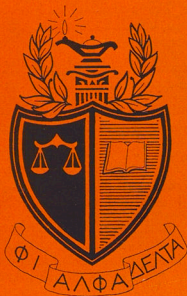


The

REPORTER



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF

PHI-ALPHA DELTA

LAW FRATERNITY

OCTOBER - - 1932

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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

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.

Phí Alpha Delta Scholastic Award

Suppose you had a lot of fine law books to award for high scholastic attainment, how would you do it? That is one of the problems the Supreme Executive Board is attempting to solve. To the Brother sending in the best plan before November 1st, 1932, will be awarded a copy of Wickersham's Stock Without Par Value.

The Fraternity now has some valuable and useful law books and expects to have more before the awards will be made following the close of the first semester. The following is a list of books now available for our scholastic awards:

Abbott, Trial Evidence.....	3 Vol.
Daniel, Negotiable Instruments.....	2 Vol.
Cook, Corporations	6 Vol.
Walter, Brief Writing and Advocacy.....	1 Vol.
Blashfield, Instructions to Juries.....	3 Vol.
Jones, Legal Forms.....	1 Vol.
Schouler on Wills.....	5 Vol.
Walker, Errors in Civil Proceedings.....	1 Vol.

In suggesting your plan for award several important considerations should be borne in mind. Should the awards be made to the Chapters having the highest average scholastic standings, or should they be made to the individuals? Should the plan be sufficiently flexible so that it could be won either by the Chapter as a group or by individuals within the group. Should the award be confined to members of the Fraternity, or open to outside competition? How will you provide for the determination of the winners? How will you compensate for the different grading systems of the various law schools? These are some of the things to be considered.

The Supreme Executive Board has a plan worked out but is desirous of securing all of the ideas and suggestions possible. The prize for the best plan will be given regardless of whether or not the plan is adopted either in whole or in part. Do not delay. Give the Fraternity the benefit of your ideas on this important subject.

Installation of Roger Brooke Taney Chapter

■ In January, 1931, a local law fraternity known as Alpha Delta Phi was organized at Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas. It was the intention of the organizers to petition Phi Alpha Delta for a charter, and negotiations were begun resulting in a preliminary inspection by Supreme Secretary Ludwick in October of that year.

The Supreme Executive Board having approved the preliminary application granted permission to the petitioning group to formally petition the Fraternity for a Charter. This petition received the unanimous approval of all of the chapters and on Saturday, May 28th, 1932, the Roger Brooke Taney Chapter was installed.

Supreme Justice Allan T. Gilbert, of Chicago, Ill. and Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick, ably assisted by local alumni under the leadership of Brother Hugo Swan (Livingston) and Brother Marshall Diggs (Calhoun) who had attended to the preliminary arrangements, exemplified the Ritual and installed the Chapter. In spite of a lack of opportunity for rehearsal the team worked with the utmost smoothness and assurance and were highly complimented.

■ The ceremonies were all performed at the Melrose Court, an exclusive family hotel in the suburbs of beautiful Dallas, Texas. The morning was stifling hot but visiting brothers were treated to a healthy young cloud burst and thunder storm which effectively cleared the atmosphere.

An informal luncheon arranged by the local Dallas alumni proceeded the afternoon program and was a very enjoyable affair.

Following the initiation of the charter members and the formal installation of the Chapter, Supreme Justice Gilbert initiated into Honorary membership Dean C. S. Potts, of the Southern Methodist School of Law and Judge William H. Atwell.

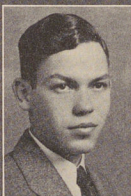
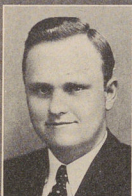
■ The following men were initiated as Charter members: V. Eugene Bailey, F. W. Bartlett, Jr., T. Allen Melton, Claud O. Boothman, Earl W. Green, Bonner R. Landman, Lewis O. Osborn, James L. Walsh, Jr., J. Calhoun Anderson, Henry Camp Harris, Jr., Warren J. Jenney, David B. Love, Morris C. Hodges, Eddie C. H. Kannenberg, Franklin E. Spafford.

Immediately thereafter the Dallas Alumni Chapter was formerly installed with the following charter members: Hugo Swan (Marshall and Livingston), Benjamin H. Gallagher (Livingston), Harold B. Sanders (Marshall), George W. Hutchison (Marshall), George E. Hughes (Jay), Leslie Jackson (Jay), Marshall R. Diggs (Calhoun), A. W. Loveland (Hay), Lynn A. Horton (Harlan), Martin A. Row (Holmes), Harry L. Cooper (Hughes), R. W. Sanderson (Hughes) and Bailey R. Baxter (Clay).

■ Then followed another one of those Phi Alpha Delta dinners which never are, never can be forgotten. And this was indeed a notable one in many respects. Brothers from almost one-half of the chapters on our roll gathered about the table to celebrate the installation of the new chapter and the new alumni chapter.

Brother Hugo Swan, an unusual toastmaster, certainly kept things in high and the wit and repartee were novel and

Charter Members of Taney Chapter



ANDERSON
HENSON
LANDMAN
WALSH

HARRIS
KANNENBERG
OSBORN

BAILEY

GREEN
JENNEY
MELTON

BARTLETT
BOOTHMAN
HODGES
LOVE

delightful. Dr. Charles C. Selecman, President of the University, was an honored (and kidded) guest, and don't ever think that gentleman is not perfectly capable of taking care of himself.

Both Supreme Justice Gilbert and Supreme Secretary Ludwick contributed much to the success of the evening. But the crowning event of the evening came when Past Supreme Justice Sam W. Roberts speaking extemporaneously and eloquently, carried the entranced audience back some twenty-five years into the early days of Phi Alpha Delta. Brother Roberts was elected Supreme

Recorder of the fraternity in May, 1908 and Supreme Justice in May, 1909. He read of the installation in "The Reporter" the day before five hundred miles away and caught the train for Dallas for the opportunity of meeting with his Brothers. And those who were there were happy that he did.

And so another Chapter is added to the Roster of Phi Alpha Delta, a splendid group of men in a great school in a wonderful State. May success and happiness be theirs. Here's welcome to you, Taney Chapter.



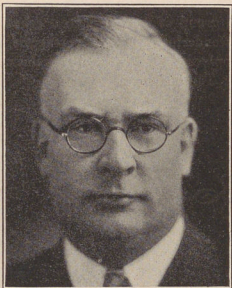
Supreme Marshal Appointed

- The Supreme Executive Board announces the appointment of Marshall Diggs as Supreme Marshal to succeed Alex Hitz, who resigned this office last year.
- Brother Diggs received his L.L.B. degree from the Yale Law School in 1913. He practised law in Chicago and in Minneapolis until he entered the World War. He was commissioned as a captain. Upon his discharge from the army in 1919, he entered business in Dallas, Texas, and is now associated with several business organizations in an executive capacity. Initiated into Calhoun Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta in 1910, he served as Justice for two terms. He served as a delegate to the National Conventions of 1912 and 1913.
- Brother Diggs was very active in the arrangements for the installation of Taney Chapter at Southern Methodist University and the Dallas Alumni Chapter. We welcome Brother Diggs as a National Officer and feel sure he will prove a valuable addition to our executive officers. All matters pertaining to initiation equipment will come under Brother Digg's supervision and we suggest that the chapters communicate with him in regard to the supplies they will need during the coming year.

Teaching Citizenship in Public Schools

By PERCIVAL W. VIESSELMAN

Professor, University of North Dakota School of Law



Percival W. Viesselman was born in Fairmont, Minnesota, in 1890. He received the following degrees from the University of Minnesota: A.B. cum Laude, in 1912; M.A. in 1913; L.L.B. in 1915. He became instructor in Political Science at the University of Minnesota in 1915 and conducted the course full time until 1917. From 1917 until 1928, he practised law in Minneapolis although he continued to instruct in the university in part time until 1920.

Viesselman has contributed many

documents on legal subjects. He is author of "Dakota Practice" (1930), reviser of Phillips on Code Pleading (1932), author of "Social Conduct—Lessons in Citizenship for Junior High Schools" now in course of publication, jointly with Dr. Alfred V. Overn of the University of North Dakota School of Education. He has also contributed many articles to the Dakota Law Review including "Private Financing of State University Buildings" and "Compensation for Diseases Caused by Conditions of Employment". To this issue of the REPORTER he has contributed the splendid article, "Teaching Citizenship in Public Schools".

At the University of North Dakota Law School, Professor Viesselman instructs each year the following subjects: Common Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Evidence, Trial Practice, and Moot Court. He has also taught Contracts, Equity, Private Corporations, Damages, and Mortgages.

A member of the North Dakota and Minnesota Bars he is also a Phi Alpha Delta, Phi Beta Kappa and the Order of the Coif.

■ The annual report of the American Bar Association Committee on Citizenship for 1931 calls attention to the frequent complaint that the average person is indifferent to his duties as a citizen of this Republic. It then continues:

"The only way to eliminate this indifference is to instill into the coming generation a thorough knowledge of our form of government, its benefits and its blessings;

only thus can we arouse a true civic spirit that will keep this government in full flower and vigor."

After discussing the need for study of the historical background of our Constitution and the history of the development of a strong national government under it, the committee says: "Above all, the pupils should be taught what the Constitution means to them and what it does for them."

In order to be a good citizen, one must do more than merely cast his vote, pay his taxes, and not commit a crime. To quote a portion of an address of our late President Woodrow Wilson to a group of naturalized citizens at Philadelphia in May 1915, a good citizen should not "seek to make personal capital out of the passions of his fellow-men;" but instead, he should seek "to better the ideals of men, to make them see finer things than they have seen before, to get rid of the things which divide and to make sure of the things that unite."

■ Observation of men and women with whom I have come in contact both in and out of college, while engaged first in the practice and later in teaching law, leads me to think that they lack knowledge along several lines which are essential to good citizenship. First, the average citizen has no proper understanding of his rights and obligations with respect to his fellow-man in organized society. Secondly, he does not understand or appreciate the activities and powers of the government in relation to himself. Thirdly, he lacks information as to when and under what circumstances, he may call upon it for aid in enforcing and protecting his rights, and he is not familiar with the procedure to be employed for such purpose.

Knowledge of this kind cannot be imparted to citizens in adult life merely by delivering patriotic and civic addresses to them in reference to law observance, the duties of a citizen and like subjects. As the Citizenship Committee of the American Bar Association has well pointed out, this training must begin in early youth. A knowledge of the fundamental rules and principles of health is now imparted to our youth in the lower grades instead of limiting such instruction to a short course in physiology in the high school, as was formerly the practice. No one would suggest for a

minute that only physicians should be trained in the knowledge of the rules of health. Why then should not a similar knowledge of the fundamental principles of one's legal rights and obligations be made a part of the training of every child. Without disparaging the texts and teaching methods heretofore used in teaching civics or government, it sometimes seems as if the student were taken up in an airplane to look down upon something in which he had no part instead of explaining governmental matters to him in terms of his everyday experience.

Training of this sort may well commence in the lower grades by an explanation of the meaning of some of the Ten Commandments in every day life. For example, the Commandment, "Thou shall not kill" may serve as the basis for instruction as to the sanctity with which the law regards human life and bodily security. This does not mean that the teacher should fill the child's mind with lurid tales of murders, gangster warfare, and killings in the heat of passion. But it means that emphasis should be placed upon conduct that will neither kill or injure another either intentionally or accidentally.

■ Frequently a child endangers the life of another by pointing a gun at him, threatening him with a club, or even merely by indulging in a practical joke. It does not require legal training or an understanding of fine legal concepts to point out that every bodily injury to another whether intentionally or negligently inflicted is a civil wrong. If the injury is intentionally committed by force, it probably is an assault and battery. This is a criminal offense as well as a civil wrong and affords an example of the dual liability of the wrongdoer, first to the state, and secondly, to the individual injured by his act. *Reynolds v. Pierson*, 29 Ind. App. 273, decided in 1902, is a good example of the application of this rule. In this case, in

a spirit of fun the defendant jerked the arm of one who was guiding an elderly man, causing the latter to fall and be injured. This was an assault although no injury was intended.

It may also be pointed out that the mere threat to do bodily harm is a wrong when it is accompanied by the apparent means to put the threat into effect. Thus, pointing a gun at another in order to frighten him was held to be an assault by the New Hampshire Supreme Court in the case of *Beach v. Hancock*, 27 N. H. 223.

From intentional injury, it is but a step to injury through carelessness. Wherever one goes it is easy to find instances of injuries due to the disregard of traffic rules, to the failure of an autoist to "stop, look and listen" at a railway crossing, or due to want of care on the playground. Conspicuous instances happening in the vicinity of the school or taken from the daily newspaper may be used to illustrate injuries of this kind.

It should also be pointed to the child that his right to recover for such an injury depends on the existence of a duty on the part of the one causing the injury toward the one injured. For example in the recent case of *Query v. Howe*, 172 N.E. 887, decided in 1930 by the Massachusetts Supreme Court, recovery was denied under the following circumstances: a child was run down by a truck when he was coasting with his sled in a street in which this pastime was forbidden. As he had no right to be in the street, the driver did not owe him a duty.

In this connection the effect of contributory negligence on the part of the one injured should also be pointed out. Thus, in *Klink v. Bary*, 207 Iowa 1241, 224 N.W. 540, a pedestrian who darted suddenly from a safety-zone and ran in front of an approaching automobile was denied recovery for his injury. By his want of care he contributed to his injury and hence was unable to recover any-

thing. Similarly in *Jennings v. Delaney*, 242 N. Y. Supp. 361 a child who was injured while catching a ride on the back of an automobile was unable to recover. In *Moberly*, Missouri, a child "took the dare" of his companions and swung out over a deep pool in the city park on a rope, lost his hold, fell into the water and was drowned. In an action by his representatives, the city was held not liable because the child's negligence contributed to his injury, *Turner v. City of Moberly*, 224 Mo. App. 683, 26 S. W. (2d) 997. By specific instances of this kind, taken from the experience of the child, the fundamental rights of life and bodily security may be made clear.

■ From the right of bodily security, we may pass to the right of having one's reputation secure. The Commandment "Thou shall not bear false witness" forms a basis for connecting this with the moral law. Possibly the current criticism that perjury is rampant in our courts may be overcome if the sacredness of an oath is pointed out and emphasized in youth.

To explain what the law terms "defamation" does not require an inquiry into facts outside the child's experience. Obviously a false charge of crime or of moral delinquency is slander. But it may not be so evident that a statement to a third person which brings another into contempt and ridicule may also be a wrong. As a conspicuous instance of this we have the late case of *Zybyzsko v. The New York American*, 239 N. Y. Supp. 411, in which a comparison between the physique of the plaintiff, a famous wrestler, and that of a gorilla was held to be libel.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out that freedom of the press requires that matters of public interest should be subject to discussion without incurring civil or criminal responsibility. For example, an article published in a local newspaper criticizing the

school football coach and blaming the losses of the school to his methods of instruction has been held to be fair comment and not actionable. The football coach, teacher, and public officer occupy a position in the public eye which makes their conduct subject to criticism and discussion without subjecting the newspaper to action for libel.

■ It has been suggested that petty thievery and damage to property might be reduced if the nature of property rights were explained to the child in early youth. Every child is curious about the rights of one who finds something. The case of *Armory v. Delamirie*, 1 Strange 505 is familiar to every lawyer. In this case a chimney-sweep found a valuable jewel in the fireplace of a vacant house and took it to a local jeweler to ascertain its value. The jeweler kept it and when sued by the finder claimed that the finder had no rights in the jewel because he was not the owner. The English court, however, decided in favor of the chimney-sweep and pointed out that the finder is entitled to possession until the true owner is found.

The old case of *Wentworth v. Day*, 3 Metcalf (Mass.) 352, illustrates another phase of the law relating to the rights of the finder. In that case the owner offered a reward and then refused to pay it. Under these circumstances it was held that the finder had the right to possession until the reward was paid. This, then, illustrates the fact that one person may own, but another have the right to possession of property. The application of this to transportation, storage, possession for repairs, hiring, and other similar relations is obvious. In each there is a duty of the bailee to return the article to the owner when the terms of the bailment have been complied with, but in none of these need the bailee return the goods until the owner had done his part. This may serve to show the growing child that the law grants its

favor and its remedy only when the one seeking its aid complies with his agreement.

Acquisition of title by gift and by purchase may be illustrated in a similar manner. In the law of sales the warranties implied in every sale may be used to illustrate the rights of the purchaser to receive goods corresponding to sample or description and which are fit for the intended use and are of the correct quality and quantity.

■ The child asks "if we own our car, why do we still have to pay \$..... each month to Mr.?" This question should be answered by an explanation of chattel mortgages, and conditional sales of property. Much of our business is done in the form of installment sales. Protection of future consumers demands an understanding of the fundamental principles of law applicable thereto. In this connection, it should also be pointed out that the law gives a special protection to the laborer, garage-owner, thresher, hotel, warehouseman and transportation company in the form of a right to hold the goods stored, transported or upon which work has been done until the bill for such services is paid.

"How do you know that we own our home?" asks the child. Possibly the father says he has an abstract and is satisfied himself with this explanation. One is constantly surprised by the number of persons who think that possession of an abstract of title is conclusive evidence of title. As a matter of fact, it is merely an index to the records which may or may not show good title. This child should be informed that his father owns his house because there is an unbroken chain of instruments running back to a grant by the government of the larger tract of which his home is a part. This was made either to some homesteader, railroad, state, canal company, war veteran, or some other person who received such title from the govern-

ment, and then passed it on through various hands down to the present owner. Emphasis should be placed upon the fact that only a lawyer trained in title examination can tell whether a person has a clear title to his property.

With such a knowledge and appreciation of property rights, the Commandment, "Thou shalt not steal" is no longer merely a scriptural injunction to be disregarded at will. An explanation of the nature of property right leads logically to a consideration of wrongs against property, both civil and criminal. As in the case of the sanctity of human life, it is not necessary to fill the child's mind with stories of robberies, burglaries, embezzlements, and thefts, but the matter should be put in terms of daily experience. If it is understood that the reason trespassing on the property of another is forbidden by law, is that by continuous adverse use for a certain time, the owner may be deprived of his property, the sign "no trespassing" may come to mean more than an invitation to disregard its warning.

■ In various activities such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves and kindred organizations, the child's inherent love of fair play is developed. The schools should supplement this training by describing specific instances in adult life and business activities in which the law upholds a standard of fairness toward others. This requirement as applied to the owner dealing with the finder, the seller with the purchaser, and the bailee with the bailor, has been mentioned. The open use of force, bribery and intimidation needs no comment or condemnation. Likewise falsely representing a matter either by positive misstatement, concealment or telling a "half-truth" when, acted upon by another to his damage is actionable. For example, in *Liland v. Tweto*, 19 N.D. 551, 125 N.W. 1032, the owner of stock in a corporation traded his stock for land under a misrepresentation of its value. The

corporation in fact was insolvent. As the parties were dealing on uneven terms, the court required the former owner of the stock to return the land received in exchange for it.

■ However evident these principles may be, as applied to grosser forms of unfair competition, their application to finer shades of business transactions is frequently overlooked by the layman. To the courts, however, unfair imitation of the advertising, designs, slogans, trade-marks, and other devices that tend to distinguish one's competitor may be a wrong to be enjoined. For example at the suit of the L. E. Waterman Company, the Modern Pen Company was enjoined from manufacturing and marketing "Waterman" pens (235 U. S. 88, 35 Sup. Ct. 91). This company had purchased the patent rights of one Arthur Waterman to a pen previously unknown to the public and then advertised it as a "Waterman" pen. The court further required the latter company to call its pen the "Arthur E. Waterman" pen and to indicate on their advertising that the pen was not made by the L. E. Waterman Company.

Likewise the form of a product may not be unfairly imitated. On this ground in an action by the Shredded Wheat Company the Cornell Company (250 Fed. 960), was forbidden to make biscuits to resemble Shredded Wheat without putting on their product some device to indicate that it was not the original Shredded Wheat Biscuit. Particular arrangements of colors have also been protected by the court in a series of cases dealing with taxi-cabs, stores, and packages.

The recent suit of the *Saunders v. Piggly-Wiggly Corporation*, 30 F. (2d) 385, illustrates the fact that the court will not allow the unfair use of a business idea. Similar decisions have forbidden the use of the union label by open shop competitors, (*Wetsel v. Clise*, 148 Wash. 75, 268 Pac. 161) and the

disclosure of trade secrets by former employees (*Wireless Specialty Apparatus Co. v. Mica Condenser Co.*, 239 Mass. 158, 131 N.E. 307).

■ The principles of fair play also requires the merchant to deal fairly with his customers. Conspicuous recent instances of this are to be found in decisions of the Federal Trade Commission, which forbid the sale of "woolen" hosiery not made of wool (*Fed. Trade Comm. v. Winstead Hosiery Co.*, 258 U. S. 483), and which forbid the false representation that goods are guaranteed by the Government (*Fed. Trade Comm. v. Guarantee Veterinary Company*, 285 Fed. 853). The courts also condemn the use of a label or title which misleads the public as to the origin of financial backing of a product. On this ground the Edison Polyform Company was forbidden to sell medicine in bottles bearing the picture and signature of Thomas A. Edison on the label, (*Edison v. Edison Polyform Co.*, 73 N. J. Eq. 136, 67 Atl. 392), because Edison was not interested in the Company.

The familiar rule that "he who comes into equity must come with clean hands" was applied to a case of this kind by the Federal court in *American Safety Razor Co. v. International Safety Razor Co.*, 26 F. (2d) 108, when it denied the request of the former for an injunction against the latter which was making blades advertised to fit the razors of the former. The first named company was making three razors, and advertising each as a competitor of the other. On the ground that the petitioner was not dealing fairly with the public and hence was not entitled to equitable relief, the court denied its petition. These decisions should bring to the adolescent mind the idea that one who seeks to make others deal fairly must do likewise. If he is fair himself, both the courts and the Federal Trade Commission stand ready to help him.

■ This serves to introduce to the student the work of one of the Federal Commissions as an agency to protect the individual against unfairness on the part of the manufacturer who sends his goods into interstate trade. In a similar way the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission in reference to transportation may be illustrated. Likewise the work of the Federal Radio Commission in designating wave-lengths and preventing unfairness as between radio stations should appeal to the child. The work of other governmental departments may be made concrete by reference to their work in connection with navigable streams, government dams, harbors, irrigation projects, and other local or regional matters with which the child is familiar.

It should be pointed out that while the Federal Government is one whose powers are specifically enumerated, its power within such scope is unlimited in extent. The story of the development of its power over Commerce furnishes a good illustration. All lawyers are familiar with the case of *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wheaton (U. S.), in which the state of New York was not allowed to give the representatives of the inventor of the steamboat an exclusive right to steam navigation in New York harbor because its waters were directly used in Interstate Commerce. They have all read the *Daniel Ball Case*, 10 Wall. (U. S.) 557, in which this power was extended to control over a vessel on a river wholly within a state on the ground that some of the freight on such vessel was to be transferred to a vessel operating in interstate commerce. The same development of national control over commerce is to be found in the control of railway transportation, and more recently transportation by air. In the field of communication, we have this power exercised first over the telegraph, then the telephone, and finally the radio.

■ The Federal Government has exercised this power to protect the health, morals, and safety of the individual and for the prevention of fraud. These activities appear in the inspection of meats at a local packing plant, the certificate of purity of foods and drugs for sale at the local store, in the safety devices required on railway trains, and in the licenses required for pilots operating interstate airplanes.

However spectacular these activities of the Federal Government may appear it should be impressed upon the child that most of his everyday life is governed by state, rather than by Federal, law. Unless restricted by the state or Federal Constitution, a state legislature is all-powerful, and has no limit to its field of activity. Hence, the importance of pointing out the meaning of the restrictions in the Federal Constitution upon state activity, especially as such restrictions tend to protect the individual. Two of the clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment best serve to illustrate this.

■ The meaning of "due process of law" may be explained in terms of court procedure, as requiring trial in an orderly manner, with notice and an opportunity to be heard. It may also be explained in terms of eminent domain proceedings for the condemnation of land for a highway, park, street, harbor-front, railway, or post-office site. In connection with the phrase "equal protection of the laws," to be found in the same amendment, it serves as a protection to the citizen against arbitrary action by his state. Thus in *Meyer v. State of Nebraska*, 262 U. S. 390, a law forbidding the teaching of foreign language in the schools was held void under this provision. In *Ex parte Lane*, 22 S.W. (2d) 306, a statute of Texas which forbade a person to use a hired truck after sundown and before sunrise for the purpose of moving his household goods from premises rented by him, unless he

first obtained the consent of his landlord was declared unconstitutional as violating the liberty of a citizen under this amendment. While this amendment did not confer upon the Federal Government the power to legislate in the interest of the citizen to protect his rights, it effectually prevents discrimination against him, particularly when based upon the grounds of race or color. But it also has been held to prevent the creation of arbitrary classes created to carry out such discrimination.

On the other hand, this amendment does not prevent a state from exercising its "police power" that is, it may legislate in good faith for the protection of the health, safety and morals of its citizens and for their protection against fraud. As examples of the exercise of this power we have censorship of movies, licenses for occupations affecting public health, requirements of professional training before permitting physicians, dentists, accountants, and lawyers to practice, traffic rules, safety legislation for factories, food inspection, building regulations, and numerous laws designed to prevent fraud. These activities surround the child on every hand need only be called to his attention as instances in which the state is acting in his behalf. The fact that an earlier part of this proposed training includes instruction in the fundamental rights of the individual makes the importance of the Constitution in his daily life more evident to him. This helps to carry out the ideal of the Citizenship Committee that "the pupils should be taught what the Constitution means to them and what it does for them."

■ In view of the frequent assertion of rights of "personal liberty," some explanation of the real meaning of the Constitutional Bill of Rights should be included in any discussion of the Constitution. It should be borne in mind that the First Ten Amendments protect the individual only against the Federal

Government and not against his state. Hence one must look to his state constitution for protection along similar lines against his state. The meaning of "freedom of speech," "freedom of the press," "freedom of religion," the "right of assembly" and the "right to petition" need not be vague abstractions if properly illustrated. To carry out the idea that all rights in organized society are relative and not absolute, it should be pointed out that the right of free speech does not give one a right to say what he pleases, when and where he pleases. Thus in *State v. Surridge*, 265 Mass. 425, 164 N.E. 480, a speaker was not allowed to obstruct traffic in a congested city street to make a speech; in *Almassi v. City of Newark*, 150 Atl. 217, a city ordinance forbidding the distribution of handbills in parked cars or upon public streets was held not to violate this provision; and in *Gilow v. Kiely*, 44 F. (2d) 227, literature urging the overthrow of the government was likewise held to be properly suppressed by the postal department. Similarly the right to bear arms does not prevent a state forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons (*State v. Keet*, 269 Mo. 206, 190 S.W. 573), or even limiting the right to drill with arms to the regularly organized militia of the state. (*Presser v. Illinois*, 116 U.S. 252.)

It is apparent that if one is to appreciate properly the advantages which he possesses as a citizen, he must know not only his rights but in what manner the government enforces them. He may know in a general way that the criminal law is enforced through the office of the prosecuting attorney but if he is to be an effective aid in law enforcement, he should know something of the procedure by which a criminal law is instituted before an inferior magistrate, placed in form for trial by an indictment, or information, and subsequently tried by a jury.

■ It is fully as important that the citi-

zen should know what steps he must take to protect himself in case of a violation of his rights. The usual and ordinary steps in civil court procedure should not remain a mystery which only a lawyer can understand or solve. The layman should know that an action is commenced by a petition or complaint, is opposed by an answer and that the issue thus formed is tried either by the judge alone, or by the judge and jury. He should realize that if he is served with a complaint, he must employ counsel and put in an answer; otherwise, judgment will be entered against him, however unjust the claim may be, or however unfounded in fact. The details as to where to bring the action, whether in law or equity, and what remedies to employ, are questions for the practicing lawyer and do not need to be explained to the student either in school or general college work. It is sufficient if he understands that "for every legal right there is a remedy" and realize the necessity of taking prompt action whenever his rights are violated by others.

The student should also realize the part played by the courts in keeping the other departments of the government within their proper bounds. Thus they protect the rights of the individual against arbitrary action by those who hold the executive and legislative power of the state. In the preceding pages many instances of this are to be found. The growth of this power from its first exercise in the case of *Marbury v. Madison*, 1 Cranch (U.S.) 137, forms an important chapter in American history. It is closely linked up with the growth of a strong national government, to which the Citizenship Committee has referred.

■ The reader may well inquire whether specific instances of this sort are within the comprehension of the school child. A test of material of this kind was made in a geography class in the Junior High School at Grand Forks, North Dakota in

the spring of 1931. A group of forty students were instructed to read over by themselves material relating to the rights of bodily security, reputation, and property, consisting for the most part of the detailed facts of cases taken from the reports of appellate courts, and then to answer questions and problems based thereon. This work was distributed over several weeks with no opportunity for study outside of the class hour. The results showed a seventy per cent comprehension.

How extensively such material can be used in the lower grades or to what extent the high school courses in civics should be altered to include such instruction are matters to be determined by those experienced in matters of secondary education. The bench and bar can help to bring the matter to an issue by calling the attention of school authorities to the possibility of a better training for citizenship which will in-

form the child as to his rights and responsibilities as a resident of this country, and the privileges which such citizenship confers upon him. Judges and attorneys can cooperate with the schools in giving talks to students. Such instruction should cause the student to realize that his rights are relative, and that for every right he has there is a corresponding obligation on others. Possibly such a training carried on over a period of years may produce a group of citizens who are willing to bear their share of the burdens, as well as to assert their individuality. A citizenry which knows its rights, and how to secure them, and appreciates its responsibilities is much less likely to be discontented and subject to the influence of those who are seeking to stir up trouble and incite uprisings against the regularly constituted authorities. It is with this hope in mind that these suggestions are offered.

Unusual Department

■ Brother Percy Viesellman was showing us about the University of North Dakota. "Would you like to see our Department of Ceramics?" said he. "Is that something like 'Esperanto?'" said we. Whereupon the learned gentleman escorted us into the School of Mines, College of Engineering and introduced us to a charming lady, Miss Margaret Kelly Cable, who very graciously told and showed us what it was all about.

■ We learned that in the southwestern part of North Dakota are to be found extensive deposits of high-grade pottery clays, probably second in quality to only one other known deposit. Close by are large deposits of lignite which can be successfully used for burning clay products. For the purpose of developing this product the Ceramic Department was established in 1910. Not only does this department make chemical analyses and physical tests, but also

actually makes up the various types of finished products for which the clays are adapted, thus proving out their use and value in a practical way.

■ We viewed with great admiration the beautiful designs and artistic decorations and came away with a very lovely bowl which we still frequently admire. And we still recall with pleasure Miss Cable at the potter's wheel deftly shaping lovely vases, and at the same time quoting appropriately from the Scriptures and from Longfellow's

"Turn, turn, my wheel

Turn round and round

Without a pause, without a sound:

So spins the flying world away!

This clay well mixed with marl and sand,

Follows the motion of my hand;

For some must follow and some command,

Though all are made of clay."

Supreme Justice's Letter

By ALLAN T. GILBERT



DEAR BROTHERS:

This issue of the "Reporter" will come to you at the opening of another school year and at the beginning of another chapter in the history of our fraternity. We have all been going through a strenuous period, economically and spiritually. Your officers have tirelessly endeavored to carry on and to maintain the high standards that have been set for us by those that have gone before. We find ourselves today in good financial condition. All of our chapters are functioning. There are, of course, those who still have problems to solve because of difficulties experienced in the past two years.

Reference was made in the last letter to the postponement of the convention and substituting therefore an inspection tour by the national officers of all of the chapters immediately upon the opening of school. Such visitations are in progress, and it is our earnest hope that we will have the full cooperation of the active and alumni members of our fraternity in seeing that no stone is left unturned toward strengthening our organization. We must, at the beginning of this, of all years, see that our house is properly in order, that our chapters active and alumni are functioning, and functioning to that point which will insure the carrying on of our traditions. We find, today, many older and better entrenched organizations carrying as their motto, "Preserve an institution." There is no question of our preservation. We have become so much a part of the world of the Law that we are necessary to it. There is no question that a general feeling of confidence throughout the country in all walks of life is more prevalent, and that we are on the highroad to recovery. For those who are acutely cognizant of this fact, great opportunities are at hand. As an organization, we want to evidence our ability to grasp an opportunity by being among the first to show progress and improvement. We can only get the full benefit of this if we have your entire cooperation.

We can only gain somewhere near the full benefit of this opportunity if the individual members will appreciate our opportunity and take upon themselves an individual task of contributing something to their active or alumni chapter and, through that, strengthen the national organization. If this letter, by any chance, should reach those who are not subscribers to the "Reporter," one way of evidencing your interest is to immediately subscribe. If you are already a subscriber, the way you can evidence your interest is by getting someone that is not in receipt of it to subscribe. If you are in a

community where there is an alumni chapter and you are not a member, you can evidence it by joining that chapter.

There has always been a vast number of the alumni of our fraternity who were not in communities where an active alumni chapter was situated. The question has often been debated as to what form of active membership could be given such a brother. As a step towards gaining full cooperation, the Supreme Board has decided to give these individual members an opportunity to participate in national affairs, by becoming a subscriber to the "Reporter" and by taking what will be known as an active alumni membership. The payment to the fraternity of three dollars a year will entitle you to a subscription to the "Reporter" and an active alumni membership card. We cannot hope to legislate a tax upon every member of the fraternity who has graduated from his active chapter, but do feel that there are many who would like to be active in the support of P. A. D. There would be satisfaction in knowing that they were contributing to the welfare of this organization. We hope that this group will grow as the word spreads.

It is our hope that the new directory being published by Martindale's will be available to the members before the first of the year. The response thus far has been very gratifying, and we all owe to our Supreme Historian, Lawrence Lytle, a vote of thanks for the great work that he has done.

Our Supreme Vice-Justice, Frank Rutledge, has been particularly active in his pet work, that of building up new alumni chapters, and from conferences had with him during the summer, it would appear that he is just as full of enthusiasm as when he first started in this particular work, four years ago.

In commenting upon the work of the national officers and the District Justices, it would be impossible for me to mention particularly all that they have done. These have been trying times to carry through an organization of this size. At some times there seem to be unsurmountable difficulties, but, through it all, the old spirit of P. A. D. has been evidenced by their loyal support. This goes as well for an ever increasing number of alumni members who have kept their interest in their active chapters and shown it by keeping their active chapters in sound condition.

This would not be a letter if I did not mention the fact that our Supreme Secretary has assumed additional duties and carried them through in praise-worthy enthusiasm. By assuming additional duties, I of course refer to the actual publishing of the "Reporter" under the supervision of Earl Hatcher, the Editor, at the office of the Supreme Secretary.

We are looking forward to a year of real, constructive work for our fraternity. We most earnestly solicit your cooperation. We want the active chapters to feel that we are their servants, at their beck and call. We want the alumni chapters to feel that we want their suggestions and cooperation and that the fraternity, as a whole, must be pleased at all costs or our work as your national officers is in vain.

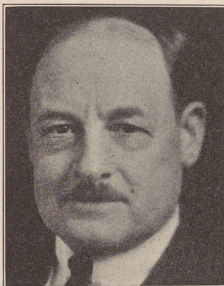
Twenty-Five Years Ago

By GEORGE E. FINK

Past Supreme Justice

■ This article has to do with that period in the history of our Fraternity between May 1st and October 1st, 1907. The outstanding event in this five months period was the Eighth Annual Convention of the Fraternity, more often referred to since as the "Madison Convention," it having been held in that city on May 10th and 11th, 1907, and the only convention of our Fraternity ever held there. Ten chapters were represented and about thirty active and alumni members attended from the Chicago area.

■ The convention was held at Ryan Chapter House, and the convention dinner was held at the Capitol Hotel. The model initiation took place at the K. of P. Hall. The convention proper was called to order by the then Chief Justice, Thomas P. Octigan, Clark A. McMillan acting as Secretary. Walter ("Pat") A. Rooney was made Sergeant at Arms. The usual routine business was completed without a hitch, and certain amendments to the Constitution were voted. When the Committee made up of Samuel H. Roberts, W. P. J. Haley and Eugene Kline, appointed to determine the time and place of the next convention, reported that it could not agree, a spirited debate ensued, during which Douglas Heard of Little Rock, Arkansas, invited the convention to Little Rock or



Hot Springs. He assured us that the Governor of Arkansas and both Houses of the State Legislature would turn out and welcome us to either city. In two minutes we were willing to follow him to St. Louis; in five we silently agreed to go to Hot Springs, and in six and one-half minutes we abandoned ourselves utterly to his persuasive ora-

tory, admitting to one another that we would follow him anywhere and back in the joys of the blessed. Chicago was urged as the only serious competitor, the expense of a convention in the Southland being prohibitive. The result of the debate was to leave the question to the new board of national officers to be chosen. Lawrence W. Ledvina (Ryan) defeated Samuel H. Roberts (Campbell) for Chief Justice. Charles H. Wilbur (Marshall) was chosen Vice Chief Justice. Samuel H. Roberts was nominated for Financial Secretary but withdrew, and placed in nomination J. Irwin Eagleson (Hay). Douglas Heard (Garland) was also nominated and defeated Eagleson for the office on the seventh ballot, each having sought to withdraw in favor of the other. George E. Fink was chosen Supreme Treasurer.

■ On May 11th the delegates were shown the sights of Madison, and that evening attended a banquet at the Capi-

tol Hotel. "Pat" Rooney was at first missing from the banquet, and fear was expressed that some harm had befallen him, but he was finally located sound asleep in a bath tub and brought to the dinner in good condition (considering).

Among others, Douglas Heard made an extemporaneous after dinner speech and continued to be the center of attraction. Most of the men found themselves about three A. M., on May 12th, on the steps of the Capitol Building, where Heard repeated his invitation, with embellishments and variations, to hold the next convention in Arkansas, delivering his talk this time in a claw hammer suit and pink suede gloves.

■ The new national officers chosen at Madison, with the exception of the Financial Secretary, were formally installed on Saturday, June 29th, 1907, in Chicago. The affair was held under the auspices of the Chicago Alumni Chapter. Retiring Chief Justice Thomas P. Octigan administered the oath and made the ceremony an impressive one. Charles L. Daly and Christopher Whalen acted as escorts to the incoming officers. John A. Brown, President of the Chicago Alumni Chapter acted as toastmaster. After the installation, a new Constitution was submitted by Leo Klein, Jerome Cermak and Paul C. Meier. The officers elected under it were John A. Brown, President, Sidney B. Meyer, Vice President, Edward J. Thalín, Treasurer, and Harry P. Dolan, Secretary. Executive Committee: Christopher Whalen, Paul C. Meier, Charles L. Daly, Julius Taylor and Leo Klein.

John A. Brown was a charter member of Story Chapter in the days of Lambda Epsilon.

Lawrence W. Ledvina was born at Franklin, Manitowoc County, Wisconsin, September 28, 1880. At the age of 16 he began teaching school and taught for six years at Kellnersville and at

Manitowoc Rapids. For three years he was a member of the Board of Common School Examiners. In 1902 he was elected President of the Manitowoc County Teachers Association. He entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin in 1903, and was initiated into Ryan Chapter, Phi Alpha Delta in the fall of 1904. He was elected National Treasurer at the convention in Chicago in May, 1906; graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1906, and was commencement orator, representing the law school. He was at one time the youngest member of the Wisconsin Legislature, and is now practicing law at Manitowoc.

■ Of the men mentioned in this article, the following named have passed to their reward, viz: Douglas Heard, Charles H. Wilbur, Christopher Whalen, Edward J. Thalín and Harry P. Dolan. Of the other men mentioned in this article, their present addresses are submitted, so far as known to the writer: Thomas P. Octigan heads the firm of Octigan, Kirk & Stone, lawyers, 111 W. Monroe Street, Chicago; Clark A. McMillan is a member of the law firm of McMillan, McMillan & Garman, at Decatur, Illinois; Walter A. Rooney, attorney, 100 W. Monroe Street, Chicago; Samuel H. Roberts, attorney, Dalhart, Texas; Lawrence W. Ledvina, attorney, Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Charles L. Daly, attorney, 11 S. La Salle Street, Chicago; John A. Brown, attorney, 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago; Leo Kline, attorney, 10 S. La Salle Street, Chicago; Jerome J. Cermak, attorney, 69 W. Washington Street, Chicago; Paul C. Meier, attorney, c/o Fink & Meier, 33 N. La Salle Street, Chicago; Sidney B. Meyer, attorney, c/o Brisgall, Meyer & Rubens, 1 N. La Salle Street, Chicago; Julius Taylor, attorney, c/o Fisk, Craven & Taylor, Walford City, North Dakota.

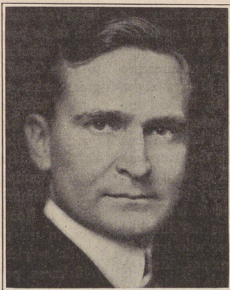
HERBERT HOOVER or—

By W. C. MULLENDORE

Editor's Note: In this issue of the Reporter appear two timely articles prepared by Phi Alpha Delta brothers. Each writer presents his own viewpoint on why his party's candidate should be the next President of the United States.

■ William Clinton Mullendore, author of this article is a Phi Alpha Delta, Campbell Chapter. He is executive vice-president and a director of the Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., at Los Angeles, California. Graduating from Howard High School at Howard, Kansas, in 1909, he received his A.B. Degree from the University of Michigan in 1914 and his J.D. Degree at the same university in 1916.

In 1917, Mr. Mullendore was assistant counsel, United States Food Administration, under Herbert Hoover. After a year as a flying cadet, United States Army Air Service (1918), he again became identified with the food administration, as liquidator and counsel during 1919. During 1920 he was representative of the American Relief Administration in London and Berlin.



During 1922-1923 Mr. Mullendore was an assistant to Herbert Hoover and accompanied him on various official trips about the United States.

Until 1923 Mr. Mullendore was a member of the law firm of Bloss and Mullendore at Winfield, Kan. He established his home in Los Angeles in 1923 and in 1924 became

associated with the law firm of Fredericks and Hanna. This association was continued until 1927, when he was engaged as special counsel for the Southern California Edison Company.

He was appointed general attorney for the company in January, 1929, and was elected vice-president March 21, 1930. He was elected executive vice-president in December, 1931.

Mr. Mullendore lives in Los Angeles. He is married and has two children.

■ Why should Herbert Hoover be re-elected President of the United States? Primarily because he has repeatedly exhibited the courage and constructive vision of a great leader. Because while most others were talking about the depression and despairing about it, he has done something about it. True, he has the cooperation of thousands of others but it has been the confidence in his leadership which has secured this cooperation, and the plans which averted

disaster and stemmed the tide of the greatest depression in our history were the product of the creative and constructive mind of Herbert Hoover. He has worked unceasingly night and day with faith, determination and unfaltering courage in the face of one of the greatest waves of pessimism and despair which we have suffered in our history; and through it all he has adhered unwaveringly to fundamental American ideals.

■ There are those who complain that Hoover did not foresee the depression, that he did not warn the country four years ago that hard times and unparalleled unemployment were to be our lot in the near future. This amounts to a complaint that he did not have the vision of a soothsayer; that he was not able to see the storm before the clouds arose. I do not think the President is superhuman, nor free from human frailty; he has made mistakes and he will no doubt make others. He would be more than human if under the stress and pressure of these times he was always right. Perhaps, like many of us, he had too much optimism and too much faith but we should be thankful that his fault has been an excess of faith in the American people rather than a lack of faith.

In a day of demagoguery he has defied, exposed and refused to truckle to the demagogues. He has not flinched before the attacks of those who tried to buy votes with public money, through the legal but reprehensible methods of pork-barrel and bonus appropriations.

■ We should admire the President for the enemies he has made. Consider the roll of a few who are loudest in criticism of the President. Amongst them we find such great economists as Brookhart, Huey Long, George Norris, Norman Thomas, and John Dewey. In addition to the compliment implied in such opposition we find attacks are made upon him by a few anonymous and other poison-pen artists whose stock-in-trade is character assassination, practiced in part by writing for periodicals from Washington and by publishing books which attempt to defame and vilify both their country and their President. Certainly he has many critics and political opponents who are sincere and able citizens, but the opposition of those whom I have mentioned argue strongly that the man is at least able to arouse antagonism in the proper quarters.

■ It may be urged that I am for Herbert Hoover because I was for some years associated in his work and have the privilege of calling him my friend. I have no doubt I am influenced by my past association with the President. But is it not some testimonial to Hoover that those who know him from association in his work over a period of years are now and have been at all times his loyal advocates because they believe him to be possessed of the finest qualities of mind and heart? The devotion to "the Chief" which characterizes that great army of men and women who worked under his leadership in the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the U. S. Food Administration, the American Relief Administration, and the many other great organizations which he directed, arises primarily out of the fact that Herbert Hoover endowed them with faith in the possibility of constructive public service free from any taint of selfishness or self-interest—in great work performed efficiently and quietly with no glory except the satisfaction of a worth while job well done. Hence those who know Hoover rely on him as a leader of vision and courage and highest ability,—a tested leader capable of inspiring the best there is in the American people because he believes in them and their institutions.

■ Because of the heroic measures which the President has initiated, there is a real basis for the rising hope and belief that the worst of this depression is over, but let us not forget that we are still in a weakened state from the long struggle, and that there are many weary months of hard fighting yet before us. If we are to win through without further major disaster we shall need to keep the confidence of the crew; we shall need to keep the experienced captain on the bridge.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By JOHN J. NANGLE

Past Supreme Justice

This article is prepared by John J. Nangle, Past Supreme Justice of Phi Alpha Delta. Always an ardent and active worker for the fraternity John Nangle needs no further introduction. Head of the Democratic Speakers Bureau of the State of Missouri he is well qualified to present his party's candidate.

■ Franklin D. Roosevelt was the numerical and logical choice of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago. He went into the Convention with considerably more than the majority of the delegates pledged to him. After the first ballot he was nominated by far in excess of the two-thirds ballot. Today he is the unanimous choice of his Party.



In addition to this asset, Governor Roosevelt has demonstrated in his political life, that he stands for those broad principles of justice and sound economics that have met the approval of the public, irrespective of party lines.

■ Franklin D. Roosevelt was first projected into political life, in a previously solid Republican senatorial district, winning the endorsement of the majority of his fellow citizens over his Republican opponent. In the New York State Senate his leadership was amply demonstrated. On the grounds of fitness for office he defeated the candidate of the leaders of his own party, and brought about the election of a compromise candidate for the United States Senate. Then and there he became the titular head of the progressive movement in

the Democratic party of his state, following up his "insurgency" by supporting the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for President of the United States, though opposed by his own party in New York State. In the legislature Mr. Roosevelt espoused and put through direct primary reform; supported bills in behalf of labor; opposed

bills sought to relax liquor licensing requirements; worked and secured better legislation with regard to forest reclamation and modernized and codified fish and game statutes. Mr. Roosevelt voted for women suffrage and supported the conservation bill to permit the State to develop hydro-electric power along the St. Lawrence River, in the interests of municipalities and the public—a program which later, as Governor, he fought for with increasing vigilance, though opposed and harassed in his advocacy of state control and cheaper rates, by the Hoover administration. He supported farm relief and home rule for cities.

■ From the earliest beginnings of his political life, Franklin D. Roosevelt has stood for the betterment of conditions of

labor and the regulation of corporations, in the interest of the public. He has proved himself to be a self-starter and a sound thinker, never destructive, always constructive, with the best interests of the people at heart. Human rights precede property rights, is a slogan that might characterize his political and social principles. Mr. Roosevelt has always been an advocate of disease preventive agencies and health building reforms. He has worked for and secured the reform of the educational system of his state and a more enlightened attitude towards the treatment of prisoners.

■ Mr. Roosevelt won his first election to the Governorship four years ago although New York's electoral vote went for Mr. Hoover. In his second candidacy for the governorship he swept the Upstate Republican sections, as well as the Democratic metropolitan district and was elected by 725,000, the greatest majority in the history of New York State politics.

In his conduct of the Executive office, he displayed an independence of thought and a fearlessness of action that stamped him an outstanding national figure. He signed the measure passed by the Republican legislature to investigate the Democratic city of New York, and removed the Sheriff, a Democratic leader, upon charges of the counsel of the Republican legislative committee. He refused to remove the Mayor of the City of New York upon charges by an unofficial committee, but gave immediate and energetic consideration to charges preferred by the counsel of the legislative committee and held protracted hearings at Albany, these hearings being abruptly brought to an end by the Mayor's resignation.

■ As a Presidential candidate, Franklin D. Roosevelt's policies may be summed up in a phrase to the effect that he believes it is time that the government of the United States is returned to the

people. He has apotheosized the "forgotten man" at the base of the economic pyramid. It is Mr. Roosevelt's key-note that economics is the fundamental issue before the American people, and that issue includes the repeal of the eighteenth amendment. He is not for the "return of the saloon" as his opponents are attempting to make the American public believe, but he is for the return of States' rights in the handling of the liquor question, and in the interest of temperance—temperance that can be made compatible with the desires of the people and not a fallacious prohibition that can not only not be enforced, but has resulted in a nation-wide disobedience of the law and the upbuilding of a vicious criminal law-defying organization of racketeers and liquor runners.

■ Mr. Roosevelt has himself laid down a 9-point program as a protection to the savings and investments of the average man and woman of the United States. These points are as follows:

1. The prevention of "manufactured" and "Unnecessary securities," and full information to the investor of legitimate issues, including the disclosure to the public of bonuses and commissions paid by corporations and other selling securities to the public.
2. Full use of Federal power for regulation of holding companies.
3. Federal regulation of the Stock Exchange and other exchanges.
4. More rigid supervision of national banks.
5. Discouragement of the use of bank deposits for speculation.
6. Complete separation of investment and commercial banking.
7. Barring the use of Federal Reserve funds for speculation.
8. A pledge against implied approval by the State Department of foreign flotations in this country.

9. No government attempts to influence the stock market by "misleading statements."

■ During the Great War, Mr. Roosevelt was called to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Navy. For eight years he served the government at home and abroad. He had long prepared himself for entrance in the World War. Always being interested in nautical matters, being a "sailor" from boyhood, Mr. Roosevelt gathered together one of the largest private collection of books on naval affairs in existence. In the Navy Department he cut "red tape" and with great energy and zeal forwarded the constructive plans of the government. He crossed the Atlantic, through the submarine zone, and planned the famous North Sea barrier which did so much to check the U-boats. Later he attended the Versailles Conference. After the war Mr. Roosevelt, in 1920 ran for Vice President on the Democratic ticket.

■ Franklin D. Roosevelt comes from the distinguished Roosevelt family, was graduated from Harvard with distinction, attended the Columbia Law School, and entered into the practice of law in New York with the prominent firm of Carter, Ledyard and Milburn, where he

was assigned to admiralty cases. Mr. Roosevelt married Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, daughter of Theodore Roosevelt's brother, Elliott Roosevelt. The President attended his wedding and his daughter Alice was a bridesmaid. Mrs. Roosevelt is a woman who has concerned herself with social work and given her time and her money to teaching and helping a large number of women, and in a very practical and constructive way.

■ In so short an article it is impossible to review the lofty principles and splendid statesmanship, sound economics and broad human sympathies, of Franklin D. Roosevelt. His speeches and his constructive policies for relieving distress and the economic depression have been heard and will continue to be heard over the radio, and in public utterances.

Today, in the prime of life, vigorous, tireless, and efficient, Franklin D. Roosevelt is the implacable foe of dishonesty, inefficiency, extravagance, graft and special privilege. His heart beats in response to the hopes and aspirations of the average man. He is typically a great American, schooled in American thought and the American viewpoint and eminently qualified to hold the great office of President of the United States.



Supreme Board Meeting

- The Supreme Executive Board Meeting of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity will take place at the Hamilton Club in Chicago on October 1st and 2nd. Immediately following the meeting the members of the board will leave on chapter inspection trips, contacting practically all of the chapters throughout the country. As soon as schedules are determined chapters will be advised as to time of arrival of officers.

Supreme Secretary's Page



By FRANK M. LUDWICK

A few days ago I was talking with a Brother P A D who had just received the nomination for Congress in his district, which particular nomination was probably the equivalent to election. Naturally he was extremely pleased. It had been a hard fought battle and his victory was won by but a few hundred votes. He said: "I did not realize until the latter part of the campaign how much support I was receiving from my Brothers in Phi Alpha Delta and I really feel that without their support I could not have secured sufficient votes to assure me the nomination."

So many Brothers still in school do not appreciate the advantages of membership in a professional fraternity such as ours, after graduation and through their entire lives. But the older brothers who have given their support to the fraternity have been amply rewarded.

A steady flow of legal business goes from one end of this country to the other through the medium of the Reporter and the Phi Alpha Delta Directory, to the mutual benefit of the sender and the recipient.

Probably thousands of young lawyers have secured their first locations through the acquaintance they have made in the Fraternity. Hundreds of successful law firms are found to be composed of P A D's.

Phi Alpha Deltas who go into business instead of into the practice of law will almost invariably be represented by P A D lawyers.

Young lawyers entering the practice can always feel free to consult their older brothers in the practice or upon the bench and thereby secure valuable counsel and advice.

It is far more pleasant to try a case when opposing counsel are your fraternity brothers and when perhaps the Judge is also.

The happiness which you will receive from the friendships and associations in your Fraternity can only be appreciated in the years to come.

Your reward will, of course, be more or less commensurate with your interest and activity in Fraternity affairs, while you are still in school and in after life. Lay the foundation now for the joy and pleasure that will be available to you.

Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association

By JOSEPH A. CAREY

Past Supreme Vice-Justice

Editor's Note: At the request of the Supreme Board, Brother Carey has prepared this very interesting article. Phi Alpha Delta brothers planning to attend this meeting should communicate at once with Joseph Carey, Chairman Alumni Committee, Washington Building, Washington, D. C.

■ The Annual Meeting of the American Bar Association to be held at Washington beginning October 12, 1932, should be the most successful in that organization's history. The program of the meeting is published in the American Bar Association Journal for September, but it does not reveal the exceptionally impressive atmosphere that will attend this year's meeting, nor its unusually attractive setting.

■ For the first time in the history of the Republic, the United States Supreme Court, which is typical of and is the keystone of our judicial structure, will shortly be installed in its own building on Capitol Hill, and will no longer be subordinated to an obscure corner of the Capitol like a step-child of the Government. The new building will be ample in size and most impressive in its appropriate architectural treatment. The cornerstone of this building will be laid by the President of the United States on Thursday morning, October 13, at 10 o'clock. The ceremony will be most impressive. An address on behalf of the Bar of the Supreme Court will be made by Honorable John W. Davis and on behalf of the Supreme Court by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes.

The meeting of the Association will be held very appropriately in Constitution Hall, a beautiful marble structure erected by the Daughters of the Amer-

ican Revolution as a memorial to that important document, the Constitution of the United States. This building is flanked on one side by the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross and on the other by the building of the Pan American Union, both fine structures, beautifully landscaped and fronting on the Executive Grounds.

Not alone will the meeting be attended by most of the outstanding members of our Judiciary and Bar, but its sessions will be graced by distinguished representatives from abroad, among whom will be the Most Honorable the Marquis of Reading, former Lord Chief Justice of England, M. Paul Reynaud of Paris, member of the French Chamber of Deputies, and Premier R. B. Bennett, K.C., of Canada.

■ At the banquet on Saturday, October 15th, one of the principal speakers will be Associate Justice Owen J. Roberts of the U. S. Supreme Court, who before his elevation to the Bench so ably represented the Government in the several trials growing out of the Naval Reserve oil leases, and another will be Frank J. Hogan, Esq., President of the District of Columbia Bar Association, who, on behalf of one of the defendants in the oil trials referred to, so successfully matched his brilliant professional skill with that of Mr. Justice Roberts.

The District of Columbia Bar Associa-

tion, the Federal Bar Association, and the Women's Bar Association of the District of Columbia will act as hosts to the meeting, and an Entertainment Committee of 100 has been appointed. The details of the entertainment program are not available at present, but will be published shortly before the meeting. For recreation, Washington has fifteen fine country clubs, and practically all of them have golf courses of championship standard.

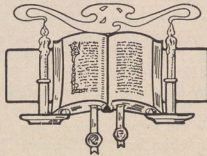
■ From the standpoint of historic interest, Washington is a veritable treasure chest. It is impossible to do justice here to a description of the hundreds of landmarks and places of interest. Magnificent buildings, bridges, memorial parkways, reflecting pools, fountains and monuments recently have been built, and others are now under construction. With the completion of the projects now under way, Washington will have no rival as the most beautiful city in the world, and already it is one of the great centers of culture, art and literature.

The Washington Alumni Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta is probably more cosmopolitan than any other alumni chapter. This will be readily understood when it is considered that the activities of the Federal Government draw to

Washington from outside jurisdictions a large number of lawyers who either accept appointment in the Government service or who undertake the practice of one of the many specialized branches of the law, which are the outgrowth of the alarming tendency of the Congress to legislate under Federal control practically every activity in which a citizen may find himself engaged.

■ There is no doubt that every member of Phi Alpha Delta who attends the meeting of the American Bar Association will find here some of his former friends and associates in Phi Alpha Delta. The Alumni of Washington look forward with pleasant anticipation to this visit of their brothers from all parts of the country, and extend a hearty and hospitable welcome. Tentative plans have been made for a buffet supper and smoker, to be held on Wednesday evening, October 12, at 6 o'clock. Appropriate information relating thereto may be obtained upon arrival here by communicating with the representative of Phi Alpha Delta at the Mayflower Hotel, the headquarters of the American Bar Association during the meeting.

It will greatly facilitate our arrangements if those who expect to attend will immediately notify the writer.



IN MEMORIAM

Alvin C. Brightman

■ Brother Alvin C. Brightman, 54, Professor at the Law School of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, died suddenly at his home, after a heart attack, on May 8, 1932.



Born in Norwalk, Ohio, on September 29, 1878, Prof. Brightman was graduated from Oberlin College in 1900. Later he began his law course at Western Reserve University, graduating in 1909. In the fall of that year he received an appointment as instructor at the law school. In 1913 he became a full time Professor.

Since that time he devoted much of his energies to writing on legal subjects for various legal journals. An outstanding authority on contracts, Prof. Brightman, in collaboration with Prof. A. H. Throckmorton, edited the fourth edition of "Clark on Contracts," in 1931. In addition he was an associate editor of Throckmorton's Ohio Code, published in 1921.

Prof. Brightman was made an honorary member of Hay Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta about ten years ago. A

more loyal member and supporter of P A D functions has never had the honor of being initiated into Hay Chapter. His wise counsel kept Hay Chapter functioning smoothly and his death leaves a niche that will never be filled.

At the law school he taught courses on contracts, partnership, quasi-contracts, damages and sales.

John Evan Richards

■ Death at his country home near San Jose, California, closed the long legal career of John Evan Richards, 76 years of age, associate justice of the California Supreme Court.

Appointed to the Supreme Court bench in 1924 by Gov. Richardson, Justice Richards handed down a number of important decisions affecting State law. These included one on the right of the State to collect inheritance taxes on an amount including the tax paid to the Federal government, the matter of discriminating tolls charged by one telephone company to its competitor, the relative voting influence and proportional liability of stockholders of corporations, and a decision affecting the community property law.

He was born near San Jose July 7, 1856.

In the early years of his law practice in San Jose, he taught at the University of the Pacific and wrote editorials for the San Jose Mercury.

In 1907 Gov. Gillett appointed him to the Santa Clara County Superior bench. In 1913 he was named associate justice of the First District Appellate Court, was elected in 1914 and re-elected in 1918. He served on the Supreme bench since February 11, 1924. Justice Richards was an honorary member of Temple Chapter.

The History of Phi Alpha Delta

Editor's Note: This issue of the Reporter carries the history of the organization from 1919 to the present time. In the May issue of this publication the early history of the Fraternity appeared. It was prepared by Past Supreme Historians Paul C. Meier and Joseph P. O'Connell. The history appearing in this issue has been prepared by Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick.

■ The Fifteenth Convention elected the following officers:

Edgar A. Jonas, Supreme Justice, Webster.

George L. Stewart, 1st Supreme Vice-Justice, Story.

Frank A. Saporito, 2nd Supreme Vice-Justice, Rapallo.

Conger G. Roads, Supreme Recorder, Hay.

A. J. Hart, Supreme Treasurer, Campbell.

Charles B. Adams, Supreme Financial Secretary, Hamlin.

L. Nelson Tillotson, Supreme Historian, Calhoun.

Oscar W. Hoberg, Editor in Chief, Magruder.

Lester B. Fish, Supreme Marshal, Capen.

Board of Tribunes—James McKeag, Chairman, Marshall; John Doyle Carmody, two-year term, Taft; James P. Aylward, three-year term, Benton.

This convention was held at the La Salle Hotel, in Chicago, Ill., June 27th and 28th, 1913, Supreme Justice James P. Aylward presiding.

The most important action of the convention was to provide for bi-annual conventions and for the division of the chapters into districts to be governed by district officers with district assemblies to be held during the years when no convention was held. This change to be effective in 1916. The convention did much to facilitate the business of future conventions, and afforded financial relief for the Supreme Board to some extent in the passage of the bi-annual convention and province amend-

ment, but much of its action was uncertain and it was difficult for the newly elected board to apply the newly made regulations.

The reports of all of the officers in some manner or other expressed the inadequacy of the existing financial system.

Delegates from three new Chapters were present, Clay, Kent and Dunbar. The fraternity was composed of twenty-nine active and nine alumni chapters.

■ The Sixteenth National Convention was held in San Francisco, during the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The dates were August 5th, 6th and 7th. This was by far the largest convention which had been held. Several new chapters had been added to the roll and the Fraternity had assumed a more National aspect than previously.

The San Francisco Convention needs a history to itself. The boys on the Pacific Coast had set themselves to make a record, which they did. Nothing was left undone and the wonder of it was that so much work was accomplished.

Much time was spent in this as in previous conventions in discussing ways and means of improving the official magazine. With so many diverting influences the attendance and attention to the business affairs was remarkable. For San Francisco in 1915 was at its height, probably never again will it possess the lure, the charm and the fascination it presented during the days of the Exposition. And the members of Phi Alpha Delta made history "Down by the Sad Sea Waves."

This Convention elected the following officers:

George L. Stewart, Supreme Justice, Story.

James V. Barnitt, 1st Supreme Vice-Justice, Rapallo.

August A. Rendigs, 2nd Supreme Vice-Justice, Chase.

C. G. Roads, Supreme Recorder, Hay.

Glenn E. Miller, Supreme Financial Secretary, Williams.

A. J. Hart, Supreme Treasurer, Campbell.

Joseph P. O'Connell, Supreme Historian, Hughes.

Oscar W. Hoberg, Editor in Chief, Magruder.

Frank S. Ginocchio, Supreme Marshal, Clay.

John Doyle Carmody, Chairman Board Tribunes, Taft.

James P. Aylward, Board Tribunes, Benton.

Lester B. Fish, Board Tribunes, Capen.

After the din of the outing had subsided on Mt. Tamalpais, and in Muir Woods, and after Tate's, Pisco John's, The Pup, The Bucket of Blood, The Manger and the Barbary Coast had settled down to their normal existence, the new officers took up their duties, little dreaming how long some of them would be required to serve and the critical times confronting the Fraternity.

The treasury was worse than empty as a deficit existed in spite of the fact that only a part of the delegates' expenses had been paid, so that one of the first of their problems was financial, and this continued throughout the administration. The Fraternity at that time was composed of thirty-four active chapters and eleven alumni chapters.

The 1914 convention had provided for the division of the Fraternity into districts, with a complete set of district officers. District assemblies were to be held every two years between conventions. The following district officers were appointed by the Supreme Justice

for the purpose of effecting a permanent district organization:

Central, John E. Timm (Chicago Alumni); Eastern, John H. Rainsberger (Hay); Western, Frank M. Ludwick (Kansas City Alumni); Atlantic, William S. Culbertson (Washington Alumni); Pacific, Rex Hardy (Los Angeles Alumni).

■ In February, 1916, William's Chapter was ordered transferred from the University of Oregon to the Northwestern College of Law, due to the fact that the law school of the University of Oregon had been moved to Eugene, the faculty and student body remaining at Portland as the Northwestern College of Law.

Jackson Temple Chapter, installed at the Hastings Law School, University of California, on February 16th initiated a group of twenty-four men from Boalt Hall, University of California, at Berkeley. (Note: From that date until 1923 Temple Chapter functioned in two divisions. This being found impracticable, a new charter was granted to the Berkeley division, which has since been known as Field Chapter.)

On May 20th, 1916, the John Marshall Harlan Chapter was installed at the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, Oklahoma. The charter members of the chapter were John Roy Orr, Lowrey H. Harrell, Walter N. Chitwood, Elmer Capshaw, Louis A. Rielly, C. W. Van Eaton, Theodore Adrian, Charles G. Thornton, John L. Fuller, Samuel J. Montgomery, Johnson T. Crawford, William J. Monahan, G. F. McCain, Charles L. Roff, Jr., Louis D. Abney, Bourke H. Bayless, K. Bury Peterson, Leonard W. Thomason and Victor Wade.

On May 25th, 1916, the James Clark McReynolds Chapter was installed at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, Tenn. The charter members of the chapter were Raymond H. Seagle, John F. Bibb, Eubert H. Malone, John

R. Eagle, John L. Davis, Jr., William Van Dyke Ochs, Thomas H. Weatherford, Rupert F. Davis, Niles N. Warlick, Michael C. Shea, Clifton B. Cates, Leo I. Fanz and Alexander D. Cameron.

On May 31st, 1916, the Robert W. Livingston Chapter was installed at Columbia University, at New York City, N. Y. The charter members were Sylvanus M. Thomas, Duane R. Dills, Kimball C. Atwood, Jr., Douglas R. Gray, Theodore S. Jewett, Adrian L. Foley, James F. Gilkinson, Eugene J. Noyes, Frederick W. C. Girdner, Eugene A. Scherpich, Jake O. Rhyne, Charles P. Buckley, David A. Embury, Ransford C. Marscher, Hugo Swan, Herman N. Harcourt, Edward C. Lake and Herman E. Nichols.

In December, 1916, George S. Myers, Cleveland, Ohio, was appointed by the Supreme Justice, George L. Stewart, as Acting Recorder in absence of Recorder C. G. Roads, who was serving with the United States Army on border duty.

The Supreme Executive Board at its meeting in Chicago fixed the date and place for the holding of the seventeenth convention at Chicago, July 12th, 13th and 14th, 1917. The Supreme Board also approved, with some amendments, a proposed draft of a new Constitution and By-Laws submitted by Supreme Justice Stewart and ordered the draft submitted to the Chapters for consideration and discussion prior to the seventeenth convention.

■ Early in 1917 Supreme Historian Joseph P. O'Connell printed the first Phi Alpha Delta Directory that had been issued in several years and by far the most complete that had ever before been prepared.

During the fall of 1916 and the winter of 1917 District Assemblies were held in all districts. The results of these meetings were anxiously watched by the entire Fraternity, and while they accomplished much by way of fraternal contact and associations, many defects

in the system immediately became apparent. Two of the outstanding ones were that the districts were powerless to do anything but recommend, and were without funds to finance their organizations. Attempts were made to provide for district dues, but this proved to be unsatisfactory as it conflicted with the dues to the Supreme Chapter and the districts were without power to enforce payment.

The Fraternity at this time was in a splendid condition. It was composed of some thirty-seven strong collegiate chapters and fifteen alumni chapters. It was well officered, its finances were somewhat improved, its expansion program was being very successfully pushed forward and the future looked bright.

In the March issue of the Quarterly came the first indication of the trying times ahead in the nature of an article by Supreme Justice Stewart entitled "*Phi Alpha Delta and the Nation.*" In this article the Supreme Justice forecast the entrance of the United States into the World War, pointed out the duty of the Fraternity to the country and suggested some practical ways whereby our membership might best prepare to serve the country and to their own advantage.

Soon thereafter war was declared and in a few short weeks Phi Alpha Delta was in chaos. Our entire membership responded to the country's needs in one way or another. In many instances entire chapters to the last man entered the military service. National officers responded as well and it was fortunate indeed that there was at its head an old head, possessed of loyalty untold and experience and hard sense. Convention plans were not to be thought of and the seventeenth convention was indefinitely postponed.

George S. Myers, serving as acting recorder in the absence of Recorder Conger G. Roads, resigned, as did Glenn E. Miler, Supreme Financial

Secretary. Supreme Justice Stewart thereupon appointed Frank E. Rutledge (Webster) as temporary Recorder and Supreme Financial Secretary, and when he resigned shortly thereafter, appointed George K. Brasher (Benton), who carried on the work under great difficulty until after the war.

Practically no funds were available, but somehow or other the work was carried on. The Quarterly was reduced to pamphlet size, but continued to appear, and while collegiate chapter activities were largely suspended in some cases, chapters maintained a skeleton organization, and in most cases preserved most of the fraternity files.

The war record of Phi Alpha Delta is a proud one, but cannot be told here. In the early part of 1919 those who had entered the military service who had not made the supreme sacrifice began to return to their homes from camps and from overseas. Many returned to finish their legal education and, one by one, under terrific handicaps, chapters began to reorganize and the remaining national officers began to consider plans for holding the much delayed seventeenth national convention.

Chicago was the location and the date selected was December 29th, 30th and 31st. The convention was largely financed through contributions solicited from the alumni membership at large.

This convention will probably go down as one of the most momentous in our history. Held under difficult conditions, a tremendous amount of constructive work was accomplished.

■ The Seventeenth National Convention of the Fraternity was called to order by Supreme Justice George L. Stewart, at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, on December 29, 1919. The report of this Convention is somewhat meager, due to the fact that practically all of the work of the Convention was done in sub-committee and in the Convention organized as a committee of the whole

for the purpose of considering the adoption of the new constitution prepared and submitted by the Supreme Executive Board.

Upon the recommendation of the Credentials Committee, twenty-four delegates from Collegiate Chapters and seven delegates from Alumni Chapters were seated.

National Officers reported upon conditions already covered in this history. The resolution from Hamlin Chapter requesting that it be declared inactive, due to the fact that the law school of the University of Maine was being discontinued, was presented; a Memorial Committee was appointed for the purpose of compiling a list of brothers who had been killed or died while in military service of the United States. The Supreme Historian was instructed to furnish copies of the directory, free of charge, to members who had contributed to the reconstruction fund, and to distribute the remaining copies of the directory. The Supreme Executive Board was instructed to take the necessary steps to file amended articles of incorporation at Springfield, Ill. An amended ritual was presented by Frank Messer, Chairman of the Ritual Committee, which was read, approved and adopted, after which the Convention resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and after going over the proposed draft of the Constitution, section by section, recommended its adoption, with some amendments, to the Convention, which was subsequently done.

This new Constitution contained many radical changes in the organization. It not only substantially reduced the number of National Officers, but reduced also the size of the Supreme Executive Board. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the early days of the Fraternity as new chapters were added, new officers would be created, so that a member from each Chapter might hold a National Office, and before this practice was abandoned the

Fraternity found itself with a surprisingly large number of officers. The new Constitution eliminated the extra Vice-Justices and combined the offices of Supreme Financial Secretary, Supreme Recorder and Supreme Treasurer in one office to be held by General Secretary, which title was subsequently changed to Supreme Secretary to make it conform to the title of the other officers. The separate magazine tax was eliminated and the per capita tax increased to \$7.00 per year. The duties of the various officers were clarified and many ambiguities eliminated. This Convention unanimously elected August A. Rendigs, Jr. (Cincinnati Alumni), Supreme Justice; Milton T. Miller (Chicago Alumni), Supreme Vice-Justice; George K. Brasher (Kansas City Alumni), General Secretary; Harry W. Humble (Green), Editor-in-Chief; Frank S. Ginocchio (Clay), Supreme Marshal; H. M. Welch (Taft), Supreme Historian; George L. Stewart (San Francisco Alumni), Chairman Board of Tribunes; H. C. Moran (Chicago Alumni), and Conger G. Roads (Cleveland Alumni), Associate Members of Board of Tribunes.

Kansas City, Mo., was selected as the next Convention city, the Convention adjourning at the close of the second day.

Most of the delegates remained over until the following day, at which time an informal meeting for the benefit of Phi Alpha Delta was held, at which it was suggested that the Supreme Board provide for a standardized Fraternity pin. The need for Fraternity songs was discussed and a prize fund subscribed for the purpose of encouraging members of the Fraternity and their friends to write songs for Phi Alpha Delta. It was also suggested that by-laws of Collegiate Chapters be amended so that alumni who were financially delinquent might be subject to expulsion, and that Alumni Chapters should provide in their by-laws that no graduate member

should be permitted to join Alumni Chapters unless he was in good standing with his Collegiate Chapter. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the National Conventions be held on Christmas holidays and that District Assemblies be held at the Thanksgiving holidays recess on the alternate years.

■ Following the Seventeenth National Convention began a period of prosperity and expansion. The new Editor, Harry W. Humble, was a member of the Faculty of the University of Kansas, and having the facilities of the University press at his disposal, was able to put out by far the best magazine which had been published by the Fraternity. He began an agitation for the change of the name "Quarterly," but apparently no suitable names were suggested, as no change was made.

At the opening of the year 1920, there were actually but eighteen Collegiate Chapters of the Fraternity in good standing. There was a balance in the treasury of about \$132.00, and a few days thereafter unpaid bills aggregating \$440.00 were presented. This deficit, however, was soon remedied.

In December, 1920, District Conventions were held in all of the districts and the weaknesses of the new system began to be apparent, the most outstanding ones being:

1. That National Chapter had provided no means of financing the district organizations, for the reason that all of the income and revenue was needed by the Supreme Chapter and the district organizations were unable to raise sufficient additional funds to support a district organization, and

2. The District Organization had no powers other than recommendation, and while the Assemblies did serve to bring some of the members of different Chapters in contact with each other and develop some interesting ideas, the time and expense of holding the District Conclaves seemed hardly justified.

The attention of the National Officers was centered upon Chapters needing rehabilitation. The Supreme Board adopted a policy of effecting what were considered fair adjustments on outstanding financial obligations on Chapters that were in arrears. McReynolds was the first to come back, then followed in quick succession Brewer, Magruder, Clay, Green, Gunter, Hughes, Hay, Jefferson, Kent, Fuller, Calhoun, Livingston and Rapallo.

On June 5, 1920, John Jay Chapter was installed at George Washington University, with the following charter members: Brantly C. Harris, Francis M. Blehr, John D. Watkins, Ralph S. Scott, Arthur Van Meter, W. Irving Cleveland, Bert Van Moss, Kenneth B. Collings, Frank L. Yates, Paul J. Guinther, Whitley P. McCoy, William Walter Braham, William Saulsbury, Raymond S. Danis, Alvin J. Barnhart, Robert E. Morgan, Samuel W. Lacy, Ross M. Nichols, Ellis W. Manning, Lawrence B. Hays, Floyd B. Mathias, Earle W. Wallick, Thomas Y. Clark, D. Malcolm Hodge, Ernest R. Williamson, William T. French, Bolon B. Turner, Edwin C. Bosworth, Olaf W. Osnes.

■ On February 14, 1921, the St. Louis Alumni Chapter was chartered, with the following members: Kenneth Teasdale, Robert Burnett, Arnold Just, Arthur C. Donlevy, Albert L. Schweitzer, Thomas F. McDonald, F. Deane Duff, John J. Nangle, Fred J. Hoffmeister, William H. Woodward, Erwin E. Schwengerdt, George G. Vest, William R. Gentry, Jr., John L. Donnelly.

On February 26, 1921, the Alfred W. Benson Chapter was installed at Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas, with the following charter members: Ronald M. Wyman, Roscoe W. Graves, Blanton F. Messick, Ernest J. Malone, Maurice Strickenfinger, Alden Ezra Branine, L. Erskine Wyman, James B. Wood, Floyd C. Dooley, Harold T. Stodard, Myrl Becker, John W. Wood, William

S. Steinrauf, Walter Reed Gage, George M. Ashford, Homer A. Dodge, Frank J. Addie, Orla L. Alely, Irl H. Byler.

The Chester C. Cole Chapter was installed at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, on April 23, 1921, with the following charter members: Robert Donald Blue, Tolbert Clyde Moore, George Washington Vest, Faaecis Oettis Ross, Hamilton Drake Mabry, Evert Robert McGrath, Elmer Lynn Hunt, Dale Rupert Van Eman, John Jay Boyd, Jesse LeRoy Hill, John Joseph Robison, Curtis Weber Gregory, Roy Alphaeus Henderson, Dyson Perry Inhofe, Buell Melvin Lindgren, Paul William Walters, Robinson George King, Brooks Albert Heath, Reynold Anthony Waestman, Grover Cleveland Lutz, Fred Deitz Mathis, Joseph Patrick Healey, Edward Benjamin Hansen; and on the same day the William McKinley Chapter was installed in Ohio State University, at Columbus, Ohio, with the following charter members: Edwin B. Pierce, John Hill Paylor, Raymond A. Younger, John Albert Pritchett, Carl F. Allebaugh, Thomas Dodd Stokes, Jr., Ralph E. Marburger, Samuel Otis Worthington, Alfred M. Barlow, Horace S. Keifer, Markley Frankham, Ralph E. Weaver, Forrest E. Weinrich, Elden R. Young.

The Thomas Ruffin Chapter at the University of North Carolina followed on April 30, 1921, with the following charter members: Leo Carr, Jasper Benjamin Hicks, Mack Murphy Jernigan, Zebulon Archibald McCall, William Elmer Matthews, Forest Glenwood Miles, Charles Leslie Nichols, Charles Hampton Oliver.

The Horace H. Lurton Chapter at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tenn., was chartered on May 14, 1921, with the following members: Everett C. Pringle, William J. Woods, Homer B. Frater, R. D. Hudson, D. M. Gordon, Paul H. Luten, James M. Jennings, Jr., J. I. Mann, Jr., Earl S. Rodgers, John A. Thomas, Myron T. Nailling, William

Daniel Bottrell, Colin B. McKinney, Poe Webster Maddox, Ronald Voss.

■ When the Eighteenth National Convention was called to order by Supreme Justice Rendigs at the Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., on the 29th day of December, 1921, the Fraternity was composed of forty-one Collegiate Chapters and sixteen Alumni Chapters. Thirty-three Collegiate Chapters were represented at the Convention by delegates and nine Alumni Chapters. This Convention was an extremely interesting one, both from a business and a political standpoint. The National Officers were able to report tremendous progress and expansion, and a sound financial condition.

Official jewelry was designated and a new pledge pin adopted. It was provided that Fraternity jewelry should be purchased only upon the approval of the General Secretary and that pins should be numbered. The wearing of the Alumni Key was restricted to seniors during the last month of the last school year immediately preceding graduation, and a uniform method of wearing the badge was adopted. The General Secretary was instructed to enter into a two year contract with some Fraternity jeweler.

A standing committee on Ritual was provided for and instructed to prepare a Pledge Ceremony.

It was provided that the General Secretary should furnish and counter-sign all delegates' credentials to District Assemblies, and provided that they could not be seated if the Chapter had failed to pay any of its obligations, either to the Supreme Chapter or to the District. A new form of Delegate's Credentials to the National Convention was adopted. The Convention rejected an amendment providing a salary for the Supreme Justice and rejected amendments prohibiting and limiting honorary memberships. Representatives from petitioning groups located at

Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis., University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., appeared to urge favorable consideration of their petitions.

The General Secretary was instructed to immediately prepare a uniform system of reports, as well as a National uniform system of accounting. The Convention referred the question of the establishment of a National Building Fund to the Supreme Executive Board for study. Prizes for songs were awarded as follows:

1. Bruce W. McDaniels, Holmes Chapter, "Banquet Song."
2. Harry W. Humble, Green Chapter, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."
3. Mrs. Helen Rendigs, "Phi Alpha Delta Marching Song."

The Convention teemed with politics and in a close election the following officers were elected:

Frank L. Fawcett, Milwaukee Alumni Chapter, Supreme Justice.

Rex Hardy, Los Angeles Alumni Chapter, Supreme Vice-Justice.

Frank M. Ludwick, Kansas City Alumni Chapter, General Secretary.

Harry W. Humble, Green Chapter, Editor-in-Chief.

Charles W. Partee, McReynolds Chapter, Marshal.

Dwight H. Green, Chicago Alumni Chapter, Supreme Historian.

August A. Rendigs, Cincinnati Alumni Chapter, Chairman of Board of Tribunes.

George K. Brasher, Kansas City Alumni, and George E. Fink, Associate Members of Board of Tribunes.

■ Immediately following the Eighteenth Convention, which had directed the preparation and printing of a new directory, the Supreme Secretary's office undertook the work of preparing a membership card file. General Secretary George K. Brasher had started a membership roster and had begun posting it back with the aid of Convention

credentials in the files. This was completed back to the 1914 Convention and this roster, together with earlier editions of directories, were used as a nucleus for building up a card file. Every available Fraternity record was checked, as well as the old Quarterly files, and a complete new card file made, wherein the members were listed alphabetically, geographically and by chapters. This was forwarded to the Supreme Historian, Dwight H. Green, and used by him in preparing the directory which was printed in 1923, immediately preceding the Nineteenth National Convention. The expansion program during this administration period, although conservative, was quite active.

■ On February 4, 1922, a charter was granted to the Topeka Alumni Chapter, at Topeka, Kansas, with the following charter members: Richard E. McIntosh, Frank L. Loveless, J. M. Hamilton, W. R. Kircher, John W. Wood, Ronald W. Wyman, John F. Kaster, Fern Messick, W. P. McLean, W. A. Johnston, Edwin Rooney, Homer A. Dodge, Leo E. Wyman, Chas. E. Carpenter, G. Dean McElhenny, Silas Porter, Roscoe W. Graves, W. L. Lambertson, Henry F. Mason, Frank J. Addie.

On April 28, 1922, the Supreme Secretary, Frank M. Ludwick, assisted by an installation team from McReynolds, Lurton and Ruffin Chapters, installed the John Tyler Morgan Chapter at the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, with the following charter members: William Pruette Beasley, Robert Winston Huddleston, Steve Warren Bailey, Merwin Turner Koonce, William Garner Block, Harvey Ethridge Page, Thos. Eugene Buntin, Jno. Chas. Pearson, Wm. Sanford Chalker, Eston Grady Pilcher, Leigh Mallet Clark, Walter Emmett Perry, Ben Yancy Cooper, Lee Harben Pou, Henry Herbert Evans, James Moody Proctor, Clifford Corbin Farmer, Jr., Albert Gordon

Rives, Fred Truwitt Farnell, Ralph Clifton Scott, Joseph Eugene Foster, Arthur Lawrence Shaw, Thomas Bowen Hill, Jr., John Jackson Sparkman, William Henry Thomas.

On May 6, 1922, Supreme Justice Frank L. Fawcett and Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick, assisted by the St. Louis Alumni Chapter, installed the Champ Clark Chapter at Washington University, at St. Louis, Missouri, with the following charter members: Paul Armand Richards, Geo. Miller Rassieur, Kenneth Eldon Pearce, Julius Joseph Selvaggi, Harry William Martinson, Harold V. Pensoneau, Alfred John Aye, C. Wheeler Detgen, Samuel Shone Faires, Stuart McSpaden Haw, James P. Christenson, Gurn Price, Anthony Mahowald, R. Martin Barrow, Clarence Crowder, James J. Milligan, Lloyd Jennings Voyles, Francis V. Fania, George Thomas Williams, John A. Eversole, Joseph Martin Klamon.

On June 10, 1922, Supreme Justice Frank L. Fawcett and Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick, assisted by an installation team from Cole and Hammond Chapters and local alumni, installed the William Mitchell Chapter at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., with the following charter members: Thomas McKinley McCabe, James Lyman Hetland, John Webster Ahlen, Arthur Matthew Carlson, Arthur McLeod Clure, Russell Howard Ewing, Avery William Gilkerson, Milton Ira Holst, John H. Hougen, Elmer Charles Jensen, Alvin Roswell Johanson, Allen Vern Junkin, John Joseph Kelley, Harold Ferdinand Kumm, Leonard Otto Langer, Guy Everett McClure, Robert Glynn Manley, Perry R. Moore, Thomas Blair Mouer, Joseph Roland Pratt, Philip N. Snodgrass, Henry L. Soderquist, Erwin Paul Van Buren, George Bennett Wiggins, Wilfred Wendell Wiggins, Harold Wright.

■ On April 27, 1923, a charter was granted to the Oklahoma City Alum-

ni Chapter at Oklahoma City, Okla., with the following charter members: Roy C. Carner, John C. Powell, Isaac Rhea McQueen, Otho Willis Been, Donald B. Darrah, Cecil T. O'Neal, Roy St. Louis, Charles E. Frantz, Lynn A. Horton, Glenn Waldo Faris, Myron M. Gibbens, Mathew Rex Belisle, John F. Butler, Neal E. McNeil, Neal Edward Maurer.

On May 27, 1923, Supreme Vice Justice, Rex Hardy, assisted by Supreme Justice Frank L. Fawcett and Brothers Schadle (Livingstone), Peterson (Holmes), Mathews (Campbell), Jerman (Hughes) and Glover (Gunter) installed the Philander C. Knox Chapter at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, with the following charter members:

Elbert R. Thurman, Edward Timothy Cuisick, Ora David Latham, James Thomas Gentry, Riney C. Salmon, Bon-sall Noon, William C. Fields, Lesley B. Allen, Lawrence L. Howe, Walter Cheers, Rouland W. Hills, W. Fenimore Cooper, Frank E. Paige, Thomas H. Sills, Robert D. Crowe, Harry Lee Ellis, James Sadler McCall, Lynn D. Smith, William Lane, Thomas Elliott, Ralph Forch.

Between the Eighteenth and Nineteenth National Conventions, much constructive work was done. A uniform system of reports and accounts was established and installed. Chapters were urged to adopt a budget system and business policy in the management of their Chapter affairs, and to require from their membership the prompt payment of their obligations. Efficiency and cooperation between the Chapters and the Supreme Chapter, and the preservation of chapter rolls and records was urged. The purchase of jewelry was regulated, thereby assuring the uniformity of official badges, procuring the protection of new members and assuring them of full value in merchandise, and establishing a jewelry record so that all jewelry could

be identified, with the assurance that official badges would go only into the proper hands. A complete and accurate directory was published; systematic and energetic chapter pledging was arranged with particular attention to scholastic standing. Twenty-six chapters were inspected during this administration and much needed improvement in some effected. The practice of issuing monthly bulletins out of the Supreme Secretary's office did much to bring about a closer cooperation between Collegiate Chapters and the Supreme Chapter, and substantially assisted in establishing a more business-like administration.

Seven issues of the Quarterly were published, and Alumni subscriptions thereto solicited. An effort was made to increase the quality of the magazine and stimulate the interest of the brothers in school and substantial prizes were offered for contributions.

Phi Alpha Delta assisted substantially in the defeat of anti-fraternity legislation in several states.

The proper exemplification of the ritual was emphasized and an amendment for additional ritual submitted to the Convention for approval. The compilation of written chapter history was continued and the history published.

■ The Nineteenth Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, held on December 29, 30 and 31, 1923, at the Wardman Park Hotel, Washington, D. C., was one of the greatest conventions in the history of the fraternity. This is true not only of the constructive work in organization that was done, but also true of the caliber of men present and the spirit of fraternity that existed at all times, whether in the midst of labor or refreshment. One of the outstanding social features was the Convention Banquet at which our esteemed Brothers Hon. William Howard Taft, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

of the United States, Major General Hanson E. Ely, and Hon. Arthur J. Tuttle, Judge of the United States District Court at Detroit, made splendid addresses.

There were in addition to seven alumni chapters forty-two out of forty-five active chapters represented in the Convention. The committee on constitutional amendments under the chairmanship of Past Supreme Justice August A. Rendigs, performed meritorious service. There were several constructive amendments considered by this committee, among them an entirely new provision of the constitution creating a Board of Trustees to administer a National Endowment Fund to be used for the purpose of assisting chapters in purchasing homes or building chapter houses. By resolution adopted by the convention some \$8,500 was turned over to the Trustees as a starter, with a further provision in the amendment for the sum of \$2.00 out of each per capita tax collected thereafter being paid to the said Trustees.

Among many other amendments of importance was one providing for the abolishment of the District Conventions giving the power to appoint District Justices into the hands of the Supreme Justice. This was done because it was felt that the District Assemblies with their widely separated chapters placed needless additional expense and duties upon the active chapters.

A revised ritual was presented to the Convention by Allan T. Gilbert, chairman of the ritual committee, and a new committee under the chairmanship of Philip E. Barnard was appointed to revise the old one using parts of the new ritual presented, said committee to report to the next convention. Two thousand directories compiled by Dwight H. Green, Supreme Historian, were turned over to his successor for sale and distribution.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing two years: George E.

Fink, Supreme Justice; Joseph A. Carey, Supreme Vice Justice; Frank M. Ludwick, Supreme Secretary; Allan T. Gilbert, Supreme Historian; Professor Harry W. Humble, Editor-in-Chief; Howard B. Henshey, Supreme Marshal; Frank L. Fawcett, Rex G. Hardy and Dwight H. Green, Board of Trustees; and August A. Rendigs, Jr., Harvey D. Taylor and Arthur L. Limbach, Board of Trustees for the National Endowment Fund.

■ In the early part of 1925 our Editor-in-Chief resigned because of press of work and John Bradfield, an alumnus of Campbell Chapter, Ann Arbor, Michigan, was appointed by the Supreme Board to fill the vacancy. Brother Bradfield immediately assumed his duties and published the April issue of the Quarterly.

During the past two years the following five chapters were installed and added to the official rolls of the fraternity:

Duncan U. Fletcher Chapter was installed on January 12, 1924, by Supreme Vice Justice Joseph A. Carey of Washington, D. C., at the University of Florida, at Gainesville, Florida. Many distinguished guests were present. The following are charter members:

Carroll W. Fissell, Lee Worley, Herbert S. Peteron, Harry A. Johnston, Joseph V. Dillon, Wm. P. Howard, Jr., James N. Fielding, Reeves Bowen, W. V. Smithwick, Paul H. Brinson, Paul Emmert, Lester W. Jennings, Ralph A. Marsicano.

Francois X. Martin Chapter was installed at Tulane University at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Saturday, December 13, 1924. The installing officer was Supreme Justice George E. Fink, assisted by five men from Morgan Chapter at the University of Alabama, and the following are charter members:

Louis Henry Burns, James Warren Richardson, Clancy A. Latham, Henry Warmoth Robinson, Samuel J. Ten-

nant Jr., Eduard F. Henriques, Val J. Stentz, Wynne Grey Rogers, James A. Condon, Harry F. Stiles Jr., Arthur Alexander de la Houssaye, J. Olin Chamberlin, Louie H. Gosserand, John Lemuel Toler, René A. Viosca, Charles A. O'Neill, John Edmond Singreen, Eugene Weber Williamson, Wayne Soulé Stovall, James Valentine Egan Irion, Lester J. Lautenschlaeger, Walker Brainerd Spencer Jr., S. Schwing Kiblinger.

■ William P. Willey Chapter was installed at West Virginia University College of Law, Morgantown, West Virginia, on Saturday, February 14, 1925. The installing officer was Supreme Justice George E. Fink, assisted by Arthur L. Limbach, one of the Trustees of the National Endowment Fund, Bradley McKinley Burns, Campbell Chapter, and four men from Taft Chapter of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and the following are charter members:

Francis L. Warder, Bertie L. Dameron, Forest D. Douglas, Hardin R. Harmer, George Dana Herold, Chauncey D. Hinerman, Ezra E. Hamstead, Walter Everett Mahan, Earl L. Eakle, John N. Charnock, Warren F. Morris, K. Douglas Bowers, Ulysses G. Young Jr., John L. Whitten Jr., Paul W. Ware, Wilbur C. Perry, Charles F. Gore.

David T. Watson Chapter was installed at the University of Pittsburgh College of Law, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Saturday, May 9, 1925. The installing officer was Supreme Justice George E. Fink, assisted by Brothers Bradley McKinley Burns, Arthur Limbach, and Joe Bailey Brown of Pittsburgh and three men from Taft Chapter, and the following are charter members:

Joseph P. Babcock, J. Miller Couse, J. Hartford Dilley, L. Norman Dilley, Harold Hanmer, Jacob E. Hartmann, John W. Himebaugh, Hamilton S. Lyon,

Donnell W. Marsh, Wesley A. Moffat, Hackett J. Mullen, George B. McCreary, Francis X. McCulloch, John L. Packer, Oscar G. Peterson, George L. Reade.

Woodrow Wilson Chapter was installed at Cornell University College of Law at Ithaca, New York, on Saturday, October 17, 1925, the ceremonies taking place at Freeville, New York. The installing officer was Supreme Justice George E. Fink, assisted by James P. Harrold of Chicago, Illinois, a member of Webster Chapter and a Cornell Man of the class of '95, and three men from Campbell Chapter of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the following are charter members:

Addis Van Alstyne Adams, Albert Thomas Bolles, Donald Prouse Blake, Ernest W. Brackett, Frank Campbell, Eugene J. Conroy, Daniel Francis Flanagan, Fred Goodelle, Clarence Kugler Gundaker, Edward William Ickes, Arthur John Keffee, Sherman Moreland, Jr., Arthur Rose Moore, John Winchester MacDonald, George Byron Rice.

■ The Twentieth Biennial Convention was called to order by Supreme Justice, George E. Fink, on December 29, 1925, at the Chase Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. The Fraternity now numbered forty-eight Collegiate Chapters and Eighteen Alumni Chapters. The reports of the various National officers demonstrated that the Fraternity was in a splendidly sound condition financially and otherwise. A model initiation was presented at the Convention for the first time, a new ritual being used in the initiation. This ritual was approved and the Supreme Executive Board instructed to have it printed. The Convention rejected a proposal providing for the reduction in the amounts to be appropriated for the National Endowment Fund. A proposal that compulsory life subscriptions to the Quarterly of \$10.00 be required and collected in installments from each initiate was rejected. An amendment to the constitution changing the order

in which Supreme Officers should be elected and succeed in case of vacancy was adopted. The Convention rejected a proposal to increase the number of members of the Supreme Executive Board but authorized the Supreme Executive Board at its discretion to call in other Supreme Officers to attend Board Meetings. A proposal to change the method of selecting District Justices was rejected. A proposal prohibiting the installation of Chapters in schools not members of the Association of American Law Schools or rated as Class AA schools of American Bar Association was rejected. The constitution was amended and new district boundaries established. The Supreme Executive Board was instructed to carefully scrutinize all applications for permission to initiate honorary members and definite requirements established.

The Charter of the John Lawson Chapter at the University of Mo., was revoked. The Supreme Board was instructed to withdraw the Charter of Capen Chapter and to hold the same until it was finally determined whether or not the Law School of Illinois Wesleyan would be continued, and the Supreme Board authorized to revoke the Charter if it should become necessary.

The Supreme Executive Board was instructed to approve a distinctive pin as an emblem to be worn by Past Supreme Justices and to present the first one to retiring Supreme Justice George E. Fink.

The Supreme Executive Board was instructed to publish during the next administration, a new edition of the directory. The duty of organizing, supervising and rehabilitating Alumni Chapters was delegated to the Supreme Vice-Justice and the supervision of the ritual work of the Fraternity delegated to the Supreme Marshal.

The following officers were elected:

Supreme Justice, Rex Hardy; Supreme Vice-Justice, John J. Nangle; Supreme Secretary, Frank M. Ludwick;

Supreme Historian, Allan T. Gilbert; Editor-in-Chief, John Bradfield; Supreme Marshal, Philip E. Barnard; Chairman of the Board of Tribunes, George E. Fink; Associate Members of Board of Tribunes, Joseph A. Carey and Howard B. Henshey; Chairman Board of Trustees, August A. Rendigs, Jr. (Term unexpired); Associate members, Board of Trustees, Harvey D. Taylor (Term unexpired); Frank L. Fawcett.

■ On February 20, 1926, Supreme Justice Rex Hardy assisted by an installation team composed of Ruben Shay (Benton), Henry Moyle (Marshall), J. L. Eberle (Marshall), Ben Lingenfelder (Cole), and other members of the Salt Lake City Alumni Chapter installed the George Sutherland Chapter at the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah, with the following charter members:

Glen D. Woodmansee, Roger I. McDonough, Bert Merrill, Merle Ralph Howells, Wm. Francis Liston, Otto Arthur Wiesley, Elliott R. Wight, Preston Thatcher, Merrill C. Faux, Wm. Alfred Rossiter, George Albert Goates, Victor C. Hatch, Charles Kenneth McShane, Glen S. Hatch, Erastus D. Sorenson, Parker P. Carver, Amos H. Bagley, Fred R. Elledge, John Ross Dudley, Kneland Clark Tanner, Z. Reed Millar, Spencer D. Parratt, Wm. A. Dawson.

■ On May 7, 1927, Supreme Justice Rex Hardy, assisted by District Justice Amzi Barber, and Brothers Hitz, Jordan and Blackburn, installed the William Albert Keener Chapter at the Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia, with the following charter members:

Aubrey F. Folts, Wayman E. Cobb, David E. McMaster, Jr., Marion Williamson, Francis Y. Fife, Joseph L. Anthony, John G. Fulwood, Charles J. Hansen, Robert Carpenter, Hamilton B. Stephens, William C. Wilson, Glenn McAllen Elliott, Emil J. Clower, W. H. H. Jones, William E. Vinson, Jr., Car-

ville D. Benson, Devereaux F. McClatchey, J. Quillian Maxwell.

On June 4, 1927, Brothers Harvey D. Taylor, Edward M. Tracewell and Fred M. Roberts, all of Benton Chapter, assisted by local Alumni initiated a group of men into the Augustus H. Garland Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., thus reviving this Chapter which had been inactive for a number of years.

The Convention now was composed of fifty Collegiate Chapters and Eighteen Alumni Chapters.

■ The Twenty-first biennial Convention of the Fraternity was called to order on December 29, 1927, by Supreme Justice Rex Hardy at the Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Supreme Justice in his report to the Convention pointed out the substantial increase to the endowment fund, reviewed alumni chapters activities, suggested the registration of the Fraternity's name, discussed the question of Summer Conventions and recommended for the serious consideration of the Convention the proposed new constitution and by-laws. In preparing certain proposed amendments to the constitution, the Supreme Justice and the Supreme Secretary were impressed with the need of a general revision of the fundamental law of the Fraternity, for the reason that it was ambiguous, lacking continuity and was an attempt to combine the constitution and the by-laws. They thereupon undertook to rewrite the constitution and by-laws of the Fraternity. A considerable portion of the time of the Twenty-first Convention was devoted to the consideration and adoption of this constitution.

The Convention recommended that the Supreme Board issue a directory every two years, beginning with the year 1929.

One of the most hotly contested questions at this Convention was that having to do with the adoption of the policy re-

quiring all initiates to pay at the time of their initiation to the Chapter, in addition to the regular initiation fees, the sum of \$10.00 as a life subscription to the Quarterly. Upon roll call the proposal lost by one vote, and the Supreme Executive Board was instructed to submit the proposal to the Chapters by way of an initiative amendment to the by-laws.

The Convention instructed the Supreme Executive Board to proceed to affiliate with the conference of law fraternities.

The following officers were elected:

Supreme Justice, John J. Nangle; Supreme Vice Justice, Frank E. Rutledge; Supreme Secretary, Frank M. Ludwick; Supreme Historian, Allan T. Gilbert; Supreme Editor, Phillip E. Barnard; Supreme Marshal, Lawrence R. Lytle; Chairman Board of Tribunes, Rex Hardy; Associate Members Board of Tribunes, Frank L. Fawcett and Thomas P. Octigan; Board of Trustees, August A. Rendigs, Jr., Chairman, Harvey D. Taylor, and William C. Riley.

■ On June 1, 1929, Supreme Marshal Lawrence R. Lytle installed the L. Q. C. Lamar Chapter at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, Miss., with the following charter members:

Francis Holt Montgomery, Wilton Charles Thomas, John Reed Edwards, David Cottrell, Jr., Thomas Buford Rowland, Hugh Newton Clayton, Leonard Micajah Simmons, Claude Feemster Clayton, Jesse Harold Graham, Cary Stovall, Story Lowery Fortenberry, Charles Bramlett Roberts, Henry Adrian Coleman, Henry Hilbrun, Jr., Geo. Payne Cossar, Ralph Criss, Jr., Willis McIlwain, Jos. Pleasant McCain, Kenneth Douglass Horton, Roberson Horton, Ernest Lafayette Shelton, Jr.

On the 14th day of October, 1929, a charter was issued to the Madison Alumni Chapter, at Madison, Wis., and the following are charter members:

Ralph M. Immell, G. W. Stephens.

Wm. J. P. Aberg, Lawrence Hall, L. E. Issacson, R. J. Sutherland, Myron Stevens, Frank W. Kuehl, Glenn H. Bell, A. E. Kilmer, Roman Heilman, L. W. Reader, Theodore G. Lewis, Robert C. Grelle, Earl N. Cannon, Perry A. Sletteland, Ernest H. Pett, Walter Choinski, John Cavanaugh, A. J. Thoman.

On March 3, 1928, Supreme Marshal, Lawrence R. Lytle, assisted by District Justice, Alex M. Hitz and an installation team from Keener Chapter, installed the William Hansel Fish Chapter at Mercer University, Macon, Ga., with the following charter members:

Thomas M. Callaway, Jr., Henry S. Barnes, Augustus C. Felton, William P. Jent, R. H. Casson, Samuel C. Callaway, R. A. Chappell, C. W. Walker, William A. Wommack, Jr., George R. Ellis, James H. Hall, Glenn B. Hasty, Joseph Q. Davidson, Paul S. Etheridge, Jr., J. A. McClain, Jr.

The new constitution which was adopted at the Twenty-first Convention provided that Conventions should be held on the even number of years instead of the odd number of years, for the purpose of allowing the Convention to go over until the Summer time, as it was decided there to again go back to the original plan of Summer conventions. The Supreme Executive Board, therefore, affixed the dates of August 27 to 29, 1930, and the Twenty-second biennial Convention was called to order at Milwaukee, Wis., on August 27, 1930, by Supreme Justice John J. Nangle. The Supreme Justice reported sound financial condition and referred particularly to the necessity for the development of Alumni Chapters throughout the country. He discussed the Quarterly at some length; and recommended further effort to improve it. He commented upon the organization of local employment bureaus, and recommended the establishment of a National Employment Bureau. He announced the publication of the first Fraternity Song Book, under the

editorship of Brother Frank E. Aschemeyer of St. Louis.

The Supreme Vice Justice, Frank E. Rutledge, reported the installation of Alumni Chapters at Atlanta, Ga., Birmingham, Ala., and Madison, Wis.

The Convention rejected a proposal to permit the payment of the per capita tax in two installments instead of one, and rejected the proposal for the pro-ration of the per capita tax. A plan for the establishment of a National Employment Bureau was proposed and adopted. The Supreme Executive Board was authorized to enter into a contract for the publication of a new directory. The Supreme Secretary was instructed to procure a blanket bond covering all members of the Fraternity who handled any of the Fraternity's funds, and to bill the Collegiate and Alumni Chapters their proportionate share of the cost of such bond.

A proposal to advocate the appointment rather than the election of judges developed an interesting discussion, but was ruled out of order by the chair and no action taken.

Considerable time was devoted at this Convention to the discussion of the official magazine. It was the consensus of opinion that the cost greatly exceeded the benefits and that the magazine was not a representative publication. Many suggestions toward its improvement were offered and recommendations made to the Supreme Executive Board. Probably the most important action of this Convention was the consideration of compulsory life subscriptions to the official magazine. The Convention adopted an amendment to the by-laws providing that each member of the Fraternity upon initiation into his local Collegiate Chapter should be required to subscribe for life to the official magazine of the Fraternity. The price of such life subscription was fixed at \$9.00; \$3.00 to be paid at the time of the initiation and the remaining \$6.00 to be paid in two equal installments due on November 1 of each

year thereafter, such funds to be transferred by the local chapter to the Supreme Secretary who was in turn required to deposit same in a separate fund to be known as the Magazine Trust Fund and such funds to be invested and reinvested by the Supreme Secretary, subject to the approval of the Supreme Executive Board, in income bearing securities and the net income only of such fund to be used for the purpose of the magazine. The amendment further provided that any surplus net income shall be added in accumulations to the principal of said fund, and that the fund might be added to by gifts, devises and bequests. The Executive Board was empowered to remove the Supreme Editor from office at any time for cause regarded as sufficient by the Supreme Executive Board.

The Convention provided for furniture loans to be made out of the endowment fund.

The following officers were elected:

Supreme Justice, Allan T. Gilbert; Supreme Vice Justice, Frank E. Rutledge; Supreme Secretary, Frank M. Ludwick; Supreme Marshal, Alex Hitz; Supreme Historian, Lawrence Lytle; Supreme Editor, Earl Hatcher; Chairman Board of Tribunes, John J. Nangle; Associate Members Board of Tribunes, Frank L. Fawcett and George E. Fink; Board of Trustees, August A. Rendigs, Jr., Chairman; Rex Hardy and Thomas P. Octigan.

■ On March 18, 1931, a charter was granted to the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter, Pittsburgh, P. A., with the following charter members:

R. W. Humphrey, James D. Gray, Harry V. Baiz, E. R. Murdock, Francis L. McFarren, Dale T. Lias, O. G. Peterson, Dan B. Dougherty, James H. Gray, John L. Packers, Wells Fay, J. King Evans, Victor E. Voss, Edward Montgomery, James H. Dilley, Carl S. Lamb, Walter W. McVey, Anargyros E. Camarinos, Wayne Theophilus, Robert B. Riley, Bradley McK Burns, Harold L.

Masters, W. Kenneth Hamblin, John G. Bell, Alexander B. Gilfillan, Francis McCulloch, Joe E. Dickinson, Arthur Van Meter, Edward F. Kelly, John D. Moffat, Wesley A. Moffat, John A. McCann, R. H. Snyder, Robert W. Fahringer, Jo B. Brown, Lee Norman Dilley, P. A. Love, George L. Reade, Joseph K. Benedict, Eustice H. Bain.

■ On March 1, 1932, a charter was granted to the Twin City Alumni Chapter, Minneapolis and St. Paul, with the following charter members:

Thomas B. Mouer, Charles F. Noonan, Perry R. Moore, James L. Hetland, J. L. Krusemark, H. V. Harn, Leonard L. Langer, Donald A. Holmes, Edward J. Kotrich, John E. Palmer, Grant L. Martin, Alf L. Bergerud, Gerhard Sonnesyn, Clifford N. Carlson, Donald J. Kelley, William E. Dahl, A. V. Junkin, John F. Scott, Ulric C. Scott, Peter M. Scott, E. E. Dickson.

On May 28, 1932, Supreme Justice Allan T. Gilbert and Supreme Secretary Frank M. Ludwick, assisted by local Alumni installed the Roger Brooke Taney Chapter at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, with the following charter members:

V. Eugene Bailey, F. W. Bartlett, Jr., T. Allen Melton, Claud O. Boothman, Earl W. Green, Bonner R. Landman, Lewis O. Osborn, James L. Walsh, Jr., J. Calhoun Anderson, Henry Camp Harris, Jr., Warren J. Jenney, David B. Love, Morris C. Hodges, Eddie C. H. Kannenberg, Franklin E. Spafford, and on the same day, May 28, 1932, Supreme Justice Allan T. Gilbert and Supreme Secretary, Frank M. Ludwick, installed the Dallas Alumni Chapter at Dallas, Texas with these members:

Hugo Swan, Benjamin H. Gallagher, Harold B. Sanders, George W. Hutchison, George E. Hughes, Leslie Jackson, Marshall R. Diggs, A. W. Loveland, Lynn A. Horton, Martin A. Row, Harry L. Cooper, R. W. Sanderson, Bailey R. Baxter.

Comity With Reverse English

By REX HARDY

Past Supreme Justice

■ Since this is in truth the mechanical age and the law of automobiles and of their financing has taken a place of its own in our jurisprudence, the lawyer who handles finance company work runs into a great many interesting questions. Practically every state has its own regulations touching upon the registration of automobiles, and of course, as a rule, the general chattel

mortgage laws extend over automobiles in the absence of specific statutes to the contrary.

Automobiles are a species of property which are rapidly removable from one jurisdiction to another and of course, from a criminal standpoint we have what is commonly known as the Dyer Act, which covers unlawful interstate transportation of automobiles. More frequently, however, the matter is of civil aspect and in practically all of the states of the Union a motor car dealer or a broker loaning against automobiles, believing he is protected under the laws of his own state has found to his sorrow that the automobile had been brought into his state plastered with liens or obligations created in another state.

■ Practically all of the states provide in their chattel mortgage laws that unless the mortgagee is on the job sufficiently to follow the mortgaged prop-



erty from one county to another in his state and re-record his mortgage in the county to which the mortgaged property is removed within thirty days after such removal, the lien of the mortgage is lost at least so far as innocent purchasers or encumbrances are concerned. It is difficult to believe that the laws of one's own state would grant to a citizen of a sister state a more advan-

tageous position than granted to its own residents, nevertheless this seems in fact to be the case—created by the magic of “comity”—but comity with reverse English.

Comity has been defined as “courtesy between equals” or “reciprocity” or “the granting of a privilege, not of right, but of good will,” and many years ago the Supreme Court of the State of Michigan in the case of *McEwan v. Zimmer*¹ said:

“True comity is equality; we should demand nothing more and concede nothing less.”

The subject of comity is an old one and in the early days of the law was regarded as a part of international law only. Holland and Belgium have long ago recognized the bankruptcy laws of England, because their laws upon the

¹ 38 Mich. 765 (1878).

subject have been recognized by England, but France has failed to give effect to judgments rendered in the United States, and because of this fact, the United States has failed to enforce a judgment rendered in France. The Supreme Court of the United States, speaking through the case of *Hilton v. Guyot*,² said in part:

"In holding such a judgment, (rendered in France) for want of reciprocity, not to be conclusive evidence of the merits of the claim, we do not proceed upon any theory of retaliation upon one person by reason of any injustice done to another, but upon the broad ground that international law is founded upon mutuality and reciprocity, and that, by the principles of international law recognized in most civilized nations, and by the comity of our own country, which it is our judicial duty to know and to declare, the judgment is not entitled to be considered conclusive."

Most of the states in this Union have made similar declarations granting full faith and credance to the laws and decrees of their sister states—but only when a like comity has been observed or granted by the sister state.

■ In the automobile and automobile financing business it is not at all uncommon for *AB* to secure a registration in a given state, of an automobile in his name and with such registration, and purportedly the owner of the automobile, deal with the same as though it were his own, and the innocent purchaser or encumbrancer thereafter wakes up to find that the automobile has been surreptitiously removed from another state; that *AB's* title was not good; that the automobile had been lawfully encumbered in another state, etc.

Thus arises a most substantial field of law as to what are the rights of the

foreign creditor or owner who may follow the automobile into your state and seek to take it away from you, who in all innocence and good faith had dealt with *AB* who purportedly was the owner thereof in possession—as opposed to your rights as such innocent purchaser or encumbrancer.

■ If it might be said that the effect of laws covering an intrastate movement of an automobile which would tend to deprive a mortgagee of his mortgage lien upon the removal of the automobile from one county to another, would be followed in the case of an interstate movement of the automobile then our problem would be simple, but the doctrine of comity between states steps in and forces a different rule, and it is that the consensus of authority throughout the United States that the true owner or encumbrancer of an automobile in one state may follow that automobile into another state and preserve his rights or equities as against an innocent purchaser or encumbrancer in the state to which the automobile was removed. A most exhaustive monograph upon that subject appears in 50 A.L.R. commencing on page 30.

But this does not end all of our troubles because of a search into the situation develops the fact that the states of Michigan, Texas, Louisiana and Pennsylvania have failed to recognize the mortgages lawfully entered into in their sister states and by the reverse English of the rule of comity, most of the other states have therefore failed to recognize the chattel mortgages lawfully entered into in the states of Michigan, Texas, Louisiana and Pennsylvania. Within my practice a complete search of the ownership and movements of an automobile has demonstrated a clever course of chicanery and it indeed behooves the automobile dealers and lenders of money on automobiles in the various states to regard automobiles which are tendered to them for purchase and/or financing with a cautious

² 159 U. S. 113 (1894).

eye, and it may generally be stated that if it develops that the title and/or encumbrancing of an automobile arose originally within the states of Michigan, Texas, Louisiana or Pennsylvania, then an innocent purchaser or encumbrancer would be held protected because of the lack of comity recognized by those states. However, the states mentioned are but four of all of the states of the Union and there does not seem to be any doubt but that a lawful purchaser and/or encumbrancer of an automobile originating in any of the states of the Union other than the four above mentioned can follow his property and/or interests in the automobile into the new state and have his rights held superior to the rights created in the new state even though the dealings with the automobile in the new state have been thoroughly open and above board.

■ In the case of *Union Securities Company v. Adams*,³ decided by the Wyoming Supreme Court, it develops that Adams purchased a Dodge automobile in Texas, paying some cash, and executing a chattel mortgage for the balance of the purchase price. This chattel mortgage was executed and recorded in compliance with the laws of the state of California, and in Texas, the mortgage would be held to be a valid and subsisting lien upon the automobile. Adams defaulted in his mortgage obligations and removed the automobile to the State of Wyoming where he sold it to one Evans who in turn sold it to one Fisch. The chattel mortgage provided that the Texas mortgagee might take possession of the automobile at any time, etc., but the mortgage was never filed for record in the state of Wyoming. When the Texas mortgagee finally located the automobile in Wyoming it brought action to recover the possession thereof and obtained judgment in the lower court, from which an appeal was per-

fectured. The Wyoming Supreme Court held that:

"The only question involved in this case is as to whether or not the rights of Fisch are subject to the rights of respondents, (the Texas mortgage company) under said mortgage; and that, in turn, depends upon the ultimate point whether the lien which respondents had under the laws of Texas must be upheld in Wyoming after the property covered by said mortgage was sold to an innocent purchaser, a citizen of this state."

Thereupon appears a discussion upon the subject of comity and a declaration that—

"It appears, however, that the courts of the state of Texas, including the highest court of that state, give no effect to the registration laws of other states, and hold that, where mortgaged property is removed to the State of Texas from other states and purchased by an innocent purchaser in that state, the owner of the mortgage lien is not protected, though the mortgage was duly filed for record where it was given, and though the lien thereunder is valid and protected in the state of its origin."

■ The Wyoming Supreme Court stated that it was fundamental, of course, that the laws of Texas had *ipso proprio vigore* no extra-territorial force and that so far as their effect is concerned, every other state must be regarded as a separate sovereignty to the same extent as though it were a foreign nation with the laws of one state binding only its own subjects and others who may be within its jurisdictional limits and whatever extra territorial force the laws of one state may have, is the result, not of any original power to extend them abroad, but of that mutual respect called comity, which from motives of public policy other nations or states are disposed to yield to them, giving them effect with a wise and liberal regard to enlightened

³ 33 Wyo. 45, 256 Pac. 513 (1925).

self interest, common convenience, and mutual benefits and necessities. The Wyoming Supreme Court then stated that inasmuch as it appeared from the repeated decisions of the courts of Texas that the lien of a Wyoming mortgage duly filed for record and lawful in the State of Wyoming would not be protected if the property covered thereby should be removed to Texas and sold to an innocent purchaser in that state, and inasmuch as comity should at least in substance be reciprocal, Wyoming would not recognize a Texas mortgage sought to be enforced in the courts of Wyoming.

■ The Supreme Court of Arizona in the case of *Forgan v. Bainbridge*,⁴ followed the holding in the Wyoming case, *supra*, wherein a Cadillac covered by a chattel mortgage lawfully executed in the State of Illinois and removed to Texas where it was acquired by a Texas citizen, who thereafter encumbered the automobile with a chattel mortgage lawful in Texas, and thereafter removed the automobile (now subject to the Illi-

nois and Texas mortgages) to the State of Arizona, where it was sold to an Arizona citizen in good faith and without notice. The Illinois mortgagee finally located the car in Arizona and brought an action to take it from the possession of the Arizona citizen who had purchased it, into which action the Texas mortgagee intervened and the Arizona Supreme Court wrote a very interesting decision touching upon the conflict of laws between the three states involved and discussed the effect of comity as between states recognizing the mortgages of their sister states and those not so recognizing.

The body of law is replete with similar instances and it will doubtless suffice the needs of the average person to restate the general proposition as being:

A purchaser and/or encumbrancer in good faith in any state of the Union, other than Michigan, Texas, Louisiana and Pennsylvania, can follow the property into any other state and preserve his title and/or lien, whereas a title or lien created in any of the four states above mentioned would not be so preserved.

⁴ 34 Ariz. 408, 274 Pac. 155 (1928).



Supreme Vice Justice's Page

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By FRANK E. RUTLEDGE

During this critical period through which all of us are passing, Alumni Chapters can be of value to PADs. When new members are initiated into the active chapters, the officers should explain that Phi Alpha Delta has grown to a point where there are now twenty-two alumni chapters in the larger cities, from coast to coast, and its members are willing at all times to help and advise those who are starting their careers.

Many times, our younger members will want to discuss their problems with the older and more experienced brothers. Each year, members of the alumni chapters are becoming more and more active in local bar associations. It should be the ambition of every PAD to actively affiliate with an alumni chapter and the local bar association.

The Supreme Board has succeeded in establishing several new alumni chapters and expects to add several more, within the next year.

In my travels around the country, I have been told many times by the older brothers who are active in alumni chapter work, that they appreciate Phi Alpha Delta more today than they realized they would while attending school. In many instances, PADs are obtaining a substantial amount of business from members in various cities. Those who are benefiting in this way find it is profitable to give some of their time and efforts to their alumni chapter.

It should be the goal of every active PAD to look forward to the time when he is a member of an alumni chapter.

NEWS OF ALUMNI

■ Dwight H. Green was born in Ligonier, Indiana, on January 9, 1897, and is the son of Harry and Minnie (Gerber) Green. His father, now deceased, was a farmer, live stock dealer, and



banker at Ligonier, Indiana, and spent his entire life there. Mr. Green received his early education in the Public Schools of Ligonier, Indiana, graduating from High School in the Spring of 1915. In the Fall of that year he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and remained there until the end of his Sophomore year when he entered the United States Army.

■ On June 15, 1917, he enlisted as a private in the United States Army at Fort Sam Harrison, Indianapolis, Indiana, and remained there until December 5, 1917, when he was transferred to the Air Service entering the Aviation Ground School of the University of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois. After finishing Ground School he received his flying training at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, and was commissioned Second Lieut., Air Service, United

States Army, on May 31, 1918. At that time he entered the Instructors School at Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, and on or about the first of July was transferred to Mather Field, Sacramento, California, as an instructor, and remained there in such capacity until he was honorably discharged from the Army on January 3, 1919.

■ On or about January 3, 1919, he enrolled as a student at Leland Stanford, Jr., University and remained there until June, 1919, when he went to Chicago and began work in a law office.

In the Fall of 1919 he entered the University of Chicago Law School and in the Spring of the year 1920 received a Ph.B. degree from that University. He completed his law course at the University of Chicago in the Spring of the year 1922 and at that time graduated with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. He then entered the practice of law at Chicago, Illinois, and was admitted to practice in the Courts of the State of Illinois on October 12, 1922. He continued in the practice of law at Chicago, Illinois, until January 2, 1926, when he was appointed Special Attorney, Bureau of Internal Revenue, attached to the Office of the General Counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., doing work in the Interpretative I. Division and the Appeals Division of that office at Washington, until April, 1927. At that time he was assigned to the Penal Division of the Office of the General Counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, and was sent to Chicago, Illinois, as the representative of the Office of the General Counsel, and has continued there and is now acting in such capacity. He has two assistants under him at the Chicago office.

■ On or about May 1, 1927, Mr. Green was appointed Special Assistant to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois without pay other than that which he received from the Treasury Department. In this connection he has been in charge of all income tax matters, both civil and criminal. While at Chicago, acting in this capacity, he has from time to time been appointed Special Assistant to the Attorney General in particular criminal cases involving income taxes. While there he has participated in the investigation, preparation for trial, and the trial of the following cases which have received comment in the Public Press: Alphonse Capone, Ralph J. Capone, Terrence J. Druggan, Frank A. Lake, Gene G. Oliver, Lawrence C. O'Brien, Frank Nitto, Jack Guzik, Sam Guzik, Louis Lipschultz, Christian P. Paschen (Building Commissioner, city of Chicago), and others.

He was appointed United States Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois on August 17, 1932, by the President of the United States.

■ Mr. Green is married to Mabel Victoria Kingston of Washington, D. C., and has two daughters, Nancy and Gloria.

He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Illinois State Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the Legal Club of Chicago, Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, Holmes Chapter and former Supreme Historian of the Fraternity, Masonic Order, and the American Legion (Post No. 304, Chicago, Illinois).

* * *

■ A. Lewis Oswald, Campbell '24, is practising law in the City of Hutchinson, Kansas. Oswald is also mayor of Hutchinson. His partner in law practise is John Fontron from Green Chapter who was Justice of that chapter at one time and is a member of the Order of Coif.

■ Los Angeles Alumni Chapter, though situated in the southwest corner of the United States, feels that it is almost the hub of Phi Alpha Delta. Enrolled in its membership are two former Supreme Justices, an ex-Supreme Vice-Justice, two former members of the Board of Tribunes, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Endowment Fund and last, but not least, the ever active and all inclusive Supreme Secretary, Frank Ludwick.

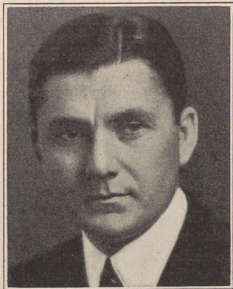
After a cessation of activities during the summer months, we will start the 1932-33 season with Supreme Justice Gilbert as our guest and principal speaker at our first dinner to be held at the University Club in Los Angeles, Monday evening, October 17th.

Thereafter monthly dinners will be held on the second Thursday of each month. At the November meeting, we will be favored with a report from Frank Ludwick of the highlights of his visit to about one-half of the Chapters which he will visit during the month of October. Inasmuch as Los Angeles Alumni Chapter is composed of men from nearly every chapter in the fraternity, this report will be of especial interest to us.

Subjects that are scheduled to be discussed at other meetings by judges and other P. A. D.'s who are qualified to speak with authority will include: Court Practice as Observed by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court; Title Work and Lawyers; Jury Trials; Legislation and the Bar; Real Estate Law in California; Quasi Public Corporation and Lawyers; Condemnation Cases; Federal Court Practice; Inheritance Tax Practice in California. Several parties for members and their ladies are also in the offing. A weekly luncheon table will be revived shortly.

Visiting P. A. D.s are urged to attend any of our affairs that are held during their sojourn in Los Angeles.

■ William D. Campbell, Republican candidate for Congress, 14th District, Los Angeles, was elected to that office at the primaries. He is a loyal and active



member of Phi Alpha Delta, Marshall Chapter. He was born thirty-four years ago, on a farm in the Ozark Mountains, in the State of Missouri. His forebears, of sturdy, pioneer stock, went to Missouri before its admission to Statehood, settled in the new territory, where today a township bears their name. The homestead is still owned by the family.

■ Here he attended rural school. He completed his education by attending high school, a business college in California, Universities in New Mexico and Missouri, and later graduating from the University of Chicago Law School. Thrown on his own resources, in boyhood, by the death of his father, the costs of his higher education were earned by hard work and long hours as a clerk in stores and banks, as a book-keeper, as a laborer in the oil fields, and as a teacher of his old country school.

■ Having previously become a resident of California, he enlisted in the army the day war was declared, April 6, 1917, and at the close of the War was

honorably discharged with the rank of Sergeant.

■ He has had several years experience in Washington, D. C., in the Department of Justice, anti-trust work; as Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, prosecuting National Banking Law violators; and as Special Attorney, Office General Counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, dealing with important tax problems. This work carried him throughout the United States, giving him experience and insight into business and governmental conditions, and a knowledge of the diversity of interests of the people in the various sections of the country which will be invaluable to him as a public servant in the Halls of Congress. One of his important assignments was in the year 1922 when at the direction of the President he was selected as one of five to investigate conditions in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and to check currency and government bond issues totaling fifty-three billions of dollars, covering the period from the year of our entry into the World War.

■ Resigning from Government Service he established law offices in Los Angeles where for many years he has been active in civic affairs and as a member of the Los Angeles County Republican Central Committee (an office without pay). He is a member of the American Legion and other Veterans' Organizations; a member of various Masonic, Fraternal and Civic Organizations.

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■ Scott P. Squyres was elected Judge Advocate of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at the annual encampment held at Sacramento, California.

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■ Melville R. Adams was a candidate for the Los Angeles County Superior Court. He is a resident of Santa Monica.

■ Jay Kile sends in the following political notes from Kansas.

■ Brother W. P. Lambertson was renominated for Congress from the 1st district. In 70 years of statehood this District has never had a Democratic representative, so this year should be of no exception.

* * *

■ Brothers John S. Dawson, and William Easton, Hutchinson, Green Chapter, associate Justices of the Kansas Supreme Court, have been renominated by the Republicans.

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■ John B. Wood, a charter member of Benson Chapter, is the democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

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■ Wilford Reigle, Probate Judge of Lyon County, for three terms is the Republican candidate for state representative. He is a member of Benson Chapter.

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■ Brother Roy McCue, Benson Chapter, and Treasurer of the Topeka Alumni Association is the Republican candidate for the state legislature from the 35th District.

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■ Two referees of bankruptcy that have been appointed for Kansas within the past year by Federal Judge Richard J. Hopkins are Wm. D. Jochems, Benson, and Earl Hatcher, Benson. Brother Jochems is a former Kansas Supreme Court Justice.

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■ Lloyd Morris, Benson, is a candidate for the District Judgeship of the 37th District of Kansas. He formerly was in the state legislature.

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■ Jay Kile, Benson, is Secretary to Congressman W. P. Lambertson.

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■ H. Allen Meyers, Benson, is the Republican candidate for re-election as Judge of the Court of Topeka.

■ Roscoe Graves, another Benson founder, is the Republican candidate for the District Judgeship of the 13th District.

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■ Candidates for County Attorney, J. H. Wilson, Clay County Republican, Lloyd Miller, Brown County Republican, Frank Bell, Smith County Republican, Max Wyman, Reno County Republican, Howard Wilson, Hodgeman County Republican, J. R. Stone, Harvey County Republican, John Bremer, Harvey County Republican, are all members of Benson Chapter.

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■ Roland Boynton, Green chapter, Attorney General of Kansas has been renominated for his second term by the Republicans. His assistants are E. E. Steerman, Benson Chapter, and Dunkin Kimball, Campbell Chapter.

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■ Alex Hotchkiss, Benson, and County Attorney of Osage County, is the State Chairman of the Young Republicans for the State of Kansas.

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■ Walter Hembrow, Benson and Republican, Morris County, and Leo Webs, Benson and Rush County are candidates for County Attorney of their counties.

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■ On Saturday, June 25th, the Chicago Alumni Chapter held its annual Spring Golf, Outing and Tap Day at St. Andrew's. A good number of brothers turned out for an enjoyable afternoon of golf. Brother John Bernard was kept busy keeping the pressure up in the keg for it was a warm day and the demands were heavy. The prizes were distributed after dinner and were limited to golf balls with recessed markings in keeping with the depressed times. Low gross was captured by Glenn G. Paxton; low net went to William Desmond; the blind bogey was won by Joseph C. Gross; and James H. Turner won the consolation prize.

Brother J. F. T. O'Connor, Calhoun Chapter, was a guest of the Chicago Alumni Chapter at a dinner at the Hamilton Club on June 28th. Brother O'Connor was a member of the California delegation at the Democratic convention in session at that time. The alumni chapter was favored with a very interesting address by Brother O'Connor on his political experience. In the course of his address he made several suggestions for improvements in the administration of the affairs of the national government. His suggestions were heartily endorsed by the chapter and it is the intention of the chapter to bring them to the attention of all chapters.

The thirty-first annual summer outing of the Chicago Alumni Chapter was held at Fox Lake, Illinois on Saturday and Sunday, August 27th and 28th. About thirty brothers including Supreme Justice Allan Gilbert and Judges William Helander and Jay Schiller, participated in various pastimes.

The Championship Golf Tournament took place on Saturday. Harry Carlson had low net score and now has one leg up on the handsome Justice's Cup which was donated three years ago by Tom Hollywood and which under the terms of the gift must be won three times before a brother can obtain permanent possession. Other prize winners were Sam Clawson, with second low net; Glenn Paxton, low gross; Edward H. Schroeder, 2nd low gross; and R. Anderson who took the blind bogey. The prize winning low gross foursome was composed of Judge William Helander, Harry Carlson, Glenn Paxton and R. Anderson.

After the Saturday dinner the members engaged in a marathon card playing and African golf shooting contest. A few survivors were still going strong when some of the earlier casualties reported for breakfast the next morning.

The pent up emotions of the weather man which had been kept in check for some four weeks finally burst their

bounds and said emotions were profusely sprinkled over the landscape from the early hours of Sunday morning until shortly afternoon. A number of the brothers took advantage of the lull in the activities by catching up on their slumbers. Several others engaged in a penny pitching contest on the hotel veranda to pass away a few hours. While this does not appear to be the type of pastime in which the members would be expected to indulge, the consideration gradually assumed respectable proportions.

The atmosphere cleared up splendidly in the afternoon and a majority of the brothers played another round of golf to see how much worse they could get than the day before. The outing would not be complete without the annual baseball contest between the married men and the advocates of bachelorhood. The bachelors, captained by George Quilici, trounced the married men under Captain Jim Turner by the overwhelming score of 21 to 8—a fitting climax to a most enjoyable outing.

■ *James Dunlap Gray, former Justice of the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter, has written to a number of men in Columbus and Akron telling of the operation of the Pittsburgh Alumni Chapter and urging them to delay no longer in organizing an alumni chapter. The entire letter is published here for the attention of P A D's who are anxious and willing to assist in the formation of additional alumni chapters. Further information on alumni chapters will be gladly supplied by communicating with Supreme Vice Justice Frank E. Rutledge.*

Dear Brother:

Supreme Vice Justice, Frank E. Rutledge, of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, informed me that you are interested in the formation of an Alumni Chapter of the fraternity in your city. In this connection I would like to tell you of our experience in Pittsburgh.

Watson Chapter, located at the University of Pittsburgh, was installed in 1925. Along in 1929 there was some agitation among the Alumni for an Alumni Chapter but it was felt that we did not have a sufficient number of Alumni in Pittsburgh. However, we did start having informal weekly luncheons for P. A. D. Alumni. We continued to have these weekly luncheons, more or less, regularly for two years. However, we discovered that as an unorganized group, we were not doing anything except having a social time among ourselves. We were out of touch with the Alumni activities, the Alumni did not subscribe to the Reporter and we were of no help to Watson Chapter. Agitation for an Alumni Chapter persisted among some of the Alumni, but others felt that we were not yet ready for an Alumni Chapter. Then in February, 1931, Supreme Vice Justice Rutledge, paid us a visit and pointed out the need of an Alumni Chapter in Pittsburgh, both for the Alumni themselves and in the way of helping Watson Chapter. Within a month after the visit of the Supreme Vice Justice Rutledge, forty men had signed a petition for an Alumni Chapter and paid their initiation fees.

A charter was granted by the Supreme Executive Board, and we began to function as an Alumni Chapter. We decided to have monthly evening dinner meetings, at which meetings, we would have a worthwhile speaker on legal subjects. We found these meetings very helpful both to the Alumni and the active members of Watson Chapter, who were invited to our meetings. Every member of our Alumni Chapter subscribed to the Reporter. We cooperated with Watson Chapter in putting on a rushing Smoker last fall which was highly successful in getting the best men of the Pitt freshmen class, pledged to P. A. D.

We are the only Law Fraternity having an Alumni Chapter in Pittsburgh

which is a good talking point for the active chapter men in rushing new members.

I believe that you will find that an active chapter in your city would be very much worth while in keeping your Alumni interested in the fraternity, in keeping them in touch with the National Fraternity and in promoting and helping the active Chapter in your city.

Faternally yours,

JAMES D. GRAY.

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■ The firm of Watkins, Ten Hoor & Gilbert has been dissolved by mutual consent. Ferre C. Watkins and Perry J. Ten Hoor continue in the general practise of law under the firm name of Watkins & Ten Hoor.

Allan T. Gilbert will continue in the general practise of law. The address of both firms will be the same for the present, Room 1909, 120 South La Salle Street, Chicago.

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■ Municipal Judge Wilbur C. Curtis, Ross, was a candidate for the Superior Court in Los Angeles County.

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■ The annual spring banquet of Wisconsin P. A. D.'s was held at the Madison Club, May 21, 1932. Heretofore the spring banquet has always been sponsored by the Milwaukee alumni. This year the sponsorship was by the Milwaukee alumni and the Madison alumni. There was a nice turn out of 85 P A D's. The high lights of the evening were an address by Supreme Justice Gilbert and an address by Brother Ryan Duffy of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, the Democratic nominee for United States Senator.

■ It was a great get-together with a lot of visiting among the Brothers. Bob Ells was at the piano; Ernest Pett took charge of the singing; and Max Herriott of Milwaukee was toastmaster. Arrangements were in charge of Warren Wheeler, of Milwaukee and Ernest Pett.

P A D's were present from all parts of the state from northernmost Superior to Racine in the south; Green Bay and the Michigan lake shore was well represented as well as scattered representatives from P A D's in the west and southwest. The active chapter was well represented. Justice Ted Otjen spoke and reported in behalf of the active chapter. The alumni voted in accord with the proposed action of the Build-

appointed chairman to take charge of the arrangements. This innovation received a nice start at the Wisconsin State Bar Association meeting. Thirty brothers were in attendance at this first annual banquet in connection with the bar association meeting. This promises to be an important event and comes at a time when it will be easy for many of the alumni to attend because of their presence anyway at the bar convention.



*Snapshot taken at football game at the University of Wisconsin, by Billy Meuer.
Reading left to right: Ernest H. Pett, Frank Fawcett, Allan Gilbert
and Waldemar Wehe.*

ing Corporation to help the active chapter by paying \$30.00 a month toward the rental of the club rooms for the active chapter. The active chapter is re-establishing itself on the campus in a creditable and commendable manner.

The banquet was a big success, everybody enjoyed the entire day. It is the one big day of the year for the P A D alumni.

■ It was also voted to have a P A D gathering at the annual bar convention held at Oshkosh on June 22, 23 and 24. Brother Gene Williams of Oshkosh was

Brother Charlie Cadigan of Superior held forth in a big way, giving his views and telling stories as only Charlie can tell them. Brother Jimmy McDonald of Madison recounted some of the fabulous tales of the famous Paul Bunyan. Stories and anecdotes were being recounted so generously that the Milwaukee alumni, speaking through Carl Dietze and Ralph Hoyt, promised to buy an alumni shovel. At these meetings hereafter a vote will be taken as to who was the best "bull shooter" and his name will be inscribed upon the shovel with proper ceremonies.

DIRECTORY of ACTIVE CHAPTERS

BENSON CHAPTER—Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

Justice: James McReynolds 1612 College Avenue.

Clerk: Max Hall, 1612 College Avenue.

BENTON CHAPTER—Kansas City School of Law, Kansas City, Mo.

Justice: Bert Newland, Jr., 1232 Osage Ave., Kansas City, Kas.

Clerk: John E. Workman, 315 S. Elmwood, Kansas City, Mo.

BLACKSTONE CHAPTER—Chicago-Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill.

Justice: Glenn W. Stokes.

Clerk: Marshall T. Ismond.

BREWER CHAPTER—Stetson University, DeLand, Florida.

Justice: Chas. Z. Osborne, Jr.

Clerk: Joseph Hendrix.

CAMPBELL CHAPTER—University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Justice: Dan Moyle, 1223 Hill Street.

Clerk: Dave Rankin, 1223 Hill Street.

CALHOUN CHAPTER—Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut.

Justice: Russell H. Atwater.

Clerk: Arthur B. Sullivan, 2541 Yale Station.

CHASE CHAPTER—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Justice: Clarence A. Arata, 2518 Highland Ave.

Clerk: Thurston Bittle, 2339 Stratford Avenue.

CLARK CHAPTER—Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Justice: David N. Conn, c/o Law School.

Clerk: Harry W. Patton, Grafton, Ill.

CLAY CHAPTER—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Justice: Bert O. Howard, 336 Harrison Avenue

Clerk: William J. Wigginton, 430 East Maxwell Street.

COLE CHAPTER—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Justice: John Schulte, 1355 30th Street.

Clerk: E. Earl Ferguson, 1060 35th St.

CORLISS CHAPTER—University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Justice: Wm. T. Mount, c/o Law School.

Clerk: Elmer C. Kock, c/o Law School.

DUNBAR CHAPTER—University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Justice: Elton B. Jones, Hardt Apts., 4137 University Way.

Clerk: Albert M. Nanney, 4718 Acacia Place.

FIELD CHAPTER—University of California, Berkeley, California.

Justice: Ivan Sperbeck, 2131 Hearst Avenue.

Clerk: Richard Seely, 2235 Blake Street.

FISH CHAPTER—Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.

Justice: T. Julian Webb, Mercer University.

Clerk: Benjamin Overstreet Jr., Mercer University.

FLETCHER CHAPTER—University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Justice: J. Edwin Larson, Keystone Heights.

Clerk: R. F. Underwood, Alpha Delta House.

FULLER CHAPTER—Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.*Justice:* John Barber.*Clerk:* E. Harrison Stafford.**GARLAND CHAPTER—University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.***Justice:* Eugene Warren, Read Apts. No. 8.*Clerk:* Robert Young, Lambda Chi House.**GREEN CHAPTER—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.***Justice:* Lee Stanford, 1232 Ohio St.*Clerk:* Robert Jones, c/o Law School.**GUNTER CHAPTER—University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.***Justice:* James A. Erwin, 1300 Penn St.*Clerk:* Merrill Knight, Kappa Sigma House.**HAMMOND CHAPTER—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.***Justice:* Sloan Hutchinson, 115 North Clinton Street.*Clerk:* Edward Whelan, 115 North Clinton Street.**HARLAN CHAPTER—University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.***Justice:* Ardell M. Young, 208 West Lynn Street.*Clerk:* J. T. Cole, Jr., 921 Jenkins Street.**HAY CHAPTER—Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.***Justice:* Edwin Northrup, 2102 Adelbert Road.*Clerk:* Charles E. Miley, Jr., 2102 Adelbert Road.**HOLMES CHAPTER—Leland Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.***Justice:* Lucien Shaw, Box No. 60.*Clerk:* R. Cathcart, 1215 Emerson Street.**HUGHES CHAPTER—Denver University, Denver, Colorado.***Justice:* Clyde H. Babcock, c/o Law School.*Clerk:* Lansford F. Butler, 271 S. Emerson St.**JAY CHAPTER—George Washington University, Washington, D. C.***Justice:* Harold W. Stull, 1128 16th Street, Northwest.*Clerk:* Henry M. Feyrer, 1900 F Street, Northwest.**JEFFERSON CHAPTER—University of Virginia, University, Va.***Justice:* Job B. Turner, Jr., 223 Gildersleeve Hall.*Clerk:* Savery T. Amato, 1208 West Main Street.**KEENER CHAPTER—Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia.***Justice:* William G. Brown, 1800 N. Decatur Road.*Clerk:* Russell S. Grove, c/o Atlanta Athletic Club.**KENT CHAPTER—University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.***Justice:* Harold Coffin, Lindley Hall.*Clerk:* William Ennis, Sigma Nu House.**KNOX CHAPTER—University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.***Justice:* Charles E. McDaniels, 1501 East First Street.*Clerk:* Jack B. O'Dowd, Box 849.**McKINLEY CHAPTER—Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.***Justice:* John Wagnitz, 48 North Wayne Avenue.*Clerk:* Edward L. Snider.**McREYNOLDS CHAPTER—University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.***Justice:* Harry Jamerson, 720 West Main Street.*Clerk:* Hugh E. De Lozier, 720 West Main Street.**MAGRUDER CHAPTER—University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.***Justice:* Richard F. Hahn, 104 S. Gregory St., Urbana*Clerk:* R. E. Lee, 809 South First Street.

MARSHALL CHAPTER—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Justice: Thales N. Lenington, 315 N. Sheridan Rd., Highland Park, Ill.

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