



The Reporter



Official Publication of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity for the Month of October, 1958



OFFICIAL 1958 CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPH OF OFFICERS, DELEGATES, ALTERNATES AND MEMBERS.

John L. Griffith Receives PAD's Top Honor

On September 5, 1958, the 32nd Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta conferred PAD's highest honor upon John L. Griffith, of Denver, Colorado, by unanimously electing him Supreme Justice of the fraternity. The honor was well deserved, as Griffith has long served the fraternity faithfully and capably in various capacities, including those of District Justice and Supreme Vice Justice.

Elected with Griffith to the Supreme Executive Board for the biennium 1958-60, were Anthony A. DiGrazia, Supreme Vice Justice; Dr. Elden S. Magaw, 2nd Supreme Vice Justice; Frank E. Gray, Supreme Secretary; Robert E. Redding, Supreme Treasurer; Dee Brown Walker, Supreme Historian, and T. Julian Skinner, Supreme Marshal.

New members of the Board of Tribunes elected were Howard Cerny, Chief Tribune, Norris McPherson, Associate Tribune, and George T. Nickell, Associate Tribune.

The new Supreme Justice has been a practicing attorney in Denver for some 30 years. He is a Past Potentate of the El Jabel Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Past President of the Council of Churches of Colorado, and extremely active in civic affairs.

He is in active practice with his sister, Mary, with offices in the Midland Savings Building, Denver, Colorado. Griffith has served several years as Justice

of District IV and from 1954 to 1956 was Second Supreme Vice Justice, and was First Supreme Vice Justice for the last biennium. Brother Griffith resides in Denver with his lovely and charming wife, Margaret, and two daughters.

Supreme Vice Justice

The new Supreme Vice Justice is Anthony A. (Tony) DiGrazia. Tony is a graduate of DePaul University College of Law, where he received his LL.B. in June, 1939. He served as attorney for the Village of Summit for the years 1942 to 1945, and was elected Clerk of the Village and served from 1945 to 1949. Tony has served the fraternity as Justice of District VI, Supreme Marshal, Supreme Treasurer, and Second Supreme Vice Justice.

The new Second Supreme Vice Justice is Dr. Elden S. Magaw, Assistant Dean of the School of Law at Temple University. Dr.

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Placement and Endowment Fund Programs Highlight 1958 Convention

The 32nd Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta, held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania September 3-5, with headquarters at the Penn Sheraton Hotel, saw two matters of major importance to the fraternity evolve into strong national programs.

First, a special Committee on Placement recommended the appointment of a National Placement Coordinator to implement the placement program and to appoint Alumni Area Placement Directors to effectuate the program.

The Endowment Fund, a matter of vital importance to any thriving organization, was the subject of a great deal of scrutiny and a definite policy of working towards increasing the Endowment Fund and making more meaningful its use was adopted by the convention. (See story elsewhere in this issue.)

District Justice Workshop

Pre-convention meetings saw the Supreme Executive Board meeting early on the morning of Tuesday, September 2, to discuss matters of importance. At noon the Board members adjourned to

a District Justice Workshop, with all District Justices. At this meeting, various District and local problems were discussed and fraternity policies defined. Presiding over the Workshop was Henry C. Rohr, Tribune and District III Justice.

Thomas Convenes Convention

Sharply at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, September 3, Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas called the convention officially to order.

Delivering the invocation was Rev. Robert L. Kincheloe, Executive Director of the Council of Churches of the Pittsburgh area. Extending words of welcome to Pittsburgh was John E. McGrady, Registrar of Wills, who spoke on behalf of the Allegheny Board of County Commissioners. In addition, words of welcome came from David Olbum, member of the Pittsburgh City Council, Judge John G. Brosky, Chair-

man of the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter Convention Committee, Raymond L. Schieb, Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter Justice, and Thomas Pomeroy, Vice President of the Allegheny County Bar Association. A special welcome was extended by Ralph T. DeStefano, Watson Chapter Justice.

Convention Committees Report

The hardest work of the convention was done through committees of student members, with alumni members as chairmen and advisors. The committees then reported to the convention and the convention acted on the reports. The action taken by the convention on various matters was as follows:

Finances: Approved the Auditor's and Treasurer's Reports for the past two years and reviewed other financial matters.

Awards: Approved the continuance of the Annual Most Outstanding PAD Chapter Competition and recommended the consideration of a program to promote the art of extemporaneous speaking.

Constitution and By-Laws:

1. Disapproved a proposed Amendment to the Constitution which would allow more adverse votes in the pledging requirement.

2. Disapproved a proposed Constitutional Amendment which would allow alumni chapters to elect a person to membership.

3. Amended the National Constitution to provide that each

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BANQUET SCENE—The lovely Ballroom of the Penn-Sheraton Hotel in Pittsburgh provided the setting for the banquet for the 32nd Biennial Convention.

THE REPORTER

FREDRICK J. WEITKAMP, Editor

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PHI ALPHA DELTA is a member of the Professional Interfraternity Conference, which Conference advocates and encourages high scholarship, professional research advancement of professional ethics, and the promotion of a spirit of comity among the professional fraternities in the advancement of fraternity ideals.

Message from the Supreme Justice

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Delegates of the Thirty-second Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta for electing me as Supreme Justice. It is a great honor, and with your help I hope to justify your confidence. I also wish to thank the Convention for the fine officers and Board elected for this administration, and for the far-reaching program it adopted.

The Fraternity is indebted to the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter, Watson Chapter, and the people of Pittsburgh for their hearty welcome and courteous handling of the Convention. All of us will remember their cordial hospitality.

The Convention adopted two objectives: (1) Placement; and (2) Expanded plans for the Endowment Fund. The Supreme Executive Board, immediately after the meeting of the Convention, budgeted \$1,000 for the placement program for the current year.

On behalf of the Supreme Executive Board, allow me to extend our cordial greetings for the coming law school year and to wish you and your chapters every success. A great fraternity has been developed in the past. Its future is now in your hands, with every alumnus and each member of the Supreme Executive Board ready to assist you.

Our Fraternity was organized to help create greater lawyers, administrators, and jurists. It offers the experience of the alumni and executive office to assist you. As a part of our national program, I urge each chapter to:

1. Secure an alumni advisor;
2. Secure a faculty advisor;
3. Send all required forms to the National Office;
4. Keep in close touch with the District Justice to coordinate



JOHN L. GRIFFITH

the work of the chapter with the District and National Fraternity;

5. Read the Endowment Fund proposal and questionnaire at your next chapter meeting;

6. Make use of the PAD Library materials available from the executive office. It contains a wealth of material which you can use.

7. Be sure it and each of its members makes a direct contribution to the program and welfare of the law school.

I am looking forward to being with you at your next District Conclave.

Cordially and Fraternally,
John L. Griffith
Supreme Justice



GARDEN SCENE at PAD reception at the American Bar Association meeting in Los Angeles.

LA ALUMNI ENTERTAIN BROTHERS AT AMERICAN BAR MEETING

Some 300 Brothers in Phi Alpha Delta from throughout the nation, their wives and guests, gathered at the Los Angeles home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee Stephens, Jr., on Thursday, August 28, 1958, for the traditional annual nationwide PAD Reception climaxing the American Bar Association Convention activities.

In keeping with its custom of many years' standing, PAD maintained a registration and information desk at the Statler Hotel, Convention headquarters, in Los Angeles throughout the convention week as a service to visiting Brothers. The desk, operated by active chapter members from Ross, McKenna and Ford Chapters, registered

134 members of PAD from throughout the nation who attended the Convention. Each registrant received ribbons of purple and gold, attached to his Convention identification badge as a special PAD feature to display the fraternity's colors throughout the Convention meetings.

The annual PAD Reception was held in the spacious yard of the beautiful Stephens' home with perfect Southern California evening weather immediately preceding the final banquet of the Convention. Attendance was the largest in the history of the annual gathering.

Among the prominent PAD's from all parts of the country who registered at the PAD desk during the Convention week were:

Judge G. H. Birrell (Hay) of Warren, Ohio; Circuit Judge James R. Breakey, Jr. (Campbell) of Ann Arbor, Mich.; John G. Clarkson (Ryan), California Administrative Hearing Officer; Dean Stephen R. Curtis (Marshall) of William Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul, Minn.; George C. Chatterton (Ford), Los Angeles County Public Defender; Judge Leon T. David (Holmes), Los Angeles County Superior Court; William C. Farrer (Holmes), former Chairman of the Junior Bar Conference of the ABA, Los Angeles, Calif.; Judge John J. Ford (Ford), Los Angeles County Superior Court;

Also Frank E. Gray (Ford), Supreme Secretary of PAD, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Fred Hall (Ross), former Governor of Kansas and former Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court; Judge Rex Hardy (Ross), Los Angeles County Superior Court, Past Supreme Justice of PAD; Judge Aubrey N. Irwin (Ross), Los Angeles County Superior Court; Lue Lozier (Lawson), Executive Secretary, Judicial Conference of Missouri; Mark Mullin (Ford), Justice, Los Angeles Alumni Chapter of PAD; George T. Nickell (Dunbar), Justice, PAD District 1, Seattle, Wash.; Judge Walter L. Pope (Marshall), U. S. Court of Appeals, San Francisco, Calif.; Henry C. Rohr (Ross), Justice, PAD District 3 and Supreme Tribune of PAD, Los Angeles, Calif.;

Also Dean David E. Snodgrass (Temple), Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, Calif.; John W. Shuart (Benson), Executive Secretary of the Kansas Bar Association and Supreme Historian of PAD, Topeka, Kans.; Dean Gray Thoron (T. Clark), Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.; PAD Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas (Brewer), Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida; Wilson W. Wright (Rasco), Assistant Attorney General of Florida, and Charles Tom Henderson (Brewer), Justice, PAD District 10, and Assistant Attorney General of Florida.

In charge of PAD Convention arrangements was a committee of Los Angeles Alumni under the direction of Mark Mullin, Chapter Justice, consisting of Sandy Rae, Chairman, Henry C. Rohr and Fredrick J. Weitkamp.



NATIONAL OFFICERS—This trio of national officers posed for The Reporter during ABA reception. Left to right: District I Justice and Associate Tribune George T. Nickell; Mrs. Nickell; District III Justice and Associate Tribune Henry C. Rohr; Mrs. Rohr; and Supreme Historian John W. Shuart.



A FAMILY OF PADS—This well known family of PADS opened their Los Angeles home for the annual PAD reception during the American Bar meeting. Left to right, Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Clarke Stephens, former Los Angeles Alumni Chapter Justice Albert Lee Stephens, Jr., and Chief Judge of the Ninth U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Albert Lee Stephens.



50 YEARS A PAD—Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Rex Hardy (second from right) receives congratulations from Executive Secretary Fredrick J. Weitkamp at PAD ABA reception on celebrating his 50th anniversary in PAD. Mrs. Hardy at far right and Mrs. Weitkamp at far left. Judge Hardy is a Past Supreme Justice.



NEWEST MEMBER—A certificate of membership is presented to the fraternity's newest member, Major General George W. Hickman, Jr. by Jefferson Chapter Justice Frank Slayton.

Judge Advocate General New Honorary Member

The Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, Major General George W. Hickman, Jr., became an honorary member of Phi Alpha Delta at ceremonies conducted during the 32nd Biennial Convention of the fraternity. General Hickman was initiated into Jefferson Chapter at the University of Virginia.

General Hickman was the principal convention speaker and discussed international problems of the Army's lawyers. General Hickman stated that there has been a comparatively recent increase in the number of treaties and agreements under which our troops are stationed overseas. He emphasized that they basically stem from the peacetime stationing in large numbers overseas of our troops and that this brings about a resultant necessity for modifying the rule of international law as a fundamental rule, which provides that in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, all persons and all names within a foreign country are fully subject to its law.

He stated, "in short, if we do not have an agreement to the contrary, an American who is stationed overseas would be subject to foreign laws on taxation of real and personal property, income tax, motor vehicle licensing, passports and visas, import duties and the criminal laws of the country." He further said, "It is apparent that under such circumstances almost every aspect of the daily life of a soldier would have some repercussions from the foreign or international law. Under wartime conditions, of course, this was not so. Allies were perfectly willing to let other allies come into their country almost as though the laws did not apply to them. They were willing to go that far and in the give and take under the pressure of wartime, they did not impose their local laws upon visiting troops. But in order to get the most advantage that we could out of foreign countries, when we have people stationed there during peacetime, we had to have reciprocal arrangements under which we could get our status in foreign countries defined to give us rights normally reciprocal and they would have the same rights if they were in our country, and that led to these agreements."

The General discussed in detail various agreements and their general import and the part which the Judge Advocate General's Corps plays in drafting them and developing the negotiation techniques.

The Judge Advocate General was accompanied by his aide, Major Thomas Reese, a PAD from

Sutherland Chapter at the University of Utah. In addition, he recalled that his highest ranking assistant, Major General Stanley W. Jones, is a PAD from Jefferson Chapter at the University of Virginia, and the Commandant of the Judge Advocate General's School, Col. John G. O'Brien, is also a PAD from Hammond Chapter at the University of Iowa.

General Hickman is a native of Kentucky and the son of a lawyer. He entered the Army and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in 1926. A graduate of Harvard Law School, with additional postgraduate training at Columbia University and the Harvard School of Business Administration, he has had wide legal experience throughout all levels of the Army.

With the outbreak of World War II he was soon made staff Judge Advocate of the 98th Infantry Division; then staff Judge Advocate of the 13th Corps; thereafter, he was assigned to the War Department. In 1947 he was made executive officer of the Judge Advocate Office Far East Command, and in 1948, was assigned to the office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., and served as Chief of Claims and Litigation Division from July, 1948, until January, 1949.

In 1949 he returned to Japan as staff Judge Advocate of the Far East Command. During the first year of the Korean conflict, he also served as the staff Judge Advocate, United Nations Command. In 1952 he returned to the United States and was assigned as Chairman of a Board of Review in the office of the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army. In that same year he became the executive officer in the office of the Judge Advocate General. He was appointed Assistant Judge Advocate General for civil matters in 1954 and served in that capacity until appointed the Assistant Judge Advocate General in January of 1957.

Phi Alpha Delta is indeed pleased and proud to welcome into membership the No. 1 lawyer in the United States Army, Major General George W. Hickman, Jr.

Cumberland U. Honors Hull, Clement

Over 200 people attended a banquet on May 1st given by Cordell Hull Chapter of PAD in honor of the late secretary of state Cordell Hull and Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee. The two so honored were graduates of Cumberland University.

Special guests included Governor James T. Blair, Jr., of Missouri, Governor Leroy Collins of Florida and Supreme Marshal Robert E. Redding. Although Collins could not be personally present he addressed the gathering by long distance telephone speaking over a telephone loudspeaker. In addition, Dr. Jose Mora, Secretary General of the Organization of American States in Washington, D.C., known as "Mr. Latin America," was present to speak to the group.

"It is always a pleasure to visit here," Dr. Mora said, "especially in connection with the work started by the late Cordell Hull. In Latin America, his memory is held in the same reverence as that of Simon Bolivar, the great liberator. Also, it is a pleasure to see Governor Clement again and to be part of the program which he is continuing in maintaining the good relations established by Hull."

Luiz Munoz Marin, governor of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, had to decline an invitation to attend the dinner but sent his regrets to Lino Padroni, a chapter member from Puerto Rico. In a telegram, Governor Marin said, "I regret very much not being able to leave the country during these days. I join with you in honoring the great promoter of Good Neighbor policy. I appreciate your good task in doing the best for Puerto Rico in the United States."

General Chairman of the affair was Charles R. Ashmann, Chapter Justice.

Shuart New Chrm. Conf. Bar Secretaries

Brother John W. Shuart has been selected as Chairman of the Conference of Bar Secretaries of the American Bar Association. His selection came at the recent ABA meeting in Los Angeles, California.

Shuart is the Executive Secretary of the Kansas State Bar Association and has served the fraternity as Justice of District VII, as Supreme Marshal and Supreme Historian. He succeeds another PAD, Donald S. Molen, of Colorado.



TOP AWARD WINNERS—Representatives from the three most outstanding PAD chapters in the country pose with the awards which the chapters received at the national convention. Left to right, Jack D. Warren, Lamar Chapter, third place national competition, and District V winner; Dan Boatright, Field Chapter, University of California, first place, national competition and District II winner; and Bill Sparks, Tom C. Clark Chapter, University of Texas, second place national competition and District VIII winner.

PADs Head American Law Students

The American Law Student Association, for the year 1958-59, will be headed by PADs. Three of the five recently elected student officers are members of Phi Alpha Delta.

President of the ALSA is James J. Cox, a member of Martin Chapter at Tulane University. Executive Vice President is Leslie W. Light, of McKenna Chapter, at UCLA, and Executive Secretary is Philip H. Gillin, of Hastings College of Law in San Francisco.

Top Chapter Awards Announced

Announcement of the awards for the Most Outstanding Chapter Competition for the year 1957-58 was made during the 1958 convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Recipient of PAD's top award, that of the Most Outstanding PAD Chapter in the country, was Field Chapter of the University of California. Dan Boatright, Vice Justice of the Chapter, and delegate to the convention, accepted the top award on behalf of his chapter. Second place went to Tom C. Clark Chapter at the University of Texas, and third place went to Lamar Chapter at the University of Mississippi. Special recognition was given to Lawson Chapter at the University of Missouri for outstanding accomplishment.

The competition, now four years old, has each year been hotly contested and interest has run high. In the Spring of each school year each active chapter has the opportunity of submitting a detailed questionnaire form on its activities and programs. Each District Justice then selects the top chapter in his District and the 12 winners from the Districts then compete on a national basis for first, second and third place. Handsome engraved permanent plaques are awarded for all District and National prize winners.

District winners this year were as follows:

- District II—Field Chapter, University of California
- District III—Ross Chapter, University of Southern California
- District V — Lamar Chapter, University of Mississippi
- District VII—Lawson Chapter, University of Missouri
- District VIII—Tom C. Clark Chapter, University of Texas
- District IX—Hoffman Chapter, Salmon P. Chase College of Law
- District X—Fish Chapter, Mercer University
- District XI—Livingston Chapter, Columbia University
- District XII—Ruffin Chapter, University of North Carolina.



JAMES J. COX

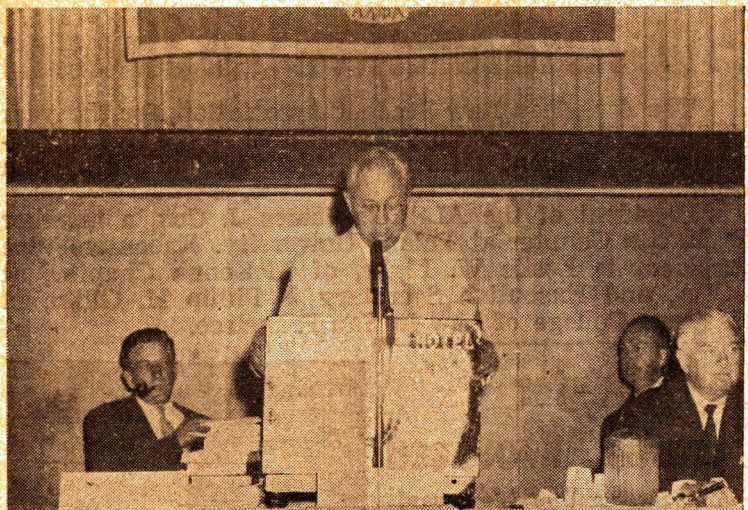
Brother Cox is a senior in the school of law at Tulane University and is a Past Student District Justice of District V and a Past Justice of Martin Chapter. He brings to the ALSA, a national organization of 35,000 law students enrolled in 125 accredited law schools in the United States, a background of leadership and organizational experience. He served as 2nd Vice President of the Association this past year, and is presently serving as President of the Tulane Law School student body. Cox, who is from New Orleans, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Tulane in 1957. He is a member of the student Board of Editors of the Tulane Law Review and was valedictorian of his graduating high school class.

Leslie W. Light is currently Justice of McKenna Chapter of PAD and served as the ALSA Representative for the Law Students Association of UCLA last year. He was also a delegate to the 1958 National Pad Convention. He did his undergraduate work at Los Angeles State College, UCLA and West Point. He holds several national scholastic oratory awards. He is a Korean veteran, married and has two daughters.

Brother Philip H. Gillin, the new Executive Secretary of the ALSA, was born in Iowa, the son of a practicing attorney. His undergraduate work was completed at the University of Arizona, where he was active in student body affairs, serving on the Inter-fraternity Council and as officer of his college fraternity. In 1955 he was the Hi-Y Boy of the Year for North Hollywood.

The ALSA is sponsored by the American Bar Association. It operates for its members a Placement Service, sponsors national scholarships, fellowships and Legal Aid programs, and conducts the National Moot Court competition each year, and a special National Essay Contest.

The Association also publishes "The Student Lawyer," its official publication, which was established by Tulane law students at Tulane, in 1952. The editorial offices of the journal were moved in 1957 to the American Bar Association Center in Chicago. The editorial staff is made up of law students throughout the country.



CALL TO ORDER—Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas, Judge of the Supreme Court of Florida, presiding officer of the 32nd Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta, gave the call to order promptly at nine o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, September 3rd, and the Convention was under way.



CONVENTION SPEAKER—Major General George W. Hickman, Jr., the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, is shown above addressing the 1958 convention luncheon.



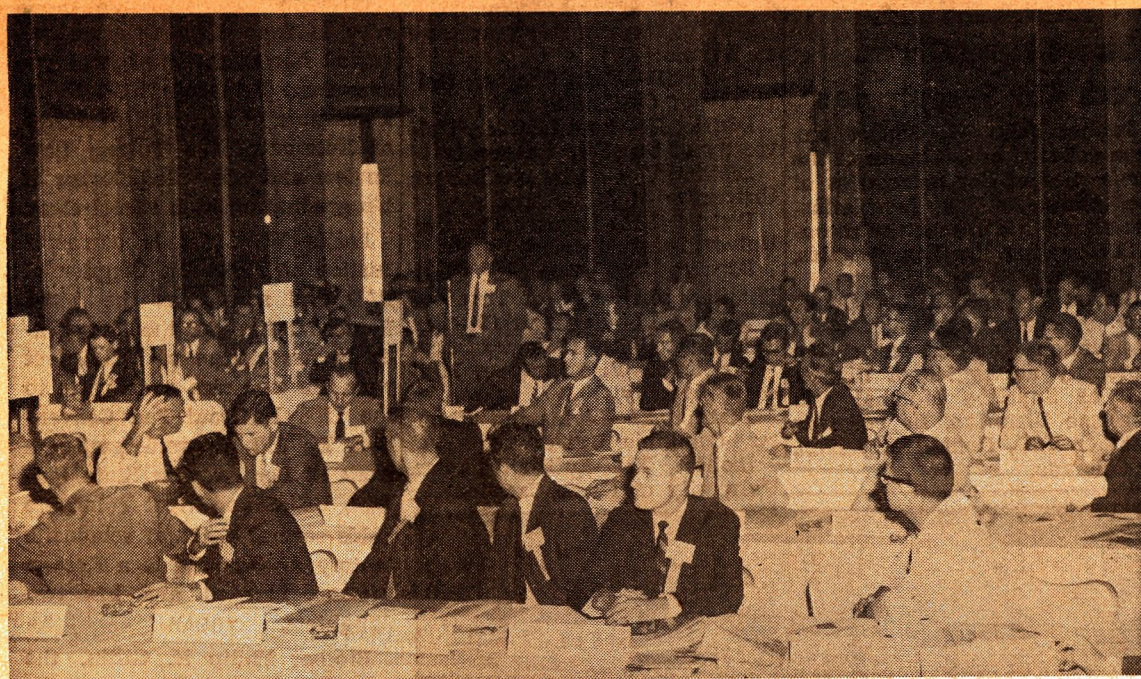
CONVENTION CHAIRMAN—Judge John G. Brosky of Pittsburgh was the General Convention Chairman. He is shown here extending the welcome to those in attendance.



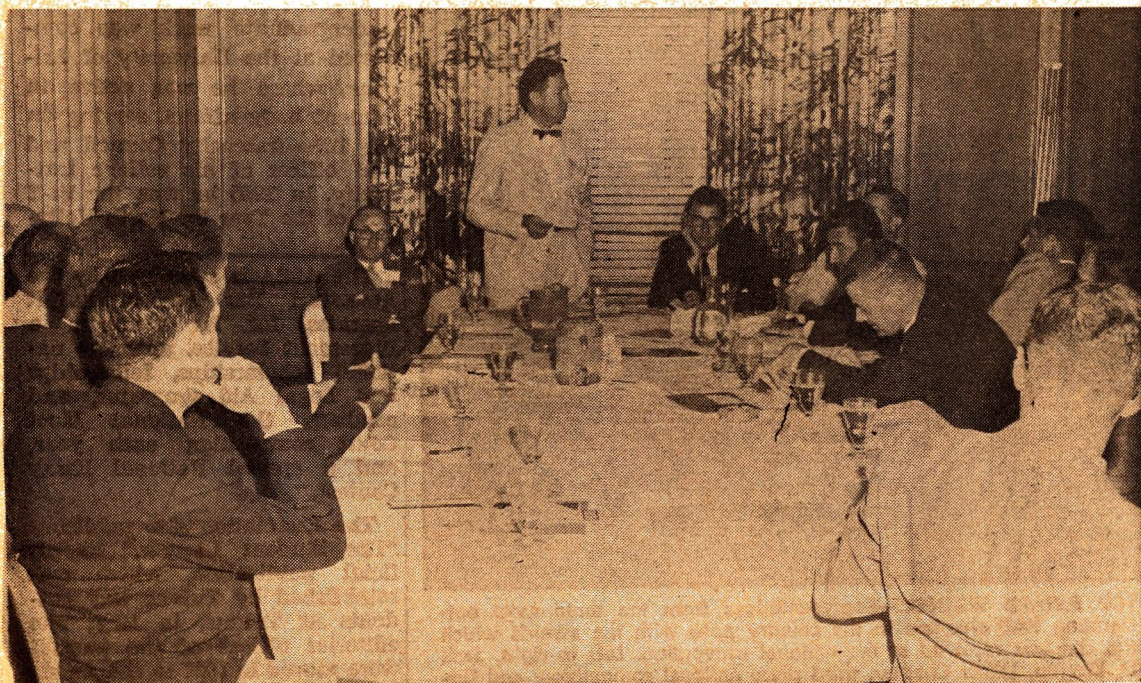
CHAPTER WORKSHOP MODERATOR—Robert E. Redding, Supreme Marshal, moderates the Chapter Workshop which had as its theme Professional Activities for the Active Chapters.



DISTRICT JUSTICE WORKSHOP—Members of the Supreme Executive Board met with all District Justices in a pre-convention workshop to discuss District problems.



CONVENTION IN ACTION—Here is a partial shot of the National Convention in action. Strong debate on issues of national importance marked the business sessions.



CONVENTION COMMITTEE IN ACTION—District IV Justice C. Nelson Day (standing) moderates a convention committee discussion.

'58 Convention Highlights

(Continued from Page 1)

District Justice should have one vote upon every question arising in convention. Prior to the amendment, District Justices did not have any vote.

4. Adopted a Constitutional Amendment which more clearly spells out the duties of the District Justice.

5. Disapproved a Constitutional Amendment which would require each active chapter to have a Chapter Faculty Advisor.

6. Amended the National By-Laws so as to reduce the active chapter charter fee from \$100.00 to \$25.00.

7. Disapproved a By-Law amendment which would make it possible to establish active chapters outside the United States.

8. Restored the By-Law provision relative to Conclave funds to its status prior to the 1956 convention. The section, as amended, reads:

"2.00 of each initiation fee shall be placed in a special fund for financing District Conclaves. Of this amount, \$1.00 shall be allotted to the District in which the student was initiated. The remaining \$1.00 shall be under the control of the Supreme Executive Board for financing Conclaves in any District."

9. Amended the By-Laws to provide that District Conclaves shall be held annually by each District except when excused by the Supreme Executive Board for good cause shown.

Endowment Fund:

1. Adopted a policy of taking action towards increasing the endowment fund.

2. Recommended a \$2.00 per year contribution to the endowment fund from alumni members who have been admitted to practice for less than five years.

3. Recommended a \$3.00 per year contribution to the endowment fund from alumni members who have been admitted to practice for five years or longer.

4. Recommended a \$60.00 life membership in the endowment fund.

5. Recommended a Century Club of Phi Alpha Delta, which would have a \$100.00 membership fee and which would include life membership in the endowment fund.

6. Recommended a committee of 100 or more alumni be appointed to act as an Advisory Committee and assist in promotion of the foregoing.

7. Recommended contributions to the endowment fund as memorials in place of flowers in the case of a deceased brother.

8. Recommended a \$1,000.00 Club.

9. Recommended that a booklet be distributed among the membership inviting gifts through estates, and encouraging specific bequests as memorials.

10. Made the direct supervision of the endowment fund the responsibility of the First Supreme Vice Justice.

11. Recommended that the Supreme Executive Board study

the necessity for and take action if appropriate, towards the formation of a proper corporate body for the operation of the endowment fund.

12. Recommended that the Supreme Executive Board conduct a thorough study through the active and alumni chapters to determine the need for and the most advantageous uses to which the endowment fund might be applied.

Placement:

1. Recommended that a National Placement Coordinator be appointed to implement the placement program.

2. Recommended that the National Placement Coordinator appoint Alumni Area Placement Directors to effectuate the placement program, and the each active chapter appoint one or more members to coordinate such placement activities with the appointed Placement Director.

3. Recommended that each active chapter be directed to annually forward to the National Placement Coordinator, not later than March 31 of each year, a program and progress report relating to placement activities.

4. Recommended that procedures with respect to placement opportunities be undertaken primarily at the local level.

Publications:

1. Approved the continuing use of the tabloid form of The Reporter.

2. Made recommendations as to change of content in the Rushing Booklet.

3. Determined that the next edition of the Professional Directory be published in 1963 instead of 1961, unless subsequent Supreme Executive Boards or conventions should determine otherwise.

District Organization:

1. Adopted the following Statement of Objectives for a District Conclave:

"The principal objective of a District Conclave is to provide a forum for the interchange of ideas between the various chapters in a District. It is designed primarily as a fraternity workshop where delegates may present information as to how the PAD program is being carried on at their law school. It is also intended to provide an opportunity for the various active chapters to become more familiar with the program of the national organization. In addition, a District Conclave serves several secondary objectives. It provides in part a social program designed to permit student members of the various chapters to become better acquainted with students from other law schools. Through alumni chapter participation in provides an opportunity for the student to become acquainted with leading members of the profession."

2. Recommended that a District Manual be prepared containing pertinent information for all District Justices and alumni and active chapters in connection with District organizational activities.

3. Recommended that each District be encouraged to create

a District Organization, having its own rules and by-laws.

4. Recommended that each District charge a Conclave registration fee and that the District Justice be charged with greater responsibility for the planning of the financing of the Conclave.

5. Further recommended that the District Justice mail to each chapter in his District, within 30 days after each Conclave, a complete financial report, with copies also to the Executive Office.

6. Recommended that no direct solicitation be made of alumni for financial help in defraying the cost of the Conclave, although the alumni should be encouraged to host a reception or defray the cost of a reception that generally precedes the Conclave.

Resolutions:

Adopted resolutions as follows:

1. Thanked the Pittsburgh Alumni for their time, energy and enthusiasm in planning and executing the 32nd Biennial Convention.

2. Extended best wishes to Judge Bolitha J. Laws, who recently underwent a serious operation.

3. Congratulated PADs James J. Cox, of Tulane University, Leslie Light, of UCLA, and Phil Gillin, of Hastings College of Law, for being elected the President, Executive Vice President, and Treasurer respectively of the American Law Students Association for the year 1958-59.

4. Expressed appreciation to Irene Baillie, our convention reporter since 1950, for her tireless efforts in behalf of the fraternity.

5. Congratulated Brother Tom C. Clark, of the United States Supreme Court, upon the conclusion of a most successful year as Chairman of the Section of Judicial Administration of the American Bar Association.

6. Congratulated Darrow Chapter, University of Maryland; de Bracton Chapter, St. John's University; Baltimore Alumni Chapter; Barton Chapter of St. Petersburg, Florida; Salt Lake City Alumni Chapter, and Syracuse Alumni Chapter upon their formation since the last convention.

7. Welcomed General George V. Hickman, Jr., Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, as a brother in Phi Alpha Delta.

8. Congratulated Judge Rex Hardy, a Past Supreme Justice, upon the occasion of his 50th anniversary as a member of the fraternity.

9. Expressed its regret at the passing of Chief Justice Edward W. Hudgins, of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

10. Expressed appreciation to Judge Elwyn Thomas for his services to Phi Alpha Delta and for a job well done.

11. Expressed appreciation to Phyllis Andresen, Chief Clerk of the Executive Office, for her untiring, devoted service to the fraternity over a period of 10 years.

12. Expressed appreciation to the wives of the Pittsburgh Alumni for their contribution to the success of the convention.

13. Expressed appreciation to Cordell Hull Chapter of Cumberland University for having the largest attendance of any active chapter at the convention.

14. Endorsed the purpose of Law Day and urged that each member do all within his ability to promote the observance of this program.

15. Recommended that all members of the fraternity exert their best efforts to promote and forward such necessary action as would expedite the administration of justice without infringing upon the rights of any party to a full and complete presentation of his cause.

1960 Convention:

Adopted a resolution providing that the 1960 Convention be held in Nashville, Tennessee, with the chapters at Cumberland Univer-



OATH TAKING CEREMONIES—The newly elected officers of PAD are duly sworn in by outgoing Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas. Left to right: Howard Cerny, Chief Tribune; T. Julian Skinner, Supreme Marshal; Robert E. Redding, Supreme Treasurer; Elden S. Magaw, Second Supreme Vice-Justice; John L. Griffith, Supreme Justice; Anthony A. DiGrazia, Supreme Vice-Justice; Frank E. Gray, Supreme Secretary; Dee Brown Walker, Supreme Historian; Norris McPherson, Tribune; and George T. Nickell, Tribune. Judge Thomas in foreground.

sity, Vanderbilt University and the University of Tennessee, together with the Tennessee Alumni, as hosts, with the provision that in the event there is not on deposit in a trust account in a bank in Tennessee the sum of \$3,000.00 pledged for the 1960 convention, on or before January 1, 1959, the convention resolution should be of no force and effect and the Supreme Executive Board should select such convention site as it saw fit.

One of the real highlights of the convention was the honorary initiation of the Judge Advocate General of the United States Army, Major General George W. Hickman, Jr.

General Hickman also delivered the principal convention address, speaking on international law problems of the Army lawyer. Performing yeoman's duty as Toastmaster for the luncheon was Alexander H. Lindsay, prominent PAD Pittsburgh attorney.

Chapter Workshop

The Chapter Workshop, which took place Thursday afternoon, September 4, was moderated by Robert E. Redding, Director of Professional Activities. Designed for active chapters in particular, the theme of the Workshop was "Professional Activities for the Active Chapter." A multitude of reports on various professional programs was provided the chapters.

Entertainment

Freely mixed in with the serious work of the convention were many social events. The Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter was most gracious in its entertainment of delegates and guests. On Wednesday evening, September 3, the Alumni Chapter played host to all attending the convention at a gala reception, complete with cocktails, hors d'oeuvres and a combo. The next evening, major league baseball between the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Cincinnati Reds was to be the fare, but wet weather saw the game called.

The ladies were royally entertained with a luncheon at the College Club, various points of interest tours, and a reception and the theater.

All good things had to come to an end, however, and on the evening of Friday, September 5, the official convention banquet was the climax of the entire convention. Held in the beautiful ballroom of the Hotel-Sheraton, delegates, their wives and dates gathered to conclude what was one of the finest PAD conventions in history. The music of Mario and his orchestra provided dance music until the wee hours of the morning.



SUPREME JUSTICE AND CONVENTION NOTABLES—Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas poses for The Reporter with other convention notables. Left to right, Mrs. Raymond Scheib, Raymond Scheib, Justice Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter, Judge John G. Brosky, Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter Convention Chairman, Mrs. Brosky, Supreme Justice Thomas, Alexander Lindsay, convention luncheon Toastmaster and Fredrick J. Weitkamp, Executive Secretary.



HAPPY DELEGATES—This group of delegates was typical as the convention had fellowship aplenty.



CONVENTION RECEPTION—The Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter sponsored a gala reception for all attending the national convention.

ENDOWMENT FUND PROGRAM IS ADOPTED BY 32ND CONVENTION

The 32nd Biennial Convention has adopted a policy of taking action toward increasing the Endowment Fund for a challenging national purpose. The Endowment Fund will be under the direct supervision of the First Supreme Vice Justice, Anthony A. DiGrazia, of Chicago, Illinois.

Griffith Elected

(Continued from Page 1)

Magaw has served as Justice of District XI, and was Supreme Treasurer of the fraternity for the past two years. He received his A.B. from the University of Oklahoma in 1928, and his LL.B. in 1931. He has been a Professor of Law at Temple University since 1933. He has the unique distinction of having the Philadelphia Alumni Chapter named after him, an acknowledgment of the service he has rendered to Philadelphia PADs.

Elected for a fourth term as Supreme Secretary is Frank E. Gray, well known to all PADs. Brother Gray is a graduate of Loyola University School of Law, and took his undergraduate work at UCLA. Frank is a former Justice of the Los Angeles Chapter and is presently practicing law in Beverly Hills with another PAD, Arthur D. Guy, Jr. He served as Executive Secretary of the fraternity from 1948 to 1952, which was the period of the fraternity's greatest growth.

Robert E. Redding, an enthusiastic and popular PAD from Silver Spring, Maryland, is the new Supreme Treasurer of the fraternity. He has a background in tax work, which well qualifies him for the job. Bob has a long record of achievement in PAD, having formerly been Justice of District XII, Justice of the Washington, D.C. Alumni Chapter, and served as Supreme Marshall from 1956 to 1958.

Dee Brown Walker, of Dallas, Texas, is the new Supreme Historian. Brother Walker is a graduate of Southern Methodist University School of Law and is a member of Taney Chapter. He was admitted to practice in Texas in 1935. His service in PAD includes being a past Justice of the Dallas Alumni Chapter, Past Justice of District VIII, Associate Tribune from 1952 to 1954, and Chief Tribune from 1954 to 1958. His memberships include the American Bar Association, American Judicature Society, Southwestern Legal Foundation and the Dallas County Criminal Bar Association.

T. Julian Skinner, of Alabama, is the new Supreme Marshal of the fraternity. Brother Skinner is a Past Chairman of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association and a former member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. He has served for several years as Justice of District V.

It was the general feeling of the convention that the Endowment Fund, though it helped to re-establish the fraternity after World War II and had helped a few local chapters with loans, had not been large enough to provide scholarships, award fellowships and student loans, which were originally contemplated. As one Past Supreme Justice aptly stated: "Heretofore, the Endowment Fund has been inactive and without a well defined program, and there has been a reluctance to put money into a stagnant fund."

The Endowment Fund Committee reporting to the convention stated: "The Fund is a challenge for all members to participate in, in a much needed project and purpose on the national level. The Fund, if enlarged and used to assist the active chapters and deserving undergraduate members with scholarship awards, fellowships and scholastic contests, would greatly strengthen the work and life of our fraternity."

Among the recommendations of the convention for the enlargement of the Endowment Fund were the following:

1. A \$2.00 per year contribution to the Endowment Fund from alumni members who have been admitted to practice for less than five years.
2. A \$3.00 per year contribution to the Endowment Fund from alumni members who have been admitted to practice for five years or longer.
3. A \$60.00 life membership in the Endowment Fund.
4. A Century Club of Phi Alpha Delta, which would have a \$100.00 membership fee and which would include life membership in the Endowment Fund.
5. A Committee of 100 or more, to be appointed to act as an Advisory Committee and assist in promotion.
6. Contributions to the Endowment Fund to be made as memorials in place of flowers in the case of a deceased Brother.
7. The establishment of a \$1,000.00 Club.
8. The distribution of a booklet among the membership inviting gifts through estates and encouraging specific bequests as memorials.

The Supreme Executive Board was also requested to conduct a thorough study among the active and alumni chapters to determine the need for and the advantageous use to which the Endowment Fund might be applied.

Any comments or suggestions relative to the program adopted by the 1958 convention should be sent directly to Anthony A. DiGrazia, Supreme Vice Justice, 100 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, or to the National Executive Office.

Convention Scratch PAD

(Once again The Reporter has been fortunate in being able to prevail upon Matthew S. (Sandy) Rae to write a humorous resume of the Convention and its activities. Since 1950 Sandy has written the Convention Scratch PAD which has amused Reporter readers so much.)

Home again from sunny, hospitable Pittsburgh... of the city of parks and bridges... of steel mills, streetcars, and state liquor stores hidden in back alleys... the city where smog was invented, and where its cure was perfected... and the Thirty-second Biennial Convention of PAD fades into happy memories.

From throughout the country the Brothers gathered... but to a casual observer that first night's reception must have looked like a reunion of the Sons of the Confederacy... Hull Chapter isn't the biggest in the country... but it's the noisiest.

Delegates put in three hard convention days... but the Supreme Board put District Justices to work a day early. Bill Luther beat everybody to Pittsburgh... equipped with sports car but no blind flying rating... Fred Weitkamp fortunately got into town in time to rescue him after he'd been forced down... near a bridge... just any bridge. Did you ever try to find a very small car near a bridge in the city of bridges? Fred gets a special medal from the Private Investigator League for finding it... and piloting it home.

Other early arrivals came in on Labor Day... Sandy Rae took advantage of the opportunity to take his wife Janet on a tour of Dormont where he grew up... dragged Henry and Ruby Rohr along for the ride... scooted up the side of Mt. Washington for the view... then scooted down the incline to Ruby's complete dismay. Meanwhile... back at the Penn Sheraton... Bob Redding, Bob Jackson, and Charles Tom Henderson were discovering that on a legal holiday ALL government offices close... even those stores identified with the blue keystone which specialize in bottled vitamins.

District Justices' work shop opened early... if not bright... Tuesday morning... everybody managed to get there except George Nickell... who had last been seen honeymooning... somewhat delayed... at Disneyland... and who finally showed up on Wednesday... still honeymooning. In deference to Nancy Nickell, the Surplus Committee was not re-activated this year. Jay Gunnels enlivened the workshop with appropriate novelties... like the half-inch wide "Scratchpad for Narrow-Minded..."... that's People... and our favorite "THIMK." He swears he doesn't represent an insane printer.

Active Chapter delegates began arriving Tuesday night... Ron Bonaparte and Dan Boatwright promptly got lost on the Penn Sheraton's miraculous elevators... which defy all physical laws... half go up only, and never come down... and the other half go down, etc... And then there's the problem of getting out of the hotel once you're in... talk about a better mousetrap... Chris Mitsos spent all evening trying to work his way through the maze... was last seen boarding a down elevator to go up to his room.

Frank Gray went looking for a place to eat... the bell captain suggested a nearby restaurant for good steaks... we found out the next night that the restaurant specializes in other rare morsels... or else it's very popular with the local gendarmes... Judge John Brosky and Joe Geary saw several paddy wagons out front as they arrived home from that midnight radio show. No

PAD's were reported missing the next morning.

The Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter not only did a superb job of entertaining us... but also secured more publicity for the Convention than ever before in PAD history... where Judge Brosky's friend on the all-night radio show left off... the Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph picked up with a full front-page Convention spread... our hats are off to the Pittsburgh Alumni... and to their Justice, Ray Scheib.

Hull Chapter arrived en masse in a chartered bus... and before the Convention was over convinced us to come to Nashville next time... in between they produced ersatz "Tennessee" beauties... hired from a Pittsburgh model agency... to convince us of the glories of the Deep South... we just hope that they wear more in Tennessee than they did in Pittsburgh... or else wait until after breakfast to arrive on the scene... Lee Estep had spent all night in smoke... and cork... filled rooms... and that outstanding "Tennessee" visitor to the District Breakfast was enough to give a tired man heartburn... Bill Pippin was so flustered he almost forgot to bring Ross Chapter's award plaque home with him... left it at the registration desk to go look for a photographer... to take a picture of the plaque... he says.

Noteworthy happenings... General Hickman, after his honorary initiation, conscientiously coming to the Convention floor to participate in the Chapter workshop... seeking out his Chapter's seat... failing to locate Frank Slayton and taking his chair to represent Jefferson Chapter... adding much to the afternoon by his participation. Major Thomas H. Reese... who accompanied General Hickman to the Convention... turning out to be a long lost PAD... bet the General doesn't let him get lost again. Norris McPherson... pushed hard for a National office by Louisville Alumni alternate delegate Dan Boone... and being elected to the Board of Tribunes. And then there was the "Brother" from Nashville who was not present... Hicks Harwell and the boys from Hull Chapter wanted him elected to something, too... only hitch... he'd never been reported initiated into the fraternity.

Thursday evening it was "Take Me Out To the Ball Game"... and off we headed for Forbes Field... we never saw any baseball... but a more spectacular display of lightning we never expect to see... glad the University of Pittsburgh is next door to deflect it... that's the only University in the world with an elevator shaft for a campus... Tony DiGrazia was surviving the storm alright under the bleacher overhang... until the downspout from the upper level burst... right in the heaviest portion of the downpour, the Tennessee... they were everywhere... bus decided to depart... which was very convenient except it was parked two miles from the stadium.

It wouldn't be a Convention without the sweethearts of PAD... our charming ladies... they worked hard for us... and had fun seeing the city while Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas

had us toeing the mark on the Convention floor. To Pittsburgh's charming hostesses... Rose Brosky, Mrs. Ray Scheib, Mrs. Thomas Miller, Mrs. C. Bryson Schreiner and Mrs. James D. Gray... our thanks for a wonderful time. The ladies... and a few of the men who could find their way out of the numerous hospitality suites... had a grand time at the filming of "South Pacific"... and didn't look a bit pickled when they returned from the Heinz plant... where the Tennessee... yep, there it is again... bus left them stranded momentarily. The Scratchpad presents special orchid bouquets to the girls who really run the Convention... those hard workers who plan the details... register the delegates... wrap the gifts... and do a hundred other chores... Phyllis Andresen and Marny Weitkamp. And Phyllis... with that Sweetheart pin the Fraternity gave you this year... goes a warm embrace from all of us... for a job brilliantly done in our service all these years. Irene Bailie... our reporter for the fifth consecutive Convention... should get a special push-up-holstered chair for the next one... she's the only person who never misses a word in three solid days of talk... and never stays for a dance when it's all over... come back in two years, Irene.

Watson Chapter has the true key to success... the perfect Pittsburgh address book... never saw so many beautiful blind dates... they were lovely... and made that closing dinner-dance perfect. Didn't know Bob Redding was a musician... hope Petrillo doesn't find out.

Congratulations to our new Supreme Justice... John L. Griffith... and our gracious first lady, Margaret Griffith... to all of the officers who were re-elected to the Board... and to our new Board members, Dee Brown Walker... the gentleman from big D-allas, in the second largest state in the Union... and T. Julian Skinner, Jr... whose hard work as District Justice we will miss but whose energy will be of great value to the Board. And thanks to Past Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas... for two years of progress... for many years of hard work for PAD... and for an enjoyable Convention session.

We're recuperating well now from a week of lost sleep... and the hospitality of Charlie Digan-gi, Al Verrilli, Howard Cerny and Past Supreme Justice Anthony P. Savarese in New York the following week... but that's another story... and we're looking forward to seeing Jim Hamrick, Ron Wilson, George Le Fevre, Chuck Ashmann, Hicks Harwell, John Rogers, John Thrower, Lino Padrou, Frank Samples and French Whitten in Nashville in two years... and thank goodness it's two years off... we haven't gotten enough strength back to withstand the full force of the Confederacy just yet.

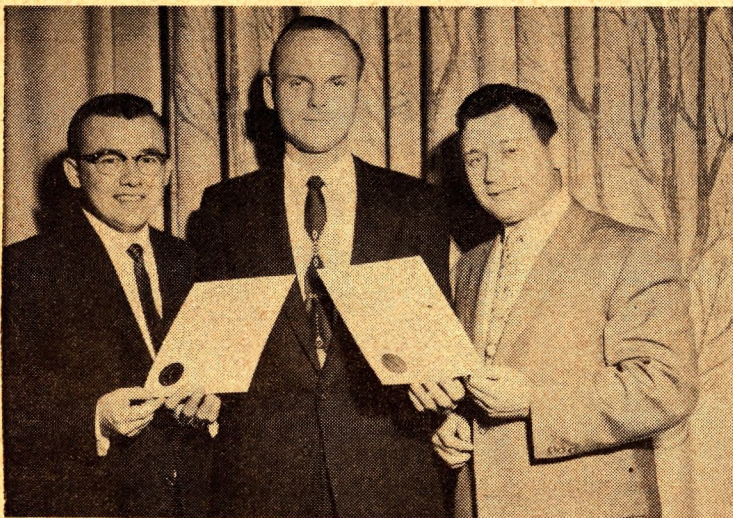
Farewell... Pittsburgh Alumni and Watson Chapter... Mellon Square and the Golden Triangle. It really left golden memories for us.

Justice W.W. Harvey Dies

Former Kansas Supreme Court Chief Justice W. W. Harvey died recentup in Topeka, Kansas.

A member of Green Chapter at the University of Kansas, Justice Harvey was first elected to the Supreme Court in 1922. His retirement took place in 1956.

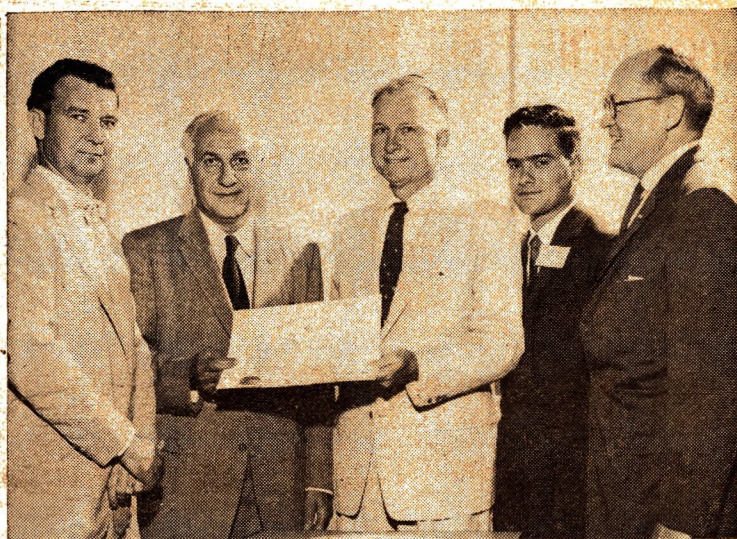
A loyal and devoted PAD, he spoke at many fraternity functions and was active in fraternal activities.



AWARDS PRESENTED—James B. O'Conner (center), Dunbar Chapter Justice presents Richard M. Holt (left) with the annual award for the Outstanding Active Member. Holt is the immediate Past Justice of Dunbar Chapter and was the chairman of the Speakers' Committee for the Student Bar Association. Theodore M. Rosenblume (right) received the annual award as the Outstanding Alumnus. Rosenblume is now a practicing attorney in Seattle.



JOINT INSTALLATION—Supreme Marshal Robert E. Redding is shown conducting the joint installation of the new officers of Clarence Darrow Chapter at the University of Maryland, and the newly chartered Baltimore Alumni Chapter.



ATTORNEY GENERAL PRESENTS CHARTER—Attorney General Richard Ervin (center) of the State of Florida, shown presenting the Alumni Chapter charter to Barton Alumni Chapter officers in the St. Petersburg, Florida, area. Left to right, Edward A. Linney, Chapter Clerk; William C. Kaleel, Justice; Ervin; Al Cazin, Justice, Brewer Chapter, Stetson University College of Law; and Thomas T. Dunn, Vice Justice.

FLORIDA ATTORNEY GENERAL INSTALLS BARTON ALUMNI CHAPTER

"Government under law is the American ideal of democracy because our laws regulate not only the individual citizens but they control and limit governmental power," Florida Attorney General Richard W. Ervin stated at an address at Stetson University Collect of Law on Law Day, May 1, 1958.

Marshal Robert E. Redding and former national officer Henry C. Foss. The presentations of the active chapter charter to Robert Powell, Darrow chapter justice and of the alumni chapter charter to Howard Conaway, alumni chapter justice were made by Supreme Justice Thomas.

Conducting the installation of both chapter officers was Robert E. Redding. Many prominent Washington PADs took part in the ceremonies including Jay Chapter Justice Art Palmer, Taft Chapter Justice James McGannon, Jay Chapter Past Justice Laron Hyde, and Washington Alumni Chapter Justice Robert Losch.

In keeping with the policy of the fraternity the University of Maryland School of Law is accredited by the American Bar Association. It was founded in 1869 and was merged with the Baltimore Law School in 1913. It received its ABA approval in 1930 and was admitted as a member of the Association of American Law School in 1931. It was granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif in 1938.

Charter members for the active chapter included Robert E. Powell, Beverly Willford, Clayton B. Burton, Martin M. Mrozinski, Archie D. Owens, Donald A. Gager, Patrick L. Ragan, Jr., Wesley B. Blackman, LeRoy R. Compton, Peter G. Bclean, Robert E. Farnell, III, Forrest W. Thomas, Charles B. Revoile, Richard J. Kinlein, John A. Bense, John C. Tracy, and George Haber, Jr.

Charter members of the Barton Alumni Chapter were: Peter Sturtevant, Laurence M. Jones, Russell R. Reno, William M. Manko, Howard H. Conaway, William B. Dulany, George D. Hubbard, Joseph H. Young, Randall C. Coleman, Jr., Harrison M. Robertson, Jr., Joseph I. Huesman and Virgil H. Jordan.

Defense Dept. Counsel Receives Law School Post

F. Reed Dickerson, Deputy Assistant General Counsel of the Department of Defense, has recently been appointed Professor of Law at Indiana University School of Law. He will take the place of Professor Frank E. Horack, nationally recognized legislative authority, who died last November.

Dickerson, a member of Watson Chapter, holds law degrees from Harvard and Columbia Universities and is the author of the book "Legislative Drafting."

Brother Ervin, a member of Fletcher Chapter at the University of Florida, was the principal speaker in the Law Day banquet held at Stetson University College of Law. The occasion also saw Ervin present an alumni chapter charter to William Kaleel, Justice of the new Barton Alumni Chapter of St. Petersburg, Florida. The chapter was named for a late attorney, Robert M. Barton, a widely known former bar member.

In speaking, Ervin said, "In the evolution of international law rests the hope of free nations that in this nuclear age of bombs, space wars and missiles we can avoid a global war and mass annihilation."

Charter members of the alumni chapter include: William E. Allison, Lincoln C. Bogue, James Booth, Joseph J. Davies, Thomas T. Dunn, E. B. Ellis, Reginald D. Gaskill, William W. Gay, John D. Harris, Samuel W. Harris, C. Frank Harrison, Luke R. Kaleel, William C. Kaleel, Edward A. Linney, Richard F. Logan, Sam H. Mann, Jr., Herbert L. Peterson, Charles A. Robinson, Jr., Robert J. Shingler, Wilbur C. Stone, Stuart B. Warren, and N. Alfred Winn.



SCHUYLER W. JACKSON

Jackson to Kansas Supreme Court

Brother Schuyler W. Jackson, Dean and Professor of Law at Washburn University School of Law, has been appointed to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas.

Brother Jackson is a member of Benton Chapter at Washburn University, and has been active in the Topeka Alumni Chapter. He was a lecturer in law at Washburn from 1945 to 1947, and a Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School since 1948.

He is a member of the American, Kansas State and Topeka Bar Associations, the American Society of International Law, and the American Judicature Society.



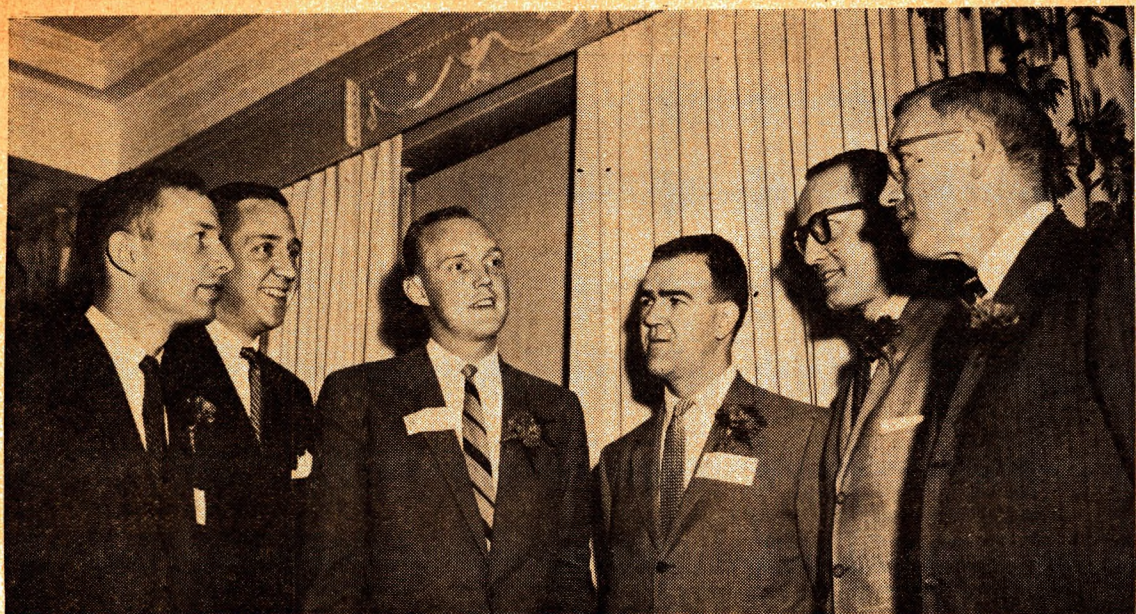
NEW CHARTER PRESENTED—Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas, left, presents the newest charter in Phi Alpha Delta, to Robert E. Powell, Justice of Clarence Darrow Chapter at the University of Maryland.

Darrow Chapter Is Installed at Maryland U.

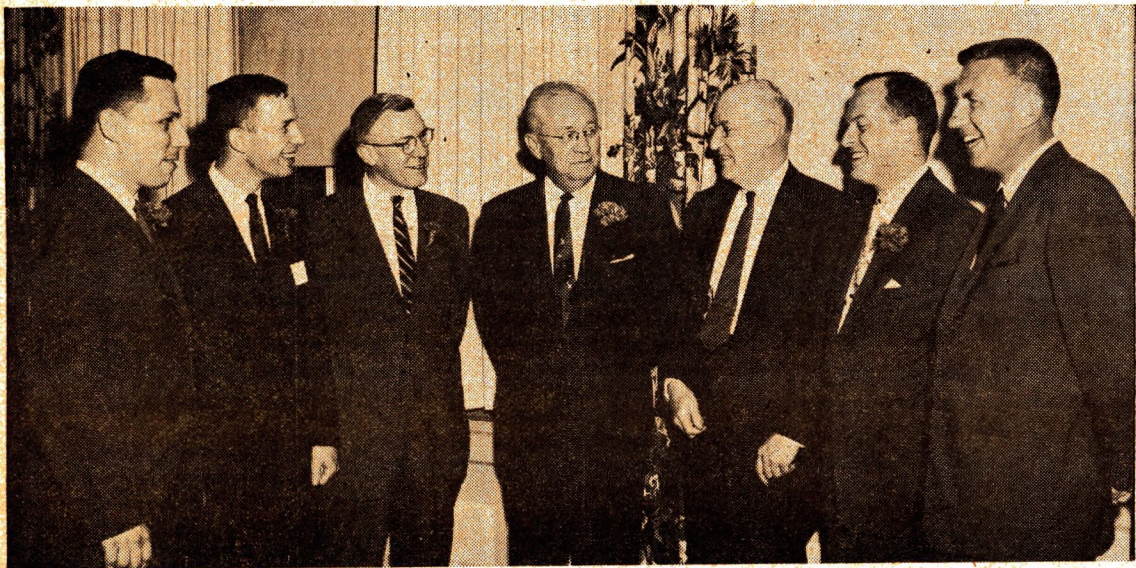
On the evening of May 29th, 1958, in ceremonies conducted at the Southern Hotel, in Baltimore, Maryland, PAD's 79th active chapter came into being. This newest chapter has been named after one of the most renowned of all lawyers, Clarence Darrow. The new charter was granted to a group of seventeen petitioning students from the University of Maryland School of Law.

On the same occasion the Barton Alumni Chapter of Baltimore, Maryland, also received its charter as an official alumni chapter of the fraternity.

On hand to make the occasion official were Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas, Supreme



JUSTICES ALL—These six PAD Chapter Justices are shown discussing the Darrow Chapter installation. Left to right: Robert E. Powell, Justice, Darrow Chapter; Robert Losch, Washington Alumni Chapter Justice; James McGannon, Justice Taft Chapter; Art Palmer, Justice Jay Chapter; Laron Hyde, Past Justice Jay Chapter; and Howard Conaway, Justice Baltimore Alumni Chapter.



TWO BALTIMORE CHAPTERS INSTALLED—The Clarence Darrow Chapter of PAD and the Baltimore Alumni Chapter were installed simultaneously in recent ceremonies. Left to right: William Dulany, Clerk-Treasurer, Baltimore Alumni Chapter; Robert Powell, Justice, Darrow Chapter; Howard Conaway, Baltimore Alumni Chapter Justice; Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas; Dean Howell of Baltimore University School of Law; Supreme Marshal Robert E. Redding; and former Supreme Board member Henry C. Foss.



SAN DIEGO ALUMNI CHARTER PRESENTED—Shown admiring the charter for the new San Diego Alumni Chapter are, left to right: F. James Bear, Assistant Dean, University of San Diego School of Law; David S. Folsom; Superior Court Judge Bonsall Noon; Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas; Chapter Justice John J. McCarthy; Exec. Secy. F. J. Weitkamp; Municipal Court Judge Fenton R. Garfield, and Stafford Prante.

San Diego Alumni Chapter Receives Charter

A group of over 40 petitioners have been awarded a charter for an alumni chapter to be known as the San Diego Alumni Chapter. Official chartering ceremonies were conducted on the evening of Thursday, August 21, at the Admiral Kidd Club, in San Diego.

Presenting the charter was Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas, who journeyed to San Diego from the Huntington-Sheraton Hotel in Pasadena, where he was attending the Conference of Chief Justices.

Among the petitioners were U.S. District Judge James Carter; Superior Court Judge James C. Toothaker; Superior Court Judge Bonsall Noon, and Municipal Court Judge Fenton Garfield. Other charter members include: Stafford W. Prante, Paul W. Swinford, Timothy D. Sandy, Cas S. Wicks, Thomas J. Begley, John Justin McCarthy, David W. Hardin, Howard R. Mueller, Charles D. Holliday, David S. Folsom, Edward L. Bracklow, Richard D. Ring, Robert S. Walwick, Robert J. Stahl, Jr., John M. Olsen, Leland C. Nielsen, LeRoy W. Knutson, Quinn Hornaday, George A. Lazar, Jr., John G. Driscoll, Jr., John M. Crans-ton, Lester J. Penry, W. Wm. Shepard, W. H. Hippaka, Robert J. Siegelman, Curtis K. Price, Frank L. Hirst, Thomas J. Fanning, Norvin L. Grauf, Thomas C. Askerman, Jr., William M. Wallace, Daniel C. Leedy, F. James Bear, Harold P. Curtis, Robert W. Knowlton, J. Perry Langford, Charles B. Provence, Jack R. Levitt, Richard F. Kahle, James A. Moore, Ruel Liggett, Howard B. Turrentine, Earl B. Gilliam, Fred H. Kraft, Jr., and John W. Holler.

The Committee in charge of charter arrangements consisted of John J. McCarthy, the new Chapter Justice, F. James Bear, Assistant Dean, University of San Diego School of Law, U.S. District Judge James Carter, Superior Court Judge James Toothaker, Stafford W. Prante.

Florida Chapter Visits Supreme Court

On Tuesday, April 29, 1958, the PADs of the Duncan U. Fletcher Chapter, at the University of Florida, College of Law, made their annual trek to the Florida Supreme Court at Tallahassee.

This yearly sojourn has become very popular with the PADs and on this trip they were joined by a few members of another legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and some non-affiliated law students.

The brothers depart from Gainesville, Florida, early enough to travel some 130 miles to Tallahassee and arrive on time for the oral arguments before the Supreme Court which begin at 9:00 A.M. Advance arrangements are made for a luncheon and the members of the court are invited to lunch with the brother s.

Joining the brothers at the luncheon this year were PADs Glenn Terrell, Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court, and Justices Elwyn Thomas, present Supreme Justice of PAD, B. K. Roberts, and E. Harris Drew. Also present were Phi Delta Phis, Justices Campbell Thornal and Stephen C. O'Connell. Judge John Wigginton, of the newly created District Court of Appeal of Florida, was sitting with the Supreme Court this date and attended the luncheon.

The law student-brothers enjoyed and benefitted from the oral arguments heard that date and during the informal luncheon had an opportunity to discuss appellate practice with the justices. By agreement, speeches were deleted from the program but all present were introduced and all had an opportunity to become better acquainted.

After lunch the brothers toured the Supreme Court Building briefly before returning to Gainesville for their evening bout with the law books.

This annual trip has proved its merit time and again and we highly recommend a similar annual project to all PAD chapters.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL HONORS THREE PADs

William E. Walk, Jr., Ontario, California, has been named a Rotary information and extension counselor for the 1958-59 fiscal year.

R. Leroy Miller, Trenton, Missouri, has been elected governor of district 603 of Rotary International. Miller's position will take him on visits to each of the Rotary clubs in his district to offer advice and assistance in Rotary service activities and administration.

Graham E. McCullough, Harlington, Texas, is one of 126 outstanding graduate students from 35 countries to be awarded a Rotary Foundation Fellowship for advanced study abroad during the 1958-59 academic year. McCullough, 23, will study sociology at the University of Sydney, Australia, in preparation for a legal career. The Rotary Club of Harlingen sponsored his application for the fellowship.

Rotary International is made up of clubs in 110 countries. The 464,000 business and professional executives who are members of nearly 10,000 Rotary clubs work together to advance the Rotary program of community improvement, high standards in business and professional life, and the advancement of international understanding.

William E. Walk, Jr., is a partner in the law firm of Davidson, Walk and Etchason in Ontario, California. A Rotarian since 1948, he has been president of the Rotary Club of Ontario. He has served Rotary International as a district governor.

Walk is president of the board of trustees of the Ontario Schools and a trustee of Upland College. He has been a director of the Blood Bank of San Bernardino and Riverside counties, of the Visiting Nurse Association of San Bernardino County, of the San Bernardino County Bar Association, and a member of the Ontario City Planning Commission. During World War II and the Korean conflict, Walk was a commander in the U.S. Navy. He is a member of Ross Chapter of the University of Southern California.

R. Leroy Miller is an attorney in Trenton, Missouri. A Rotarian since 1942, he is a past president of the Rotary Club of Trenton.

Miller is a committee member of the Missouri Bar Association, and has been city attorney for Trenton and prosecuting attorney for Grundy County. In Trenton, he has been chairman of the Red Cross chapter and a committee member of the Chamber of Commerce. His membership is held in Benton Chapter at the University of Kansas City.



DIGNITARIES AT L. A. ALUMNI CHAPTER MEETING—Shown above are some of the dignitaries attending the Los Angeles Alumni Chapter Judges' Night. Left to right: Municipal Court Judge Vernon Hunt; Superior Court Judge Herbert V. Walker; Superior Court Judge Clarke Stephens; Santa Ana Mayor Dale H. Heinly; and San Diego Alumni Chapter Justice John J. McCarthy.

LOS ANGELES ALUMNI HOLD ANNUAL JUDGES' NIGHT

The Mona Lisa Restaurant in Los Angeles was the location of the Annual Los Angeles Alumni Chapter's Judges Night on May 22, 1958. An overflow crowd of over 200 came to see "the Non-Jury Personal Injury Panel in Action."

Featuring a cast composed of practicing lawyers, "working" judges, the skit on the "non-jury personal injury panel in action" brought uproarious laughter from all in attendance. Playing the parts of opposing counsel were Charles Beardsley, Past President of the California Bar Association, and Harned P. Hoose, prominent Beverly Hills attorney.

Calling the court to order was Los Angeles County Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz, and presiding was the acting presiding Judges of the Los Angeles Superior Court, Clyde C. Triplett. Featuring repartee par excellence, the

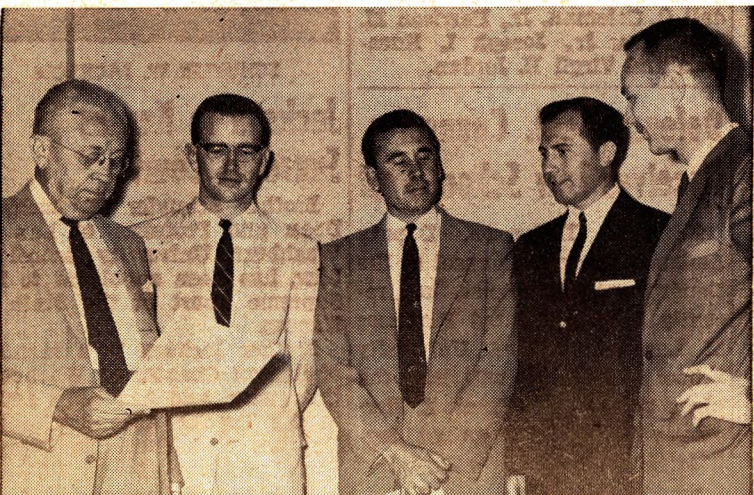
skit was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

In attendance were California District Court of Appeals Judge Clement Shinn; Superior Court Judges Walter C. Allen, Jesse J. Frampton, Rex Hardy, William P. Haughton, Albert E. Wheatcroft, Aubrey Irwin, Bayard Rhoan, Herbert V. Walker, and Joseph Vickers. Also in attendance were Municipal Court Judges Joe Marchetti, Vernon Hunt and Clarke Stephens. Former Chief Deputy Attorney General of the State of California William V. O'Connor, Superior Court Commissioners Clinton C. Cladd, and Arthur K. Marshall, and Santa Ana Mayor Dale H. Heinly were also present.

Of special interest to brothers in Los Angeles was the introduction of John L. McCarthy, Chairman of the San Diego Alumni group petitioning for an alumni chapter in that area.



OTHER DIGNITARIES: Others attending the Judges' Night at Los Angeles Alumni Chapter banquet were, left to right: Superior Court Judge Bayard Rhone; the U. S. Attorney for Southern California, Laughlin Waters; and Judge John Landis.



SUPREME COURT TOUR—PAD members are shown during recent Supreme Court tour by Fletcher Chapter at the University of Florida. Left to right: Supreme Court Justice Elwyn Thomas (Stetson U.); Richard Neill, chapter Marshal; Thomas J. Carroll (U. of Florida), research aide to Judge Thomas; L. Pharr Abner, chapter Justice; and Angus Campbell.



ENJOYING THEMSELVES at recent Los Angeles Alumni Chapter Judges' Night were Eugene W. Biscailuz, Sheriff of Los Angeles County, and Superior Court Judge Clyde Triplett.

1958 PAD ESSAY CONTEST WINNER

(The following essay was adjudged the winner of the 1958 PAD Essay Contest).

The Fourteenth Amendment and The Bill of Rights — The First Eight Amendments and the States

By James D. Palmer, Jr.
Holmes Chapter, Stanford University School of Law

Ninety years have passed since the Fourteenth Amendment became the law of the land. And for most of those ninety years, the United States Supreme Court touched only the shores of the vast continent of legal questions embodied in the language of one of the most significant of all constitutional provisions. Only recently has the Court given full impact to equal protection of the laws and due process of law in coping with the problem of racial discrimination in state educational system. The extent of individual rights included in the Fourteenth Amendment has been sporadically explored as cases have, one by one, brought narrow questions before the Court. This is why, years after adoption, there is still the imposing, broad inquiry which is the subject of this exposition: to what extent does the Fourteenth Amendment circumscribe state action by embodiment of the first eight amendments?

It will not be the purpose of this essay to set forth a definitive resume of the historical background of the drafting of the Fourteenth Amendment. That has been ably done already by Professor Charles Fairman in his Stanford Law Review article. Nor will it be the purpose here to attempt a comprehensive review of the judicial decisions since 1868 involving the interpretation of the Amendment. That has been done already by the late Professor Stanley Morrison in a companion article in the Stanford Law Review.²

It will be the purpose here to construct an answer to the question laid before us, based not only on historical and judicial foundations, but also on the broad legal, political and social structure of the American constitutional system. That such an answer may be a chart of the desirable trails into the future exploration of the Fourteenth Amendment's continental interior, as well as an accurate map of its past and present shoreline, is the hope of the words to follow.

The topic before us has been often couched in terms of "does the Fourteenth Amendment incorporate the Bill of Rights?" The answers have covered the gamut from affirmative to negative. The word "incorporate" is an unfortunate selection, for it is a word with a general meaning susceptible of varying applications. When the word is embodied into the question posed, it is not clear precisely what is meant. Might "incorporation" straight-jacket the Fourteenth Amendment into nothing more and nothing less than the literal commands of the first eight amendments?

Or would "incorporation" merely blend in the language of the first eight, subject to augmentation or diminution as the differing requirements of state government, as distinguished from federal government, warrant? Or might "incorporate" apply not in a literal sense, but only on a theoretical plane, assimilating basic concepts?

And would failure to "incorporate" lead to a broader or a narrower concept of restriction on state action? These are basic queries which must haunt any earnest discussion of the subject. What is meant by "incorporation" will supply the key to the answer to be constructed here. An awareness of the semantic importance of the term will enable a more meaningful focus on the controversy that

surrounds the problem before us.

Proponents of what has come to be called the incorporation doctrine have designated the Fourteenth Amendment as the vehicle for carrying the first eight amendments to the states through its privileges and immunities clause, and the due process clause protection of life, liberty and property. The decision in the *Slaughter-House Cases*³ in 1873 removed the privileges and immunities clauses from any forceful role in the development of the Fourteenth Amendment by narrowly construing its language to include only protection of certain fundamental rights of national citizenship, as distinguished from state citizenship. The prevalence of this interpretation led to increasing importance being placed on the due process clause, and particularly on the "liberty" within its protection.

The absence of a substantial judicial support for the incorporation doctrine is apparent from a review of the decisions of the Court since 1868. Only a handful of dissenting opinions may be turned to by proponents of the incorporation doctrine. The first of these was *O'Neil v. Vermont*⁴ in 1892, where Justices Field and Harlan (with Brewer concurring) expressed the belief that the Amendment incorporated the Bill of Rights, and specifically the Eighth Amendment. But the majority of the Court found otherwise. The second notable opinion was in *Adams v. California*⁵ in 1947, where Justice Black in dissent (with Douglas concurring), and Murphy and Rutledge concurring with qualification) urged the proposition that incorporation was historically supportable as well as constitutionally desirable. But again the majority found otherwise.

These minority voices oppose the great weight of the decisions of the Court which singly and collectively squash incorporation of certain of the first eight amendments. Thus the Eighth Amendment's prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment was not extended to the states, in *Re Kemmler*⁶; nor the Seventh Amendment's guarantee of a jury trial in civil cases, in *Walker v. Sauvinet*⁷; nor the Second Amendment's "right of the people to keep and bear arms," in *Presser v. Illinois*⁸; nor the Fifth and Sixth Amendment's requirements for indictment in capital or other infamous crimes, and for trial by jury in criminal prosecutions, in *Maxwell v. Dow*⁹. These cases preceded the decision in *Twinning v. New Jersey*¹⁰ which broadly rejected incorporation by either the privileges and immunities clause or the due process clause in holding that the Fifth Amendment's privilege against self-incrimination did not extend as against state action. Still later the Court in *Palko v. Connecticut*¹¹ rejected the incorporation doctrine as concerns the double jeopardy clause of the Fifth Amendment. The Court declared that the Fourteenth Amendment did not automatically protect all rights extended by the first eight amendments, but instead guaranteed only those "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty" and those principles of justice "so rooted in the traditions and conscience of our people as to be ranked as fundamental."

In the *Adamson* case, the Court reaffirmed the *Twinning* position that the Fifth Amendment protection against self-in-

crimination was not carried over by the Fourteenth Amendment to the states. The reaffirmation of the *Palko* theory came in *Wolf v. Colorado*¹² where the Court refused to incorporate the Fourth Amendment's guarantee against unreasonable searches and seizures into the Fourteenth so as to bar introduction of illegally obtained evidence by state police in state courts. A "gradual and empiric process of inclusion and exclusion" was Justice Frankfurter's guidepost for application of the due process clause.

During this time, the Court had not hesitated to include under rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment substantially the same rights as protected by the First Amendment. A long line of decisions brought to citizens of states protection of freedom of speech, the press, and religion. All these rights were to be justified as being "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty" ala the *Palko* case. Opponents of the incorporation doctrine were troubled, however. How could the Court in effect incorporate the provisions of the First Amendment without similarly including the next seven? Professor Morrison complained that this type of subjective selection was "unsupportable as a technique of constitutional interpretation." This was Black's major thrashing point in *Adamson*, and he contended that the "natural law" formula which the Court seemed to be employing since the *Palko* case "should be abandoned as an incongruous exrescence on our Constitution." Black's sole alternative was "incorporation."

In supporting his position, Black pointed to a study he had made of speeches and comment at the time the Fourteenth Amendment was being drafted. He stated that the construction of language of the Constitution should be made by "placing ourselves as nearly as possible in the condition of the men who framed it." Historically, he claimed, the record supported the incorporation doctrine. Professor Fairman arrived at an opposite conclusion in his extensive study in the Stanford Law Review article cited above. In commenting on this, Professor Morrison said that Fairman's article demonstrated that the research of Black was both inadequate and misleading. A reading of Fairman's article makes this all too apparent. Black relies on the statements of Representative John A. Bingham of Ohio, who introduced the proposed amendment to the House in February 1866, and Senator Jacob M. Howard of Michigan, who submitted the joint resolution proposing the Fourteenth Amendment on May 23, 1866. Fairman first dismisses Bingham by pointing out that his position was that the rights which Congress was to be empowered to compel the state and its officers to respect were only the rights which they were already obligated to respect. Since the Court had long since held that the first eight amendments did not bind the states,¹³ the result of Bingham's remarks certainly would not be support for incorporation of those eight amendments in the Fourteenth. If Bingham's object was to make the provisions of the first eight amendments applicable to the states, Fairman asks, why did he not say so? His closing statement before the House was a description of natural law, not of the particular provisions of the Bill of Rights.

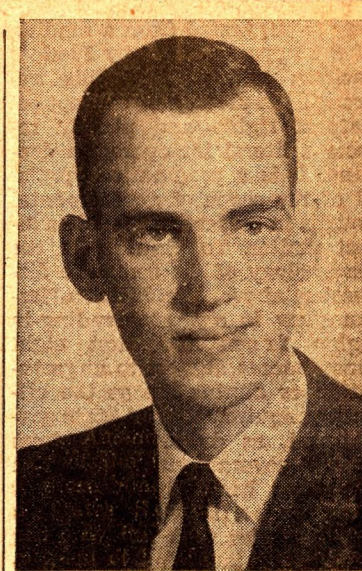
Only once was the clear statement made during the drafting that the new privileges and immunities clause was intended to incorporate the federal Bill of Rights. That was by Senator Howard. But subsequent events cause Fairman to conclude that neither Howard's colleagues in the Senate and the House, nor the state legislatures, nor public opinion, agreed that the

clause meant incorporation. Later speeches by Senators and Representatives were void of any indication that the privileges and immunities clause would impose the first eight amendments on the states. If state legislatures were aware that the Fourteenth Amendment would impose the Bill of Rights and put a stop to establish state practice—such as the mode of trial in civil or criminal cases—then one would certainly expect to find a marked reaction. Neither the press nor lawyers nor campaigning politicians indicated they were aware of incorporation. Further, Fairman asks, if the new privileges and immunities clause was to incorporate the provisions of the first eight amendments, it must include the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. How could this be maintained in view of the fact that a separate due process clause was found necessary? The conclusion is that the record of history is overwhelmingly against the contention of Justice Black that incorporation was intended.

The inconsistency which seemed to bother Professor Morrison and his colleagues as concerns the First Amendment carry-over to the Fourteenth was soon to be removed by two later cases. In 1951, Justice Jackson delivered a strong blow to incorporation in his dissenting opinion (on the facts) in *Beauharnis v. Illinois*¹⁴ which involved prosecution under a state criminal libel act. Jackson declared he was convinced that the Fourteenth Amendment did not incorporate the First Amendment because the powers of Congress and of the states over the subject matter of criminal libel did not have the same dimensions. "Liberty" under the Fourteenth Amendment was not the same as "freedom" under the First Amendment, the former being given a wider latitude than the latter (as had once been suggested in a dissenting opinion by Justice Holmes in *Gitlow v. New York*¹⁵). Basically, Jackson argued (at pp. 294, 295, 299):

The inappropriateness of a single standard for restricting State and Nation is indicated by the disparity between their functions and duties in relation to those freedoms... When the Federal Government puts liberty of press in one scale, it has a very limited duty to personal reputation or local tranquility to weigh against it in the other. But state action affecting speech or press can and should be weighed against and reconciled with these conflicting social interests... Because the States may reach more evils, they will have wider range to punish speech which presents clear and present danger of bringing about those evils.

Again in the 1957 term of the Court, the sentiments of Jackson were re-echoed by Justice Harlan, grandson of the justice who in 1892 advanced the incorporation doctrine in dissent with Field in *O'Neil v. Vermont*. The case of *Roth v. United States*¹⁶ involved a question whether a federal obscenity statute violated the First Amendment, and was coupled with *Alberts v. California*¹⁷ where a state obscenity statute was before the Court. Harlan concurred in the *Alberts* decision which upheld the state law, but dissented in *Roth* on the belief that federal powers should be more narrowly construed over the subject matter of sexual morality. States bear direct responsibility for protection of the local moral fabric, while Congress has no substantive power over sexual morality. For the federal government to impose a uniform ban on obscenity would deprive the states of their privilege to disagree on ideas of morality. Harlan agreed that the Fourteenth Amendment did not incorporate the First in any literal sense, but he refused to discuss the implications of Justice Holmes' suggestion that



JAMES DWIGHT PALMER, JR.

A Sketch of 1958 Essay Contest Winner

James D. Palmer, Jr., the winner of the 1958 PAD Essay Contest, is 22 years of age and a third year law student at Stanford University. He received his A.B. in Political Science from the same university in 1957. An active PAD, he has served the Chapter as Treasurer. He has a background in professional journalism, having been a news reporter for his hometown newspaper, the San Bernardino Sun-Telegram. At Stanford, he is a campus correspondent for United Press and also served as Managing Editor of the Stanford Daily during his junior year of junior year of undergraduate work.

He is married, and is living in Menlo Park during his final year at Stanford University.

the interpretation of restriction of governmental action under the Fourteenth Amendment should be wider in latitude than under the First Amendment. Instead, he based his conclusion on "less abstract grounds" (at pp. 503-504):

The Constitution differentiates between those areas of human conduct subject to the regulation of the States and those subject to the powers of the Federal Government. The substantive powers of the two governments, in many instances, are distinct. And in every case where we are called upon to balance the interest in free expression against other interests, it seems to me important that we should keep in the forefront the question of whether those other interests are state or federal. Since under our constitutional scheme the two are not necessarily equivalent, the balancing process must needs often produce different results. Whether a particular limitation... is to be upheld because it subverses a paramount governmental interest must to a large extent depend on whether that government has, under the Constitution, a direct substantive interest, that is, the power to act, in the particular area involved.

The majority of the Court upheld the federal obscenity statute, on grounds that obscenity was outside the range of the protection of freedom of speech under the First Amendment, without discussing the incorporation doctrine.

At this point the judicial excursion into the question before us rests today. The path which the Court has deemed to follow is one of inclusion and exclusion of rights inherent in natural law "liberty." The path which Justice Black advocates is one stripped of the natural-law gloss, substituting in its place the identical rights which individuals secured under the first eight amendments against the federal government.

That there may be a third pathway is suggested from a reading of the approach used by Justices Jackson and Harlan. This approach employs no concept of natural rights and plainly rejects a literal incorporation doctrine. It is a pragmatic appraisal of the scope of governmental powers in respect to specific subject matter. To place it in the phraseology of the semantic discussion above, the Jackson-Harlan view is one of blending-in rights from the first eight amendments, subject to augmentation or diminution as the differing requirements of state government, as distinguished from federal government, warrant. On the other hand, Justice Black's approach is a literal incorporation which carries with it the danger of straight-jacketing the Fourteenth Amendment into nothing more and nothing less than the express language of the first eight amendments. And the Court's course is that of a theoretical assimilation of basic concepts of natural law from the First Amendment into the "liberty" protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. Each of these three pathways leads to quite sharply different consequences. The question which we must now consider is: which is the most desirable trail to take?

When Charles Warren penned his Harvard Law Review article¹⁸ following the *Gitlow* case's inclusion of freedom of speech in "liberty" under the Fourteenth, he asked (at page 465):

Does the validity of State legislation affecting local property and local liberty so concern the general welfare of the Nation as to require National judicial interposition? Is it of National importance that persons resident or possessing property, within a State should have any greater personal, civil or property rights than the State Constitution, as interpreted by the State Court, guarantees?

Undoubtedly these questions furnished food for academic thoughts in 1926. It is significant, however, that these questions today would scarcely evoke argument from any but the most solid-core rights supporter. They have been outdated by continual affirmative answers from the Court in the development of the Fourteenth Amendment, culminating in the *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*¹⁹ decision enforcing equal protection of the laws in order to protect against racial discrimination in state educational systems. Federal policy itself has reflected the increase of national interest in the civil liberties of state citizens. The passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957 leaves little doubt as to the concern of Congress on this point. The campaign platforms of the major political parties demonstrate the national importance of personal freedoms. And it is apparent, of course, that none of the three views which have sprung from the discussion surrounding the incorporation doctrine are concerned with the propriety of national judicial "interposition." Rather these views are concerned with what manner federal protection is to be afforded state citizens against their local governments. They are concerned with what standard is to limit the scope of individual rights against state action, and how that standard is to be applied by a federal judiciary.

In expressing the view of the majority of the Court in *Wolf v. Colorado*, Justice Frankfurter said (at page 27):

Due process of law thus conveys neither formal nor fixed nor narrow requirements. It is the compendious expression for all those rights which the courts must enforce because they are basic to our free society... Representing as it does a living principle, due process is not confined within a permanent catalogue of what may at a given time be deemed the

limits or the essentials of fundamental rights.

These words ring true in the ears of all who recognize the Constitution as organic—growing and adjusting to the tempo of a dynamic, expanding nation. But what standard do they produce? What legal rubric do they elicit other than a modernized *jus naturale*? What advantage remains to a "government of laws" as against a "government of men" when resort must be had to a continually etheric "concept of ordered liberty" in order to determine fundamental rights? Frankfurter goes on to say:

To rely on a tidy formula for the easy determination of what is a fundamental right for purposes of legal enforcement may satisfy a longing for certainty but ignores the movements of a free society.

No doubt that a "tidy formula" is repugnant to an organic Constitution. Complex problems are not often solved by easy methods. The solution that is employed, however, must have substance. It must rest upon an ascertainable foundation of concrete legal reasoning and continuity. It need not sacrifice organic flexibility for stability. Perhaps Justice Black stated it most clearly in *Adamson v. California*, when he declared (at page 89):

To hold that this Court can determine what, if any, provisions of the Bill of Rights will be enforced, and if so to what degree, is to frustrate the great design of a written Constitution.

The Court's "natural law" pathway falls far short of being a desirable trail into the future development of our constitutional system, if we are to pride our nation on the integrity of its legal structure.

But to adopt the incorporation urged by Black would be no more desirable. To be sure, there would be a standard of substance. No ethereal body of natural rights would be necessary, for the explicit language of the first eight amendments is ever-present. What would occur, however, would be the obliteration of the line separating state and federal governments in all areas covered by the Bill of Rights. In disposing of the dangers of "natural law" from the legal structure, the basic federalism on which this country was founded would be threatened. As pointed out by Justice Jackson's statement in the *Beauharnis* case quoted above at page 7, a single standard for restricting state and nation is inappropriate. To straight-jacket the states to conduct nothing more or nothing less than what is permitted of the federal government, is to reject the advantages of a federal system which were sought to be preserved by the founding fathers. The view of Justice Holmes that states should have wider latitude than the national government does, and the agreement by Jackson that "liberty" under the Fourteenth is not the same as "freedom" under the First Amendment, both are soundly supported by an underlying concept of federal separation of powers.

To further state that the Constitution does not historically or judicially give strength to proponents of literal incorporation, would be to sum up prior discussions too gently. As Professor Morrison concludes (at page 173):

No matter how desirable the results might be, it is of the essence of our system that the judges must stay within the bounds of their constitutional power. Nothing is more fundamental—even the Bill of Rights. To depart from this fundamental, is, in Mr. Justice Black's own words, "to frustrate the great design of a written Constitution."

There remains the third pathway to the future—the view of Justices Jackson and Harlan. This view avoids the dangers of nat-

ural law," for it has a frame of reference. Nor does it obliterate the basic federalism of our constitutional system. Indeed, it depends upon it. However imperfectly expressed and applied in the *Beauharnis* and *Roth* cases, this view merits an important role in the development of the Fourteenth Amendment in the years to come.

That rights of individuals against state government may not be the same as rights of individuals against national government is a concomitant of our federal system. To measure the extent of individual rights by considering the scope of governmental power may appear to be a reverse approach. Yet it is a more satisfactory approach within our legal structure than the others which we have considered. The substantive powers of state and nation warrant the implementation of a double standard by the Court. This approach does not preclude a "gradual, empiric process of inclusion or exclusion," nor does it preclude a direct, literal incorporation of many of the same rights guaranteed by the first eight amendments. It does not provide a basis of decision on which the Court may rely in the future. It suggests the weighing and balancing of discernible factors. Subject matter of local interest and concern is scaled against subject matter of national interest and concern. Substantive state powers are compared with substantive national powers. Recourse of local citizens to local government is measured against recourse of federal citizens to the federal government.

It is not a "tidy formula," nor an easy method to apply. But it has substance and continuity, flexibility and stability. It restores a "government of laws" to its proper stature.

In the past ninety years, the Court has turned from judicial statesmanship in the field of economic legislation. But in the same span it has developed a high degree of judicial statesmanship over civil liberties. That in the future the Court will also turn away from a super-legislative concept of "natural law" right, is not unlikely. It is probable the Court will continue along the course it has already set forth, but there is an increasingly good possibility that it will gradually come to fashion some frame of reference which will provide an ascertainable standard within a federal system of personal freedoms. The words of Jackson and Harlan provide some hope that this is already beginning to take place. It does not seem ever-optimistic to predict that long before another ninety years elapses, the topic of exposition will have become outdated and the continental interior of the Fourteenth Amendment left well-charted for future generations.

1. Fairman, "Does the Fourteenth Amendment Incorporate the Bill of Rights?", 2 Stan. L. Rev. 5 (1949).

2. Morrison, "Does the Fourteenth Amendment Incorporate the Bill of Rights?", 2 Stan. L. Rev. 140 (1949).

3. 16 Wall. 36 (U.S. 1873)

4. 144 U.S. 323 (1892)

5. 332 U.S. 46 (1947)

6. 136 U.S. 436 (1890)

7. 92 U.S. 90 (1876)

8. 116 U.S. 252 (1886)

9. 176 U.S. 581 (1900)

10. 211 U.S. 78 (1908)

11. 302 U.S. 319 (1937)

12. 338 U.S. 25 (1949)

13. *Barron v. Baltimore*, 7 Peters 242 (U.S. 1833).

14. 343 U.S. 250 (1951)

15. 268 U.S. 652 (1925)

16. 354 U.S. 476 (1957)

17. 354 U.S. 476 (1957)

18. Warren, "The New 'Liberty' Under the Fourteenth Amendment," 39 Harv. L. Rev. 431 (1926).

19. 347 U.S. 483 (1954)

Opportunities for Placement

Attorney General's Recruitment Program Honors Law Grads.

In 1953 Attorney General Hebert Brownell, Jr., inaugurated a new program for recruiting outstanding law graduates for employment in the various divisions of the Department of Justice. Since 1954 this program has resulted in the placement of 179 Honor Graduates from 62 different law schools. Of these 179, almost 90%, were among the top 15% of their class; 10% were number one. The recruitment of this type of graduate has been so rewarding, both to the Department and to the young attorneys participating in the program, that it is to be continued.

One feature of the program is designed to permit those selected to gain a variety of experience by allowing them to transfer between the various divisions of the Department. The Department has established a systematic arrangement, which is necessarily flexible, for transfers from division to division during the first two or three years of employment. This will not only allow for the broadest experience, but will make it possible for each member of the program to gain some experience in the field of his major interest. Attorneys recruited under the program will receive the benefit of a special orientation course which includes a meeting with the Attorney General and discussions about their work by all of the divisions.

The purposes of this program which makes these outstanding opportunities available to young lawyers in Government were aptly described by the Attorney General in his original announcement of its initiation on an experimental basis:

"The purpose of the program is two-fold. The Department of Justice needs the services of young top-flight lawyers. We are confident that many who come with the idea of staying only a short time will recognize the importance of Government service, its many opportunities, and will elect to make it a career. On the other hand, the legal profession as a whole will benefit by the training and knowledge that these young people will carry with them into the private practice of law. Where so much litigation today is between the Government and private interests, both sides of these controversies will benefit if lawyers have knowledge and appreciation of Government practices and procedures."

Starting salaries for those without exceptional experience will be \$5985 after admission to a State or the District of Columbia bar. However, another unique feature of the program permits recruits who are awaiting admission to the Bar to be employed as "law clerks" at the same salary for a period of not over nine months. It is the policy of the Department also to promote honor recruits to \$7030, under the present pay scale, after one year of satisfactory service.

Selections for the Attorney General's Recruitment Program for Honor Law Graduates are made strictly on the basis of merit. Personal interviews where practicable, will be held regionally, thus obviating the expense and time in applicant's traveling to Washington.

Each honor law student interested in the program should

A Career in the Advocate General's Corps

A legal career in the Army involves the practice of criminal law as counsel and eventually as judge, contract negotiation and resolution of disputes under the procurement program, personal injury and property damage claims, patents, international law, and even the civil law of the state in which the judge advocate is stationed. Eventually, a judge advocate officer may desire to specialize in one of these phases of the law, for example, international law or patent law. Of course, specialization requires advanced training as well as increased experience. The Advanced Course at The Judge Advocate General's School, which is approved by the American Bar Association as a graduate program, offers nine months' instruction in various aspects of military law. Selected members of the Corps are also provided with advanced education in international law at such civilian institutions as Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Georgetown, Stanford, and Columbia, and advanced study in business management at Harvard University.

Much is known of the opportunities for travel in the military service. However, it is not as well known that because of the small size of the Corps great stress is placed upon individual preference in assignment. Every attempt is made to station officers at posts which they consider to be particularly desirable for professional or personal reasons. The request of an officer for an assignment to Japan rather than Germany or to a post in the Middle West rather than the Pentagon will be given serious consideration.

Under pay rates presently in effect, a married officer first reporting for active duty in the Corps as a first lieutenant receives approximately \$400 a month in pay and allowances. Advancement in pay and allowances is commensurate with increased years of service and rank; thus, a married colonel in The Judge Advocate General's Corps with over 26 years' service will earn in excess of \$14,000 in pay and allowances. Quarters and subsistence allowances of military personnel are not subject to Federal income tax and medical care is available to military personnel at Army hospitals. Moreover, acts of Congress provide for retirement pay at the rate of three-fourths of the basepay at the time of retirement.

Lawyers or prospective lawyers considering a career with The Judge Advocate General's Corps may obtain complete information from the Military Personnel Division, Office of The Judge Advocate General, United States Army, Washington 25, D.C.

complete a preliminary application and send it to the Department of Justice, together with his law school transcript. Application forms may be obtained through the National Executive Office of PAD, or by writing directly to the Deputy Attorney General, Lawrence E. Walsh, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D.C.

No applications can be guaranteed full consideration after November 30, 1958. Selection procedures will necessarily favor early applicants.



HONORARY MEMBERSHIP KEY PRESENTED—Dale Reesman, Vice-Justice of Lawson Chapter at the University of Missouri, places the honorary membership key of PAD around the neck of Orville W. Richardson, outstanding Missouri attorney at recent ceremonies.

Richardson Becomes Honorary Member of Lawson Chapter

Highlight of the recent annual Law Day of the University of Missouri School of Law for Lawson Chapter was the honorary initiation of Orville W. Richardson, prominent St. Louis attorney.

Phi Alpha Delta also walked away with more than its share of honors at the annual event. Three of the four men initiated into the Order of the Coif were members of PAD, as were two of the Junior Case Club finalists and two of the three receiving awards in Trial Practice.

Brothers Shipley and Davis became members of the Order of the Coif, David Eggers and William Quigg were finalists in Junior Case Club competition, and Cottey and Shipley received the award in Trial Practice. Vincent Tyndall represented the

freshman class at the Law Day dinner with a humorous speech chiding members of the faculty.

Mr. Richardson was vice-president of the Lawyers Association of St. Louis last year, and received the annual Award of Honor of that association for 1957. He is past president of the Missouri Association of Claimants Attorneys, and was secretary (1953-54) of the National Association of Claimants Compensation Attorneys. A graduate of Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., he is lecturing on Evidence at St. Louis University and is in charge of a course on the special aspects of Law-Medicine relationships.

Top Honors Go to PAD Pro Rassler

Top scholastic honors at Creighton University School of Law recently went to Steve McGill, a member of More Chapter. Of course, it's not unusual for a PAD to take top honors, but it is unusual for the PAD to be a professional wrestler. Yes, Brother McGill literally rassled his way through law school.

The strapping 6-foot-4, 230-pounder is a member of a well-known Omaha athletic family. A knee injury ended his football aspirations in his freshman year at Creighton. Life was pretty dull for Steve without sports and his father stepped in and taught him the professional mat sport. He has rassled such headlines as Dick the Bruiser, Hans Schmidt and Antonio Rocca. He was fortunate in being able to have local bookings which enable him to carry an 18 hour law school study load. Thus, his law school education was paid for with wrestling earnings.

McGill carried more than his share of extracurricular activities having served as Justice of More Chapter, President of the Student Bar Association, and President of the Student Governing Board. Among the awards he has received are The Triennial Award, for the highest cumulative three-year average for all Creighton graduates, and the Student Bar Association Plaque, for outstanding service to the law school. Top among the awards was the Spirit of Creighton Award. Based on scholarship and leadership, this exclusive award recognizes an individual's contribution to the school in terms of service. Only about a half-dozen students have received the award previously.

He also received a one-hundred-dollar first prize in an es-

Hurst Named Denver U. Dean

Brother Harold E. Hurst, member of the faculty of the University of Denver College of Law since 1947, was recently named acting Dean of the college by Chancellor Chester M. Alter. Professor Hurst will serve in an acting capacity until a permanent successor to the late Dean Gordo Johnston is named.

Hurst, a member of Gunter Chapter at the University of Colorado, received his A.B. in 1936 and his LL.B. in 1938. That same year he was one of ten persons to be awarded Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellowships for graduate study in public administration, receiving a Master of Science degree in Government Management from the University of Denver in 1940.

His teaching has centered in the areas of public law. In 1950 he became a full professor and in 1952 served as acting Dean while Dean Johnston was a guest lecturer at New York University. He is the author of numerous articles for Law Reviews, is presently writing a treatise on the Due Process of Law and researching another comparing legal systems throughout the world.

He is active in the affairs of the Administrative Law Committee of the Colorado Bar Association and a member of the Denver and American Bar Associations and the American Judicature Society.

tate planning contest. He was graduated cum laude, with a straight A average.

Not only has Brother Steve McGill exemplified the Spirit of Creighton but he has truly exemplified the Spirit of PAD.



ELMER F. BENNETT

Bennett New Under-Secretary of Interior

Brother Elmer F. Bennett, a member of Holmes Chapter at Stanford University, has been sworn in as the new Undersecretary of the Interior. His nomination was by President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the inauguration ceremony took place on October 3.

Bennett has served in the Department as Legislative Counsel from 1953 to 1956, as assistant to the Secretary from June, 1956, to May, 1957, and as Solicitor of the Department since that date.

He was born in Colorado in 1917, and was educated in the Colorado school system. He attended Stanford University School of Law in California.

He is a member of the American Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association, as well as Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Kappa Delta, Blue Key, Phi Alpha Theta, and Kappa Delta Phi.

Directory Of PAD Chapters

ACTIVE CHAPTERS

ALABAMA, UNIV. OF, Morgan Chapter, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Justice—Neil H. Graham
Clerk—Robert C. Reid
ARIZONA, UNIV. OF, Knox Chapter, Tucson, Ariz.
Justice—A. Lee Estep
Clerk—Fred Powell
ARKANSAS, UNIV. OF, Garland Chapter, Fayetteville, Ark.
Justice—Donald H. Smith
Clerk—Joseph L. Buffalo, Jr.
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY, Baylor Chapter, Waco, Texas
Justice—Richard T. Priamore
Clerk—Tommy E. Stinson
CALIFORNIA, UNIV. OF, HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW, Temple Chapter, San Francisco, Calif.
Justice—William Worthington
Clerk—George Feaver
CALIFORNIA, UNIV. OF, Field Chapter, Berkeley, Calif.
Justice—Miles Harvey
Clerk—Richard Ratcliff
CALIFORNIA, UNIV. OF AT L.A., McKenna Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Justice—Leslie W. Light
Clerk—Joe Di Giuseppe
CHASE COLLEGE OF LAW, Hoffman Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio
Justice—Wayne F. Wilke
Clerk—Donald L. Weber
CHICAGO-KENT COLLEGE OF LAW, Blackstone Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—Elmer P. Holmaren
Clerk—Harry G. Rhoads
CHICAGO, UNIV. OF, Marshall Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—John Proffitt
Clerk—Fred Lane
CINCINNATI, UNIV. OF, Chase Chapter, Cincinnati, Ohio
Justice—Gibson R. Yungblut
Clerk—John E. Gould
COLORADO, UNIV. OF, Gunter Chapter, Boulder, Colo.
Justice—William Baker
Clerk—David Gushner
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, Livingston Chapter, New York, N.Y.
Justice—Burton Strumpf
Clerk—James D. Seymour
CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Wilson Chapter, Ithaca, N.Y.
Justice—Herd L. Bennett
Clerk—Peter J. Kenny
CREIGHTON UNIVERSITY, More Chapter, Omaha, Neb.
Justice—Joseph Barmettler
Clerk—J. Terry Macnamara
CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, Hull Chapter, Lebanon, Tenn.
Justice—Charles Ashmann
Clerk—
DENVER UNIVERSITY, Hughes Chapter, Denver, Colo.
Justice—Robert D. Jackson
Clerk—Joseph Rudd
DEPAUL UNIVERSITY, Story Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—Richard M. Hector
Clerk—James P. Whitney
DRAKE UNIVERSITY, Cole Chapter, Des Moines, Iowa
Justice—Gary G. Wendel
Clerk—Charles M. Northrop
EMORY UNIVERSITY, Keener Chapter, Atlanta, Ga.
Justice—Greeley Ellis, Jr.
Clerk—Thomas Milton Jones
FLORIDA, UNIV. OF, Fletcher Chapter, Gainesville, Fla.
Justice—Pharr Abner
Clerk—Al Quentel

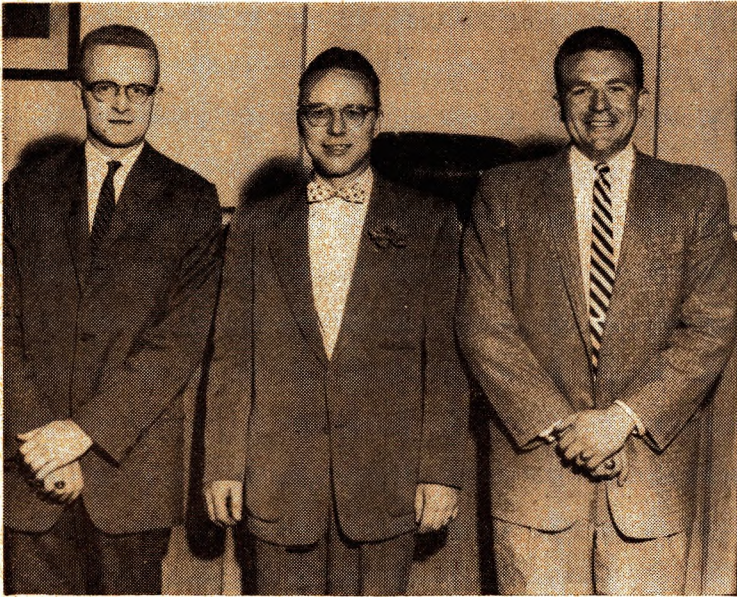
GEORGIA, UNIV. OF, Stephens Chapter, Athens, Ga.
Justice—Jack Brinkley
Clerk—David N. Vaughan
GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, Taft Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Justice—James McCannon
Clerk—Joel Savits
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, Jay Chapter, Washington, D.C.
Justice—Arthur I. Palmer
Clerk—John P. Diuguid
IDAHO, UNIV. OF, Kent Chapter, Moscow, Idaho
Justice—John Barrett
Clerk—Leon Weeks
ILLINOIS, UNIV. OF, Magruder Chapter, Champaign, Ill.
Justice—Michael Campbell
Clerk—Harold N. Wilson, Jr.
INDIANA, UNIV. OF, Hamill Chapter, Indianapolis, Ind.
Justice—Joseph E. Holwager
Clerk—Joseph Tipton
IOWA, UNIV. OF, Hammond Chapter, Iowa City, Iowa
Justice—Robert W. Walton
Clerk—James Mollvo
JOHN MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW, Lincoln Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—Unknown
Clerk—Unknown
KANSAS, UNIV. OF, Green Chapter, Lawrence, Kans.
Justice—William L. Turner
Clerk—Kenneth L. Ingham
KANSAS CITY, UNIV. OF, Benton Chapter, Kansas City, Mo.
Justice—Edward J. McShane, Jr.
Clerk—John R. Pretz
KENTUCKY, UNIV. OF, Clay Chapter, Lexington, Ky.
Justice—William R. Forester
Clerk—Wilbur D. Short
LOUISVILLE, UNIV. OF, Vinson Chapter, Louisville, Ky.
Justice—Harry L. Hargadon, Jr.
Clerk—Robert T. Schneider
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, Webster Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—James J. McPolin
Clerk—James D. Freil
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, Ford Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Justice—Robert J. Kotshick
Clerk—Vacant
MARYLAND, UNIV. OF, Darrow Chapter, Baltimore, Maryland
Justice—Robert E. Powell
Clerk—Clayton B. Burton
MERCER UNIVERSITY, Fish Chapter, Macon, Ga.
Justice—J. Milton Harrison
Clerk—Dominic G. Bocco
MIAMI, UNIV. OF, Rasco Chapter, Coral Gables, Fla.
Justice—Owen S. Freed
Clerk—Robert G. Faircloth
MICHIGAN, UNIV. OF, Campbell Chapter, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Justice—Chester Lawrence
Clerk—Ralph Boches
MISSISSIPPI, UNIV. OF, Lamar Chapter, University, Miss.
Justice—Rex K. Jones
Clerk—Donald G. Kruger
MISSOURI, UNIV. OF, Lawson Chapter, Columbia, Mo.
Justice—Wendell W. Peery
Clerk—Richard R. Howe
MONTANA, UNIV. OF, Brantly Chapter, Missoula, Mont.
Justice—Richard J. Conklin
Clerk—Raymond P. Tipp

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY, Rapallo Chapter, New York, N.Y.
Justice—Martin Marcus
Clerk—Melchior D. Puleo
NORTH CAROLINA, UNIV. OF, Ruffin Chapter, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Justice—Alfred E. Cleveland, III
Clerk—George W. Coggin
NORTH DAKOTA, UNIV. OF, Corliss Chapter, Grand Forks, N.D.
Justice—William D. Yuill
Clerk—David Orser
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, Fuller Chapter, Chicago, Ill.
Justice—Allen Hartman
Clerk—John E. English
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, McKinley Chapter, Columbus, Ohio
Justice—Richard Fraas
Clerk—Leonard Segall
OKLAHOMA, UNIV. OF, Harlan Chapter, Norman, Okla.
Justice—Sam P. Daniel, Jr.
Clerk—John M. Burzio
OREGON, UNIV. OF, Williams Chapter, Eugene, Ore.
Justice—David N. Andrews
Clerk—Donald L. Kalberer
PITTSBURGH, UNIV. OF, Watson Chapter, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Justice—Ralph De Stefano
Clerk—Richard P. Anton
RICHMOND, UNIV. OF, Henry Chapter, Richmond, Va.
Justice—Gordon W. Poindexter
Clerk—Robert P. Beaver
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, Jackson Chapter, Newark, N.J.
Justice—Not reported
Clerk—Roger Dean Asch
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY, de Bracton Chapter, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Justice—Michael L. Santangelo
Clerk—John J. DeMartini
ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, J. L. Sullivan Chapter, St. Louis, Mo.
Justice—
Clerk—
SAN FRANCISCO, UNIV. OF, M. I. Sullivan Chapter, San Francisco, Calif.
Justice—Gerald Desmond
Clerk—Robert D. Cunn
SOUTH CAROLINA, UNIV. OF, Pinckney Chapter, Columbia, S.C.
Justice—Raymond K. Wicker
Clerk—Harvey Sanders
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, UNIV. OF, Ross Chapter, Los Angeles, Calif.
Justice—William R. Pippin
Clerk—Nowland C. Hong
SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY, Taney Chapter, Dallas, Tex.
Justice—H. Donald Nicholson
Clerk—James A. W. Rose
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Holmes Chapter, Palo Alto, Calif.
Justice—James D. Kowal
Clerk—Jack E. Teeters
STETSON UNIVERSITY, Brewer Chapter, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Justice—Joseph W. Gross
Clerk—LeRoy R. Wagner, Jr.
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, Carmody Chapter, Syracuse, N.Y.
Justice—E. Joseph Bugbee
Clerk—Louis S. Petrone
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, Roberts Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Justice—Mason Avrigian
Clerk—Sheldon L. Albert
TENNESSEE, UNIV. OF, McReynolds Chapter, Knoxville, Tenn.
Justice—William I. Henderson
Clerk—Frank P. Miller

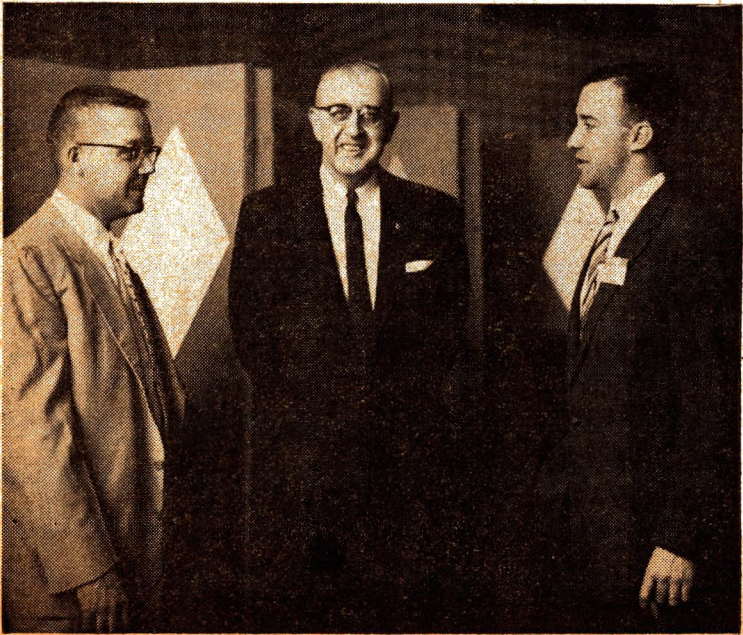
TEXAS, UNIV. OF, Tom C. Clark Chapter, Austin, Tex.
Justice—Jack Hawkins
Clerk—Oscar Teegerstrom
TULANE UNIVERSITY, Martin Chapter, New Orleans, La.
Justice—Leon E. Roy, Jr.
Clerk—Ralph Troy
TULSA, UNIV. OF, Hardy Chapter, Tulsa, Okla.
Justice—David Hall
Clerk—Dan P. Holmes, Jr.
UTAH, UNIV. OF, Sutherland Chapter, Salt Lake City, Utah
Justice—Max S. Bowlden
Clerk—Stanley L. Larsen
VALPARAISO UNIVERSITY, Halleck Chapter, Valparaiso, Ind.
Justice—Quentin A. Blachly
Clerk—Rodney Hallberg
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, Lurton Chapter, Nashville, Tenn.
Justice—Jack D. McNeil
Clerk—Roger D. Coplan
VIRGINIA, UNIV. OF, Jefferson Chapter, University, Va.
Justice—Frank M. Slayton
Clerk—William C. Stott
WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, Timberlake Chapter, Winston-Salem, N.C.
Justice—Marion W. Benfield
Clerk—Cecil C. Jackson, Jr.
WASHBURN COLLEGE, Benson Chapter, Topeka, Kans.
Justice—Steve Rogers
Clerk—Elliott Fry
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Staples Chapter, Lexington, Va.
Justice—Charles E. Swope
Clerk—Thomas D. Frith, Jr.
WASHINGTON, UNIV. OF, Dunbar Chapter, Seattle, Wash.
Justice—James V. O'Conner
Clerk—Duane Erickson
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Hay Chapter, Cleveland, Ohio
Justice—Steve J. Kovacic
Clerk—Philip E. Howes
WEST VIRGINIA, UNIV. OF, Willey Chapter, Morgantown, W. Va.
Justice—Donald E. Santee
Clerk—George M. Cooper
WILLIAM AND MARY, COLLEGE OF, Wythe Chapter, Williamsburg, Va.
Justice—Granville R. Patrick
Clerk—Francis P. Blanock
WISCONSIN, UNIV. OF, Ryan Chapter, Madison, Wis.
Justice—Earl H. Munson
Clerk—Loren Sullivan
YALE UNIVERSITY, Calhoun Chapter, New Haven, Conn.
Justice—Marvin B. Durning
Clerk—Joseph R. Siphron

CLEVELAND CHAPTER—Cleveland, Ohio
Justice—James L. Broz, Jr.
Clerk—Not reported
DALLAS CHAPTER—Dallas, Texas
Justice—Grove Hartt, Jr.
Clerk—William C. Martin, Jr.
DENVER CHAPTER—Denver, Colorado
Justice—C. J. Berardini
Clerk—John C. Mott
DETROIT CHAPTER—Detroit, Michigan
Justice—John L. King
Clerk—Robert S. Campbell
EAST BAY CHAPTER—Oakland, California
Justice—J. Robert Friborg
Clerk—Seymour M. Rose
INDIANAPOLIS CHAPTER—Indianapolis, Ind.
Justice—Ralph N. May
Clerk—D. William Cramer
KANSAS CITY CHAPTER—Kansas City, Mo.
Justice—John L. Sheridan
Clerk—F. Russell Millin
KNOXVILLE CHAPTER—Knoxville, Tenn.
Justice—H. Calvin Walter
Clerk—William Grover
LOS ANGELES CHAPTER—Los Angeles, Calif.
Justice—Mark Mullin
Clerk—William C. Farrer
LOUISVILLE CHAPTER—Louisville, Ky.
Justice—Daniel B. Boone
Clerk—Thomas E. Pfau
ELDEN S. MAGAW CHAPTER OF PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia, Pa.
Justice—James A. Jennings
Clerk—Henry H. Skillman
MIAMI CHAPTER—Miami, Fla.
Justice—Not reported
Clerk—Not reported
MILWAUKEE CHAPTER—Milwaukee, Wis.
Justice—Sheldon Lubar
Clerk—Bernard Kubale
NEW YORK CHAPTER—New York, N.Y.
Justice—Howard Cerny
Clerk—William F. Mackey, Jr.
OMAHA CHAPTER—Omaha, Neb.
Justice—Jerry Gitnick
Clerk—Robert Doyle
PITTSBURGH CHAPTER—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Justice—Raymond L. Scheib
Clerk—Stephen R. Booher
PORTLAND CHAPTER—Portland, Ore.
Justice—Arno Denekke
Clerk—Tolbert H. McCarroll
ST. LOUIS CHAPTER—St. Louis, Mo.
Justice—James L. Sullivan, Jr.
Clerk—Berlin O. Queen
SALT LAKE CHAPTER—Salt Lake City, Utah
Justice—Don E. Hamill
Clerk—Spencer L. Haycock
SAN DIEGO CHAPTER—San Diego, Calif.
Justice—John J. McCarthy
Clerk—Unknown
SAN FRANCISCO CHAPTER—San Francisco, Calif.
Justice—W. H. Wilterdink
Clerk—James D. Hadfield
SEATTLE CHAPTER—Seattle, Wash.
Justice—Joseph A. Holleman
Clerk—Theodore Rosenblum
SYRACUSE CHAPTER—Syracuse, N.Y.
Justice—Donald J. Bundy
Clerk—Not reported
TALL CORN CHAPTER—Des Moines, Iowa
Justice—Not reported
Clerk—Not reported
TOPEKA CHAPTER—Topeka, Kansas
Justice—Alex Hotchkiss
Clerk—Unknown
VIRGINIA STATE CHAPTER—Richmond, Va.
Justice—Richard H. C. Taylor
Clerk—Robert C. Markham
WASHINGTON CHAPTER—Washington, D.C.
Justice—James M. McCullough
Clerk—H. Lawrence Garrett
WICHITA CHAPTER—Wichita, Kansas
Justice—Kent Frizzle
Clerk—Ralph Foster

— PAD MISCELLANY —



THREE JUSTICES—William D. Rhoads, Past Justice Pinckney Chapter, University of South Carolina, poses with Donald R. Moore, Justice District XII, center, and Ray K. Wicker, incoming Justice of Pinckney Chapter upon occasion of recent District Justice visitation.



DISCUSS LAW DAY ACTIVITIES—PAD officers of Lawson Chapter at the University of Missouri discuss annual Law Day activities at the PAD breakfast for PAD alumni with the 1957 honorary initiate, Judge Marshall Craig of the 28th Judicial Circuit, Sikeston, Mo. At this year's Law Day Judge Craig was one of three federal and state court judges chosen to preside over the finals of the Junior Case Club competition. Left to right: John M. Cleveland, Justice, Judge Craig, and Dale Reesman, Vice-Justice.



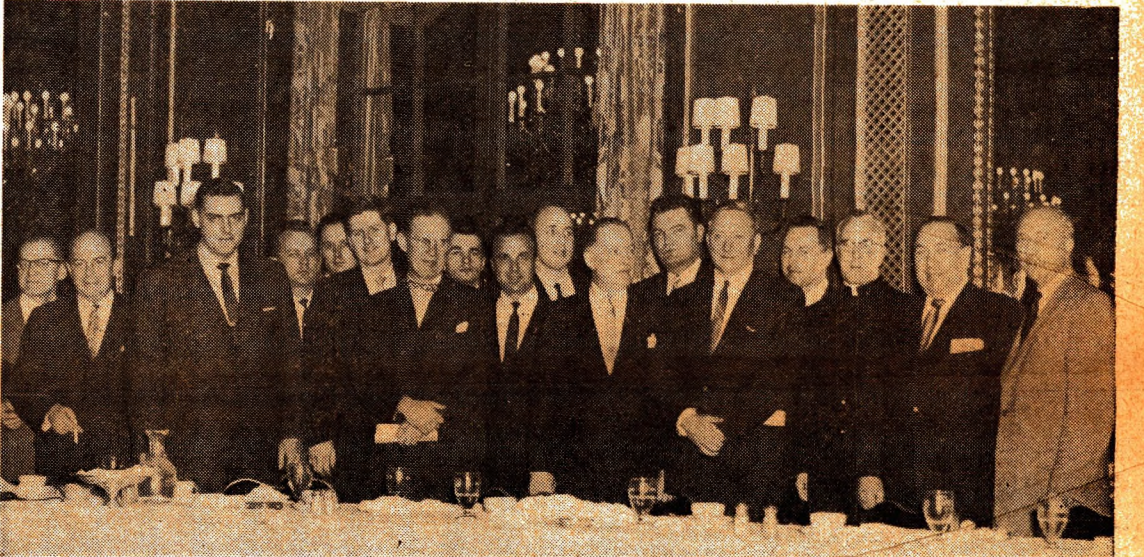
HONORARY MEMBERSHIP CONFERRED—The Judge Advocate General of the United States Army received an honorary membership as Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas (right) and Jefferson Chapter Justice Frank Slayton (left) administer the oath of honorary membership.



EAST MEETS WEST—New York Alumni Chapter Justice Howard Cerny and Mrs. Cerny (far right) meet San Diego Alumni Chapter Justice John J. McCarthy (far left) and Supreme Secretary and Mrs. Frank E. Gray, from Beverly Hills, California (second and third from left). Occasion was PAD reception at ABA convention.



CONVENTION LUNCHEON HEAD TABLE—Left to right, Frank Slayton, Justice, Jefferson Chapter, Raymond Scheib, Justice Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter, Judge John G. Brosky, Chairman Pittsburgh Convention Committee, Robert E. Redding, Supreme Marshal, Dr. Elden S. Magaw, Supreme Treasurer, Anthony A. DiGrazia, 2nd Supreme Vice Justice, Toastmaster Alexander H. Lindsay, Supreme Justice Elwyn Thomas, Maj. Gen. George W. Hickman, Jr., Major Thomas Reese, Supreme Vice Justice John L. Griffith, Supreme Secretary Frank E. Gray, Thomas M. Cooley, Dean, University of Pittsburgh Law School, Thomas Quinn, Dean, Duquesne University School of Law, and Father Michael Conroy.



SUPREME COURT JUSTICE AND OTHER PADS—The annual DePaul University College of Law Dinner honoring the Class of 1933, held on May 5, 1958, had as its principal speaker the Hon. William O. Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court. Shown with Brother Douglas, in the front row, left to right, are: Ray Stoeker; Judge Edwin A. Robson; Richard Hector; Dermot Doyle; Seven Mitchell; Nunzio A. Giambalvo; Judge Cornelius Harrington; Dean Daniel Ward; Justice Douglas; Father Comerford O'Malley; Chicago Mayor William J. Daley, and Tony DiGrazia.



REGISTRATION TIME—PADs and their wives are shown registering at the PAD convention registration desk.



MORE PAD NOTABLES AND THEIR WIVES AT ABA RECEPTION—Left to right are: Los Angeles Superior Court Commissioner Arthur K. Marshall, W. C. Jennings, Director of Corporate Law, Western Airlines, Mrs. Jennings; Superior Court Judge Bayard Rhone; Warner I. Prall; Mrs. Rhone; and Mrs. Marshall.