

The Reporter



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

Phi Alpha Delta
Law Fraternity

THE REPORTER

Official Publication of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN OCTOBER, DECEMBER, MARCH AND MAY

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Published at 5225 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California

VOL. XIX

DECEMBER, 1931

NO. 5

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Terms:—\$2.00 a year in advance; single copy, 50 cents. Advertising Rates: Professional cards, \$2.00 per year. Rates for display advertising furnished on application. Entered as second class matter at Los Angeles, California, under Act. of Aug. 24, 1912.
Office of Publication, 5225 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California.

Fraternity Calendar



October 15th.....Form D due in Secretary's office
 November 1st....Per Capita taxes due in Secretary's office
 November 7th.....Celebration of Founder's Day
 Dec. 1st.....Yearly chapter audit due in Secretary's office
 March 15th.....Form E due in Secretary's office
 April 1st.....Election of all chapter officers
 May 30th.....Form J due in Secretary's office
 August 31 and September 1st and 2nd.....Twenty-third
 Biennial Convention, at Breezy Point, Minnesota

Initiation fees and first \$3.00 installment on life subscriptions to the Reporter must be paid immediately following initiation of any member.



Magazine Material



October 1st.....for October issue
 December 1st.....for December issue
 March 1st.....for March issue
 May 1st.....for May issue

No material arriving after the 5th of the above mentioned months can be used in that particular issue.

Supreme Justice's Letter

DEAR BROTHERS IN PHI ALPHA DELTA:

1-9-3-2 on the horizon.

A friend of mine remarked the other day "if we only get through this year." Well, personally, I've been expecting to get through "this year" and I hope a lot of other years. And the same to you.

Of another friend I asked, "How do you find business?" His answer was "By going out after it."

It depends upon what yardstick you use if you say "1931 was a bad year." Using only the Midas standard, maybe not as many things as we would have liked, did turn into gold. But there hasn't been any shortage in sunshine, the radio gives us music if we don't go over and hear the best opera the country has ever known, our health has been "better than usual" and if we have been cheerful and wearing a smile, instead of 100% grouchy, we've probably made a lot of new and lasting friends. Anyhow just what is the standard by which we should measure "good times," either now or in the future? Is it a Babson-chart or something we individually set up ourselves?

If we could only wear ear plugs for a couple of months. Our ears have been hearing from coast to coast and gulf to the boundary, "riot, ruin, disloyalty."

Our eyes do not see it. To be sure, things have been a bit dis-jointed—sort of out of gear, but what we need is gear repairs—not a complete overhauling or a junk pile for the whole machine, as our ears might make us believe. If there is anything to be junked let's junk the "rumor factory."

1-9-3-2. Why shouldn't all of us take a pad of paper and figure now, individually, just what our personal obligations are to make 1932 one of real progress—industrially, politically and civically.

ALLAN T. GILBERT,
President.

(Editor's Note: The following telegram was received at the office of the Supreme Secretary, on December 16th:)

MR. F. M. LUDWICK:

Supreme Justice delayed in sending message for this issue, needed real excuse and excuse arrived December 16th, being eight-pound girl. Wish every one Merry Christmas. Sending air mail something that might be used if not put in part this wire.

ALLAN T. GILBERT.

Supreme Secretary's Page

By FRANK M. LUDWICK

•

COMES the dawn of a New Year, always fascinating and with its new opportunities, sorrows, delights and uncertainties. The old year passes with its disappointments and regrets. At its close comes the best holiday season of the year, truly a fraternal one, replete with good fellowship and brotherly love. Christmas, celebrating the birth of a new life, new religion, new ideals, new thoughts and purposes. New Years, with its fresh resolves and plans, its relegation to the past of mistakes and errors; that season of all others when you pause for a few moments in contemplation, when we surround ourselves with beloved friends and companions, such as Phi Alpha Delta is so able to supply.

And so our Fraternity drives into a new year replete with advantages, not only in the nature of delightful contacts and friendly associations, but opportunities of service untold. Ours is the power and the privilege to lead in the solving of the problems of our profession and of our commonwealth. With our strong organization, numbering many thousands of loyal, upright, true minded men, what an opportunity we have to contribute magnificently to the future, to leave our imprint on the pages of history. Our leaders should reconsecrate themselves, rally their forces and move forward to the commanding position which we must take to justify our existence.

CRIME NEWS

By ALBERT J. HARNO

Dean of the Law School, University of Illinois

This article was read by Dean Harno before the Press Association of the State of Illinois. While not strictly legal it is quasi-legal in its import and will be found of great interest and value.

■ There is disputation today between the press and the bar over the location of boundary lines between the two. The bar, through its spokesmen, contends that the press is trespassing on the judiciary through occasional publications which tend not only to lower the dignity of courts, but at times to render them ridiculous. It maintains that the press further interferes with the proper administration of justice through newspaper trials conducted before the courts have had an opportunity to set the judicial process in motion.

The press contends that the courts are interfering unduly with the freedom of the Press, and that they are making unwarranted use of contempt proceedings against its members. Its spokesmen refer to it as the servant of the people against the encroachments of the officials of government. "We of the Press," said one, "have been dealing with the elected official of the executive and legislative branches of government with a conscious feeling that somehow the Press may act as a check upon both. We have had deeply ingrained in us the theory that in a democracy every branch of the government must somehow be checked. If at times we feel less awe for the judiciary than they deserve it is because we are in the habit of viewing them also as the servants of the people, and the Press as the spokesmen of unauthorized minorities as well as organized majorities." (Lawrence, Am. Soc. News Ed., Sept., 1931.)

■ Thus we find them—these two great

agencies of our modern civilization—their ranks drawn up in hostile array, watching each other with more or less suspicion and sniping at one another occasionally. Each maintains that it is rendering a service to the people. And so it is. But each forgets that its own ranks often are not in order. The difficulty is that they do not meet each other charge for charge. When the bar accuses the Press of sordid journalism in the publication of sensational crime news, the Press counters that it is a check against abuse of powers by the officials of government; and when the press charges interference with the freedom of speech and the press, the bar returns an equally indirect answer. Ever it seems, as one points to the others dark side, that one turns its bright part to view.

■ It is not my purpose in these remarks to enter into a defense of my profession. I wish merely to state its position and to define the issues. Before doing so, however, lest the tenor of my remarks be misunderstood, I wish to pay to the press a tribute of admiration. No institution has done more for the elevation of human intelligence; none more in rescuing the race from the grip of barbarism, ignorance and intolerance. Human progress has been most marked since the advent of printing, and printing in turn has reached its greatest achievement in the daily newspaper. This appreciation is but due the press for its splendid services to our civilization. I am pleased to voice it before

entering into a discussion which is critical of some phases of the activities of newspapers.

The bar believes that the newspaper publicity given to crime news frequently is a serious impediment to justice. It should be said, however, that "any broad survey of the press of the country reveals the encouraging fact that outside of the larger cities there is little cause for complaint, and the occasional instances of improper conduct may be attributed to a tendency to imitate metropolitan practices or to the personal grievances of newspaper owners and editors." (S. J. Am. Jud. Soc. 133.) As said by one observer:

"Cases in which newspaper comment may be improper are few in number, and on the whole there is no great difficulty in the smaller communities. But in the larger cities there are always one or two cases in prospect or in progress in which there is the spectacular or the unusual. In spectacular and sensational cases, both civil and criminal, the judge and the lawyers have become actors in a melodrama with an audience as broad as the publicity of the trial. Such cases are not numerous, but in every great city one such case is at substantially all times under discussion by the press. For this reason these spectacular cases are of an importance out of proportion to their number." (Walter F. Dodd, 8 J. Am. Jud. Soc. 158.)

■ It is the spectacular case that receives the attention. Suppose a crime has been committed, and certain persons are involved of some standing financially, politically or socially. These features are pounced upon, emphasized, and exaggerated by certain elements of the press. The imagination is permitted to run rampant while the reporter is adding the "human touch" for

the readers of the paper. With his magic the ugly vixen becomes a beautiful vampire; an unimaginative banker, a scheming Shylock, a bootlegger thug, a master-mind; and a mediocre college student, a super-intellectual. To convict the criminal it is apparent that reliance must be placed "upon the inferences that naturally flow from circumstances relevant to the crime. Accusations arise. Whatever is known and imagined about the crime is published, including all the gossip, surmises and suspicions of every man or woman who wants to talk, and of all the creations of disordered imaginations of men who are convinced that the freedom of their native land is dependent upon their leadership and the number of resolutions they can adopt. The testimony elicited at the inquest is published by question and answer. The bright and nimble-fingered reporters flock about the office of the state's attorney and catch up from his conversation every remark indicating his belief that the guilty are under arrest, that he has at command evidence to convict." (William S. Forrest, 14 Crim. L. Mag. 551.)

Or, if the "human touch" can best be had from the attorney for the defense then there are gathered from him or from the defendant rare tid-bits which are added to, twisted and embellished by the reporter with such deft touches that the resultant tale dealing with the sufferings and misfortunes of the accused may well bring tears to the most hardened of individuals. Truth? Ah, what does truth amount to when a reporter is hot on the scent of a good story!

"The lawyer has the proper reaction to slushy and sensational reports of trials in all their stages when he feels nauseated. It is extremely difficult for him to frame an indictment against the press. But he knows that things are not as they should be. He knows that officials are being used to suit journalistic needs, that prosecutors and defence

lawyers are being tempted to do things not only undignified and unprofessional, but also highly prejudicial to the administration of justice. He knows that justice is being shifted from the forum to the streets. . . . That the papers print only what the public wants is an empty retort to criticisms because it can be employed just as well by the vendors of narcotics." (8. J. Am. Jud. Soc. 137.)

■ An impediment to justice lies in publicity given by the newspapers before trial. When a peculiarly sensational case has arisen, the whirl of the press in approaching the scene is infinitely more rapid than the slowly moving wheels of justice. Even before arrests are made the public far and wide is "treated" with an account of all the sordid details dressed up with rumors, gossip, half-truths and untruths. The injury to justice is apparent. As admitted in an editorial in a great metropolitan daily:

"The injury to justice is in publicity before the trial. Newspaper trials before the case is called have become an abomination. The dangerous initiative that newspapers have taken in judging and convicting out of court is journalistic lynch law. It is mob murder or mob acquittal in all but the overt act. It is mob appeal. Prosecuting attorneys now hasten to the papers with their theories and confessions. Defense attorneys do the same. Neither dare do otherwise. Half-wit juries or prejudiced juries are the inevitable result." (The Chicago Tribune, July 23, 1924.)

■ Another serious injury to justice results from the flippant treatment often given court procedure by the press. The courts are not above criticism. So-called "justice" represents but a human endeavor to reach a positive and ideal standard of equity. That criticism fre-

quently follows the actions of the courts is but a normal and desired result. But ridicule is a different matter; it is more dangerous to combat and infinitely more destructive.

"Get the idea that judges, at least theoretically, are not mere clerks, office-holders, or politicians, but by the nature of their duties are ministers of justice. A few years ago the judges of the state courts of this county, in a serious effort to establish visible evidence of the dignity and impersonal nature of their office, determined to wear the traditional black robes of their office while sitting on the bench. The reporters did not get the meaning of the innovation at all, and at once saw a chance to be facetious. This is how one of them wrote up his story; he said—

"Thus, according to Blackstone, they took on an added dignity, and needed only powdered wigs, as one court attache expressed it, to look as glorified as the kings and jacks of the playing cards." (Address, Andrew R. Sheriff to Medill School of Journalism.)

To thus greet with flippancy and ridicule this attempt to elevate the dignity of the courts was unnecessary and uncalled for. Further it showed complete ignorance of court customs as to dress in the old world as well as in some jurisdictions of our own land.

■ What the bar wishes from the newspapers is, first, a closer cooperation and coordination between the two agencies. A common understanding is desirable. While there may be different opinions on this question, the writer is emphatically of the view that restrictive statutory regulations of the press would be unwise and undesirable. He believes that the press can solve the problem by itself and through self-imposed stand-

ards. He believes that no where can there be found a more public spirited group of men than among the press, and he believes that once its members are convinced that their acts are detrimental to the institution of justice they, themselves, will take measures to remedy the situation. He wishes to emphasize the fact that the security and the very well-being of society depends upon the orderly and dignified administration of our law. To this end no agency can render greater assistance than the press.

The press can aid in promulgating measures to curb the objectionable features connected with newspaper trials before the court trials. If the members of the press will but remember that courts and juries are the agencies of society and that they can be shaped according to the will of the people, it will be apparent that the Press can render service, greater in fact than any other social agency, in correcting the defects in our judicial machinery. May the Press recognize the fact "as the guiding consideration of newspaper practice toward the treatment of 'crime' matters, that the administration of criminal justice is most potently influenced by 'public opinion,' and that the quality and effectiveness of public opinion in its turn largely depend on the quality of the daily news column."

■ What then are the issues between the press and the bar? This question can be answered best by defining certain concepts which are not and never should be in issue between these agencies. And the greatest of these is freedom of speech and the press. Would that the principle here involved might find its way into the consciousness of every American citizen. I take it that this is the rock on which the structure of our government is built, and that impeding and restrictive legislation and unwarranted use of contempt proceedings can but undermine and endanger that structure. Courts, juries, legislators and officials

of government are objects of discussion through speech and press and they are not beyond the reach of public criticism. When the press serves as a check on the branches of government it is rendering a precious service to democracy. But as free speech and a free press further the happiness and welfare of a people, so also do other agencies and among these the maintenance by the courts of a proper and efficient administration of justice must be given a high place.

■ The problem before us calls for a weighing of social values. Recently a revolting crime was committed in the state of West Virginia and a man giving the name of Powers was arrested. For days his case was awarded the front pages of the daily newspapers while the back pages were devoted to pictures of him in tropical abundancy. Guilty? In the minds of the newspaper reading public of the United States Powers is guilty. And where in all the land can be found jurors which have not determined his doom? Where other than among the ignorant and illiterate?

May I ask what service has the press rendered to the happiness and welfare of the people through the publication of the details of this vile crime committed in a village in West Virginia? Was freedom of the press here involved? If social values were weighed, would not the scales tilt heavily in favor of a press silent on this sordid crime? Is it not likely that the public welfare would have been promoted if the machinery of justice had been permitted to be set in motion without the handicap of a newspaper trial? Here lies the crux of our dispute. I invite the press and the bar to debate the issue of values. Each claims public service as its objective. A spade ordinarily is a useful instrumentality, but when brought down on a man's head it is a dangerous weapon. And so with freedom of speech and the press.

Edward Livingston

"The Father of American Criminal Code"

By C. S. POTTS

Dean of the Law School at Southern Methodist University.

■ In the history of this country there is scarcely to be found a more engaging personality than Edward Livingston. Born in 1764 at Clermont on the Hudson, the ancestral manor of the Livingston family, he was the youngest of eleven children. His father, Robert R. Livingston, of Scotch extraction, was a judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of New York. His mother was Margaret, daughter of Colonel Henry Beekman, and was connected by descent with the Schuylers and other well-known families of the old Dutch stock of colonial days. His elder brother, Robert R. Livingston, was the first Chancellor of New York, and was associated with Monroe in negotiating the purchase of Louisiana, and with Robert Fulton in developing the first successful steamboat, the Clermont, so-named for the Livingston homestead.

■ Graduating from Princeton College, at the age of seventeen, Edward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1785. As a result of the wealth and social position of his family he was spared the hardships of the "starving period," and by his industry and ability soon occupied a prominent place at bar. He was elected to Congress in 1794, was re-elected in 1796 and in 1798, and, as a staunch Republican, helped to hold the New York delegation in the House solid for Jefferson in the contest with Aaron Burr that showed the need for the Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution.

During these prosperous years, Livingston acquired a habit of carelessness

in money matters that came near ruining him both financially and politically. After retiring from Congress in 1801, he was elected Mayor of the City of New York. During the yellow fever outbreak in the city in 1803, he, for some weeks, devoted practically all his time to fighting the scourge, until he himself was stricken down. When he recovered, he found that a dishonest subordinate whom he had allowed to exercise authority over the city's finances, without an adequate accounting system, had made away with a large amount of public funds. He at once assumed all responsibility for the defalcation, surrendered his entire estate, and confessed judgment for the balance due.

■ Thus, at thirty-nine years of age, practically penniless, overwhelmed with debt, and, as he believed, disgraced as a common defaulter, Livingston determined to make a new start in New Orleans, the capital of the new empire west of the Mississippi, which his brother had been instrumental in acquiring from Napoleon. Here his knowledge of the Civil Law, as well as of the common law, and his fluent use of French, soon made him the leader of the bar and enabled him, some twenty years later, to pay every dollar of the judgment against him, now, in 1826, amounting, principal and interest, to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

In 1820, he re-entered public life. He served a term in the Legislature of Louisiana, three terms in the National House of Representatives, and then was

elected to the United States Senate. In 1831, he became Secretary of State in Jackson's reorganized cabinet, and two years later he was appointed minister to France, a position his brother had held thirty years before.

■ Soon after his arrival in New Orleans he had, upon the request of Governor Claiborne, drawn up and simplified the rules of procedure in civil cases, and incorporated them in a single statute of twenty-two sections, passed in 1805, which he declared could be mastered in a single day. As a result of this simplification of procedure, so he later wrote Jeremy Bentham, "our books of Reports, from 1808 to 1823, contain fewer cases depending on disputed points of practice than occurred in a single year, 1803, in New York, where they proceed according to the English law, which has been in train of settlement by adjudication so many hundred years." In 1820, he was one of "three jurisconsults" appointed to revise the Civil Code of the State. This committee finished its work in 1824 and the code submitted by it was adopted by the Legislature.

However, it was his work in the field of the criminal law upon which his enduring fame rests. In 1821, he was appointed "to prepare and present to the next General Assembly for its consideration, a code of criminal law in both the French and English languages, designating all criminal offenses punishable by law, defining the same in clear and explicit terms, designating the punishment to be inflicted on each, laying down the rules of evidence on trials, directing the whole mode of procedure, and pointing out the duties of the Judicial and Executive officers in the performance of their functions under it."

This was a large order, but Livingston went to work with enthusiasm, and after four years of intense intellectual effort was ready, in November, 1824, with four codes. He was then overtaken by a great disaster—his four years' work

was destroyed by fire. Writing from New York, he tells the story in a letter to a friend in New Orleans:

The night before last, I wrote you an apologetic letter, accounting for not having before that time thanked you for your letter and your book. My excuse lay before me, in four Codes: of Crimes and Punishments, of Criminal Procedure, of Prison Discipline, and of Evidence. This was about one o'clock; I retired to rest, and in about three hours was waked by the cry of fire. It had broken out in my writing room, and, before it was discovered, not a vestige of my work remained, except about fifty or sixty pages which were at the printer's, and a few very imperfect notes in another place. You may imagine, for you are an author, my dismay on perceiving the evidence of this calamity; for circumstanced as I am, it is a real one. My habits for some years past, however, have fortunately inured me to labor, and my whole life has to disappointments and distress. I, therefore, bear it with more fortitude than I otherwise should, and, instead of repining, work all night and correct proof all day, to repair the loss and get the work ready by the time I had promised it to the Legislature."

He was now sixty years of age, but with indomitable determination he set to work to reproduce the codes. A week after the fire, in a second letter to his friend, he said: "The very night after the accident, I sat up until three o'clock, with a determination to keep pace with my printer; hitherto I have succeeded, and he has, with what is already printed, copy for an hundred pages of the Penal Code." As a result, the Penal Code was completed in 1824 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1825, but the

Code of Evidence was not finished until 1830.

■ The publication of his codes established his reputation upon a firm foundation, both at home and abroad. A recent writer has described its reception in the following words:

Old friends, such as Kent, Story, Marshall, and Madison, even his old enemy, Jefferson, wrote to testify their admiration. But the fame of the codes and of their author was as great in Europe. Bentham urged that Parliament print the whole work for the use of the English nation. Tallandier, of the French Academy, expressed the hope that Louisiana would adopt it, and thereby become "endowed with the noblest body of penal laws which any nation has hitherto possessed." Emperors and kings sent autograph letters of admiration; learned societies elected him to membership. Sir Henry Maine, the author of "Ancient Law"—and no man living was better entitled to pronounce an opinion—deliberately declared Livingston to be "the first legal genius of modern times."

The codes, which abolished the death penalty and were founded on the thesis that the only objects of punishment should be to protect society and to reform the criminal, were too enlightened for a Legislature of that day, and they failed of adoption. "But," says the writer quoted above, "the effect of the work upon all subsequent penal legislation is marked and may be traced in the laws of the American states, of England, of France, of Germany, and of countries as remote as India." The Republic of Guatemala translated into Spanish and adopted without change

the "Code of Reform and Prison Discipline."

■ It remained for the neighboring State of Texas to reap the richest harvest from Livingston's sowing. Thirty years after the completion of his work and twenty years after his death in 1836, the Legislature of Texas created a commission to codify the laws of the state, civil and criminal. At the head of the commission was John W. Harris, a native of Virginia and a graduate of the University of that state, who had been the first Attorney-General of the State of Texas. His task on the commission was to revise the civil statutes of the state.

The second member of the Commission was Oliver C. Hartley, a native of Pennsylvania and graduate of Franklin and Marshall College. In 1850, he had prepared the first digest of the laws of Texas. To him was now committed the task of preparing a Code of Civil Procedure.

The third member was James Willie, a native of Georgia, Attorney-General of Texas in 1856, and brother of Asa H. Willie, "the learned lawyer and charming gentleman who was Justice of our Supreme Court from 1882 to 1888." To Willie was assigned the work of preparing a penal code and a code of criminal procedure.

The work of the Commission suffered severely at the hands of the Legislature, all of it being rejected except the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure. They were adopted at a special session in 1856. The codes were based on the codes prepared by Livingston for Louisiana. Many minor changes and some more important ones were made in the codes both by the commissioners and by the Legislature, but at bottom they were Livingston's Codes and were, at the time of their adoption, probably the most advanced criminal legislation to be found in the world.

The Commissioners made the following acknowledgment to Livingston:

The distinguished jurist, Mr. Livingston, more than thirty years ago, presented to the Legislature of Louisiana, by authority of the law of that State [a code] which proposed this great object as its leading feature, the definition of all offenses in language susceptible of general understanding. The code was rejected as proposing a dangerous innovation. We have lived to see many of the ideas suggested by that eminent jurist adopted and carried into effect by the codes of the present day. Several of the modern codes of Europe have adopted provisions taken in whole or in part from Livingston's code.

In the late statutory enactments of some of the states of the Union, his views have been to a certain extent adopted.

* * * * *

We here acknowledge with cheerfulness the obligation under which we are to the code of the celebrated jurist above referred to. To cite each particular in which we have derived advantage from his labors would be tedious. Those familiar with his code will not fail to perceive that we have drawn liberally upon the materials which his great genius and learning have furnished.

■ Thus was preserved to posterity, in a very practical way, the work of this great man, and proof was given once again that no great piece of work is ever completely lost to mankind.



Resignation of Alex Hitz as Supreme Marshal

■ The Supreme Executive Board announces with regret the resignation of Brother Alex Hitz as Supreme Marshal of this Fraternity. Brother Hitz has been an energetic and able worker for some time, having served in various capacities for the national chapter, as

well as in local activities of Phi Alpha Delta, much of our progress in the Southern District being directly traced to his continued efforts in our behalf. His successor has not been selected as yet, and will be announced to the Fraternity at some later date.

"If I Were Judge"

By LYMAN P. WILSON
Professor, Cornell Law School

The following is the manuscript of a radio talk prepared and given by Prof. Wilson, over the Cornell Radio Station (WEAI). Written for a radio audience, it is in a light and popular vein. This manner of preparation has in no way detracted from its interest or authority. This article is considered of exceptional merit and will be thoroughly enjoyed by readers of the REPORTER.

■ It is difficult for a lawyer to talk to laymen about the law. The lawyer knows too much and finds it difficult to bring his statements into non-technical form. The layman believes that he knows a great deal about the law and about lawyers, and finds it difficult to lay aside his already formed prejudices or to overcome his bias of misinformation. The layman does not discriminate between civil and criminal cases, and is more than likely to base his criticisms upon some spectacular criminal action than to see any supposed evil in its true setting in the entire field of law. Certainly the layman does not appreciate the important function which he plays in the matter of law enforcement. It is equally true that he is never going to understand it if the lawyer does not make the first overture in an attempt to explain this function. It is in this spirit that the following suggestions are made, and with the hope that they may be helpful to laymen and not useless to the lawyer who has faced the same problem.

■ First, I will assume that you are average Americans. Most of you will consider that a compliment, though I recognize that I run the risk that some of you may be like the colored man who did not object to being called a rhinoceros until the day he saw one. The few who do not accept the term as a compliment probably will not continue to read, so I may proceed to my

second assumption. If you *are* an average American, it is safe to assume that you have criticized the laws under which you live and the courts which administer those laws. It is better than an even bet that you have at some time or other prefaced your criticism with the words "If I were judge!" and then have proceeded to tell how you would have jailed this gangster or punished that racketeer. The chances are about even that you have felt that the pain that you suffered in contemplating the lagging feet of Justice in our courts was something entirely new in the world. But there is nothing new about it. Your experience is as old as society itself. It has been a perennial complaint in every age.

■ Come with me and press back through a few centuries and I am sure that you will see that while time may pass rapidly human nature changes imperceptibly. Perhaps five thousand years ago, in the East, there lived a man whose name has come down to us through the centuries as a wise law giver. Not only was he the law giver, he was also the judge of his people, and in the evening of one of his hard days upon the bench, his father-in-law came to see what was keeping him so long at the court. And there he found long lines of persons awaiting the call of their cases. Some of these people had been there all day, for the place had been crowded since early morning.

There was much complaint—just complaint—about the law's delays and the dilatory methods of the judge. There were mutterings of real discontent and everywhere there was weariness. If the people were weary, the judge was not less worn, and, when the father-in-law asked what was keeping him so long, our judge replied rather testily that a lot of fifty-cent cases had filled the docket and that through the livelong day he had been judging between one and another and explaining the law that should have been clear to anybody. He'd had a pretty tough time, too, and the folks were not at all satisfied with his methods. The father-in-law saw the way out. "Son," said he, "you are not going at this thing properly. You are wearing yourself out and are only irritating your people. You've got to speed things up. You've got to reorganize your court and change your procedure. If you'll take my advice you will be able to endure and all these people will go their way in peace."

■ This picture which we get of Moses and Jethro from the 18th Chapter of Exodus comes pretty close to describing things as they are today, and I am certain that in the crowd that filled that court there was more than one exclamation which began "If I were judge." And ever since Jethro counselled Moses the problem has been the same. "How can we expedite the decisions of our courts and how may those decisions best be made to fit the needs of our time and place?"

■ Various expedients have been suggested. Jack Cade, you will remember, proposed as his first measure that all the lawyers be killed off. Well, suppose that the lawyers as a class were abolished, then what? Society cannot exist without rules of conduct by which you may be able to predict what your neighbor will do, and by which that neighbor will be restrained if he per-

sists in conduct which threatens you or endangers society itself. A complex society requires complex laws, and complex laws call for persons who have made special study to expound them.

It is not my intention or desire to enter into a defense of the practices of the legal profession, some of which are unquestionably open to attack. I do, however, wish to assert that lawyers do perform a function which is of peculiar importance in a republic. The great French writer, De Tocqueville, in speaking of the causes which mitigate the tyranny of the majority in the United States, speaks as follows: "The profession of the law is the only aristocratic element which can be amalgamated without violence with the natural elements of democracy, and which can be advantageously and permanently combined with them. I am not unacquainted with the defects which are inherent in the character of that body of men; but without this mixture of lawyers, like sobriety, with the democratic principle, I question whether democratic institutions could be long maintained, and I cannot believe that a republic could subsist at the present time if the influence of lawyers in public business did not increase in proportion to the power of the people."

Do away with your lawyers today if you will. Tomorrow your need will lead you to seek others to take their places.

■ Then we have the second suggestion that all would be well with the world if only the laws could be simplified, and the suggestion is usually given unanimous approval. But simplification is neither easy nor possible. Principles may be evolved and may be stated simply, but it must be remembered that every application of one of these simple principles must be made in an ever-changing world, and that experience shows that actual simplicity is an ideal for which we may devoutly pray, but

which we can not hope to attain in any complex society, such as is found in any modern state.

That Justice and Law should be identical was, no doubt, one of the earliest dreams of civilized man. Like most of our dreams it has been impossible of attainment, but like most of ideals it has proved to be the spur by which such improvement as has been made has been stimulated.

■ We Americans are a peculiar lot. We worship ourselves and our institutions. We hate to believe that what we are doing may, after all, be wrong. We kow-tow to institutions. Witness our almost implicit faith in the mere form of republican government. Remember how we rejoiced a few years ago as one monarch after another was shoved from his throne and as representative assemblies were established. We believed, childlike, that the day of salvation was at hand. But we have received some jolts that have shaken our confidence. We have slowly come to the realization that it is not possible to find salvation in any institution, or formalism. Today, as never before, we are dependent upon men and women inspired by broad visions of social justice, and, if such leadership shall fail, we shall perish in a wilderness of our own making.

■ But let us return to the question of our laws. Who makes them? Is it the legislature? Is it the judge? At a time when our assemblies are grinding out enactments by the hundreds and by the thousands, at a time when our courts are writing at least fifty thousand pages of opinions every year, you may think the question foolish. But it is not as foolish as it seems, for if we can discover who makes the law we can then put our finger upon those who are responsible for the conditions about which there is so much complaint. To my mind the best answer to the ques-

tion "who makes the law" is to be found in the results of the legal system in its reaction upon society and not at all upon some high sounding definition in words.

Such a determination is not easy. We have so long been accustomed to think of law as something handed down by a superior to an inferior, something that that inferior must obey, that we have lost sight of the part which that inferior plays in the matter. The element of compulsion has pretty nearly blocked out the consideration of the other elements. We have grown so accustomed to saying that "social control through a system of law is a condition of civilization, and a developed legal order is one of the highest products of civilization," that we are unable to recognize that such a statement begs the whole question.

■ It is nowadays much in fashion to consider the manner in which the law weaves itself into the fabric of our daily lives. It is no longer enough to consider merely whether our law forms a logically harmonious whole. We may, with profit, therefore, consider this matter of control, and ask some very pertinent questions. "Who is controlled by the law?" "Who furnishes the sanctions which make that control effective?" "Is it some deity who sits at a distance ready to dash in and subdue the unruly?" "Is every citizen in the position of a convict behind prison walls who waits for a chance to dash for liberty?" I am willing to defend the assertion that law does not operate in this fashion, that it can not be superimposed upon a truly unwilling majority. I think that with a slight amount of paraphrasing I would accept the words of our Declaration of Independence. Instead of saying that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, I should say that no law can be effective which does not have the support of at

least a sizeable majority of those who are to be governed by it.

■ The everyday experience of any citizen will furnish cogent examples of the ineffectiveness of control by laws which do not have the active sanction of the majority of the community. At random let me cite such examples as the ordinance forbidding any person to get on or off moving street cars, laws forbidding gaming and betting, and law regulating the speed of automobiles on streets and highways. Or, more to the point, let me quote from the Penal Law of the State of New York. In Section 830 we read: "Any person who makes or attempts to make an ascension by means of a balloon, with a trapeze or parachute attachment, or any other device for the purpose of making a descent from such balloon, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable for the first offense by a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offense by a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars and imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year." Fortunately, the section is silent as to aeroplanes, but it was a dead letter long before parachute jumping from aeroplanes became a normal holiday exhibition.

■ Then read with me the second following section (number 833): "No person shall exhibit or perform for gain or profit any puppet show, any wire or rope dance, or any other idle shows, acts or feats which common showmen, mountebanks, or jugglers usually practice or perform; and no owner, or occupant of any house, out-house, yard, field, shed, or other place shall furnish or allow the same to be used for the accommodation of such exhibition or performance. Whoever shall offend against either of these provisions shall forfeit twenty-five dollars for each offense, to be recovered by and in the names of the overseers of the poor of

the town where the offense shall be committed."

What then becomes of this idea of control? The answer is simple. The element of control is exerted only upon minorities. It can not long be exerted upon active or militant majorities. A law which runs counter to the wishes of a majority of the populace is either openly flouted, or the prosecutions of its violators becomes less and less vigorous until the law sinks into oblivion and becomes one of those vestigial organs in the *corpus juris* that now and then comes to light when some researcher probes into its anatomy.

■ Thus we have proof in our own experience that law is only the crystallized custom of a people, and that whatever may be said by courts or declared by legislatures is at times as futile as the decree by which King Canute sought to restrain the tides of the sea. If the common will of all the people is at variance with the pronouncement of court or assembly, that pronouncement is as though it had never been spoken so far as social control is concerned.

To bring the matter closer home, I venture to assert that your community has exactly the kind of laws that it really wants and just about the kind of law enforcement which it really deserves, and not much sympathy is due to any community which suffers from the thing we call "lawlessness." If there is a radical disregard for the law it is because the community desires such a condition or really does not care a turn of its hand about it. If your city is overrun with gangs and dominated by racketeers it is by your own choice. The mere placing of laws in books never corrected social conditions and never righted a single wrong. The decree of a just and upright judge is a vain and hollow pronouncement if there is not a definite public sentiment behind it. Why do gangsters go free? Is it because there are no laws? Is it

because there are no cases prosecuted? Not exactly. Look at the acquittals that have occurred. Do not many of these verdicts seem to indicate that the men who sit upon our juries do not approve of the laws which they are called upon to enforce?

■ Let us then return to our first question. Who makes the laws? My answer is that you, Mr. Private Citizen, decide what the law shall be. The finger points to you and you can not evade its accusation.

■ If you were judge! You *are* the judge, the final arbiter of what the law is and shall be. You make or unmake it. It matters not what may be written in the books if it does not meet your approval, for if it does not have your active support it will never be law in the sense that it can limit or control the activities of any community.

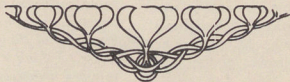
"If I were judge!" What a face-saving, buck-passing term it is! What a confession of short-coming and unwillingness to bestir yourself in the affairs of your community, your state or your nation. If I may again recur to Holy Writ, I will ask you to look at the 21st and 22d verses of the Book of Leviticus, and there to read of the loosing of the scape-goat which carried

all the sins of the people with him into the wilderness. In some such fashion you, Mr. Private Citizen, have been unloading upon your judges and your courts the sins which belong to you and you alone.

Is there not then just a tinge either of hypocrisy or of want of understanding in your cry "If I were judge?"

■ In conclusion, then, let us agree that there is full reason for the demand for a re-examination, a revaluation and a reform of our legal institutions. Let us recognize that in any heated discussion truth is likely to lie somewhere between the two extremes, but in the name of the common welfare let's lay aside the suggestion that we "let George do it." Let's quit saying, "Lord, here am I, send *him*," and let each of us solemnly agree not to complain about the conditions of law and society until we have done our utmost to correct those conditions.

I therefore close with the assertion that if we have bad laws, bad conditions or bad men in office, it is either because we want bad laws, bad men or bad conditions, or because we as a people do not really care enough about it to bring about the change we are shouting for, and if we *allow* these conditions to continue we have no right to complain.



Twenty-Five Years Ago

By GEORGE E. FINK, *Past Supreme Justice*

■ As mentioned in the article under the above heading in the April, 1931 number of THE REPORTER (Vol. XIX, No. 3), the year 1906 was an important period in our Fraternity. That article brought us down to the installation of Garland Chapter at Little Rock, Arkansas, on April 28th, 1906.

One week later, May 5th, 1906, the seventh convention of the Fraternity was opened at the Sherman House in Chicago. At this convention national officers were elected as follows:

Thomas P. Octigan (Blackstone) Chief Justice; Stoy J. Maxwell (Magruder) Vice Chief Justice; Clark A. McMillan (Campbell) Recorder; David M. Taylor (Webster) National Financial Secretary; Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan) National Treasurer.

■ This election brings to our notice certain men whose names have not heretofore been mentioned in these articles. Stoy J. Maxwell is now, and for many years has been, manager of the Wabash Valley Motor Co., at Robinson, Illinois; Clark A. McMillan is practicing at Decatur, Illinois, as a member of the firm of McMillan, McMillan & Garman; Lawrence W. Ledvina is practicing at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Brother Ledvina at the following convention was elected National Justice and served two terms of one year each. At one time he was the youngest member of the Wisconsin legislature.

■ It was at this, the seventh convention, that the first constructive efforts were put forth to establish a Phi Alpha Delta publication, and Charles H. Wilber (Marshall), Richard J. Finnegan (Webster), and W. Crown Smith (Story),

were appointed a board of editors to publish a quarterly magazine.

■ At the preceding (sixth) convention of the fraternity held at Chicago, July 21, 1905, the matter of a fraternity magazine was first broached. Brother Waldemar C. Wehe, then Chief Justice of the fraternity brought the question up. A transcript of the proceedings is interesting and reads as follows:

“CHIEF JUSTICE WEHE: *There are a few things that have suggested themselves to me that I want to mention when the time comes. I think it advisable and highly desirable that this fraternity issue some paper; some quarterly which will give information to the various members and chapters as to what each chapter is doing, number of men initiated, and various things along those lines; so that every alumnus and member of the fraternity could subscribe to this and at all times know how the fraternity is progressing. The individual members have no idea what their chapters are doing. And at the same time, I think it would be advisable to have some of our nearer members, or some attorney who is able to do so, write some article of interest along some legal line and have one of those articles in each paper. I think it advisable to have it issued quarterly, as the fraternity is small; later on it can be turned into a monthly paper.*”

“BR. WENGIERSKI: *Mr. Chairman, I move that an associate editor be appointed by the chief justice, representing each chapter from the fraternity, and that this asso-*

ciate editor is to send in all matter regarding his chapter.

"THE CHAIR: There has been no provision for the organ yet.

"On motion of Brother Pitte, duly seconded and carried, the question of a national organ was referred to the first meeting of the national council to be elected, they to canvass the situation, ascertain the probable cost, etc., and submit the proposition to the constituent chapters, to be acted on by them."

- The editorial committee was made up of the three men previously mentioned, and Thomas P. Octigan and Clark A. McMillen. The first three numbers of Volume 1 were little more than pamphlets, size about six and one-half inches by nine and three-quarters inches, with grey front and back covers. They contained letters from active chapters; articles by alumni; editorials and pictures. The subscription price was 75c per year.

The first issue (Vol. 1, No. 1), was submitted to the fraternity in December, 1906, and the publication of the Quarterly has continued uninterruptedly ever since.

Brothers Wilber and Smith have since passed to their rewards. Brother Finnegan was for many years, and until its purchase by the Chicago Daily News, part owner and managing editor of the Chicago Evening Journal, and at the present time is publisher of the Chicago Daily Times.

- On June 16, 1906, John Hay Chapter was installed at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, with five charter members:

Walter H. Cook, believed practicing at Lakewood, Ohio;

Cleveland R. Cross, practicing at Cleveland, Ohio, as a member of the firm of Garfield, Cross, MacGregor, Daoust and Baldwin, 1401 Midland Building;

Joseph I. Eagleson, believed practicing at Cleveland, Ohio;

Willis R. Godfrey (whereabouts unknown);

Paul DeShaw Knight, practicing at 1131 Leader-News Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

The installing officers were:

Thomas P. Octigan, Chief Justice; Paul C. Meier, Past Chief Justice, and Edward L. McConaughy, Past National Financial Secretary.

These men were assisted in this work by Brother Eugene T. Lippincott of Marshall Chapter, who had done much of the preliminary organization work. Brother Lippincott is in the general practice of law at Lima, Ohio, firm of Lippincott & Lippincott.

Paul C. Meier, after practicing in Chicago a number of years, located at Webster, Burnett County, Wisconsin, becoming Municipal Judge of that county. He is now associated with Past Supreme Justice, George E. Fink, in the general practice of law at 1915-33 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Edward L. ("Baron") McConaughy (Magruder) is now practicing law at La Grange, Illinois. He is a Justice of the Peace for Cook County, Illinois. The writer is indebted to him for a transcript of the sixth convention above mentioned.

Brother Waldemar C. Wehe has practiced continuously in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and heads the firm of Wehe & Landry, with offices at 1142 Empire Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He recently recounted the installation of Campbell chapter, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor on November 11, 1905, the installing team being made up of Paul C. Meier as Chief Justice, himself as Past Chief Justice, Thomas P. Octigan as Recorder, Lewis G. Garver, Past Supreme Recorder and Charles L. Daly, Past Supreme Financial Secretary, the Supreme officers being designated by the titles in use at that period.

The Lawyer's Duty Toward A Guilty Client

By HONORABLE RICHARD J. HOPKINS

United States District Judge, Wichita, Kansas.

Judge Hopkins sat in the Southern District of New York in July and August, 1931. His comments upon defending guilty clients attracted national attention. The address below was delivered to young lawyers in Wichita, Kansas, on September 21, 1931.

■ The future of our country, to a great extent, depends upon the maintenance of justice and loyalty to our institutions. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men.

■ Under our form of government the lawyer has responsibilities which he cannot evade. In the beginning, of course, lawyers had largely to do with the writing of our constitutions and laws and, therefore, lawyers have always assumed and must continue to assume certain responsibilities for inculcating a respect for the law and the proper enforcement thereof. The question is continually occurring as to whether or not in recent years there has been a tendency on the part of some members of our profession to wink at law violations in order to satisfy clients, or through dishonest means, to procure both in and out of court results not justified by the facts.

No profession other than ours offers such wide opportunities for service to its fellow men.

■ A lawyer's particular function is the administration of justice. His duty is to assist in establishing the truth, to which the pertinent law should be applied. *Trials are had in court for the*

purpose of ascertaining the truth of the issue in controversy, and, while a lawyer should strive diligently and with all his ability to see that his client has a fair trial, the lawyer has no right to mislead the judge or the jury by any deception, artifice or false statement of either law or fact. No lawyer is worthy of his profession who does not have the precepts of common honesty, and one who lacks integrity should not be allowed to practice our profession.

■ You will note by the oath that has just been administered to you that you are not only bound to support the Constitution, but that you will do no falsehood nor consent to the doing of any falsehood in court.

I am constrained at times to think that many lawyers are either unthinkingly or consciously and wilfully violating this oath. *I am convinced that perjury is rampant in the courts of this country, much of it with the knowledge, sanction and connivance of certain lawyers.* This is not confined to the administration of the criminal law, although the late Chief Justice Taft, in a public address not many years ago, said that "The administration of our criminal law is a disgrace to our civilization."

I feel very strongly that a lawyer who, directly or indirectly, influences

witnesses to testify falsely or even consents to their so doing should not be allowed to practice at the Bar.

A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in behalf of the client. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound to ascertain all the facts and by all fair and honorable means to present every reasonable and honest defense that the law permits.

■ *In all criminal cases when, upon full consideration of the facts, the lawyer is convinced of his client's guilt, he should advise a plea of guilty. If the client, notwithstanding his guilt, insists on trial, then the lawyer should see that his client has a fair trial; but this in no way warrants, either directly or indirectly, the introduction of false testimony or fraudulent or deceitful representations as to either law or fact, to either court or jury.*

■ The expense of guarding against crime and punishing it is one of the greatest burdens of our government. I am of the opinion that our profession as a whole should do all within its power to speed up our judicial procedure and relieve the government of this burden so far as it is humanly possible.

The lawyer, as a matter of fact, is the priest in the temple of justice. He is trained in all the mysteries of his profession and is necessarily active in the exercise thereof. Upon the altars of justice he should always keep his lamps clean and burning, and in the center of all must be the lamp of honesty.

■ Every lawyer who acts in the business of another is bound by the oath that he will not knowingly maintain or defend wrong or falsehood, and that he will abandon his client immediately that he

perceives his wrongdoing; *that the lawyer will never have recourse to false delays or false witnesses; that he will never allege, proffer or consent to any corruption, deceit, lie or falsified fact or law; that he loyally will maintain the right of his client, but never his wrong.*

■ The best lawyers of all generations have been devotees of honesty. It is said that Abraham Lincoln founded his fame and success in the profession on what some called his "perverse honesty."

A lawyer should always remember that he is not only the servant of his client, but he is an officer of the court, and that justice and truth are the essential elements in all of his work.

Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudices against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence to which it is entitled than the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in behalf of defense of questionable transactions.

While the lawyer owes warm devotion to the interest of the client, earnest zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability, to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied, it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law.

■ The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or deceit. If the client wills otherwise, *the lawyer must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.*

That lawyer always succeeds best whose conduct is characterized by candor and fairness. This holds true in

all of the lawyer's business—in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of cases in court.

Lawyers should not be slow to expose corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession. Lawyers having a knowledge that perjury has been committed owe it to the profession to bring the matter to the knowledge of the court or other proper authorities. They should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice.

■ In a comparatively recent case, decided by the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals, it was said:

"Reputable members of the legal profession everywhere know, and all others must try to learn, that *common*

honesty, as that quality is understood and appreciated by intelligent men, is the first requisite of an attorney and counselor at law. One may fail in other requirements, but, at his peril, he must not fail in this. There will be departures from right standards which will never come to the attention of the court or receive treatment at its hands. It is not the purpose, here, to be swift to believe evil of any one, but if complaints shall be made and proof adduced that any member of the bar, practicing before this court, has been guilty of bad faith, either to the court or to his client, in such manner as would tend to obstruct the course of justice, or to substantially affect the interests of such client, the court will interpret its duty as requiring prompt and firm action, appropriate to the circumstances of the particular case."



INTRODUCING OUR DEANS

Lewis H. Tribble

Dean of J. B. Stetson University Law School.

■ Lewis H. Tribble, Dean of Law School at John B. Stetson University, is a son of a former President of Columbia College. He was born at Jackson, Tennessee, May 7th, 1891. After completing his preparatory school education at Mount Hermon, Massachusetts, he entered Columbia College and received his A.B. Degree from that institution, in 1912.

Receiving this degree from Columbia and desirous of obtaining a law education, he entered the law school at Stetson University. He completed his course and received his LL.B. degree in 1915. Later, in the year 1926, he received his LL.M. degree at Yale.

■ Dean Tribble is an experienced attorney, having practiced law successfully for seven years at Lake City, Florida. He acted for three years as city attorney at Lake City. During the years 1918 and 1919, Dean Tribble was a member of the U. S. Expeditionary Forces. In 1922 he became a professor of law at Stetson University. He was chairman of Law School Faculty from 1924 to 1928, and was appointed to position of Acting Dean from 1928 to 1930. In the year 1930 he was appointed as Dean.

Dean Tribble is a contributor to the Florida State Bar Association Journal, having written articles on "Property" and "Contracts."

■ Brewer Chapter of P.A.D. is indeed fortunate to have one of their charter members as Dean of Law School at Stetson University and are very proud of their "Brother of P.A.D.," who has attained this high position.

Wiley B. Rutledge, Jr.

Dean of Washington University Law School.

■ Dean Wiley Blount Rutledge, Jr., was born in 1894. After a preliminary education he attended Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee. He entered the University of Wisconsin and received his A.B. degree in 1914. In 1915 he attended the Indiana University Law School. Between 1915 and 1917 he taught in the high schools of Indiana, New Mexico, and Colorado.

■ During the period of 1918-1920 he was secretary to the Board of Education in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Between 1920-1922 he taught in Colorado high schools and attended the University of Colorado, where, in 1922, he received the LL.B. degree.

Then for a two-year period he practiced law in Boulder, Colorado, with Goss, Kimbrough and Hutchinson. He became associate professor of law at the University of Colorado and remained there until 1926. He came to Washington University in 1926 and was made a professor of law.

■ In 1930 he was made acting Dean of the School of Law and was appointed permanent Dean in 1931. During the past four summers he was a professor of law at the University of Colorado. He has taught torts, bills and notes, partnership, criminal law, damages, private corporations, suretyships, insurance, agency, conflict of laws, and domestic relations. At present he conducts classes in partnership, private corporations, agency, and conflict of laws.

■ Dean Rutledge attends the meetings of Champ Clark Chapter and upon

occasion speaks upon various subjects connected with the law. He is, beyond a doubt, a brother of whom Phi Alpha Delta may justly be proud.

Robert McNair Davis

Dean of University of Kansas Law School.

■ Robert McNair Davis was born in Central Missouri a little more than



forty-seven years ago, one of the younger members of a family of seven. He had the good fortune to be born of parents in very moderate financial circumstances but wholesome, courageous and high minded.

He attended the meagre public school of those days, always taking an active part in the outdoor games of that time. In his early teens he attended a private academy conducted by an inspiring young man who had recently graduated from the University of Missouri. Here the future law dean found the awakening of his life, the aspiration to build the ladder by which

to rise from the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, and since that time he has been mounting to its summit round by round.

■ It was during this time that he resolved to go to an eastern college to see what the world was like. During his freshman year at Harvard he came in contact in the lecture room with another inspirer of youth, Professor A. L. Lowell, now president of Harvard University. Upon graduation from Harvard College with honors he was appointed assistant in Diplomatic History under Albert Bushnell Hart. At the same time he entered Harvard Law School. In 1907, having received an appointment in a law office in Chicago, he attended the University of Chicago Law School, from which he received the degree of Juris Doctor in 1908.

In that year, his employer having died, he entered the service of West Publishing Co., continuing there until 1910, when he took up the general practice of the law at Portland, Oregon. After six years of active practice he returned to educational work as Professor of Law at the University of Arizona, serving for six years in that capacity. While at Arizona he fostered the development of student clubs, one of which was named by the students the Davis Law Club in honor of their professor. This club later became the Knox Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta and might have been named the Davis Chapter but for the opposition of the sponsor of the club.

■ From 1921 to 1923 he taught at the University of California, School of Jurisprudence, when he accepted the Deanship of the College of Law of the University of Idaho, in which position he developed a school of excellent quality.

In 1927 he was appointed as teacher and research fellow at the Harvard Law School. Under this appointment he

carried on an extensive study of state regulations of public utilities in Massachusetts, in recognition of which Harvard University conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

In June, 1929, he was appointed to the deanship of the University of Kansas Law School, which position he holds at the present time. His slogan is: "Quality first."

■ Dean Davis has contributed to various law journals. He is a member of the American Bar Association and was on its general council for several years. At present he is serving on important special committees of the association. He has long held membership in the American Society of International Law and the American Association of University Professors. Besides being a member of Phi Alpha Delta, he is also a member of Phi Kappa Phi, Delta Sigma Rho, and Kappa Alpha. As a member of the Kansas State Bar Association he serves on its committees and takes active part in its proceedings.

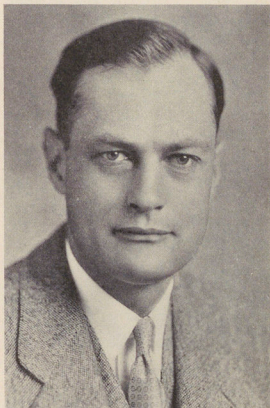
Harold Shepherd

Dean of University of Washington Law School.

■ Dean Harold Shepard was born in 1897. He received his A.B. at Stanford University and his J.D. at the Stanford Law School. In 1922 and '23 he was Dean and Professor of law at the University of Wyoming Law School. He became associate professor of law at Stanford University Law School in 1923 and remained in this capacity until 1926, when he was appointed professor of law. He held this position until 1930, although acting as visiting professor of law at both the Chicago Law School and the University of Minnesota. In 1930 he was appointed as professor of law at the University of Chicago, and in 1931 was selected as Dean of the Law School at the University of Washington.

■ Dean Shepherd is largely responsible for the realization of a new law building at the University of Washington, which will have complete and modern classroom and library facilities.

Consistent with an advanced legal educational program, Dean Shepherd inaugurated a complete reorganization of curriculum; selective admission to the Law School, based on a combina-



tion of personal fitness and qualifications as evidenced through legal aptitude tests and personal conference with the Law Faculty; and third, active participation of the University of Washington Law School in the work of local annotations to the restatement of law.

■ His honorary and fraternal affiliations are Order of the Coif, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Beta Kappa and Theta Chi.

He has published articles in the American Journal of Criminal Law, Southern California Law Review, Illinois Law Review and is a member of the Wyoming and Utah State Bars, and the American Bar Association.

Harry A. Bigelow

Dean of University of Chicago Law School.

■ Among the more prominent members of which Marshall Chapter prides itself is Harry A. Bigelow who has been an active member since 1906. Mr. Bigelow received his degrees of A.B. and LL.B. from Harvard and taught Criminal Law



there in 1899-1900. The next three years he was engaged in the practice of law in Honolulu, taking up his duties at the University of Chicago Law School in 1904. From that time his promotions and various honors and appointments in the legal field came fast, to be culminated in his appointment to the deanship in 1929.

■ In addition to this high honor, he is a member of the American Law Institute, the Illinois Bar Association, Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Beta Kappa, and Order of the Coif.

Among the law books that he has edited are May's Criminal Law (3rd edition), Bigelow's Cases on the Law of Personal Property, Cases on the Law of Real Property, and Introduction to the Law of Real Property.

■ By way of hobbies and outside interest, Mr. Bigelow is an enthusiastic hunter and explorer, having taken part in the first expedition to cross the unexplored country west of Lake Edward, in Belgian Congo, in 1924-25, and returned to Africa for several months during the past winter and spring on a hunting and exploring trip. In connection with this trip he also made a study of the African systems of Justice and legal procedure.

Of course Marshall regards itself as being very fortunate in having such a distinguished member. Dean Bigelow takes a keen interest in the Chapter and its members.

Eugene A. Gilmore

Dean of Iowa University Law School.

■ Dean Eugene A. Gilmore was born in 1871. He received his A.B. from DePauw in 1893, and the same institution conferred an honorary Doctorate of Laws degree on him in 1922. In 1899 he received an LL.B. from Harvard University. From 1899 to 1902 Dean Gilmore practiced law in Boston and from 1902 until 1922 he was a member of the law faculty of the University of Wisconsin. In 1922 he was appointed Vice Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction of the Philippine Islands, in which capacity he remained until 1930. During the years 1927-28 and again in 1929 he was acting Governor General of the islands. In 1930 he was appointed Dean of the Iowa University Law School.

■ Dean Gilmore's activities in the field of law have been varied and numerous. He has taught in the law schools of the University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia University, and the University of the Philippines. He has been a member and Secretary of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, a Fellow of the

American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology, of which organization he was for some time Secretary, and he has served as Secretary and as President of the Association of American Law Schools.

His literary contributions include a treatise on partnerships, a case book on partnerships and many monographs on various legal subjects. He was editor of the fifteen volume work known as "Modern American Law" and joint editor of "Documentary History of American Industrial Society."

■ He is a member of the following fraternities: Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Kappa Epsilon.

A. A. Morrow

Dean of Drake University Law School.

Dean Morrow graduated with a J. D. degree and as class valedictorian from

the University of Michigan in 1911.



From 1921 to 1926, he was Dean of the College of Commerce and Finance, at the same time acting as a professor in the Law School. Since 1926 he has been Dean of the Law School at Drake University.

The dean is a born instructor and has the ability to set out the points of law in a comprehensive manner. During his years at Drake he has maintained an enviable record in having his graduates pass the Iowa Bar. Since Cole chapter has been established it is to be noted that only one brother has failed to pass the bar examinations in the first attempt.

Dean Morrow is a P. A. D. He is also a member of the Order of Coif and the Delta Sigma Pi commerce fraternity.



Minutes of Supreme Executive Board Meeting

Held at the Hamilton Club, Chicago, Illinois

October 16-17-18, 1931

■ The meeting was called to order at 10 A.M. by the Supreme Justice. All members of the Supreme Board, Allan T. Gilbert, Supreme Justice, Frank E. Rutledge, Supreme Vice Justice, and Frank M. Ludwick, Supreme Secretary—were present all sessions of the meeting. In addition, there were in attendance at most of the sessions Chief Tribune John J. Nangle, Tribune George E. Fink, Supreme Historian Lawrence Lytle, Supreme Editor Earl Hatcher, District Justices Ernest Pett and Frank Aschmeyer.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Board were read and approved as read by the Supreme Secretary.

■ The Supreme Board formally approved the election to Honorary Membership of the following men heretofore approved by mail:

Professor Tracey, Campbell Chapter.
Judge Wm. I. Grubb, Morgan Chapter.

Hon. Michael M. Doyle, Taft Chapter.

Hon. Millard E. Tydings, Taft Chapter.

Hon. Harry S. Estep, Taft Chapter.

Charles M. McCamic, Willey Chapter.

Judge Harry R. Archbald, Ross Chapter.

Henry Hilbun, Lamar Chapter.

Judge Edward R. Sloan, Green Chapter.

■ The Supreme Secretary reported on his inspection trip to Dallas, Texas, to visit the petitioning group at Southern Methodist University, and after considerable discussion it was agreed that permission be granted to this group to

formally petition Phi Alpha Delta. The Supreme Secretary was instructed to advise them and to make the necessary arrangements.

■ The Supreme Secretary presented a financial statement of the affairs of the Fraternity, with a comparative statement of the income and disbursements for the school years 1929-30 and 1930-31. This statement shows a loss in total income during the last school year of 25% over the previous year, with a loss of 34% on initiations and a loss of 20% on per capita taxes. The statement showed a reduction in expense for the period of 26% over the previous period, but this is principally accounted for as convention expense, although substantial savings have been made. Chapter accounts receivable amounted to \$2,449.50.

The Supreme Secretary reported that, during the year 1930-31, 29 active chapters and 21 alumni chapters had been visited at a total cost to the Fraternity of \$559.30, about \$11.18 each. This he explained was made possible through the visitation of many chapters by national and district officers at no expense to the Supreme Chapter. The report was approved and filed.

■ The Supreme Secretary reported on the condition of each active and alumni chapter. It was thereupon resolved that a determined effort be made to visit every chapter during the school year and directed that the named officers inspect the following chapters at such time as the Supreme Secretary should direct, and upon credentials to be fur-

nished by him. The Supreme Secretary was instructed to advise all chapters to request inspection officers to present their credentials, since it has appeared that one member in the past has misrepresented himself as a representative of the Supreme Executive Board.

The following is the list of officers who are to inspect as heretofore set out:

Allan T. Gilbert—Fuller, Marshall, Story, Magruder, Reese, Cole, Hammond, Gunter, Hughes, Sutherland, Denver Alumni, Chicago Alumni and Salt Lake City Alumni.

John J. Nangle—Brewer, Fletcher, petitioning group at the University of Miami, Hughes, Gunter and the Denver Alumni. Chief Tribune Nangle volunteered to make these inspections at his own expense.

Frank M. Ludwick—Knox, Harlan, Oklahoma City Alumni, Topeka Alumni, Benson, Green, Benton, Kansas City Alumni, Corliss, Kent, Dunbar, Seattle Alumni, San Francisco Alumni, Holmes, Temple, Field, Ross and Los Angeles Alumni.

Frank E. Rutledge—Hay, Watson, Willey, Wilson, Campbell, Cleveland Alumni, Detroit Alumni and Pittsburgh Alumni.

★ Lawrence R. Lytle—Chase, Clay, McKinley, McReynolds and Cincinnati Alumni.

Paul Parsons — Martin, Morgan, Staples, Keener, Atlanta Alumni, Birmingham Alumni and New Orleans Alumni.

Ernest Pett—Mitchell, Ryan, Madison Alumni and Milwaukee Alumni.

Frank Aschmeyer—Clark, Garland and St. Louis Alumni.

A. A. Verrilli—Taft, Jay, Jefferson, Calhoun, New York Alumni and Washington Alumni.

Will Ward—Lamar.

■ The Supreme Secretary was instructed to republish the following resolution adopted by the Supreme Executive Board on August 29, 1930, and to

require chapters to comply therewith:

“Whereas, various chapters have in the past been severely penalized through failure of chapter members to meet their financial obligations to an extent in some cases of jeopardizing the chapter's very existence; and whereas, the Supreme Executive Board is convinced that the future progress of Phi Alpha Delta is dependent upon the adoption of a definite financial policy on the part of the chapters; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, That chapters be forbidden under a penalty of suspension to initiate pledges until the full initiation fee has been paid to the chapter treasurer; that chapter treasurers be required to read at each regular meeting the names of all delinquent members and amounts owed by such delinquent, together with a list of all accounts payable which are thirty days or more delinquent;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That chapter officers be required to prefer charges for the expulsion of any member more than three months in arrears with their financial obligations, and that chapters be required to expell from the Fraternity any member who shall leave school owing the chapter money.”

The Supreme Secretary was instructed to notify all chapters that on December 15, 1931, a fine of \$5.00 for each month's delinquency on reports, fees and dues would be levied against the chapters and that the practice would be continued thereafter.

The Supreme Secretary was instructed to close his books and have them audited thirty days prior to the next convention.

■ Supreme Historian Lytle reported on the progress of the Directory. He was commended for his efforts and requested to reduce his report to writing for inclusion in these minutes.

■ Upon motion duly made and seconded and carried the following resolution

was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, the 22nd Biennial Convention on August 31, 1930, accepted the invitation of the Los Angeles chapters for the location of the 23rd Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta to be held in 1932; and whereas, on account of economic conditions which have resulted in a heavy decrease in revenue; and whereas, it has become evident to the Supreme Executive Board that it will be impossible to finance a convention in Los Angeles; now, therefore, BE IT RESOLVED, That the 23rd Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity be held at Breezy Point, Minnesota, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd, 1932."

It was pointed out that such a plan would enable us to save the customary \$500.00 donation to the host chapter, another \$500.00 which we have been expending as registration fees for delegates, will eliminate the cost of smokers where entertainment is provided, music, dancing, expensive banquets, printing of programs, etc., as well as a large amount in railroad fares and Pullmans and meals. It means the delegates will be living together, eating all of their meals with one another, engaging in all sorts of outdoor sports without any diverting influences and make friendships which would endure throughout the years.

■ The Supreme Board adopted the following rules and regulations regarding the convention: 1—No brother shall be qualified to serve as a delegate unless he will return to his chapter for at least one semester. 2—All credentials shall be in the Secretary's office not later than May 30th. 3—Immediately thereafter the convention committee shall be appointed by the Supreme Justice and all matters apt to come before their committees referred to the chairman with instructions that he confer with the various members of his committee during the summer by

mail to the end that the committee will be well on the way to an end of their deliberations and well informed thereon before coming to convention. 4—Chapters shall be required to submit in advance any proposals so that they could be referred to such committees for preparation. 5—In the preparation of our Convention Program, certain definite times shall be set aside for committee meetings, and all members be required to attend. 6—Payment of delegate's expenses shall be withheld until the conclusion of the last event on the program to insure their attendance. 7—Committee chairmen shall be instructed to inform themselves on the rules of parliamentary procedure. Matters shall be tabled when their committee vote unfavorably on them and a two-thirds vote required to bring them out on the floor of the convention. In this manner a vast amount of time can be saved and much useless argument eliminated. 8—Ample advance notice will be given chapters of the convention program and at the opening of the convention proposed rules amplifying Roberts' Rules of Order will be offered for adoption of the assembly and thereafter rigidly adhered to, to the end that the business of the convention can be dispatched efficiently and effectively, leaving plenty of time for the very important function of the Fraternity convention, the bringing together of the Brothers from various parts of the country, and an opportunity to bring about an understanding and an appreciation on the part of the delegates of the objects and purposes of the officers and leaders of the Fraternity.

■ The Supreme Justice was instructed to appoint immediately a Resolution Committee to serve at the 23rd Biennial Convention. Chapters to be instructed to forward as soon as possible any matters on which they desire the convention to act, with particular reference to questions of national scope.

The Board passed temporarily the fixing of allowances on delegate's expenses, announcement to be made in the spring of 1932, when credential blanks are mailed out.

■ After considerable discussion it was resolved that Phi Alpha Delta withdraw from the Conference of Law Fraternities and from the Inter Professional Fraternity Conference. The Supreme Secretary was instructed to advise both organizations of our withdrawal and also instructed to advise Brother Clyde B. Aitchison of this action.

■ Upon motion duly made and carried Ruffin Chapter was suspended and the Supreme Secretary instructed to pick up their charter and supplies and to hold the same in his files. It was requested that a form letter be sent to all Ruffin Chapter alumni advising them of the action taken.

■ The Supreme Secretary was instructed to prepare a form to be used by alumni chapters and to secure at least annually a report on the activities of each alumni chapter.

■ The Supreme Secretary was instructed to secure from the Chairman of the Endowment Fund a complete up-to-date statement of the condition of the Endowment Fund, including the nature of investments and the present status of the same. He was instructed to transmit the same to the other members of the Supreme Executive Board. He was instructed to collect from the Chairman of the Board the income from the Endowment Fund. He was further instructed to delay payment of amounts due the Endowment Fund from per capita taxes until such time as sufficient funds had been accumulated to insure convention expenses could be paid.

■ The Supreme Justice was instructed to appoint a committee to prepare im-

mediately, and to submit to the Supreme Executive Board, a complete plan including the necessary legal forms for the establishment of a trust fund, wherein would be deposited for investment the monies now on hand and to be collected in the future from life subscriptions to the official magazine. The recommendations of the committee are to be mailed to District Justices and all national officers for suggestions. Upon the approval of a trust fund by the Supreme Executive Board the proper officers are hereby authorized and instructed to certify the proper and necessary resolutions to be herein included to establish the trust fund and to deposit therein all such monies as are now on hand or that may be hereafter collected.

The committee on trust funds to be appointed as heretofore set out were instructed to consider and recommend whether the present Endowment Fund to provide funds for chapter houses and furniture should be combined with the magazine trust fund by the next convention or whether it should be continued as a general endowment fund.

■ The Supreme Secretary was instructed to have printed and to furnish to the chapters an official card to be filled in and certified to by the local chapter officers upon the graduation or leaving school of individual members of the Fraternity. Space will be provided for certification of good standing of the members and chapter officers shall in no case issue cards to any member who shall be in arrears to his chapter on any obligations or indebtedness. Cards properly signed by chapter officers and bearing the chapter seal shall be *prima facie* evidence of the good standing of the member.

■ Inspecting officers were instructed to urge alumni chapters to take a more active interest in local bar associations

and to make their influence felt in their communities and in public affairs.

The Board discussed the recommendation of a change in the assessment of alumni dues, but passed the matter for further deliberation.

■ The suggestion that it be recommended that the next convention increase the number of members of the Supreme Executive Board was tabled.

■ The Supreme Vice Justice reported that we would probably receive a preliminary petition from a group at Syracuse University in the near future.

Chief Tribune John J. Nangle was instructed to make an inspection and report on the Judge Whitfield Law Club at the University of Miami.

The Supreme Historian was instructed to proceed with as much dispatch as possible to prepare a complete history of the Fraternity and to forward the same to the Supreme Secretary as soon as completed.

The Supreme Secretary was instructed to prepare a model set of chapter by-laws.

■ The Supreme Secretary was instructed to prepare and secure printing estimates on a Fraternity Handbook to be submitted to the Supreme Executive Board with his recommendations, such Handbook to contain:

1—History of the Fraternity—page for chapter history.

2—Supreme Chapter Constitution and By-Laws.

3—Chapter By-Laws.

4—Outline of duties of Supreme Chapter and local chapter officers.

5—Fraternity calendar.

6—Instructions in keeping records and accounts.

7—How to order jewelry.

8—Such other information as shall be deemed necessary.

■ The procuring of chapter letters having proven very difficult, it was decided to relieve the Supreme Editor of this duty and to place the same in the office of the Supreme Secretary. The Supreme Secretary was instructed to print and distribute forms to be used in furnishing information for the REPORTER. He was further instructed to assess fines for failure of chapters in sending in reports for the magazine when requested. Material thus secured is to be promptly forwarded to the Supreme Editor by the Supreme Secretary.

The Supreme Secretary was instructed to take over the solicitation of regular and life subscriptions to the magazine, this to be done principally through alumni chapters with the assistance of the Supreme Officers and District Justices. He was instructed to print subscription blanks to be sent to all Alumni, National and District Officers.

■ Considerable criticism was directed to the latest issue of the REPORTER. The Supreme Editor was instructed to secure bids on 48 and 64-page editions, 2,000 in number, of paper and makeup similar to the last issue, from a printer in Fulton, Mo. Supreme Justice Gilbert was instructed to procure similar bids in Chicago, and Supreme Secretary Ludwick in Los Angeles. It was decided that a change of printer was absolutely necessary and that the expense of the publication reduced.

The matter of further compensation of the Supreme Editor was deferred until January, 1932.

There being no further business to come before the meeting, the meeting was declared adjourned.

FRANK M. LUDWICK,
Supreme Secretary.

Approved:

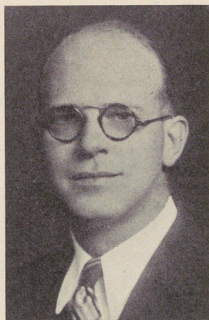
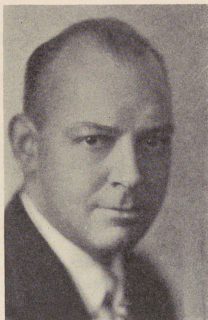
ALLAN T. GILBERT,
Supreme Justice.

Supreme Officers Form Partnership

■ An announcement of more than usual interest to the fraternity is the formation of the new partnership of Hardy & Ludwick, with offices in the Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, California. Probably no two men are better known to the fraternity than the members of this new partnership.

■ Rex Hardy was initiated a member of Story Chapter in October, 1908. He held all of the various chapter offices

■ Frank M. Ludwick was initiated into the fraternity in October, 1914, by Benton Chapter. Served as clerk and treas-



with the exception of justice. In February, 1910, he moved from Chicago to Los Angeles and entered the University of Southern California, where he finished his law course, graduating in June, 1911. He was appointed the first district justice of the Pacific District in 1916, which office he held until the summer of 1922. He was elected Supreme Vice Justice at the 18th Biennial Convention at Kansas City in 1921; Member of the Board of Tribunes at the 19th Convention; was elected Supreme Justice at the 20th Biennial Convention at St. Louis in 1925; Chief Tribune at the 21st Biennial Convention 1929 and is a member of the Board of Trustees. He is also a member of the Supreme Advisory Board composed of Past Supreme Justices.

urer of that chapter and represented Benton Chapter at the 1915 Convention in San Francisco. He was appointed first District Justice for the Central District, which he held continuously until October, 1920. He was chairman of the Constitutional Committee at the 17th Convention in Chicago in 1919; was elected Supreme Secretary by the 18th Biennial Convention in Kansas City in 1921, and has been unanimously re-elected by every convention since that time. He is a member of the Bar of the State of Missouri, Kansas, California, and of the United States Supreme Court.

■ The new firm will continue Brother Hardy's policy of specializing in Insurance, Corporation, Real Estate, Title and Probate Law.

Brother in Phi Alpha Delta Honored

Reprinted from the August 21, 1931, issue of the Arkansas Democrat, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

(Editor's Note: Brother Ned Stewart is a member of Lurton Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta, and was a delegate at the convention held in St. Louis.)

■ Senator Ned A. Stewart of Lewisville, 28-year-old legislator, representing the Twenty-first Senatorial District, composed of Columbia, Lafayette and Miller Counties, became acting governor of Arkansas Friday, and in the capacity of president pro tem of the Senate, will serve as the state's chief executive the remainder of this week during the absence of both Governor Parnell and Lieut. Gov. Lawrence E. Wilson, who are at New Orleans attending a cotton conference called by Governor Huey P. Long.

■ Senator Stewart has the distinction of being the youngest person ever to serve as governor of Arkansas, and under the constitution his age would prevent him

from being elected governor until he is 30 years old.

■ Acting Governor Stewart received his early education in the public schools at Lewisville, and later attended Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee, for two years.

He received the degrees of A.B. and LL.B. at Vanderbilt University Law School, Nashville, Tennessee, in 1927, and immediately began the practice of law at Lewisville.

Senator Stewart is a member of the law firm of Atkins & Stewart, which maintains offices at Lewisville and Hope. His partner in the practice of law is W. S. Atkins, chairman of the Arkansas penitentiary commission.

Major General Hanson E. Ely

■ Major General Hanson E. Ely, Honorary member of Benton Chapter, commandant of the 2d Corps Area, was retired from active service on December 1. He is a native of Iowa, where he was born November 23, 1867. He graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1891; was a distinguished graduate of the infantry and cavalry schools in 1905; and graduated from the Army staff college in 1906. He was commissioned in the 22d infantry in June, 1891, and was promoted through the various grades until he reached the rank of major general on February 2, 1923. General Ely had many important Army commands. He served as a commander of General Funston's Mounted Scouts in southern Luzon. He was an observer at the German maneuvers in 1906.

■ During the World War he saw service abroad, arriving in France June 7, 1917. He was appointed colonel of the 28th

infantry in August, 1918; commander of the 3d brigade infantry, 2d division, 1st army corps, on July 15, 1918, and was appointed commander of the 5th division, 3d army corps, on October 15, 1918. He commanded the 18th infantry when it captured Cantigny and the 5th division when it forced Meuse crossing.

■ He commanded the general service school and the post at Fort Leavenworth in 1921-1923 and later took command of the Army War College in this city, where he served until 1927. He has been in command of the 2d corps area, with headquarters at Governor's Island, since November 20, 1927. He was decorated with the D.S.C. and D.S.M. "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service." France made him a commander of the Legion of Honor and also an officer of the Legion of Honor. He received, in addition, from France five Croix de Guerre.

ACTIVE CHAPTER NEWS

BENSON

■ Benson Chapter continues to hold high honors in school activities, taking second place in the college intra-mural program. The chapter also captured first prize in the Homecoming Decorations, a picture of the "stunt," accompanying this article.

During the early part of October, the chapter was host to Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick, on an inspection tour from California.

The monthly smokers held by the chapter are proving very successful. In October the principal speaker was Professor Hambleton, who gave a very interesting talk on the subject "Taxation." Dean Allen was the principal speaker of the November smoker; his subject was "Literature and Law."

An informal chapter party held at the Hotel Kansas on November 21st, was a great success. Many guests from Green Chapter were present.



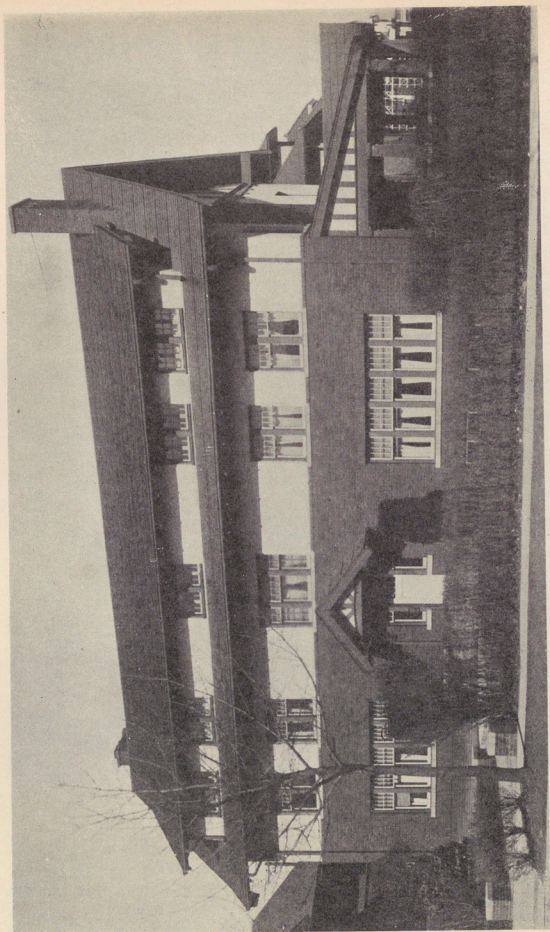
Prize winning decorations at Benson Chapter house.

CHASE

■ Chase Chapter began the school year with the customary and always enjoyable get-together banquet. Quite a few alumni honored the gathering with their presence, and warmly indicated a

desire to appear at all subsequent events of a similar nature. Needless to say, the chapter will make every effort to further this fine fellowship.

A select group of the promising mem-



Campbell Chapter House, University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor.

bers of the first year class of the law school were also guests of the chapter that evening. The following eight are now wearing the Phi Alpha Delta pledge pin: James F. Conway, Allan Bramkamp, Roy Frick, William Lage-man, William Schmidt, Warren Jackson, Edwin Heilker, and Randolph Turner. All are fine fellows and the chapter expects a great record from their efforts.

Under the able leadership of Justice Wilke, a close bond is being forged between the alumni and the active chapter. The major step taken in this direction is a monthly chapter luncheon, on the campus. All alumni are urged to attend and several are called upon for comments. The gatherings have been very successful. Members of the active chapter are planning to attend the monthly alumni luncheons whenever possible.

Brother Paul Grischy, following in the footsteps of many former brothers, is in the responsible office of President of the Senior Class of the Law School. Brother Grischy is also to be congratulated on adding another high honor to his already long list of triumphs. He has now been summoned to Sigma Sigma, Senior Men's honorary fraternity at the University of Cincinnati.

Brother Robert Sullivan keeps the chapter in the political limelight by representing the second year class in the Law School Senate.

The list of members of the Law Review staff from the second year class is almost entirely composed of Phi Alpha Deltas.

Chase chapter is also planning a dance for the near future.

* * *

CALHOUN

■ Through the efforts of Justice Sullivan and Brother Atwater, Calhoun Chapter has obtained new rooms from the Yale University, remodeled especially for their use and centrally located.

The first student dance was given by

the chapter in the Sterling Law School Lounge, on October 23rd. Members of the faculty and their wives acted as patrons and patronesses. The dance committee were Brother Arthur Sullivan, Chairman, and Brothers Hutchins and Phelps assisting. On November 28th, a second dance was given. Brother Regnier was chairman, assisted by Brothers Ferris and Moffat.

* * *

CAMPBELL

■ At the initiation of the Bannister Society, honorary society of the Law School, five members of Campbell Chapter were admitted. Three were new appointments and two were affiliations from last spring. The Lord Chancellor of the Bannister Society is P. A. D. Brother Walter K. Schmidt, Jr., of Campbell Chapter.

Brother William F. Kenney is a representative on the Missouri Law Review.

On October 31st, Campbell Chapter held a formal dance in honor of the pledges. Many younger members of the faculty attended.

* * *

CLARK

■ Champ Clark Chapter at the commencement of the school year had eight active members and two pledges. They have acquired seven more pledges and in March look forward to initiating approximately ten men. Of especial interest in this initiation, Judge George E. Mix will be admitted into the brotherhood by the local chapter.

Judge Mix was formerly a member of the Book and Gavel Club at Yale. This club has since received a charter from Phi Alpha Delta and hence all of its members are eligible to be admitted into the fraternity upon formal initiation by the local chapter. Judge Mix was formerly of the circuit bench in St. Louis and served with distinction.

The chapter is planning to hold a joint meeting with the local chapter of Phi Delta Phi at a suitable date. The president of that fraternity attended the

last meeting of Clark Chapter and the Justice of Clark Chapter was at that of Phi Delta Phi on the evening of Dec. 10th. The two fraternities are on the friendliest terms—cooperating in securing class and school offices by forming a combine which has as yet to be defeated.

Marshall Mitchell, of Clark Chapter, was elected to the office of President of the Law Council—the most important school position.

Up to date four meetings and one luncheon have been held, the speakers having been Phi Alpha Delta Alumni.

* * *

COLE

■ Cole chapter has worked out a house arrangement that was proving most difficult in a highly satisfactory manner. The chapter has given up the house and instead has secured private club rooms with banquet rooms attached, including accommodations for regular noon meals. The location also has rooms that are let to such out of town brothers as visit Drake. The cost of this arrangement is at but a fraction of the cost of the former "entire house" system, and eliminates all organization responsibility as well as many other expenses and difficulties. It is known, however, as the Phi Alpha Delta house. Financial worries and scrambles are at a minimum since the burden of financing the entire project is handled by the owner, who in turn has indirect relations with the university itself. The new house is abutting on the campus and always open to visiting brothers.

There is no sign of depression at Drake. The Freshmen class enrolling this year is the largest in many seasons, and the caliber of its members rates very high. There have been a number of transfers from other universities and colleges having law schools. Cole chapter has pledged a large number of the pick of the enrollment.

Due to the fact that the membership of Cole chapter is almost wholly made

up of social fraternity men, they have adopted the policy of making the chapter truly professional and honorary in character. Weekly smokers are held at which P A D's who have made their mark in the profession give informal talks on interesting phases of the law and its practice. The speakers thus far included Brother De Graff, Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court; Brother Albert of the same bench; Brother Russell Jordan, judge on the city Municipal bench, with Brother F. F. Faville, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa, as next speaker. To these affairs, selected freshmen students are invited to realize what Cole Chapter has in store for them.

The fall formal initiation was held on November 18th at the Hotel Savery, III. Many alumni attended, among whom was one of the chapter's charter members. This was Brother Boyd, who in spite of the fact that he is blind, as he was when he studied at Drake Law School, carries on a successful law business and with it all retains a spirit and personality rarely attained by anyone.

Scholastically, Cole chapter has again taken the official honors with very nearly a "B" average. Brother Howard Steele took high honors with nearly an "A" average. This chapter has won the David I. McCahill Yale Scholarship for years. As is usual, Phi Alpha Delta members or pledges hold seven of the nine class offices. It has the law schools sole representative on the student council in Brother John Schulte. One of the two representatives elected at large, on the same group, is Pledge Byron Guessford. Brothers Arney, Grisman and Butler have been at one time presidents of their social fraternities. Brother Edgar Musgrave, Justice of Cole chapter, is now president of the school's athletic organization, the Honor "D" Club.

All chapter seniors passed the bar, ranking high on the graduating list. Brother Krapfl, Olevich and Jackson

have already started practise and from indications bid fair to avoid the famous lawyers' starving period.

Dean A. A. Morrow, of the Law School, is a Phi Alpha Delta, Campbell Chapter. A. L. Tollefson, Doctor of Laws, now an instructor at Drake, is a brother from Mitchell chapter.

* * *

FIELD

■ Field chapter, at the University of California, was highly honored when their Justice, Brother Wollitz, was elected president of the Student Law School Association. This office is considered to be one of considerable importance. It carries the power to appoint a student Board of Governors to interpret rules of student conduct. It is also the duty of the president to deliver an address at the annual banquet of the association. This event is attended by members of the California Supreme Court and many leading attorneys.

Under the guidance of Justice Wollitz, the fortnightly luncheons have been both enjoyable and informative. At one luncheon, Dean McMurray, head of the Law School, recalled the practice of law of many years ago as contrasted with modern practice methods. The dean also discussed the changes and progress in legal education. At another luncheon, the chapter was addressed by two superior court judges. Presiding Judge Harris and Judge Murphey, both of the Alameda County bench, spoke on the requirements of a successful lawyer. They were emphatic in stressing the need of a practical viewpoint on the part of a practicing attorney toward the client.

A recent affiliation to Field chapter is Brother Fred Sherman, recently transferred from Gunter chapter. Brother Sherman has been warmly received and gained much popularity through his eagerness to aid Field chapter in its march of progress.

On November 23rd, the chapter was

visited by Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick and District Justice "Bob" Littler. Considerable time was spent in chapter inspection. Secretary Ludwick presented a new view of the tremendous potentialities of the fraternity. The chapter held this visit to be of great value.

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FLETCHER

■ The Duncan U. Fletcher chapter continued to hold their high scholastic standing, no member falling below the equivalent of 85% with at least three members receiving an average of better than 92%.

At the opening of the school year, the chapter gave an informal smoker and get-together. Brother Scholtz was the principal speaker. Although a comparatively young man, being under forty years of age, Brother Sholtz is a potential candidate for governor of Florida. His campaign is based largely on the idea that young men must take over the politics of the state in order that sectionalism and extreme conservatism may be discouraged. Brother Sholtz has an enviable law practice at Daytona Beach.

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FULLER

■ On October 26th, Fuller chapter ceremoniously initiated a large number of pledges. Plans were made for a fall dinner dance at the Morrison Hotel.

At the opening of the school term, Brothers David V. Lansden and John T. Matthews were awarded high scholastic honors. Both are members of the graduating class.

The chapter is well represented in school activities. Justice John G. Boyle is vice-chairman of the Legal Publications Board, in charge of student contributions to various legal magazines. Associated with him are Brothers David V. Lansden, John T. Matthews, Orrin C. Knudsen, and Thomas B. Cooke. Brother Harold O. Schultz was elected president of the Third Year Class.

Brother Justice John G. Boyle was elected a member of the House Committee and the student body organization from the same class.

Alumnus Edward C. Sweeney, J.D., 1931, Vice-justice 1931-32, has been awarded an Air Law Institute graduate fellowship of \$1,000 for research in Aeronautical Law at Northwestern Law School.

For the third consecutive year, the touch football team of Fuller chapter won the Law School championship over four other fraternities. The game with Phi Rho Sigma medical fraternity, resulted in a 12-12 tie. It will be played over to determine the school championship.

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GUNTER

■ Gunter Chapter at the University of Colorado reports that it has succeeded in placing Phi Alpha Delta in a place of greater significance than the organization has ever held before on the campus. Members of Gunter Chapter have taken places of leadership in numerous Law School and campus enterprises, and the list of pledges includes some of the most promising men in all three classes in the Law School.

The occupying of a house at 1024 University Avenue was the first step taken this year, and has resulted in binding the members together, with the house as a central and comfortable meeting place. The Phi Alpha Delta House is the only one occupied by a professional fraternity at the university. It is the aim of the chapter to make the acquiring of this house the start of an attempt to establish a Law Club, open to all students in the Law School.

Chapter politicians are taking great pride in the election of Brother Fred North as President of the Combined Law Students, a victory significant because it marks the breaking of a political force which has long dominated law

school politics. The regime of Brother North is being heralded as one of the most successful in recent years. Under his direction a constitution is now being drawn up for the proposed University of Colorado Bar Association, of which all law students will be members, with an administration quite similar to that of the regular state bar associations. Justice Charles R. Corlett and Brother William Lester are serving on this constitutional committee.

One of the most successful gatherings enjoyed by the chapter this year was given by Prof. (Brother) William R. Arthur of the university faculty, at his home. Following a fine dinner, a program of informal addresses were presented which included speeches by Chief Justice John T. Adams, Justice Hallet C. Burke, and Justice Ben C. Hilliard of the Supreme Court of Colorado. Justices Adams and Burke are members of Phi Alpha Delta. Other distinguished guests at this affair were State Representative Rudolph Johnson (P. A. D.), Prof. Benjamin S. Galland (P. A. D.), Prof. A. W. Fitzgerald (P. A. D.), and Dean Robert Stearns of the University Law School.

Pursuing a policy that calls for as many dinners as possible featured by instructive addresses by well-known attorneys, Gunter Chapter has not conducted a very strenuous social program. A formal dinner before the annual Law School dance, and a reunion dinner-dance at Blanchard's Lodge in Boulder Canyon have been the only large affairs.

Typical of the activity of members of Gunter Chapter on the Colorado campus was the recent movement here to revive "Colorado Spirit," particularly for conference football games. When the interest of the student body appeared to be at its lowest ebb, Brothers Fred North, Charles Corlett and Albert B. Logan took the lead in a movement which resulted in two of the liveliest pep demonstrations seen here in recent years. The rest of the university stu-

dent body gave the Law School considerable credit for this revival.

Led by Justice Charles Corlett, who is largely responsible for the increased activity of Gunter Chapter, Phi Alpha Delta numbers on its roll several men who are quite outstanding in university affairs. Pledge Charles Keen is president of the campus Players' Club and was leading candidate for president of the student body until student government was abolished by faculty action last spring. Roy Blackman and E. L. Fundingsland are leaders respectively of the two outstanding dance orchestras at the university.

Gunter Chapter takes pleasure in announcing the pledging of the following men: Neil Putnam, Frank Lynch, James Irwin, Fred Mack, Mitchell Bushey, Rowen Ayres, and Homer Baker.

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HAMMOND

■ The school year of 1931-32, for the Hammond chapter, began with somewhat of a disappointment. The house occupied by the chapter for the past several years had to be given up due to a change in policy of the owners, the State University. The old house seemed to be a tradition with the fraternity and its loss was like that of an old friend.

Despite this disappointment, the chapter carried on as usual not allowing a change in location to dampen their zeal. The first job was to secure pledges from the group of incoming freshmen. This seemed to be rather slow at first. The only explanation was the depression. However, things livened up a bit and at present writing nine new men; fine, uprighteous, intelligent scholars of the law are wearing the pledge button of Phi Alpha Delta. To this list the chapter expects to add several more names, as the freshmen class offers many possibilities.

The chapter, this year as usual is represented in many school activities. Two men from the Junior class were

selected to participate in the Junior Law Club competition cases. These selections are made on the basis of scholastic averages and ability to present material to the court. Three men are also members of the staff of the Iowa Law Review. This selection is made primarily on the basis of grades. Three class offices are now filled by Phi Alpha Delta's, namely the presidency of the Freshmen class and the vice-president and secretary's offices of the Junior class.

The chapter has not been wanting in social activities. Many guests have made visits to the house, including members of the faculty as well as students and alumni of the chapter. The newly appointed Dean of the Law School, Dean Gilmore, a member of the fraternity, was a dinner and evening guest recently. The Dean is at present the only member of the faculty who is also a member of the fraternity.

Concerning the more frivolous activities of the group, a fall party was given by the Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi chapters on the evening of Tuesday, November 10. This, together with the Barristers' Ball, an all Law School formal party, given the night before Thanksgiving, completed the parties for the first semester.

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HAY

■ The annual initiation was held on December 9th at the Cleveland Club. After a fine dinner, during which many local and visiting alumni spoke, eight pledges were admitted to the fraternity. Among the new initiates are Eugene J. Saurica, son of Judge Saurica of the Cleveland Municipal Court, and John W. Wurstoun. Pledge Wurstoun is the holder of a Ranney Scholarship, founded in memory of the late Justice Ranney of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio.

Brother John H. Storrie headed the senior class with an average well over 90. This is one of the highest grades ever received at Western Reserve Uni-

versity. In the middle year, Brother Joseph E. Feeney is maintaining an average that will place him with the first ten scholars of the class.

John Hay chapter has again entered a team in the intra-mural basketball league, with prospects of a fine showing.

Chapter smokers are being held every two weeks. The support of members of the alumni chapter has aided greatly in making these meetings a great success.

* * *

JEFFERSON

■ Jefferson chapter stands high in scholastic standing and will have several members mentioned with outstanding honor at the end of the school year. At a recent election, this chapter received four members to the Law Review Board of the Virginia Law Review. This gives the chapter nine members writing for the publication. In addition to these, the decisions editor and the circulation manager are also members of Jefferson chapter. Chapter clerk, J. W. Smith, is secretary and treasurer of the third year class. Two of the staff instructors are Brother Worman and Justice Durrett.

At a recent smoker, Alumnus Brother Sheehan was the principal speaker. The chapter plans an annual dance for the latter part of the year.

* * *

KNOX

■ Knox Chapter held its first annual smoker on November 12th. A large number of alumni members were present, including the faculty of the college and Dean Harno of the University of Illinois College of Law.

The chapter enjoyed a very successful rushing season. Among the pledges were A. M. Crawford, former speaker of the House of Representatives in the State and Legislative Examiner. Two other pledges are members of the varsity football squad—Jack O'Dowd, center, and Don Gillespie, guard.

Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick visited the chapter and was their guest at a luncheon in his honor. The chapter expressed its pleasure at the meeting and requested Brother Ludwick to extend an invitation to all of the national officers of Phi Alpha Delta.

The chapter lost a most valuable member in the death of Clifford Briggs at the beginning of the school year.

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MARSHALL

■ Marshall Chapter at the University of Chicago continues its policy of securing interesting speakers for its meetings. A short time ago they were honored by the presence of Judge John H. Lyle, a brother P. A. D., and have entertained many other men of note, including their own faculty members, on other occasions. The fall quarter was concluded by feting Dean Bigelow of the Law School, who is a member of Marshall Chapter. A large attendance with the usual joviality and good fellowship rounded off the best meeting of the year. As to the future, one of the guests for the winter quarter will undoubtedly be Mr. Clarence Darrow, and plans are already being made for his reception.

The fall quarter also marked the initiation of three men, John Onafrock, B. H. Jacques, and William Danforth, all pledges from the preceding year. A fourth pledge, Donnie McFaydn, is at present starring with the Chicago Shamrocks in the American Hockey League, but is expected back in school after the close of the hockey season. Marshall Chapter boasts of a fine group of new pledges who will be initiated after the holidays, at which time it is planned to duplicate the fall P. A. D. party which went over very successfully.

To demonstrate the general high caliber of P. A. D.'s the country over, Charles Boand, a transferee from Benton Chapter, stepped right out and "copped" the freshman class presidency in the Law School.

MITCHELL

■ Mitchell Chapter turned in the highest scholastic average it has ever attained. While every member contributed to this standing, exceptional grades were accredited to Donald F. Pratt, Moritz J. Blomquist, L. Fallon Kelly, Clifford N. Carlson and Floyd E. Nelson, the later now studying at Yale and the recipient of a valuable scholarship.

Members of this chapter occupy strategic positions in school activities. Brother Weston B. Grimes, justice of the chapter, is also president of the All-University Council, the directing body of all undergraduate activities. He is also a member of the Gray Friars, honorary senior society. Brother Robert Ash is business manager of the "World's Largest College Newspaper," the Minnesota Daily, also a Gray Friar. Brother James Young is business manager of the Minnesota Quarterly and a member of the Iron Wedge, a senior honorary society. Brother Leslie C. Scholle took a leading part in arranging the Minnesota Homecoming Rodeo.

Weekly luncheons and bi-weekly smokers are credited with binding the members closely together, for pleasure and good fellowship.

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REESE

■ This has been a full and successful fall for Reese Chapter.

By continued cooperation, the chapter succeeded in pledging twenty-one men, thus surpassing competitors both in quality and in numbers.

The annual smoker was a huge success, being honored with the presence of one of the supreme court justices, the law faculty, and illustrious practicing alumni. The law instructors gave short inspirational talks on the principles of the legal profession.

Both the president of the chapter and the steward, Elmer Smith and C. J. Marold, respectively, passed the cigars

recently in celebration of their executory contracts of marriage.

In athletics Reese Chapter was successfully represented by John Keri Kades and will be again represented by an outstanding track man, Edgar Thomas. Due to the present standing in tennis, in intramurals, the chapter hopes to win a place.

The last party of November 17th was claimed by all present to be the best of the season and another good party is anticipated on the fourth of this month.

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ROSS

■ The scholastic record of Ross Chapter is highly satisfactory. The fifteen graduates of the last year group all successfully passed the bar. Brother Ecke received highest scholastic awards in the Senior class. Brother Charles Montgomery was elected to the presidency of the Junior class.

A dinner-dance was held at the Bel-Air Country Club. It was given by active members of the chapter in honor of the pledges. On December 11th, the active and alumni chapters held a banquet in honor of Justice Richards of the California Supreme Court, who delivered an eloquent address on "The Spirit of Fraternity."

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STAPLES

■ Staples Chapter finds itself in the middle of another semester with thirteen active members and an unusually bright outlook for another successful year. At a recent meeting of the chapter it was decided that a series of smokers should be held for the purpose of promoting the interests of the chapter by entertaining a number of prospective pledges. Pledging will take place at the beginning of the second semester, and through the medium of smokers the chapter may be placed in an advantageous position in regards to men of good fraternity material.

Brother L. K. Crawford, former Davis and Elkins grid star, was injured in an early season tilt after his transfer here and will not be permitted to play again. He had diverted his attention to some extent by taking over the managership of the Students' Co-operative, directing the efforts of many assistants.

Brother Ray Cundiff, intermediate lawyer, is executive committeeman for his class and is distinguishing himself and bringing honor to Phi Alpha Delta through his activities.

Brother Ericson, also of the intermediate class, has been spending his afternoons during the football season umpiring games throughout the county.

Brother Jerry Holstein, one of the toughest little men who ever represented the Washington and Lee Generals on the gridiron, has completed his last year of varsity competition and is practicing law in Lexington while finishing the last year in law school. He passed the Virginia Bar last summer: Brother Les Farmer also passed the bar examination of his home state during the summer months.

Brother Wayne H. Mathis, Justice of Staples Chapter, and last year's Southern Conference wrestling champion, is finishing his last term in school. Last year he captained Washington and Lee's wrestling team in their 34 to 0 victory over Army at West Point, and for the past two years has gone undefeated in dual meet competition, which has carried him against the strongest contenders throughout the South and the East. Washington and Lee has not lost a meet for the past two years in the mat sport and this year are expecting another successful season. Having defeated the Army at West Point the past two years, the Fighting Generals will grapple them in the south this year in what is expected to be one of the outstanding features on the schedule. After two defeats on the Hudson, Army hopes for a reversal of the situation by this change of venue.

Mathis wrestles in the 155-pound class, and in 1930 won every match by a fall, thereby winning the high point trophy awarded by the coach each year to the team member who scores the highest number of points. He also won a loving cup for being undefeated. Besides being the outstanding college wrestler in the South, Mathis is intramural boxing champion of the university, at his weight. The head scissors artist will make a strong bid for a position on the American Olympic Team, to represent the United States in the Olympic Games in California next summer. Washington and Lee team last year scored 165 points to their opponents' 18, including wins over North Carolina State, Virginia Tech, Army, Davidson, Duke University and Richmond Y.

Brother Hugh Breckenridge Heaps is a letter man in boxing and last year won the university championship in wrestling at heavyweight. He is a member of Alpha Chi Rho and will be graduated in June. During the past summer he was enrolled in University of Michigan summer school.

Dean W. H. Moreland is away for a short time on account of illness. It is expected that he will return after the first semester. In the meantime, Dean Moreland's classes have been taken over by other members of the faculty.

* * *

STORY

■ Story Chapter held a smoker at their Chapter house on Tuesday, October 29th, which was attended by approximately one hundred of the brothers and guests.

Judge Edgar Jonas delivered the principal address.

Alumni Brothers, George Quilici, Bill Riley, John Maciejewski and Judge Moran, also spoke upon the benefits and principles of the fraternity.

Needless to say, the affair was quite a success and as usual most of the brothers had to be requested to leave in order to obviate serving breakfast to

more than the usual number in attendance during the week at that event.

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SUTHERLAND

■ The alumni of Sutherland Chapter gave a dance on November 21st at Memory Grove. The dance was in honor of the newly pledged members of the term.

Meetings are being held twice a month. It is customary to have speakers discuss various phases of law following the regular business.

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TAFT

■ Considerably weakened by the loss of over half the Chapter by graduation and otherwise, Taft Chapter faces the new year with a small but enthusiastic group to serve as a nucleus around which it hopes to rebuild to its former strength. The new officers are Y. D. Lott, Jr., of Jackson, Miss., Justice; Thomas Canning, of Lawrence, Mass., Vice-Justice; Harold Bode, of Kenosha, Wis., Clerk; John E. Mayo, of Lewiston, Maine, Treasurer; and Donald Morgan, of St. Paul, Minn., Marshal. The Chapter will again occupy the house which it found so ideally suited for its purposes last year, the former home of Major Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, retired, at 1741 K Street, Northwest.

The first social event of the year was held on Sunday afternoon, October 4th, in the form of a smoker. There were about 25 invited guests from the first year class at the School of Law, as well as a number of alumni and friends. Among the alumni present were Messrs. Frank Fuller, George Hughes and Thomas Charshee, Washington attorneys; Mr. Joseph A. Carey, former assistant to the Secretary of the Navy, and more recently Frank Rutledge, Supreme Vice Justice of Phi Alpha Delta, and Mr. Richmond B. Keech, People's Counsel for the District of Columbia. The guests were welcomed by Brother Lott on behalf of the active

chapter, and then by Brother Fuller on behalf of the alumni chapter. Brother Fuller then proceeded to make a very interesting and instructive talk in which he pointed out the advantages to a lawyer of membership in a national legal fraternity, and dwelt upon the intimate connection between the principles instilled in every Phi Alpha Delta and the great ethical principles of the profession. Later there was entertainment and a buffet supper. The affair was pronounced by all as most successful.

Six members of the Chapter were successful in the June bar examinations of the District of Columbia—Brothers Rauber, Kelliher, McInerney, Mayo, Kerrigan and Lott.

Brothers Rauber and Kelliher, who graduated in June, have entered the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. Before coming to Georgetown, Brother Rauber was enrolled at Washington & Lee University, where he made a brilliant record as an athlete, having been selected by many as All-American halfback during his senior year at that institution. Brother Kelliher is a graduate of Boston College, and during his four years in law school served as an instructor in the Department of Physics of the university.

Considerable favorable comment and praise has come the way of Brother William J. Hughes, who several months ago completed his memorable work, "Federal Practice and Procedure," in twelve volumes. Brother Hughes is well qualified to prepare such a work due to his many years of service in the Department of Justice. In recognition of his efforts and as a token of the esteem in which he is held by his Alma Mater, Georgetown University, conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the annual commencement on June 8th.

During the summer months, the Chapter had the pleasure of having with it Brother Joseph Jenkins, of the Univer-

WEBSTER CHAPTER



*Upper row—John E. Holland, William Downs, J. C. Ratcliffe, A. S. Olin, Jonathan E. Clarke, Alvin B. Olson, M. B. Gaskins.
Seated—Sam Durante, E. A. Hale, Theo. L. Homer, C. G. Koepke, W. M. Allbrecht, Henry Fidele, Paul M. Fitzgerald.*

sity of Florida. Brother Jenkins attended the summer sessions of George Washington University Law School in this city.

A number of the loyal members of the alumni chapter have donated law books to the Chapter Library, and the number of volumes in the library now totals about 300.

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WATSON

■ The first social event of the year for Watson Chapter was a rushing smoker at the Keystone Club. The speakers of the evening included Brothers Madden and Kelley, both members of the faculty. Brother Madden recently returned to the University of Pittsburgh after a year's absence, while he was instructing at Stanford University. Other speakers were Brother Harry Estep, Congressman, and Brother Judge James Gray, a member of the bench of the Common Pleas Court of Pennsylvania. In addition to the fact that this has been Watson Chapter's most successful rushing season, the presence of many of the alumni helped make the event a greater success. At the end of the rushing season, the chapter gave a dinner to the pledges, followed by a party at the country home of Brother Soost.

Brother Stephen Emery brought scholastic distinction to Watson Chapter. He is one of two men in the Middle Class to have an "A" average for the past year. At the conclusion of the present term he will be honored with a membership in the Order of Coif. Brother Muir was elected treasurer of the Senior class.

The alumni chapter established last year are very much enthused with their achievements and are proving invaluable to the active chapter by giving splendid support to all their efforts.

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WEBSTER

■ No group at the Chicago Law School has a higher scholastic standing than

Webster Chapter. All members are in the upper half of their classes.

This fall Brother Edward R. Branson was made Dean of the school. Other P. A. D.'s who are members of the faculty are W. J. Kinderwater, Elmer J. Tone, Donald B. Hatmaker, Robert Friedlander, Arthur Allen and James K. Finn.

Webster Chapter held a rushing party consisting of a dinner and stag in the Adventurers' Club on Saturday evening, October 24th. This event was attended by 50 or more P. A. D.'s. Charles Koepke acted as Toastmaster. Past Supreme Justice George E. Fink in a short talk to those in attendance outlined the history of the fraternity.

Brother Kinderwater of the faculty of the Chicago Law School delivered an address and complimented the Chapter upon its close cooperation with the faculty.

A large number of the members of the Alumni Chapter attended.

The spirited "Aqua" which brought about the passage of the Volstead law was present in abundance and all the brothers in attendance passed a pleasant evening and some even a pleasant morning.

Webster Chapter announced they planned to hold an informal dance this fall.

* * *

WILSON

■ As candidate for President of the Cornell Law Association, Woodrow Wilson Chapter selected Francis Wormuth, and after a spirited election held last year, Brother Wormuth won the contest. Brother Wormuth, wishing to take a Master's Degree this year, transferred to the College of Arts and Sciences, which necessitated abandoning the presidency. Shortly after the school year started, Wilson Chapter selected Brother McCarthy as its candidate in the special election held two weeks ago. Despite a coalition of the other two

legal fraternities, which pledged themselves to support the sole other candidate, and a most spirited election contest, Brother McCarthy won the Presidency by a comfortable margin, and that evening the chapter had a most successful smoker in his honor.

Since a "gentlemen's agreement" as to rushing and pledging freshmen in the law school is in force at Cornell, and is apparently both successful and beneficial to freshmen and fraternities, actual rushing of men did not begin until late. Wilson Chapter pledged a most desirable nucleus of men from a somewhat limited field.

An informal dinner was held with several guests, including Professors Wilson and MacDonald and Librarian Lew Morse (all brothers), present, and an excellent time was had by all.

The new law school building, Myron Taylor Hall, is rapidly nearing completion, and the Brother Justice of Wilson Chapter was selected by Dean Burdick to guide through the building the American Federation of the Bar (6th Judicial District), which was holding a convention in Ithaca. The building is both very beautiful and very large; the "stacks" will hold about 460,000 legal volumes, and, of course, the various seminar rooms, faculty offices, reading rooms and "cubicles" for special students will add greatly to the number of volumes that the building can accommodate. With architecture by Lee Lowry, ornamental stone work by the sculptor who executed the Bok Memorial in Florida, the fact that the entire building (with the exception of the Moot court room) is equipped with acousticon plaster to deaden any bother-

some sounds, and many other unusual and excellent features, the new law school will be as well equipped as, if not better than, any other modern law school. Two unusual features are that the Dean has his home in the tower of the building, and the same tower has a special room set aside for the use of legal fraternities, for meetings, smokers and the like. It is to be noted that the large and beautiful room set aside for the sole use of the legal fraternities reveals how large a part the legal fraternities play in law school life at Cornell.

On November 14th, Woodrow Wilson Chapter had the honor of entertaining Supreme Vice-Justice Frank Rutledge and his wife. Brother Rutledge visited from noon Friday until the following morning, staying at Willard-Straight Hall on the campus. On his arrival, Brother Rutledge made a complete and careful chapter inspection; and, after tea with Brother and Mrs. Rutledge, the Justice of the Chapter and guests went through the new law school building. Brother Rutledge and his wife were most pleased with their visit to the building.

At six-thirty the chapter gave a banquet in honor of Brother Rutledge and his wife; and deviated from its usual course in entertaining and invited the wives of the brothers to attend. It was the first regular chapter dinner to which the wives of the brothers of the chapter had been invited. The Justice spoke a few words to the guests and then extended the chapter's invitation to the wives to attend a play given in Willard-Straight Hall presented by the University Theatre group.



In Memorium

Thaddeus H. Caraway

■ United States Senator Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas died suddenly, November 6, in a hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas. The senator, who was 60 years old, underwent an operation October 29.

■ Senator Caraway was born October 17, 1871, and his three score years were filled with his philosophy that "everything comes to him who waits—and fights."

By the time he was 7, Senator Caraway was a farm hand. A few years later he became a railroad section hand and later was a farm tenant and share cropper. He studied at night and attended the common schools across the river in Tennessee. He worked his way through Dickson College, graduating in 1896. For a time he was a book and patent medicine salesman and a school teacher.

■ He then studied law, was admitted to the Arkansas Bar in 1900 and hung out his shingle in Lake City in that state. Later he moved to Jonesboro, Arkansas, his home when he died. He became well known as an attorney and from 1908 to 1912 was prosecuting attorney for the second judicial circuit.

In 1912 he was elected to congress from the First Arkansas District and was re-elected three times. In 1920 he was elected to the United States Senate. Since 1921, he had a colorful career in the senate. A notably partisan Democrat, he took an active part in denouncing the Teapot Dome scandal, fought for American entrance into the League of Nations, was chairman of the lobbyist investigating committee, fought for drought and unemployment relief and criticized large Republican campaign expenditures.

Roger William Cooley

■ On December 25, 1859, Roger William Cooley was born at Decorah, Iowa. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1882 with the degree of Bachelor of Letters. In 1913 he received the honorary degree of Master of Law from the University of North Dakota.

In 1884 he was admitted to the bar in Minnesota. Subsequently he was admitted to the bar in the Territory of Dakota in 1885; North Dakota in 1913; and the Supreme Court of the United States on November 25, 1918.

Cooley was secretary of the commission to compile the statutes for the Territory of Dakota in 1887, and from 1896 to 1911 was a member of the editorial staff of the West Publishing Company in St. Paul, Minnesota. During part of this association he was a professor of law at St. Paul College, leaving that institution to hold a similar chair at the University of North Dakota. During this period, Cooley became widely known as a lecturer and visited many of the large eastern and middle western universities, where his lecture on "Brief Making and the Use of Law Books" received respected attention.

■ In 1927 Cooley became acting Dean of the North Dakota Law School, and in 1929 he was appointed Dean, which chair he held until his death this year.

Dean Cooley's legal knowledge received national recognition. As an able author and editor, he has assisted in the compilation of many documents of legal significance.

■ The Dean became a member of Corliss Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta in 1911. He was also a member of the Order of Coif.

NEWS OF ALUMNI

By BROTHER JOHN R. SNIVELY

■ Brother I. Maurice Wormser (Magruder) of New York City, Editor of the New York Law Journal, has written a book on corporations and their present place in the world. In "Frankenstein Incorporated" he analyzes the gigantic corporation of today and pictures with close and fearless reasoning its effect upon our communal life. This book, which is of vital interest to every lawyer, is published by Whittlesey House, a division of the McGraw-Hill Book Company of New York City.

* * *

■ Brothers Harry C. Moran (Magruder), Shelley B. Neltner (Story) and Aver B. Scolnik (Story) of Chicago, Illinois, have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Moran, Neltner & Scolnik, with offices at 105 West Monroe Street. Brother Moran is a former judge of the city court at Canton, Illinois. During his twelve years on the bench, he served much of the time in Chicago and has a wide acquaintance there. He is a past Supreme Marshal and has long been active in the fraternity.

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■ Brother William Keeshan (Reese) of Albion, Nebraska, is County Attorney of Boone County.

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■ Among those who attended the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the American Bar Association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on September 17, 18 and 19, 1931, were the following Phi Alpha Delta brothers: Jesse C. Adkins, William J. Hughes and Benjamin H. Saunders of Washington, D. C.; Benton Baker, Harry A. Bigelow, Walter F. Dodd, Clarence N. Goodwin and James P. Harrold of Chicago, Illinois; Albert

J. Harno of Urbana, Illinois; John R. Snively of Rockford, Illinois; J. Donald Dinning of Louisville, Kentucky; J. Zach Spearing of New Orleans, Louisiana; Cyrus J. Goodrich of Battle Creek, Michigan; Arthur J. Tuttle and Irvin L. Long of Detroit, Michigan; Hiram Steelman of Atlantic City, New Jersey; Roy St. Lewis of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Marvin K. Holland of Portland, Oregon; Jo Bailey Brown and Arthur Van Meter of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; George E. Beechwood and Herbert F. Goodrich of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; John H. Dunbar of Olympia, Washington; F. Ryan Duffy of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Clarence J. Hartley of Superior, Wisconsin; Gerald P. Hayes and Ralph M. Hoyt of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Charles E. Lane of Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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■ Brother Leon H. Ellis (Dunbar) is Second Secretary of the American Legation at Peiping, China. He has been in the Foreign Service of the United States for the past nine years. Prior to his appointment in the service he was engaged in the practice of law at Spokane, Washington.

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■ Brother James R. Wilkinson (Ryan) is American Consul at Habana, Cuba. Prior to his assignment to Habana last year, he was American Consul at Helsingfors, Finland.

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■ Brother Clifford L. Rein (Reese) of Lincoln, Nebraska, is an Assistant Attorney General of the State.

* * *

■ Brother Charles B. Hosmer (Hamlin) has been American Consul at Naples, Italy, for the past year. Prior to his

assignment to Naples, he was assigned to the Department of State at Washington, D. C. He had charge of the Shipping Section of the Division of Foreign Service Administration. Brother Hosmer has had twelve years experience in the Foreign Service of the United States.

* * *

■ Brothers I. W. Church (Marshall) and Arthur S. Jardine (Kent) of Great Falls, Montana, have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Church & Jardine with offices at 305 Ford Building.

* * *

■ Brother Frank L. Moore (Kent) of Moscow, Idaho, died last September, according to word received from Brother Latham D. Moore.

* * *

■ Brother Jesse F. Dyer (Taft), who is a Colonel in the United States Marine Corps, is assigned to the U. S. S. Houston. He should be addressed in care of the Postmaster at Seattle, Washington.

* * *

■ Brother Palmer M. Gunnell (Magruder), who is a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, is now on duty aboard the U. S. S. Helena. He should be addressed Asiatic Station, in care of the Postmaster at Seattle, Washington.

* * *

■ Brother John J. MacDonald (Calhoun) is American Vice Consul at Batavia, Java.

* * *

■ Brother Verne G. Staten (Capen) has been American Vice Consul at Hankow, China, for more than three years. His first assignment was to Hong Kong, China, on February 24, 1921. Since then he has served as various posts in China. He is a native of Downs, Illinois, and is a member of the bar of that state.

* * *

■ Brother Marvin K. Holland (Reese) of Portland, Oregon, was elected as the Oregon member of the General Council

of the American Bar Association at the annual meeting of the association at Atlantic City, New Jersey, last September.

* * *

■ Brother Carlisle L. Jones (Reese), formerly of Lincoln, Nebraska, is now a scenario writer at Hollywood, California.

* * *

■ Brother James J. Meade (Taft), who is a Colonel in the United States Marine Corps, is stationed at the Marine Barracks at Quantico, Virginia.

* * *

■ Brother Merritt B. Curtis (Temple), who is a Captain in the United States Marine Corps, is stationed at the Marine Barracks at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Prior to that he was on duty at the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

* * *

■ Brother Harry G. Keats (Blackstone) of Chicago, Illinois, was appointed Trust Officer of the Chicago Bank of Commerce several months ago. He had been Trust Officer of the Union Bank of Chicago until its merger with the Chicago Bank of Commerce. Brother Keats is a former assistant to the Probate Judge of Cook County and has had a wide experience in estate and trust matters.

* * *

■ Brothers George E. Fink (Story) and Paul C. Meier (Story) of Chicago, Illinois, have formed a partnership for the general practice of law under the firm name of Fink & Meier, with offices at 33 North La Salle Street. Brother Fink served for many years as House Attorney for the State Bank of Chicago and was associated with the Foreman-State National Bank following the merger of the Foreman National Bank with the State Bank. Brother Meier was recently an attorney in the Trust Department of the Chicago Title and Trust Company. Both Brothers Fink and Meier are Past Supreme Justices of the fraternity.

■ Brother Dwight H. Green (Marshall) of Chicago, Illinois, who is an attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, assisted with the prosecution of the income tax case against Al Capone at Chicago recently. He is also a Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois and has been prominently mentioned for the post of United States Attorney.

* * *

■ Brother John J. Pershing (Lawson) of Washington, D. C., has gone to Lincoln, Nebraska, to spend several weeks with his sister. He expects to remain there for Christmas.

* * *

■ Brother John S. Prescott (Campbell) is Secretary and General Counsel of the General Foods Corporation, with offices in the Postum Building at New York City.

* * *

■ Brother Paul Pearson (Cole) is Assistant Trade Commissioner at Copenhagen, Denmark. He is in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. His address is Toldbodvej 7-b, Copenhagen.

* * *

■ Brother Emil S. Schnellbacher (Magruder) is Assistant Chief of the Commercial Intelligence Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, D. C. He is married and has two children.

* * *

■ Brother John A. Speer (Magruder) is Cashier of the Bank of Apple River at Apple River, Illinois. He is married to Miss Thelma Pharis, formerly of West Frankfort, Illinois.

* * *

■ Brother M. J. Wandrack (Story), formerly of Woodstock, Illinois, is associated with the Cherokee Realty Company at Chicago. His address is 5126 Blackstone Avenue.

■ Brother John T. Culbertson, Jr. (Capen) is County Judge of Tazewell County at Pekin, Illinois.

* * *

■ Brother T. Virgil McDavitt (Magruder), formerly of Quincy, Illinois, has offices at 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

* * *

■ Brother Charles E. Lane (Taft) of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has been appointed as a member of the Committee on American Citizenship of the American Bar Association by the new President of the Association, Guy A. Thompson of St. Louis, Missouri.

* * *

■ Brother Silas H. Strawn (Campbell) of Chicago, Illinois, has been reappointed as a member of the American Bar Association Special Committee on Award of the American Bar Association Medal and the Special Committee on the Semi-Centennial Fund. Brother Strawn is a Past President of the Association.

* * *

■ Brother Curtis D. Wilbur (Temple) of San Francisco, California, who is a Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, attended the Judicial Conference at Washington, D. C., the first of October. The Conference includes the senior United States Circuit Judge in each circuit and is presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States.

* * *

■ Brother Harold Shepherd (Holmes) of Seattle, Washington, addressed the annual meeting of the Washington State Bar Association which was held at Aberdeen on July 29, 30 and 31, 1931. Brother Shepherd, who is Dean of the University of Washington Law School, discussed new methods of teaching law.

* * *

■ Brother Horace S. Davis (Marshall) of Billings, Montana, was elected President of the Montana Bar Association at the forty-fifth annual meeting of the

Association which was held at Hunter's Hot Springs, Montana, on August 14 and 15, 1931. He also addressed the annual meeting on "The Courts and Their Critics."

* * *

■ Brother Albert J. Harno (Calhoun) of Urbana, Illinois, delivered an address on "Theory, experience, experimentation and the Logical Mind" before the annual meeting of the Illinois State Bar Association at Peoria last May. The address was printed in the October issue of the American Bar Association Journal and we urge you to read it.

* * *

■ Brother Kenneth Teasdale (Lawson) of St. Louis, Missouri, is a member of the Council of the Missouri Bar Association. He represents the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

* * *

■ Brother Ralph E. Murray (Green) of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed as a member of the Grievance Committee of the Missouri Bar Association for 1931-32.

* * *

■ Brother Leland Hazard (Lawson) of Kansas City, Missouri, has been appointed Chairman of the Missouri Bar Association Committee on Legal Aspects of Criminology.

* * *

■ Brother Wiley B. Rutledge (Gunter) of St. Louis, Missouri, has been appointed as a member of the Committee on Legal Education of the Missouri Bar Association. He has been a member of the faculty of the School of Law of Washington University at St. Louis for several years.

* * *

■ Brother Harold T. Halfpenny (Magruder) is engaged in the general practice of law at Chicago, Illinois, with offices at 33 North La Salle Street.

* * *

■ Brother Marvin B. Rosenberry (Ryan) and Mrs. Rosenberry of Madison, Wisconsin, spent the past summer

at their summer home on Ballard Lake in Northern Wisconsin, returning to Madison the last of September. Brother Rosenberry is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

* * *

■ Phi Alpha Delta Alumni Chapter of New York, Inc., has a monthly dinner and meeting at the Fraternity Clubs Building. They also have a monthly luncheon at the Planter's Restaurant. All visiting Phi Alpha Delta alumni are invited and suggestions are welcome. Officers and directors are: Thomas W. Constable, Justice; Edward E. Myers, Treasurer; Emmett W. Poindexter, Clerk; Frank Saporito, First Vice-Justice; Albert A. Verrilli, Second Vice-Justice; Frank J. McCoy, Marshal. Directors: James W. Farrell, Walter O. Loomis, James R. Garrett, Harry B. Finn, Arthur F. Guthrie, Louis F. Rebori, William P. McCool, and Ambrose A. Arnold.

* * *

■ Brother Philip E. Barnard (Jay) of New York City, former Supreme Editor of the Phi Alpha Delta quarterly, is engaged in the general practice of law with offices at 217 Broadway. He is in the same suite of offices with Brother Louis W. Arnold (Rapallo). Brother Barnard was formerly associated with the law firm of Nadal, Jones & Mowton.

* * *

■ Supreme Justice Allan T. Gilbert has been elected president of the Hamilton Club of Chicago. Brother Gilbert has been active in the Hamilton Club for several years, during which time he held other important offices.

* * *

■ Brother Thomas F. McDonald was appointed a member of the State Board of Law Examiners by the Supreme Court of Missouri. The appointment is for a term of four years. Brother McDonald graduated in law at the University of Michigan, where he was a member of Campbell Chapter. He is now a member of the St. Louis Alumni Chap-

ter and associated with the law firm of Holland, Lashly & Donnell of that city.

* * *

■ Governor-elect Martin Sennett Connor of Mississippi is a former Justice of Calhoun Chapter.

* * *

■ The officers of Topeka Alumni Chapter are Hugh C. Larimer, Justice; Joseph H. Eresch, Vice-Justice; Barton E. Griffith, Clerk, and Roy N. McCue, Treasurer. There are 122 members in this chapter.

The board of directors of Topeka Chapter meet monthly to discuss business in connection with the operation of the house of active Benson Chapter, which the alumni chapter manages and controls.

Distinguished members of Topeka Alumni Chapter are Wm. A. Johnston, John S. Dawson, Wm. Easton Hutchinson, W. W. Harvey, and L. E. Wyman, all of the Kansas Supreme Court; Everitt Steerman, Assistant U. S. District Attorney; A. Harry Crane, Assistant Attorney General; Howard F. McCue, Revisor of Statutes; E. H. Hatcher, Supreme Court Reporter; Roland Boynton, Assistant Attorney Kansas P. S. C. and Attorney General of Kansas; and Silas Porter, Referee in Bankruptcy, including numerous county attorneys and others.

Harry K. Allen, Dean of Washburn College School of Law, is a member of the alumni chapter, as are James A. McClure, Howard Jones, A. M. Hambleton, Edward Rooney, J. D. M. Hamilton, and E. H. Hatcher, all lecturers at the same law school.

* * *

■ New Orleans Alumni Chapter will meet each month of the ensuing year, at the suggestion of Brother Suthon, president, as a discussion group on the Louisiana cases contained in the Reporter System. Six or eight members will be delegated to prepare matter of interest to other alumni chapters, thus

providing a definite objective for the members.

* * *

■ The Birmingham Alumni Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta met at the Cahaba Golf and Country Club on November 12th, for a dinner dance. William Ellis, Justice, was in charge.

* * *

■ The Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter held two interesting and instructive meetings this fall, besides the regular weekly luncheons. Both special meetings were held at the Harvard-Yale-Princeton Club, in Pittsburgh. At the first meeting, Brother J. Bailly Brown, well known patent attorney, discussed various phases of patent law; and at the second meeting, F. W. Stonecipher of the Pittsburgh Bar discussed details of Commercial Law and Bankruptcy Practice.

Brother Mahlon E. Lewis of Watson Chapter recently joined the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter.

* * *

■ The DICTUM, monthly publication of the Chicago Alumni Chapter, contains a vast amount of lively news, of great interest to P. A. D.'s. Portions are reprinted as follows:

Honorable Harry A. Parkin, Referee in Bankruptcy for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, addressed the monthly meeting of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, on the subject of "Bankruptcy Practice." This meeting was held at the Hamilton Club.

There is no subject of more importance now to attorneys than that of bankruptcy. Industrial and commercial reports show that during the month of October all records were broken for business failures, both in respect to the number of failures and the amounts involved. There is no person more qualified to speak informatively on this subject than Referee Parkin, who has many years of experience, not only as referee but as practicing attorney.

The last monthly meeting set a new

record for attendance, and all were unanimous in concluding that the speech of Judge Lindley, and the moving picture shown and other features, made the meeting a land mark for interest. The tremendous success of the meeting is clearly manifest from the fact that Brothers Gilbert and Fink and others, although they arrived only slightly late, were unable to find seats until extra arrangements were made.

Brother Nealon, Justice, is being continuously congratulated because of the business-like, dignified manner in which the meetings are conducted. The business of the meeting is disposed of with dispatch so that ample time is devoted to the main events of the evening, yet the meeting is brought to an end between 9:00 and 9:30 P.M. In this way those who have engagements can conveniently keep them. For others the Hamilton Club, through the good offices of Brother Gilbert, president of the club as well as Supreme Justice of Phi Alpha Delta, have access to its elaborate card playing quarters and all other facilities.

* * *

■ John K. Murphy of Marshall Chapter, Thomas C. Hollywood of Fuller Chapter, James H. Turner of Marshall Chapter, and Louis C. Horner of Ryan Chapter are four P. A. D.'s who figured they could make more money by consolidating under the firm name of Murphy, Hollywood, Turner & Barron. Their address is 208 South La Salle Street. They are still holding open house and all are cordially invited to call and inspect the new offices.

* * *

■ Another successful Phi Alpha Delta banquet went down in the fraternity annals when, on Saturday night, April 18, 1931, the fraternity convened in a joint annual banquet held at the Banquet Hall of the Chicago Bar Association.

All active chapters, including Blackstone, Fuller, Marshall, Story and Webster chapters, were represented together

with the Alumni Chapter, the latter having the largest number of those present.

Toastmaster William J. Nealon conducted the ceremony, and after a sumptuous repast of roast duck and all the trimmings, he introduced the speaker of the evening, Brother Judge Philip J. Finegan, who kept the brothers interested for an hour in a stirring address on the various angles of the administration of the criminal law in Cook County courts.

Brother Judge John M. O'Connor of the Second Branch of the Appellate Bench gave a short but vigorous talk on Appellate procedure, particularly interesting to the younger lawyers in the profession who had as yet to make their initial appearance in the Appellate branches.

Brother Frank Murray told of his life as a P. A. D., and his initial experience in the fraternity, the struggle in climbing the ladder of success, the many boosts he had received from his brothers in P. A. D., and the love and veneration that he had towards the fraternity as a whole.

Brother "Big" Bill Turner next took the floor and entertained at length in an incomparably jovial and witty manner.

* * *

■ Oklahoma City Alumni chapter is hard at work building up its activities and in addition is devoting a great deal of time to the active Harlan chapter at the University of Oklahoma. Under the leadership of Scott P. Squyres, recently elected justice of the alumni chapter, it is expected that both P. A. D. units will attain new laurels. Dr. Floyd A. Wright, Professor of Law, at the University of Oklahoma is assisting Squyres in his endeavors.

* * *

■ Reappointment of John R. Snively, secretary of the Winnebago County Bar Association to the American Bar Association committee on unauthorized practice of law, was announced.

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Clerk: Chas. T. McDaniel, 1501 East 1st Street.

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Justice: Warner Beard, Jr., Care Law School.

Clerk:

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