance with which a lawyer abandons even the weakest point lest it prove alluring to the same kind of judge. But experience on the bench convinces me that multiplying assignments of error will dilute and weaken a good case and will not save a bad one.

If you are called in after assignments of error have been filed, or feel impelled to raise in your brief, at least forego oral argument of all but one or two. The impact of oral presentation will be strengthened if it is concentrated on few points that can be simply and convincingly stated and easily grasped and retained.

The successful advocate will recognize that there is some weakness in his case and will squarely and candidly meet it. If he lost in the court below and needs appellate relief, that fact alone strongly suggests some defect in his position. If he is responding to a writ of certiorari, he should realize that several Justices have been tentatively impressed that the judgment below is dubious or in conflict with that of other courts, otherwise certiorari would not have been granted. The petitioner should never dodge or delay but give priority to answering the reasons why he lost below. The respondent should ask himself what doubts probably brought the case up and answer them. They will then be covering the questions that the Justices are waiting to hear answered. To delay meeting these issues is improvident; to attempt evasion of them is fatal.

In What Order Should the Argument Be Arranged?

The order and progression of an argument are important to its ready comprehension, but in the Supreme Court these are not wholly within the lawyer's control. It is difficult to please nine different minds, and it is a common experience that questions upset the plan of argument before the lawyer has fairly started. I used to say that, as Solicitor General, I made three arguments of every case. First came the one that I planned—as I thought, logical, coherent, complete. Second was the one actually presented—interrupted, incoherent, disjointed, disappointing. The third was the utterly devastating argument that I thought of after going to bed that night.

I can offer no formula that will

guarantee unbroken arguments, for the Supreme Court is much given to interrogation. Perhaps the opening argument will have the best chance for an uninterrupted interlude if counsel will begin with a concise history of the case, state the holding of the court below and wherein it is challenged. He should follow with a careful statement of important facts, and conclude with discussion of the law. Argument for a respondent is more variable. Sometimes it may be necessary to restate the case and establish justification for the decision below. At other times it may be more effective to strike a few selected weak spots in appellant's attack upon the judgment.

Craftsman's Skill

For whichever side he appears, the choice of his materials and arrangement of its sequence will test the skill of the most experienced craftsman. The purpose of a hearing is that the Court may learn what it does not know, and it knows least about the facts. It may sound paradoxical, but most contentions of law are won or lost on the facts. The facts often incline a judge to one side or the other. A large part of the time of conference is given to discussion of facts, to determine under what rule of law they fall. Dissents are not usually rooted in disagreement as to a rule of law but as to whether the facts warrant its application. Sometimes facts are best unfolded chronologically, and at other times it will be more effective to assemble them about particular topics. The presentation is sometimes aided by maps and charts, which counsel is at liberty to use. Courage to drop irrelevant or unimportant details and to avoid becoming entangled in interesting or hotly contested questions which do not go to the result is an aid to clarity.

Counsel must remember that the function of the Supreme Court is to decide only questions of law. If the appellant or petitioner, attempts, or so puts his facts that he appears to be attempting, to reargue a verdict or findings of fact, he will meet with an embarrassing judicial impatience. Both sides should strive so to present the questions of law that it will be clear they are not depending upon a reweighing of conflicting evidence.

Oral argument may be simplified by integration with the brief. Some issues are technical and must be resolved by study of exact language in statutes, patent claims, or the like. Such precision is more readily communicated if the eye of the judge is called to aid of his ear. Some counsel meet this problem by making a brief general statement of their ultimate contention and requesting the Court to consult the brief for the close analysis in its support. Others fully expound their contention orally, reading the decisive language; requesting the Justices to follow it for themselves, and pointing out the page in the record or briefs where it is found.

Hazard a Guess

In discussing questions of law, the advocate must sometimes hazard a guess as to how much of the law applicable to his case the judges already know. He is too polite—and discreet—to enter upon a long legal exposition that will insinuate a lack of judicial acquaintance with elementary propositions. On the other hand, it is his duty not to risk omission of the many matters that judges are presumed to know but often do not.

It does not seem to me safe ever to assume that a judge is able to recall exact words of a statute or a document even if he is known to be familiar with its general terms. Statutory language is artificial, elusive and difficult to carry in mind. Dates, relationships of persons named, and other details escape memory.

But I should make the contrary assumption about the

(Continued on Page 6)

Supreme Executive Board Meets



President Howard L. Bevis of Ohio State University welcomes Supreme Justice Edmonds on visit of Supreme Executive Board to University during District 9 Conclave and Supreme Board Meeting.

The Supreme Executive Board held its annual meeting, as required by the Constitution and By-laws, on November 9, 10 and 11 at Columbus, Ohio. This meeting was presided over by Supreme Justice Douglas L. Edmonds, and was attended by Supreme Vice-Justice E. A. (Bert) Taylor, Second Supreme Vice-Justice Charles Tom Henderson, Supreme Treasurer Anthony P. Savarese, Supreme Historian C. Cloud Morgan, and Supreme Marshal J. Westwood Smithers. Executive Secretary Frank E. Gray sat with the Board. Supreme Secretary A. A. McDowell was unable to attend the meeting due to illness.

The Board selected Columbus, Ohio, as the site of the meeting in order that the Board could also attend the District 9 conclave. This was the first conclave that this District had held, and it was presided over by District Justice James L. Broz, of Cleveland, Ohio. Delegates from the seven chapters in the district were in attendance.

The first meeting of the Board took place Friday night following a reception given by the Columbus, Ohio, Alumni Chapter, for the delegates to the conclave and the members of the Supreme Executive Board. All day Saturday was devoted to business of the fraternity, and following the banquet on Saturday night, which banquet marked the end of the District conclave, the Board resumed its deliberations. Sunday morning and afternoon until 3 o'clock was additional time necessary for the Board to complete the business on the agenda.

Richmond Petition

At the Supreme Board meeting two petitions were represented to the Board for action. One was a petition by the Alumni residing in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., for the granting of a charter for an Alumni Chapter. The Board favorably acted upon this petition.

A second petition was submitted by a group of students in actual attendance at Columbia University Law School who desired to be initiated into Phi Alpha Delta and to be known as members of the reactivated Livingston Chapter. This petition was presented to the Board by Supreme Treasurer Anthony P. Savarese, and upon his recommendation and the recommendation of the New York Alumni Chapter, was favorably acted upon.

The audit of the fraternity books as of the close of the fiscal year, July 31, 1951, was presented to the Board. This audit, prepared by William E. Hannan, Certified Public Accountant and an Alumni member of Phi Alpha Delta, was accepted by the Board. Following the acceptance of the audit, much time and deliberation was given to the adoption of the budget for the operation of the fraternity for the period of August 1, 1951, to July 31, 1952. Included in this deliberation was what additional projects if any the fraternity would undertake. As the Board contemplated a reduced income from initiation fees, it was determined that no new projects could be undertaken at this time.

On the agenda for this meeting was determination of the

time and place for the 1952 Convention. A survey was presented to the Board showing that the most logical time for the holding of the Convention was immediately preceding the opening of law schools in the fall. The holding of the Convention at any other time would conflict with the school calendars and would make delegates miss a part of the scheduled curriculum.

August Meeting

The Board selected the date of August 28, 29 and 30 as the time for the holding of the Convention. After due deliberation as to the place, the Board authorized Supreme Justice Edmonds, Supreme Vice-Justice Taylor, Supreme Treasurer Savarese to accept the invitation from the Chicago Alumni Chapter to hold the Convention at Chicago. These officers, together with Executive Secretary Gray, traveled to Chicago following the Board Meeting and met with the Committee from the Chicago Alumni Chapter. The invitation to hold the Convention was made definite, and the Chicago Alumni Chapter committed itself to raising not less than \$2500 for entertainment of delegates to the Convention. The Edgewater Beach Hotel, on the shores of Lake Michigan, was selected as the site in Chicago. Executive Secretary Gray met with officials of the hotel and arrangements were made for the Convention.

Other matters discussed and acted upon at the Supreme Board Meeting included directions to the Executive Secretary to investigate the possibility of securing advertising to cover the cost of publishing The Reporter. The protest lodged against Field Chapter, at University of California at Berkeley, was discussed and the Board found the protest was not well taken.

As it has been necessary to poll the Executive Board by mail, the Board adopted the policy that no member would vote on any ballots submitted to them until after fifteen days has expired from mailing of ballot. This would give each member of the Board an opportunity to communicate with the other members

FIELD HOLDS RUSHING DINNER

Hon. Fred B. Wood (Holmes), Judge of the District Court of Appeal, presented the principal address at the Field Chapter dinner on November 9 which climaxed the rushing season at the University of California School of Law.

Judge Wood described for approximately ninety members and rushees at the dinner the functions and duties of the California Legislative Counsel. Speaking from his background of some 23 years of experience as Legislative Counsel, Judge Wood presented an aspect of legislative activity little known or understood by the average practitioner.

Graydon Staring (Field) was another speaker on the program. Brother Staring, as a recent alumnus, repeated for the current rushees his now famous dissertation, "To Join or Not to Join."

With the demise of the local chapter of Delta Theta Phi on the Berkeley campus, Field Chapter looks forward to the most successful rushing season in its history. The number of rushees present at its rushing dinner, and the interest which they evinced, indicate that the Chapter's optimism is well founded.

A number of East Bay and San Francisco Alumni attended the dinner at Villa de la Paix in Oakland to assist the Chapter with its rushing program. Preceding the dinner, the Chapter held a cocktail party and reception. As an added inducement to prospective pledges, Field Chapter circulated a five-page, mimeographed, summary of the Fraternity's history, its prominent members, and the program of the Chapter. Also distributed to rushees were copies of the "Historical Pamphlet" and of the latest issue of the REPORTER.

of the Board and express his views on the matter submitted for vote.

District Justices

The Board also extended an invitation to the District Justices to attend the 1952 Convention, as the guests of their fraternity. Their expenses in traveling to and from and while at the convention are to be paid under the same formula as payment is made for official delegates from the chapters.

The Board did not select any members of the Supreme Advisory Board to be invited to attend the convention as the guest of the fraternity. The Board has the power to extend such invitations to 2 members of the Advisory Board under the Constitution and By-laws.

The program as determined by the Board for the Convention was that registration would commence on Wednesday evening, continuing Thursday morning. The first session of the Convention would be called to order at 10:00 on August 28. That afternoon no business session was scheduled but committees would meet to prepare their reports. A Stag Reception would be held on Thursday evening. Friday morning and Friday afternoon would be devoted to general convention business. A luncheon is scheduled for Friday noon at which time a nationally prominent speaker will address the members. Saturday morning and Saturday afternoon will be devoted to convention business and election of officers. The annual banquet is to be held Saturday evening with black tie worn by Supreme officers and District Justices.

On Sunday afternoon, when the Supreme Board meeting finally wound up, there were seven exhausted members around the conference table. The Board had diligently pursued and discussed many problems presented at this meeting and all matters on the agenda had been thoroughly discussed.

New Medical Jurisprudence Course Popular in Miami Law School



Dean Rasco of U. of Miami Law School (Brewer Chapter); H. Paul Baker, Justice of Rasco Chapter at U. of Miami; and Dr. Franklin Jay Evans (Rasco Chapter) (left to right), discuss possible text material for use in the new course in Medical Jurisprudence which Doctor and Lawyer Evans will teach at law school.

One of the most popular classes in the University of Miami Law School according to Brother Dean Russell A. Rasco, is the medical jurisprudence course, a new addition to the curriculum this year.

Taught by Dr. Franklin J. Evans, who was initiated into Rasco Chapter on December 1, 1951, it is one of the few courses of its kind in the South. Dr. Evans is both a physician and an attorney. He secured his LLB from New York University in 1931 and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1932. During four years of practicing law, Dr. Evans undertook premedical studies at NYU at night. He entered the medical school in 1936 and received his M.D. there in 1914.

The purpose of the course of Medical Jurisprudence is to familiarize law students with certain fundamentals of medicine, especially those concerning personal injury cases.

District Justices

District No. 1	George T. Nickell Central Building, Seattle, Washington	Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana
District No. 2	J. Albert Hutchinson 55 New Montgomery St., San Francisco 2, Calif.	Nevada and that portion of California lying north of the Tehachapi Mountains
District No. 3	Henry C. Rohr 650 Spring Street, Los Angeles 14, Calif.	Arizona, and that portion of California lying south the Tehachapi Mountains
District No. 4	John L. Griffith Midland Savings Bldg., Denver 2, Colorado	New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming
District No. 5	Robert Casper 213 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.	North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin
District No. 6	Anthony A. DiGrazia 7702 West 62nd Pl. Summit (Argo, P.O.), Ill.	Illinois, Michigan and Indiana
District No. 7	Robert D. Jackson 308 Insurance Exchange Bldg. Des Moines, Iowa	Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas
District No. 8	Hon. Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building Oklahoma City, Okla.	Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana
District No. 9	James L. Broz, Jr. 126 City Hall Cleveland, Ohio	Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia
District No. 10	James C. Howard, Jr. 321 Grant Building Atlanta, Ga.	Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina
District No. 11	Albert A. Verrilli 175 Main Street White Plains, N. Y.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York and Eastern Pennsylvania
District No. 12	Robert Elliott Freer 712 Jackson Place, N.W. Washington 6, D. C.	Virginia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware and Dist. of Columbia

Journey's End

(Continued from Page 4)

Court's own precedents, particularly its recent precedents. I can think of no more dismal and fruitless use of time than to recite case after case, with explanations why each is, or is not, applicable. If the authority for your contention is a decision, of course you must make clear its meaning and application. But if the one or two best precedents will not convince, a score of weaker ones will only reveal the weakness of your argument. I always look with suspicion upon a proposition with a page full of citations in its support. And if the first decision cited does not support it, I conclude the lawyer has a blunderbuss mind and rely on him no further.

Surprise

It would surprise you to know how frequently counsel undertake to expound a recent decision to the very men who made it. If the exposition is accurate, it adds nothing to the Court's knowledge and if it is not, it discredits counsel's perception or fairness. My advice is to presume judicial familiarity with recent decisions, accept them at full face value and read nothing more into them, and thereby avoid entanglement in any disagreements that may have occurred within the Court when they were written.

Now and then a lawyer invokes or quotes a dissent in aid of his cause. By identifying his contention with a recent dissent, he may close some minds to the rest of his argument. Of course, majority decisions are sometimes overruled and dissents become the law, but usually after considerable time has elapsed. If the overruling of a decision is all that will save you, go about it asking it directly and candidly. But if your case can be supported by Court decisions, it will not be wise to confound it with even a good quotation from a dissent. Sometimes counsel is confronted with the dilemma of inconsistent lines of authority where the Court has recently overruled its own not-very-old decision. In such cases, the sitting Justices are apt to be sharply divided as to which rule will apply to slightly varied facts. I have no advice to offer in this situation—you will just have to get out of that dilemma by your own wit.

Matter of Taste

Whether one will invoke extrajudicial writings or speeches of a sitting judge is a matter of taste—usually, I may say, of bad taste. I do not recall any instance in which it helped. A collegiate court entertains as many different views as it has colleagues. Individual expressions, such, for instance, as this lecture, may or may not accord with the views of other Justices, and reliance upon controversial writings of one Justice may alienate others. But if an individual judge is to be quoted, by all means let it be in matter-of-fact fashion, and without tossing compliments to the writer, for nothing depreciates one's position more certainly and quickly than to fawn upon one of the judges whom he appears to think he can capture by flattery, and nothing is less welcome to the judge.

Regard for his professional standing will deter the lawyer from intentional misleading, but it is twice as prudent not to quote out of context or ascribe a strained meaning to writings of a sitting judge. I have been, and I have seen other Justices, indignant at the distortion of some writing. It is hard to retrieve the confidence forfeited by seeking such an advantage.

The rules permit opening counsel, after making a fair opening, to reserve time for rebuttal. I would not say the rebuttal is never to be indulged. At times it supplies important and definite

corrections. But the most experienced advocates make least use of the privilege. Many inexperienced ones get into trouble by attempting to renew the principal argument. One who returns to his feet exposes himself to an accumulation of questions. Cases have been lost that, before counsel undertook a long rebuttal, appeared to be won.

What Aids to Delivery of the Argument Are Appropriate?

The manner of delivery must express the talents and habits of the advocate. No one method is indispensable to success, and practice varies widely. Few lawyers are gifted with memory and composure to argue a case without papers of any kind before them. It is not necessary to try. The memorized oration, or anything stilted and inflexible, is not appropriate. Equally objectionable is the opposite extreme—an unorganized, rambling discourse, relying on the inspiration of the moment. If one's oral argument is simply reading his printed brief aloud, he could as well stay at home. Almost as unsatisfying is any argument that has been written out and is read off to us, page after page. We like to meet the eye of the advocate, and sometimes when one starts reading his argument from a manuscript he will be interrupted to wean him from his essay; but it does not often succeed. If you have confidence to address the Court only by reading to it, you really should not argue there.

Filled With Case

The first step in preparation for all exigencies of argument is to become filled with your case—to know every detail of the evidence and findings, to weigh fairly every contention of your adversary, and to review not only the rule of law applicable to the specific issue but the body of law in its general field. You never know when some collateral or tangential issue will suddenly come up.

My practice was to prepare notes, consisting of headings and catchwords rather than of details, to guide the order of argument and prevent important items from being overlooked. Such notes help to get back on the track if one is thrown off by interruptions. They will tend to limit rambling and irrelevance, give you some measure of confidence, and at the same time let you frequently meet your judges eye to eye.

Do not think it beneath you to rehearse for an argument. Not even Caruso, at the height of his artistic career, felt above rehearsing for a hundredth performance, although he and the whole cast were guided and confined by a libretto and a score. Of course, I do not suggest that you should declaim and gesture before a mirror. But, if you have an associate, try out different approaches and thrash out every point with him. Answer the questions that occur to another mind. See what sequence of facts is most effective. Accustom yourself to your materials in different arrangements. Argue the case to yourself, your client, your secretary, your friend, and your wife if she is patient. Use every available anvil on which to hammer out your argument.

Day or Two Early

If one is not familiar with the Court and its ways, it may be helpful to arrive a day or two early to observe its procedure, to see how the Court deals with counsel and how counsel gets on with the Court.

When the day arrives, shut out every influence that might distract your mind. An interview with an emotional client in difficulty may be upsetting. Friends who bear bad news may unintentionally disturb your poise. Hear nothing but your case, talk nothing but your case. If making an argument is not a great day in your life, don't make it; and if it is, give it everything in you.

By all means leave at home the associate who feels constantly impelled to tug at your coat-tails, to push briefs in front of you, or to pass up unasked-for suggestions while you are speaking. These well-meant but ill-conceived offerings distract the attention of the Court, but they are even more embarrassing and confusing to counsel. The offender is an unmitigated pest, and even if he is the attorney who employed you, suppress him.

I doubt whether it is wise to have clients or parties in interest attend the argument if it can be avoided. Clients unfortunately desire, and their presence is apt to encourage, qualities in an argument that are least admired by judges. When I hear counsel launch into personal attacks on the opposition or praise of a client, I instinctively look about to see if I can identify the client in the room—and often succeed. Some counsel have become conspicuous for the gallery that listens to their argument and, when it is finished, ostentatiously departs. The case that is argued to please a client, impress a following in the audience, or attract notice from the press, will not often make a favorable impression on the bench. An argument is not a spectacle.

Acoustics

You should be warned that, in acoustical properties, the Supreme Court chamber is wretched. If your voice is low, it burdens the hearing and parts of what you say may be missed. On the other hand, no judge likes to be shouted at as if he were an ox. I know of nothing you can do except to bear the difficulty in mind, watch the bench, and adapt your delivery to avoid causing apparent strain.

The time allotted to you will be one hour ordinarily, and half of that if the case is on summary docket. Time is sometimes, though rarely, extended in advance if the case appears to require it, but seldom do we find extended time of much help to the Court. In any event, do not waste time complaining that you do not have enough time. That is a confession of your own inadequacy to handle the case as the Court's experience indicates it should be. Keep account of your own time or, if you cannot, have an assistant do so. Some lawyers ask, and some even ask several times, how much time they have left and wait for it to be calculated. Why will a lawyer interrupt his effort to hold the attention of a Court to his argument in order to divert its mind to the clock? Successful advocacy will keep the Justices' minds on the case, and off the clock.

This, above all, remember: Time has been bestowed upon you, not imposed upon you. It will show confidence in yourself and in your case, and good management of your argument, if you finish before the signal stops you. On the other hand, if the warning that your time has expired catches you in the middle of an argument, the chances are that you have not made good economy of your time.

To Be or Not to Be, Questioned From the Bench?

The Supreme Court, more than most tribunals, is given to questioning counsel. Since all of the Justices gave the case preliminary consideration when certiorari was granted or jurisdiction was noted, tentative opinions or inquiries are apt to linger in their minds.

Questions usually seek to elicit information or to aid in advancing or clarifying the argument. A question argumentative in form should not be attributed to hostility, for often times it is put, not to overbear counsel, but to help him sharpen his position. Now and then, of course, counsel may be caught in a cross-fire of questions between differing Justices, each endeavoring to bring out some point favorable to his own view of the law.

That tests the agility and diplomacy of counsel.

Some lawyers feel an ill-concealed resentment at questions from the bench. It is not hard to see that if they had the wit they have the will to respond as did a British barrister in an incident related to me by Sir Arthur Goodhart. The Judge said, "I have been listening to you now for four hours and I am bound to say I am none the wiser." The barrister replied: "Oh, I know that, my Lord, but I had hoped you would be better informed."

A Justice may abruptly indicate conclusions which tempt a lawyer to reply as one did long ago in a local court in the county where I practiced. He had barely stated his contention when the judge said: "There is nothing to your proposition—just nothing to it." The lawyer drew himself up and said: "Your Honor, I have worked on this case for six weeks and you have not heard of it twenty minutes. Now, Judge, you are a lot smarter than I am, but there is not that much difference between us."

But I always feel that there should be some comfort derived from any question from the bench. It is clear proof that the inquiring Justice is not asleep. If the question is relevant, it denotes that he is grappling with your contention, even though he has not grasped it. It gives you opportunity to inflate his ego by letting him think he has discovered an idea for himself.

Answer any Doubt

When I was at the bar, it seemed to me that I could make no better use of my time than to answer any doubt which a judge would do me the favor to disclose. Experience in the Court teaches that a lawyer's best points are sometimes made by answers to pertinent and penetrating questions. A lively dialogue may be a swifter and surer vehicle to truth than a dismal monologue. The wise advocate will eagerly embrace the opportunity to put at rest any misconceptions or doubt which, if the judge waited to raise it in the conference room, counsel would have no chance and perhaps no one present would have the information to answer.

Some lawyers complain that questioning is overdone; and sometimes colloquy between Court and counsel is undoubtedly carried too far. If cases were uniformly well presented, perhaps the best results would be obtained if few questions were asked. Generally, an argument that from its very outset shows that it will be well-organized and thorough tends to ward off questions. At all events, nothing tests the skill of an advocate or endangers his position more than his answer to questions, and in nothing is experience, poise, and a disciplined mind a greater asset.

I advise you never to postpone answer to a question, for that always gives an impression of evasion. It is better immediately to answer the question, even though you do so in short form and suggest that you expect to amplify and support your answer later.

Counsel should be prepared to deal with any relevant question, but, if he is not, he ventures less by a frank admission that he does not know the answer than by a guess. Counsel need not fear that he will be prejudiced by declining to be drawn into a discussion of some proposition that is irrelevant to his case. To refuse might seem like a rebuff to the inquirer, but it may delight eight colleagues.

How Should Counsel Be Attired?

It may seem a trivial matter, but I am told that one of the questions most frequently addressed to the Clerk's Office concerns the apparel in which counsel must, or should, appear. Formal dress is traditional and I understand once was required.

Some amusing stories of those

days linger among Court attaches. It is said that Chief Justice Taft once refused admission to the bar to a candidate who appeared without necktie or waistcoat, with the suggestion that he renew his application when properly attired. The Marshal's Office kept in active service, and still keeps in mothballs, one or two cutaway coats to lend to counsel in need. Apparently he is expected to be equipped with his own trousers.

Those days have passed away, but the tradition remains that appearance before the Court is no ordinary occasion. Government lawyers and many others, particularly older ones, adhere to the custom of formal morning dress. The Clerk's Office advises that either this or a dark business suit is appropriate. But the informality which permeates all official life has penetrated the Court. It lays down no rule for its bar.

No toleration, however, can repeal the teaching of Polonius that "The apparel oft proclaims the man." You will not be stopped from arguing if you wear a racetrack suit or sport a rainbow necktie. You will just create a first impression that you have strayed in at the wrong bar. For raiment of counsel, like the robe of the judge, is taken as somewhat symbolic of his function. In Europe the advocate, as well as the judge, is expected to robe for his appearance in court. The lawyer, of good taste will not worry about his dress, because instinctively it will be that which is suitable to his station in life—a member of a dignified and responsible profession—and for an important and somewhat formal occasion.

What Remedies Has the Disappointed Lawyer?

In most courts the folklore of the profession gives the aggrieved lawyer a choice of remedies: One is to appeal, the other is to go down to the tavern and cuss out the court. He may, and usually does, pursue both simultaneously. But the tavern cussing of the Supreme Court has to be stronger than usual, to compensate for the lack of any appeal. In Washington it will be easy for a disappointed lawyer to find sympathetic companions. We are never surprised nor angered when disappointed counsel avails himself of one relief left to him. Sometimes one or more dissenting Justices would like to join him.

I think it was Mr. Justice Brandeis who said that a judge often must decide a case as if he were 100% convinced one way or the other, although usually he is not more than 55% convinced. Many decisions prevail by a narrow margin of Justices, and the decisive Justices admit a large margin of doubt. More than a few Court opinions represent a compromise of reasoning, if not of result. While I recognize the annoyance to the bar of dissenting and concurring opinions, I think they are the lesser of evils. A Court opinion which puts out a misleading impression of unanimity by avoiding, or confusing, an underlying difference is a false beacon to the profession. Far better that the division be forthrightly exposed so that the profession will know on what narrow grounds the case rests and can form some estimate of how changed facts may effect the alignment in a subsequent case.

Too Little Time

If you are inclined to think the Court has given too little time to your case, or too superficial consideration to your contention, it may be some comfort to know that in most cases I, for one, would agree with you. Few decisions are handed down that I do not wish it were possible for me to give more time and study. From the viewpoint of the bench, yours is but one of a dozen cases to be argued in the same week; it is but one of over two

(Continued on Page 7)

Journey's End

(Continued from Page 6)

hundred cases to be decided on the merits during the term and is but one of a thousand or twelve hundred cases in which we have to pass on petitions for relief during the year. The printed pages filed in these cases is several times those which any judge, if he could give twenty-four hours a day to the task, would be able to read.

Some of the most thoroughly prepared men, by learning and practice, that have come upon the Supreme Court bench have found it necessary to "scorn delights and live laborious days" to satisfy their own sense of duty. Justices Brandeis and Cardozo were almost as retired as hermits and Chief Justice Hughes withdrew from all social engagement, except one night a week which he allowed Mrs. Hughes to bestow on their friends. Judges practicing self-denial under such pressure may well be impatient of surplusage, irrelevance, and professional incompetence.

Certainly not, so long as controversies between men have to be settled by judges, proficiency in the art of forensic persuasion will assure one of first rank in our high calling. In the judicial process, as practiced among English-speaking peoples, the judge and the advocate complement each other, for as Thoreau said, "It takes two to speak the truth—one to speak and another to hear."

But if not a lost art, advocacy is an exacting one. When he rises to speak at the bar, the advocate stands intellectually naked and alone. Habits of thought and speech cannot be borrowed like garments for the event. What an advocate gives to a case is himself; he can bring to the bar only what is within him. A part written for him will never be convincing.

If you aspire to such a task, and I address particularly the younger men at the bar and in the schools, do not let your preparation wait upon a retainer. There is not time to become an advocate after the important case comes to you. Webster, when asked as to the time he spent in preparing one of his memorable arguments, is said to have replied that his whole life was given to its preparation. So it is with every notable forensic effort.

Persuasive Quality

The most persuasive quality in the advocate is professional sincerity. By that I do not mean that he believes in his case as the Mohammedan does in his Koran. But he must believe that under our adversary system both sides of every controversy should be worthily presented with vigor—even with partisan zeal—so that all material for judgment will be before the Court and its judgment will suffer no distortion. He must believe with all the intensity of his being in law as the framework of society, in the independent judicial function as the means for applying the law, and in the nobility of his profession as an aid in the judicial process. He will feel equal disdain for a judge partisan in his favor and one partisan in his opposition. The opportunist, the lawyer for revenue only, the cynic, will never reach the higher goal.

The effective advocate will not let mystery of a specialty foreclose that catholicity of interest essential to the rounded life and the balanced judgment. He will draw inspiration not alone from the literature of the law, but from the classics, history, the essay, the drama, and poetry as well. It is one of the delights and intellectual rewards of the legal profession that it lays under the tribute every science and every art. The advocate will read and reread the majestic efforts of leaders of his profession on important occasions, and linger over their manner of handling challenging subjects. He will

stock the arsenal of his mind with tested dialectical weapons. He will master the short Saxon word that pierces the mind like a spear and simple figure that lights the understanding. He will never drive the judge to his dictionary. He will rejoice in the strength of the mother tongue as found in the King James version of the Bible, and in the power of the terse and flashing phrase of a Kipling or a Churchill. And the advocate will have courage, courage to assert his conviction that the world is round, though all about him men of authority say it is flat. Most memorable professional achievements were in the face of opposition, abuse, even ridicule.

Decision Important

The advocate may be summoned often to other forums, but he will appear in the Supreme Court of the United States only when that tribunal has been satisfied that decision of his cause is important to the body of federal law. Emphasis on the public interest in a just and uniform legal system has submerged emphasis on special equities and individual interests which properly prevail in trial and intermediate courts.

Adequately and helpfully to present a case—as it is about to be transformed into a precedent to guide future courts, to settle the fate of unknown litigants, perhaps to become required reading for a rising generation of lawyers—will challenge and inspire the true advocate. Decisional law is a distinctive feature of our common-law system, a system which can exist only where men are free, lawyers are courageous and judges are independent. To participate as advocate in supplying the basis for decisional law-making calls for vision of a prophet, as well as a profound appreciation of the continuity between the law of today and that of the past. He will be sharing the task of reworking decisional law by which every generation seeks to preserve its essential character and at the same time to adapt it to contemporary needs. At such a moment the lawyer's case ceases to be an episode in the affairs of a client and becomes a stone in the edifice of the law.

As I view the procession of lawyers who pass before the Supreme Court, I often am reminded of an old parable. Once upon a time three stone masons were asked, one after the other, what they were doing. The first, without looking up, answered, "Earning my living." The second replied, "I am shaping this stone to pattern." The third lifted his eyes and said, "I am building a Cathedral." So it is with the men of the law at labor before the Court. The attitude and preparation of some show that they have no conception of their effort higher than to make a living. Others are dutiful but uninspired in trying to shape their little cases to a winning pattern. But it lifts up the heart of a judge when an advocate stands at the bar who knows that he is building a Cathedral.

PAD APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF LEGAL AID COMMITTEE

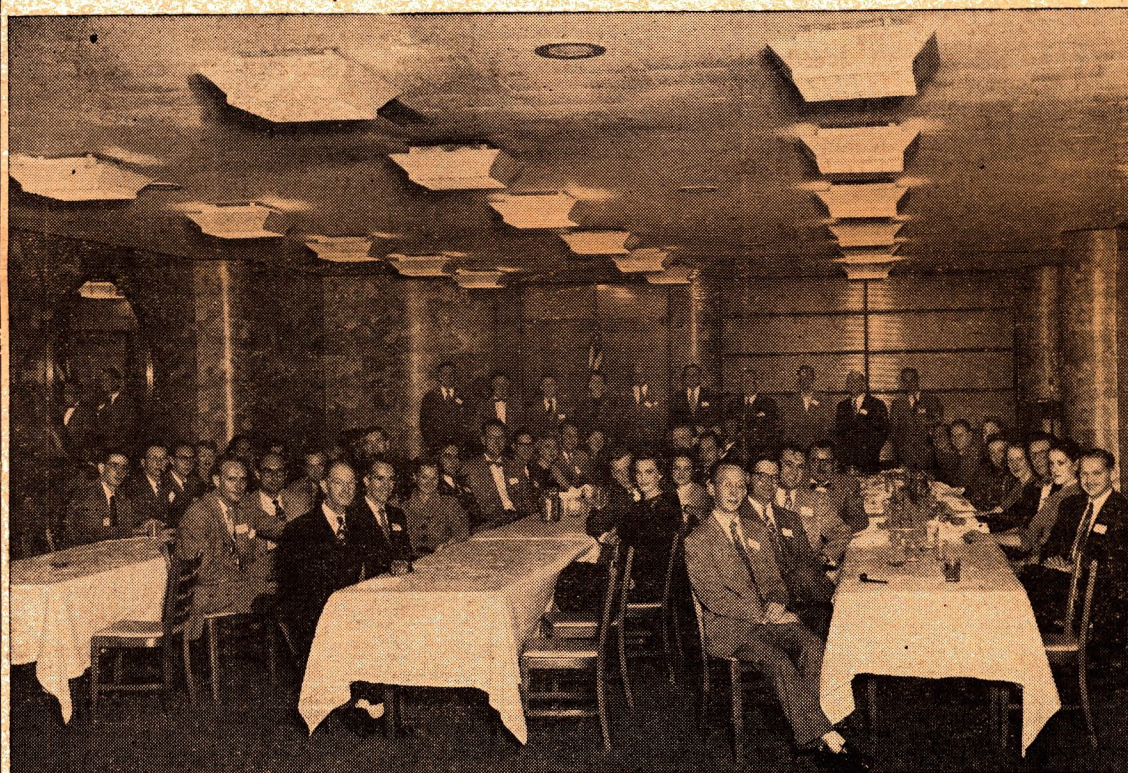
Robert Beneventi, Clerk of Cole Chapter, Drake University Law School, has been appointed national chairman of the Legal Aid Committee of the American Student Bar Association. He was appointed by Brother Dwight Hill (Taney Chapter), president of the American Student Bar Association.

Drake University's Law School maintains an active Legal Aid Clinic and Brother Beneventi has been working in this program. His appointment recognizes his ability to further legal aid thru the American Student Bar Association. The American Student Bar Association is sponsored by the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association.

"DENVER SITE OF DISTRICT CONCLAVE"



Officers and alumni participating in District 4 Conclave held at Denver, Colorado. Left to right, John Griffith, District 4 Justice; Royal R. Irwin, Justice of Denver Alumni Chapter; Justice Douglas L. Edmonds of Calif. Supreme Court and Supreme Justice P.A.D.; Bob Rottman, Justice of Hughes Chapter; Gail Owen, Justice of Gunter Chapter; and Joe McDaniel, Justice of Sutherland Chapter.



ACTIVES, ALUMNI, Supreme Officers and guests attending banquet climaxing District 4 Conclave.

DISTRICT 4 CONCLAVE

The second annual District Conclave of District 4 was held in Denver, Colorado October 19 and 20, 1951. The conclave was presided over by District Justice John Griffith and was attended by representatives from Sutherland Chapter, at the University of Utah, Gunter Chapter at the University of Colorado, and Hughes Chapter at the University of Denver.

On Friday evening, Oct. 19, a smoker was held to welcome the delegates and Supreme Officers in attendance. At this smoker, Hughes Chapter held pledging ceremonies for 28 new men who had affiliated with that chapter.

Supreme Justice Douglas L. Edmonds attended the conclave and represented the National Chapter.

Rushing and Pledging

Round table discussions began at 9:00 o'clock on Saturday, the 20th. The first subject under discussion, which was entered into by representatives of Sutherland, Gunter and Hughes Chapters, Harold Heaver of Hughes Chapter presented a resolution for consideration by the conclave. The resolution called for the

abolition of the black ball provision from the national By-Laws. It was put to a vote and the vote was 9 to 4 in favor.

Supreme Justice Douglas L. Edmonds addressed the conclave on the National Organization functions. He pointed out we were the first national legal fraternity to employ a national traveling secretary, the first national societies throughout the country, and the first to operate a national placement service.

The round table discussion then turned to the question of public relations. Discussion was had relative to the coverage by Life Magazine of the two Denver University students who defended an indigent in the Denver Courts.

The next subject for discussion was pledge training, and the conclave was of the opinion that the National Chapter should publish a pledge manual.

Legal Aid

Judge Joseph Walsh (Gunter Chapter) of the Denver District Court, spoke to the group about legal aid and its importance and value. The Gunter Chapter representatives said that the University of Colorado Law School has an independent legal aid clinic run by law students. Hughes

Chapter reported that Denver has a Legal Aid Clinic. Both Chapters reported that members of the Chapter were active in these clinics. They also stated that due to a statute in Colorado, and a special ruling of the Colorado Supreme Court, law students in that State were permitted to appear in Court for indigents as attorneys with the approval of the Dean of the Law School. Sutherland Chapter reported that a Legal Aid Clinic had recently been revived in Salt Lake, and that while no student was permitted to appear in Court as attorney, law students were permitted to work with attorneys and draw up the various pleadings.

A luncheon was held during the conclave at the Albany Hotel sponsored by the Denver Alumni Chapter. This luncheon was presided over by Royal Irwin, Justice of the Denver Alumni Chapter. Supreme Justice Douglas L. Edmonds was the guest speaker. The luncheon was attended by alumni in the area.

The conclave closed with a banquet that evening at which Fred Dickerson (Hughes Chapter) of Denver Colorado, was the featured speaker. He gave an interesting and enlightening talk on "Trial Tactics."

Directory of All PAD Chapters

Active Chapters

BAYLOR CHAPTER—Baylor University, Waco, Texas
Justice—Robert W. Henderson
Clerk—Walter L. Mackey

BENSON CHAPTER—Washburn College of Law, Topeka, Kansas
Justice—Paul McAlister
Clerk—Louis James

BENTON CHAPTER—University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Mo.
Justice—James P. Jours
Clerk—Charles A. Meeker

BLACKSTONE CHAPTER—Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—Glen Lantry
Clerk—David A. Vogel

BRANTLY CHAPTER—University of Montana, Missoula, Montana
Justice—Thomas F. Payne
Clerk—Donald McMullen

BREWER CHAPTER—Stetson University, DeLand, Florida
Justice—Edward Brown, Jr.
Clerk—Gerald Berkell

CALHOUN CHAPTER—Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Justice—Ellis W. Manning, Jr.
Clerk—Frank A. McFerran, Jr.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Justice—Warren G. Elliott
Clerk—Laurence L. Spitters

CHASE CHAPTER—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio
Justice—Joseph Brucker
Clerk—Jerome D. Berman

CLARK, CHAMP CHAPTER—Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Justice—Clement Maher
Clerk—Frank M. Hamilton

CLARK, TOM C. CHAPTER—University of Texas, Austin, Texas
Justice—Robert L. Woodward
Clerk—Joe B. Dibrell, Jr.

CLAY CHAPTER—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.
Justice—Fred Coplin
Clerk—Robert L. Gullette

COLE CHAPTER—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
Justice—Allen Donielson
Clerk—Robert Beneventi

CORLISS CHAPTER—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D.
Justice—Bernard J. Reeck
Clerk—Harris P. Kenner

DUNBAR CHAPTER—University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.
Justice—Daniel P. Brink
Clerk—James I. Maddock

FIELD CHAPTER—University of California, Berkeley, California
Justice—Peter Maier
Clerk—William McDermot

FISH CHAPTER—Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
Justice—William Buffington
Clerk—Cubbedge Snow, Jr.

FLETCHER CHAPTER—University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.
Justice—Charles H. Dittmar
Clerk—Douglas M. Carlton

FORD CHAPTER—Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.
Justice—Vincent Pagliarulo
Clerk—John E. Finn

FULLER CHAPTER—Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois
Justice—George Vogel
Clerk—Leonard McGee

GARLAND CHAPTER—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.
Justice—K. L. Mathews
Clerk—Charles W. Medley

GREEN CHAPTER—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
Justice—Paul A. Wolf
Clerk—Dale A. Spiegel

GUNTER CHAPTER—University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado
Justice—Graydon E. Dowis
Clerk—Daniel E. Quigley

HALLECK CHAPTER—Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana
Justice—Walter P. Helmke
Clerk—Donald Hoeting

HAMILL CHAPTER—University of Indiana, Indianapolis, Ind.
Justice—William F. LeMond
Clerk—Robert Spray

HAMMOND CHAPTER—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
Justice—Leo M. Baker
Clerk—Richard H. Crandall

HARLAN CHAPTER—University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.
Justice—James Peabody
Clerk—Jack F. May, Jr.

HAY CHAPTER—Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Justice—Lawrence Brock
Clerk—Robert Lawther

HENRY CHAPTER—University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia
Justice—William M. Harris
Clerk—William I. Fleisher

HOLMES CHAPTER—Stanford University, Palo Alto, California
Justice—Luther J. Avery
Clerk—J. Calvin Simpson

HUGHES CHAPTER—Denver University, Denver, Colo.
Justice—Deane Moyer
Clerk—William L. Bromberg

HULL CHAPTER—Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.
Justice—Loren M. Hullinger, Jr.
Clerk—Kenneth G. Fink, Jr.

JAY CHAPTER—George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
Justice—William H. Ziehl
Clerk—Louis F. Kreek, Jr.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER—University of Virginia, University, Va.
Justice—Guilford D. Ware
Clerk—Stanley Magenheimer

KEENER CHAPTER—Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.
Justice—Nolan B. Harmon
Clerk—John M. Wells

KENT CHAPTER—University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho
Justice—John A. Stover
Clerk—William Rowberry

KNOX CHAPTER—University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona
Justice—David J. Perry
Clerk—Charles A. Muecke

LAMAR CHAPTER—University of Mississippi, University, Miss.
Justice—Lundy Reid Gunn
Clerk—John A. Bellan, Jr.

LAWSON CHAPTER—University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Justice—William Frick
Clerk—Lane Bauer

LIVINGSTON CHAPTER—Columbia University, New York, N. Y.
Justice—Paul L. Beck
Clerk—Henry L. Hulbert

LURTON CHAPTER—Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.
Justice—George G. Boyte
Clerk—John Shofner

McKENNA CHAPTER—University of California, Los Angeles, California
Justice—Warren Sikora
Clerk—Victor Eppert

McKINLEY CHAPTER—Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
Justice—Dean James
Clerk—Clinton D. Boyd

McREYNOLDS CHAPTER—University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Justice—Donald Aaron
Clerk—C. W. McWilliams

MAGRUDER CHAPTER—University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
Justice—Ralph E. Sharp, Jr.
Clerk—Edward J. Connor

MARSHALL CHAPTER—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois
Inactive

MARTIN CHAPTER—Tulane University, New Orleans, La.
Justice—William Drazsnyak
Clerk—Kenneth E. Gorman

MITCHELL CHAPTER—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Inactive

MORE CHAPTER—Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
Justice—James Greene
Clerk—Robert Burkhard

MORGAN CHAPTER—University of Alabama, University, Ala.
Justice—Sam S. Hays
Clerk—John W. Pemberton

PINCKNEY CHAPTER—University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.
Justice—Hugh J. Johnson
Clerk—E. B. Cureton, Jr.

RAPALLO CHAPTER—New York University, New York, N. Y.
Justice—LeVone A. Yardum
Clerk—Warren H. Gunther

RASCO CHAPTER—University of Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.
Justice—David Popper
Clerk—Joseph Young

REESE CHAPTER—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska
Justice—Orrin C. Osterholm
Clerk—Donald R. Kanzler

ROBERTS CHAPTER—Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.
Justice—Anthony Giangiulio
Clerk—Vincent N. Grosso

ROSS CHAPTER—University of So. Calif., Los Angeles, California
Justice—Charles Older
Clerk—Eugene Tinsley

RUFFIN CHAPTER—University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Justice—James D. Blount, Jr.
Clerk—I. T. Valentine, Jr.

RUTLEDGE CHAPTER—Duke University, Durham, N. C.
Justice—Frank Montemuro, Jr.
Clerk—Joseph W. Spencer

RYAN CHAPTER—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
Justice—Joseph Fagan
Clerk—Charles Victor

STAPLES CHAPTER—Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Va.
Justice—Willis Anderson
Clerk—James W. Stewart

STEPHENS CHAPTER—University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia
Justice—Hinton A. Hicks
Clerk—Thomas A. Parker

STORY CHAPTER—DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois
Justice—Daniel A. Connelly
Clerk—P. D. Oosterbaan

JOHN L. SULLIVAN CHAPTER—St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
Justice—Charles F. Wathen
Clerk—P. Pierre Dominique

MATT SULLIVAN CHAPTER—University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California
Justice—Robert Kane
Clerk—Eugene J. Brenner

SUTHERLAND CHAPTER—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah
Justice—Joseph O. McDaniel
Clerk—Jack L. Crellin

TAFT CHAPTER—Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Justice—Louis A. Fernandez
Clerk—John M. Murray

TANEY CHAPTER—So. Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
Justice—James R. Kinzer
Clerk—Edward G. Robins

TEMPLE CHAPTER—Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, Calif.
Justice—Edward Bronson
Clerk—Howard F. McKissick

TIMBERLAKE CHAPTER—Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C.
Justice—Donald P. Brock
Clerk—J. Howard Evans

VINSON CHAPTER—University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.
Justice—William F. Burbank
Clerk—Dave Varble

WATSON CHAPTER—University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Justice—Gregor F. Meyer
Clerk—James P. Murphy

WEBSTER CHAPTER—Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois
Justice—Martin J. Burns
Clerk—Paul R. Beecher

WILLEY CHAPTER—University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va.
Justice—Charles M. Harrison
Clerk—James E. Reed

WILLIAMS CHAPTER—University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon
Justice—J. Kelly Farris
Clerk—Duane K. Craske

WILSON CHAPTER—Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
Justice—Joe Dwyer
Clerk—Dick Buxbaum

ALUMNI CHAPTERS

ALABAMA CHAPTER—University, Alabama
Justice—Charles Nice, Jr.
Clerk—Wm. B. Moore

ATLANTA CHAPTER—Atlanta, Ga.
Justice—King Cleveland
Clerk—Henry B. Troutman

CHICAGO CHAPTER—Chicago, Illinois
Justice—John P. Burita
Clerk—Philip H. Corboy

CLEVELAND CHAPTER—Cleveland, O.
Justice—Edwin F. Sawicki
Clerk—John Butala

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Justice—E. Lee Smith
Clerk—H. M. Amlin

DENVER CHAPTER—Denver, Colo.
Justice—Royal R. Irwin
Clerk—Leo Wm. Kennedy

DETROIT CHAPTER—Detroit, Michigan
Clerk—Richard J. Thoma

EAST BAY CHAPTER—Oakland, Calif.
Justice—Samuel H. Wagener
Clerk—Hugo P. Correll

INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER—Indianapolis, Ind.
Justice—Robert D. Armstrong
Clerk—Thomas J. Falcouner

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Justice—Gerald L. Gore
Clerk—H. Jay Gunnels, Jr.

LINCOLN CHAPTER—Lincoln, Neb.
Justice—Frank E. Landis
Clerk—J. P. O'Gara

LOS ANGELES CHAPTER—Los Angeles, Calif.
Justice—Hon. Jesse Frampton
Clerk—A. A. McDowell

LOUISVILLE CHAPTER—Louisville, Ky.
Justice—Victor W. Even
Clerk—George Reed

MADISON CHAPTER—Madison, Wis.
Justice—Glen H. Bell

MIAMI CHAPTER—Miami, Fla.
Justice—J. Tillman Pearson
Clerk—Joe Jennings

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER—Milwaukee, Wis.
Justice—Joseph P. House, Jr.
Clerk—John M. Reinhart

NEW YORK CHAPTER—New York, N. Y.
Justice—Donald G. Schenk
Clerk—Howard F. Cemy

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Justice—Edward T. Tait
Clerk—Stephen Emery

PORTLAND CHAPTER—Portland, Ore.
Justice—Frank S. Sever
Clerk—Richard Carney

ST. LOUIS CHAPTER—St. Louis, Mo.
Justice—R. Forster Buckley
Clerk—Thomas B. Maloney

SALT LAKE CHAPTER—Salt Lake City, Utah
Justice—Paul F. Potter
Clerk—William Frank

SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER—San Francisco, Calif.
Justice—Edward A. Hogan, Jr.
Clerk—John R. Griffin

SEATTLE CHAPTER—Seattle, Wash.
Justice—J. Orrin Vining
Clerk—Joseph A. Holleman

SHENANDOAH VALLEY CHAPTER—Luray, Virginia
Justice—Lynn Lucas

TALL CORN CHAPTER—Des Moines, Iowa
Justice—Hon. Russell Jordan
Clerk—James E. Steffarud

TOPEKA CHAPTER—Topeka, Kansas
Justice—John Corkhill
Clerk—Willard N. Van Slyck, Jr.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER—Washington, D. C.
Justice—J. Edgar Snider
Clerk—Robert Redding

WICHITA CHAPTER—Wichita Kan.
Justice—Robert C. Allan
Clerk—Manford Holly