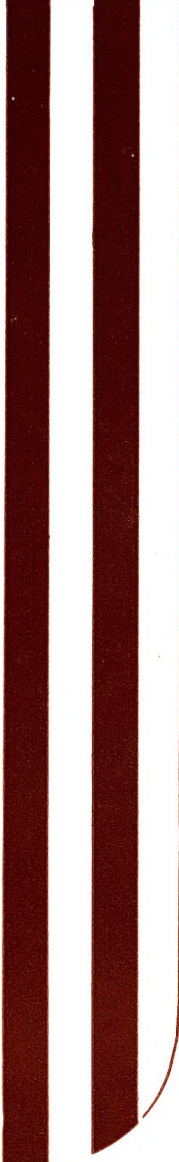


The

REPORTER

OCTOBER 1938



Directory of National Officers of Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Supreme Justice
DWIGHT H. GREEN (*Holmes-Marshall*)
231 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Supreme Vice Justice
GEORGE E. PALMER (*Rapallo*)
30 Vesey St., New York City

Supreme Secretary and Editor
FRANK M. LUDWICK (*Benton*)
333 Roosevelt Bldg.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Supreme Alumni Advisor
FRANK E. RUTLEDGE (*Webster*)
14 Beech St., Garden City, N. Y.

Supreme Faculty Advisor
LYMAN P. WILSON (*Marshall*)
Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.

Supreme Historian
JAY KYLE (*Benson*)
c/o Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas

Supreme Marshal
WILLIAM M. O'SHEA (*Webster*)
451 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

BOARD OF TRIBUNES

WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON (*Calhoun*)
Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.

JAMES H. MITCHELL (*Ross*)
727 W. 7th St.
Los Angeles, Calif.

DAVE SHOLTZ (*Calhoun*)
Woodward Bldg.
Washington, D. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ENDOWMENT FUND

ALLAN T. GILBERT (*Blackstone*)
231 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

JAMES D. GRAY (*Watson*)
1406 Law & Finance Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARSHALL R. DIGGS (*Calhoun*)
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Washington, D. C.

THE SUPREME ADVISORY BOARD OF PHI ALPHA DELTA LAW FRATERNITY

Composed of All Past Supreme Justices

WILLIAM C. HEALION, WALDEMAR C. WEHE, PAUL C. MEIER, SAMUEL H. ROBERTS,
JOHN DOYLE CARMODY, EDWARD J. HESS, JAMES P. AYLWARD, EDGAR A. JONAS,
GEORGE L. STEWART, AUGUST A. RENDIGS, JR., FRANK L. FAWCETT, GEORGE E. FINK,
REX HARDY, JOHN J. NANGLE, ALLAN T. GILBERT, WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON.

Fraternity Calendar

October 1st.....	Chapter audit due in Secretary's office
October 15th.....	Form D due in Secretary's office
October 15th.....	Order Chapter Forms and Supplies from Secretary's office
November 1st.....	Per Capita taxes due in Secretary's office
January 15th.....	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 must be paid immediately following initiation of any member.

Magazine Material

September 15th.....	for October issue
November 15th.....	for December issue
February 15th.....	for March issue
April 15th.....	for May issue

No material arriving after the 20th of the above mentioned months can be used
in that particular issue.

THE REPORTER

Official Publication of the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY IN OCTOBER, DECEMBER, MARCH, AND MAY

FRANK M. LUDWICK, *Supreme Secretary and Editor*

Published at 727 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California

VOL. XXXIII

OCTOBER, 1938

Nos. 2 and 3

Table of Contents



Active Chapter News.....	23
Alumni Chapter Directory.....	38
Cases and Other Material on Criminal Procedure.....	8
Deputy District Justice.....	Inside Back Cover
Directory of Active Chapters.....	35
District Justices.....	Inside Back Cover
Directory of Faculty Members.....	39
Directory of National Officers.....	Inside Front Cover
Fraternity Calendar.....	Inside Front Cover
Is the California \$30 Per Week Pension Plan Constitutional? 13	
Kansas City School of Law Merges With University of Kansas 22	
Letter to the Law Alumni of the University of Illinois.....	19
National Alumni Fee.....	34
News of Alumni.....	27
Professional Directory.....	41
Supreme Executive Board Meeting.....	2
The Divorce Traffic: Its Cause and Cure.....	9

Office of Publication, 727 W. Seventh Street, Los Angeles, California.

Terms:—\$1.50 a year in advance; single copy, 50 cents. Advertising Rates: Professional cards, \$2.00 per year. Rates for display advertising furnished on application. Entered as second class matter January 16, 1932, at the postoffice at Los Angeles, California, under the Act of August 24, 1912. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage of 1½ cents per pound or fraction thereof, provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, embodied in paragraph 4, section 412, Postal Laws and Regulations, authorized January 16, 1932.

Supreme Executive Board Meeting

Held at the Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, July 25, 26, and 27, inc., 1938

The meeting was called to order by Supreme Justice Dwight H. Green.

Present: Dwight H. Green, Supreme Justice; George E. Palmer, Supreme Vice-Justice; Frank M. Ludwick, Supreme Secretary and Editor; Lyman P. Wilson, Supreme Faculty Advisor.

In the absence of Supreme Alumni Advisor Frank E. Rutledge, Supreme Marshal William M. O'Shea attended as substitute.

Past Supreme Justice George E. Fink was in attendance at all of the sessions of the Board and contributed substantially to the deliberations.

The minutes of the previous meeting of the supreme executive board, held in Kansas City, Missouri, September 27 to 30, inclusive, 1937, were approved.

The Supreme Secretary submitted the following written report, which, upon motion, was approved:

DEAR BROTHERS:

I am pleased to submit this report covering the affairs of the fraternity since the last meeting of the Supreme Executive Board held in Kansas City, Missouri, on September 27th to 30th, inclusive, 1937.

As a part of this report, I wish to call your attention to the financial statement and comparative statement prepared by Charles R. While, C.P.A., which is hereto attached. May I particularly call to your attention the following items:

The financial statement for the school year 1937-38 shows receipts in the amount of \$9,584.69 and disbursements in the amount of \$9,686.81, or an amount in excess of the receipts. We experienced an unusually good month in June when ordinarily no collections are made and this year collected a total of \$1,115.50, or a total of \$10,700.19 and have in the bank \$1,811.80 as against cash on hand a year ago of \$543.16.

You will note a substantial reduction in disbursements over the preceding two years in spite of a large increase in magazine expense. A part of this latter item, totalling \$4,330.99, might very properly be charged against directory expense but has not been so charged due to the difficulty of estimating what would be the proper portion. In some respects the campaign which we waged during the year and in which we sent one free issue of the Reporter to every member of the fraternity and bulletins and bills to every member at least once during the year and in some cases as many as three times, has not justified itself from the standpoint of financial return as our total amount received on subscriptions was \$1,007.30. In considering this loss, however, we must take into consideration that some of the expense involved was incurred in bringing our card file down to date through the receipt of a vast number of changes of addresses which we discovered through this mailing campaign and we should be able to anticipate a further recovery due to future increased return by virtue of this campaign which has been conducted. I think it is logical to assume that the new subscribers to the National Alumnus fee, as indicated in our receipts column, can reasonably be counted on to continue their subscriptions from year to year.

Our list of accounts receivable is very unsatisfactory but you will note that they are in the main current accounts and should be collectable during the coming fall months and prior to the holding of the next convention.

It is with considerable pleasure that I am able to report the most favorable conditions that the fraternity has experienced for several years. In addition to an improved financial condition and, of course naturally contributing thereto, much progress has been made in rehabilitation and expansion.

Aside from the accounts receivable heretofore mentioned, I would like to make the following comments on the

general conditions existing in our chapters.

Benson Chapter is in its usual excellent condition. The Benton Chapter, greatly improved during the past few years, promises further stability and progress through the consolidation of the Kansas City School of Law and the University of Kansas City. The Blackstone Chapter is in good condition. The Brewer Chapter has made remarkable progress during the past school year. The Capen Chapter, formerly located at Illinois Wesleyan, has been transferred to the University of San Francisco, where an excellent chapter exists at the present time. The Chase Chapter has not made the progress we would like and is in need of visitation and supervision.

The Clark Chapter at the Washington University has done fairly well but could show additional improvement. The Clay Chapter is in a satisfactory condition. The Cole Chapter has become inactive again. The Dunbar Chapter at the University of Washington is showing signs of improvement and, in my opinion, will be organized this fall on a satisfactory basis. The Field Chapter at the University of California is splendid. The Fish Chapter at Mercer University is inactive. The Fletcher Chapter at the University of Florida has made excellent progress during the past year and is in very good condition. The Fuller Chapter at Northwestern University has recently been revived and gives excellent promise for the coming school year. The Green Chapter, which experienced great difficulty during the past few years, has come back strong and is in excellent shape. Gunter Chapter at the University of Colorado is quite satisfactory.

The Hamlin Chapter Charter, formerly located at the University of Maine, was transferred to Loyola University at Los Angeles, a splendid group of men initiated, and is among our strong chapters on the Pacific coast. Hammond Chapter at the University of Iowa has been going down hill ever since it was compelled to give up the house and move into the Law Commons at the University of Iowa. In addition to the necessity of the change in their program, we suffered from lack of leadership. This seems to have been corrected, extensive rushing plans for the

fall are now being perfected and a big Phi Alpha Delta Home Coming is to be staged on the 22nd and 23rd of September at Iowa City. One or more representatives of the Supreme Executive Board should be present at that time to render assistance.

The Harlan Chapter, revived last year, has made splendid progress and is in excellent condition. Too much credit cannot be given to the Oklahoma City Alumni for assistance rendered. The Hay Chapter at Western Reserve has shown remarkable improvement, has gotten itself into good condition and promises much for the future. The Holmes Chapter at Stanford University, revived two years ago, is in excellent shape. Hughes Chapter at Denver University has shown remarkable progress and its condition is satisfactory. Jay Chapter at George Washington University is all right, as is Jefferson Chapter at the University of Virginia. Kent Chapter at the University of Idaho has improved substantially and I think will come along all right. Knox Chapter at the University of Arizona is good; so is the Lamar Chapter at Mississippi, as also is the Lurton Chapter at Louisville.

The Magruder Chapter at the University of Illinois has again been recognized by the University authorities, has initiated a large group of men and is going ahead splendidly. Marshal Chapter at the University of Chicago is in fair shape, although their enrollment is too low. Mitchell Chapter at the University of Minnesota is inactive. Morgan Chapter at Alabama is just fair and not up to its usual excellent condition. Rapallo Chapter at New York is very much alive and is carrying out a constructive program. The Reese Chapter at the University of Nebraska, through the assistance of Supreme Court Justice Carter and interested alumni, has solved its financial difficulties, moved into a new house and is in good condition. Ross Chapter at the University of Southern California is in splendid shape. Ryan Chapter at the University of Wisconsin, while showing considerable improvement during the past year, is still in need of supervision.

Staples Chapter at Washington and Lee has improved almost unbelievably.

It has come up from a total membership of two to a fine active chapter and is one of the strongest of our Southern chapters. Sutherland at the University of Utah is in good condition. So is Taft Chapter at Georgetown. The membership of Taney Chapter became too low in numbers a year ago but considerable improvement has been made. The chapter is in good condition. The Temple Chapter at Hastings College of Law at San Francisco is in the best shape it has been for years. Watson Chapter at the University of Pittsburgh is good; so is Webster at Loyola University at Chicago, and Willey at the University of West Virginia. Williams Chapter at the University of Oregon is all right. Wilson Chapter at Cornell University still needs to show improvement but apparently has made some progress.

As soon as school opens in the fall we are all set to establish a chapter at the University of Texas, provided the Supreme Executive Board will agree to the transfer of an inactive charter, thus eliminating the expense of the charter fee and printing of formal petitions for individual chapter votes, et cetera. I recommend the transfer of the Garland chapter at the University of Arkansas to the University of Texas as, in my opinion, there is little likelihood of the chapter at the University of Arkansas ever being revived. Should the Board agree to this transfer, while we would still have some inactive chapters on our roll, namely, Campbell at the University of Michigan, Lawson at the University of Missouri, Calhoun at Yale, Corliss at the University of North Dakota, McReynolds at the University of Tennessee, Livingston at Columbia, Cole at Drake, McKinley at Ohio State, Ruffin at the University of North Carolina, Martin at Tulane, Keener at Emory University and Fish at Mercer, I personally would not favor any more transfers as most all of those now inactive should be revived in the future. I do believe, however, that sincere consideration should be given to the submission to the next convention of an amendment to Section 1 of Chapter 3 and Section 5 of Chapter 4 of the By-

Laws so that the Supreme Executive Board could be authorized to establish chapters without the payment of the prescribed charter fee and without the cost incident to the submission of formal petitions to the chapters where the petitioning groups are in a school approved by the American Bar Association and has been inspected by some member of the Supreme Executive Board.

Under conditions which have existed during our past few years the cost, time and work required under our present set-up makes it well nigh impossible for us to establish new chapters under our present requirements. Had we not availed ourselves of the provision providing for transfers we would not now have such splendid chapters as Lurton, Hamlin, Capen and Webster, nor the opportunity of establishing a chapter at the University of Texas where we have desired to locate a charter for years. I have heard not one word of criticism over the transfer of any of these charters and I am inclined to believe that the fraternity at large would be perfectly willing to delegate to the Supreme Executive Board the right to approve applications for new charters. Bear in mind that the present restrictions were established by the fraternity during a period when no yard stick for the purpose of measuring the qualifications of schools existed and the rating of various institutions was impossible. Thus, without the opinions of members located in proximity to those schools, their status was difficult to determine. It is not so at the present time.

With the exception of a few locations, we have not yet been able to establish the sponsorship plan approved by the Supreme Executive Board at its last meeting. Plans are all made, however, for a drive this fall and it is hoped that this can be almost universally established as it has met with the enthusiastic and wholehearted approval of both alumni and collegiate members.

The Ritual, as amended and distributed a year ago, has not been entirely satisfactory and many of the chapters, while admitting that the old Ritual was

not satisfactory, would still prefer to use it to the new one. I would strongly recommend that further consideration be given to our Ritual, that it be further amended or preferably a new one written for submission to the fraternity at its next convention.

The Certificates of Attainment which are now being awarded to the ranking senior of the school where Phi Alpha Delta maintains a chapter have caused a great deal of favorable comment from students and law faculties. More publicity will be given during the next school year as the plan was not in operation at the opening of school last fall. Certain additional rules governing the award of the certificates should be considered but need not be mentioned in this report.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK LUDWICK,
Supreme Secretary.

Upon motion the certified audit of the Supreme Secretary's office was accepted and the disbursement covered by vouchers 2650 to 2819, inclusive, were approved.

The other members of the Supreme Executive Board reported verbally and informally and, upon motion, the reports of the various officers were accepted and approved.

Upon motion the Supreme Executive

Board ratified the approval by mail of the initiation of the following honorary members:

Alfred Budge (Kent), 1937.

Gov. Fred P. Cone (Brewer), 1937.

T. W. Conely (Brewer), 1938.

Charles Francis Coe (Brewer), 1938.

Walter A. Huxman (Green), 1937.

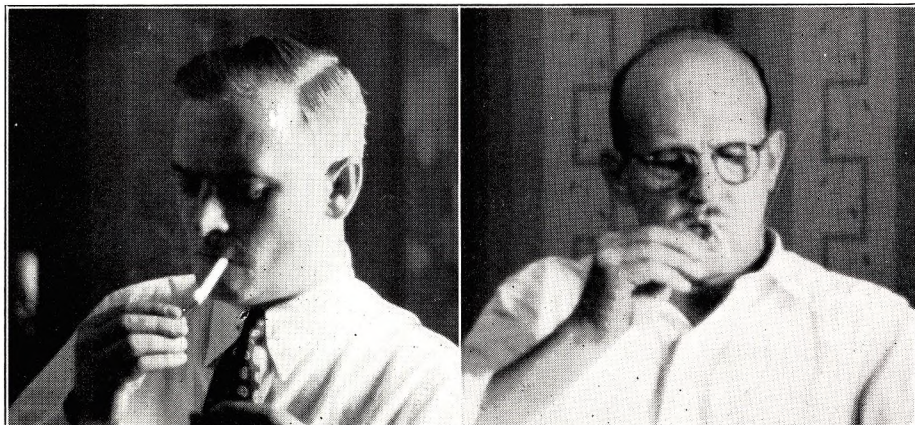
Claude Pepper (Fletcher), 1938.

Arad McC. Riggs (Rapallo), 1938.

At the request of Supreme Justice Green, the board approved the appointment of John Thomas Leal, Jr., as Deputy District Justice of District 11.

Attention was called to the fact that there was a need for more specific regulations in making the award of the Certificate of Attainment which had been provided for at the previous meeting of the Supreme Executive Board. This subject was discussed at some length and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Certificate of Attainment hereafter be awarded to the Phi Alpha Delta member of the senior class who has the highest scholastic average for five (5) semesters' work and that in making the award consideration should be given both to the quality and quantity of the work, in-



The Supreme Justice and the Supreme Secretary pause to light up at the Supreme Executive Board Meeting at Cleveland.

cluding work on law reviews in schools maintaining a law review."

The board considered the fixing of the time and place for the holding of the twenty-fifth biennial convention and, upon motion, the supreme secretary was instructed to canvass the various chapters of the fraternity as soon as school opened in the fall for the purpose of securing their vote as to whether the convention should be held at Kansas City, Missouri, on December 29, 30 and 31 of 1938, or in San Francisco, California, on August 30, 31 and September 1, 1939.

The subject of the ritual was taken up and discussed at considerable length. The Supreme Secretary pointed out that many objections had been made to the amended ritual as published and distributed during the past school year; that, after having experimented both with the old and the amended ritual, he was of the opinion that further improvements could well be made. An extensive report and recommendation of the Ritual Committee, composed of Edwin A. Hale, George E. Fink and Allan T. Gilbert, was thoroughly discussed.

Upon motion it was resolved:

1. That the report of the Ritual Committee be received, filed and the committee discharged with thanks for the loyal work which the members had contributed;

2. That for the time being the present Ritual be continued in use; and,

3. That a new committee be appointed by the Supreme Justice for the purpose of attempting to draft a new Ritual which would eliminate much of the symbolism and verbiage in the present Ritual and which would be more dignified in character and in keeping with the idea of a professional fraternity, such draft to be considered by the Supreme Executive Board of the fraternity for approval at the 25th Biennial Convention.

Upon motion the board authorized the transfer of Garland Chapter Charter to the University of Texas when a suitable group at that institution should petition for a charter.

Upon motion the Supreme Secretary was instructed to continue his efforts to rehabilitate inactive chapters and to establish wherever possible charters in law schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada.

Upon motion the Supreme Secretary was instructed to prepare and submit to the next biennial convention amendments properly describing our official jewelry.

Upon motion the Supreme Secretary was instructed to supply the necessary data on the fraternity to the World's Almanac.

Upon motion the board fixed the charter fee for active chapters at the sum of \$25.00.

There was considerable discussion regarding the proposed amendment to the by-laws delegating to the Supreme Executive Board or to the national officers the right to approve and establish active charters, eliminating the present requirements of a chapter vote, but, upon motion, this matter was laid upon the table.

Upon motion, the meeting thereupon adjourned sine die.

A splendid luncheon for members of Phi Alpha Delta attending the American Bar Association Convention was held in the Lattice Room of the Statler Hotel. The principal speakers were Harold Burton, Mayor of Cleveland and Brother George E. Myers, Judge of the Supreme Court.

Among the members present were—Connecticut: Christopher L. Avery, Joseph M. Donovan. District of Columbia: Robert Ash, Wilbur N. Baughman, Homer Cummings, John K. Cunnings-

ham, Robert E. Freer, Moultrie Hitt, William E. Reese, Benjamin H. Saunders. Illinois: Charles G. Briggles, Edward E. Collins, James H. Cronin, William H. Dillon, Walter F. Dodd, Jean Smith Evans, George E. Fink, Dwight H. Green, Cornelius J. Harrington, Albert J. Harno, James P. Harrold, M. B. Kennedy, Nicholas S. Kiefer, John R. Kitch, John M. O'Connor, William M. O'Shea, John R. Snively, Edward C. Sweeney. Indiana: C. Ballard Harrison, Alfred H. Highland. Iowa: Owen Cunningham, Edgar Musgrave, G. L. Norman, John D. Randall, Harley H. Stipp, Jr. Kansas: R. A. Burch, John H. Hunt. Kentucky: Henry T. Duncan, W. Lewis Roberts. Louisiana: Paul Brosman. Michigan: F. Roland Allaben, Howard D. Brown, Clark C. Coulter, Milo H. Crawford, Irwin Long, Joseph W. Planck, Alexis J. Rogoski. Massachusetts: Walter E. Reilly. Missouri: Frank Brockus, Paul C. Koontz, Thomas F. McDonald, Donald T. Patterson, Kenneth Teasdale. Nevada: Joseph P. Haller. New Jersey: Richard E. McIntosh. New York: George E. Palmer, John S. Prescott, Lyman P. Wilson. Ohio: George P. Baer, Douglas C. R. Baker, James L. Broz, Jr.,

Earl F. Boxell, Robert A. Burri, Edward T. Butler, James A. Butler, Perry DeFord Caldwell, Frank P. Celeste, H. C. Cheney, Cleaveland R. Cross, Gillman H. Doolittle, Benjamin J. DiMarco, Clarence H. Dray, Harold S. Ewing, Byron E. Ford, Robert Guinther, Howard F. Guthery, Frank H. Harvey, John Herbert, Stanley J. Hiett, Paul C. Hopkins, Herbert A. Horn, J. Hall Kellogg, William A. Kelly, F. J. Kessel, John J. Lasko, E. W. Keeper, L. I. Litzler, J. H. T. Miller, Ross E. Mortimer, George S. Myers, Robert V. Munn, Richard L. McNelly, Edwin D. Northrup, Miller B. Pennell, Fred J. Perkins, Edwin L. Sepessy, Eugene J. Sawicki, Welles K. Stanley, Wayne M. Trostle, J. Paul Thompson, T. Paul Titus, J. Harold Traverse, L. L. Towell, Albert B. Toth, Clare M. Vrooman, Fred Wade, Walter Zuber. Oklahoma: V. P. Crowe, H. L. Douglass, Felix Duvall, Roy St. Lewis. Pennsylvania: W. Walter Braham, Jo Baily Brown, James D. Gray, J. Harry LaBrum. Utah: William H. Leary. Washington: Ray Dumett. Wisconsin: David W. Bloodgood, Frank W. Calkins, William Doll, Gerald P. Hayes, Ralph M. Hoyt, Charles E. Lane, A. W. McCollough.

CONVENTION

At the time of going to press ballots are still being taken to determine whether the 25th Biennial Convention of Phi Alpha Delta will be held in Kansas City, Missouri on December 29, 30 and 31, 1938, or in San Francisco on August 30, 31 and September 1, 1939.

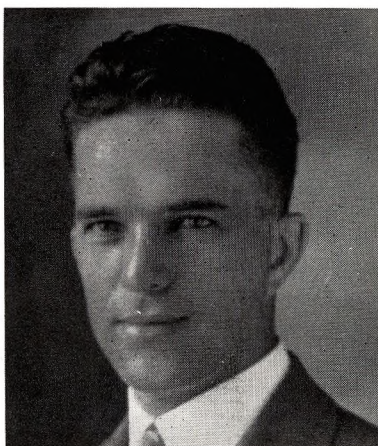
Latest reports indicate that Kansas City is in the lead. This is unofficial, however, as all ballots are not in as yet.

The Supreme Secretary will notify all chapters of the final decision by bulletin and in the next issue of the REPORTER.

Cases and Other Materials On Criminal Procedure

Following is a review of a book written and published by Brother Floyd A. Wright (Green), Professor of Law at the University of Oklahoma, where he has taught the course in Criminal Procedure for nine years. He has always been active in the Fraternity, and was largely responsible for the revival of Harlan Chapter seven years ago. The review is written by Brother Elmer M. Million (Harlan), who is a member of the faculty of Southern Methodist School of Law at Dallas, Texas.

The course of criminal procedure, as Professor Wright observes in his preface, is largely statutory and local, hence casebooks written with a view of general adoption are inadequate for local needs. With this in mind, Professor Wright prepared his book for the exclusive use of his own students. Fully half



of the cases are taken from the Oklahoma Criminal Reports, with citations throughout to the Oklahoma statutes. That half the materials come from other jurisdictions, and from the leading texts in the field, shows there has been no sacrifice of quality and clarity in an effort to use local material. Short text extracts and early cases give an adequate, even superior background of the early English law on each topic covered. It is a small book, having only 312 pages of materials, with 11 additional pages of index. It is designed for use in teaching criminal procedure in the same course with criminal law, with every page made to count.

The first chapter deals with jurisdiction and venue problems, including change of venue. The second chapter covers arrests and extradition. The third develops the methods of prosecution from the time of the ancient ordeals and

trials by battle to the modern forms of indictment and information, with some attention being given to the grand jury, preliminary trials, and the right to bail. The fourth chapter considers the necessary allegations of indictments and informations, and the final chapter deals with arraignment and pleas.

In form the book is quite revolutionary, and may well presage a new departure from present methods of composition. The material is all press printed on heavy notebook size paper which has rounded corners and is hole-punched to fit standard three-ring notebook binders. This loose-leaf form not only lessens the cost of production by permitting the addition of later materials without republication, but also permits students to interleave extra pages of notes. Further, a blank margin of more than three inches is left on each page, so that class notes may appear on the same page with the case discussed. Similar margins in the index also provide space for additional entries.

A final feature, and one often overlooked, is that the absence of book-binding means a considerable saving to the student.

The Divorce Traffic; Its Cause and Cure

by

Grady L. Crawford (Brewer)

The following article was written for the Redfern Competition and came within three points of being the winning paper. It was the only paper entered by a PAD. References are given but not included here.

Methodist School of Law at Dallas, Texas.

"Take a Decree."

Last year in the State of Florida 8,912 men and women stood burning to hear this judicial pronouncement handed down in their divorce cases. The divorce action in Florida has increased in number from 4,842 granted in 1934 to 8,912 granted in 1937.

Total number of divorces granted in Florida for the years of:

	Divorces	Annulments
1932	3,089	24
1933	3,532	23
1934	4,842	46
1935	5,167	47
1936	7,002	56
1937	8,912	72

These figures are from the State Bureau of Vital Statistics, Edward M. L'Engle, Director, Jacksonville, Florida.

(1) What is the reason for this increase? Why are more people seeking Florida divorces in 1937 than in any previous year? There has been little, if any, increase in population and yet the number of divorce cases has been steadily increasing for the last three years. There is but one answer—"the ninety-day divorce law." A similar marked increase in divorce litigation has been noted in all states which have so conformed their divorce proceedings so as to offer inducement to migratory divorce seekers. A few states have reduced residence requirements necessary for obtaining a divorce to the shortest possible time. The natural result of this legislation is a flood of "outsiders" or citizens from other states pouring into these "divorce mill" states, seeking easy divorces. From this legislative procedure has sprung

the divorce "racket" or "traffic in divorce."

The "ninety-day divorce law" was passed in Florida by the legislature in 1935 and an immediate increase in divorce litigation became apparent the following year. With the passage of this act, the state of Florida has announced to all the world that it has gone into the divorce *business* and is ready for all customers. As a result of this bill, conformed to attract the divorce seeker, the divorce action in Florida has become the *divorce business*. Florida has a law for sale and is offering it to any and all purchasers.

I admit that we have a divorce *problem* and an important one; but this problem results from maladjusted marriages. Anything we do about it must be done within the circumference of the marital relationship. The question we are attempting to analyze and solve here is not that of the divorce problem, but of the *divorce traffic* which is the direct outgrowth of a few states' attempt to capitalize upon these unhappy marriages. The abortive efforts of these states in the United States and Mexico, made in an attempt to attract divorce cases from outside their states by reducing the residence requirements to mere vacation periods, is the whole cause of this problem. The evil here is in the states offering the use of its judicial machinery in the perpetration of a fraud and the judges blandly accepting perjury as to citizenship and granting divorces which the Supreme Court of the United States and numerous state courts have held void.

While the "ninety-day divorce law"

is comparatively new legislation in our state, we can already see from the unprecedented "boom" in divorces what the ultimate outcome will be like. Florida is following Nevada, Arkansas, Idaho and Mexico in this type of legislation and by looking at the effect it has had on these states we gain some idea as to the future of our state divorce courts.

The granting of divorces in Reno, Nevada, has become a business. It is a basic industry. One writer has estimated that the business brings in a revenue of over \$1,000,000 per year. (2) According to official figures, Reno had a population of 18,529 in 1930. (3) In 1931, 4,243 divorces were granted in Washoe County where Reno is situated. The divorce rate per 1,000 population in 1931 was 1.48 per cent for the whole United States, but was 57.17 per cent for the state of Nevada. Following the lowering of the residence requirements to six weeks on May 1, 1931, Nevada enjoyed an increase in the divorce business of 101.6 per cent over the previous year, while the rate for the entire United States declined 4.1 per cent in the same year. (4) The volume of business is reported to be tremendous and decrees are handed down in an incredible short time. It is very rare when as much as thirty minutes are required in court by the complainant in a divorce action.

Nevada is not without competition in the divorce business, for Arkansas, Idaho, Mexico, Cuba, and now, Florida all have put in their bid for potential customers. A "Jubilee Session" of the Garland County (Arkansas) Bar Association was held in the chancery courtroom of the Hot Springs Court House after the "ninety-day divorce law" was held valid by the state supreme court. (5) Dances and parties were held all over the state by lawyers rejoicing in the passage of an act which would be so lucrative to their profession.

Mexico has long been anxious to get

some of this business, as is indicated by the following very business-like ultimatum issued by Senor Vicente Estrada Cazigal, at the time the Governor of Morelos: "I have been studying the situation at Reno, and I admit that we need some improvements here at Morelos. We intend to improve our present divorce procedure in many ways, several of which will appeal to our customers. I say customers, for I consider the divorce industry purely in the light of a commercial transaction, as any operation in buying and selling. We are eliminating all consideration of months, or even weeks, and plan to work out a schedule on a basis of days, and as few of them as may be imaginable. *We are aiming at a maximum of ten days. If Reno meets that, we shall cut the time still lower.*"

Having seen the commercial side of the divorce business or traffic, and having gained some idea as to what lengths this type of legislation may go, we can now inquire into the legal aspects of the question.

An axiomatic requirement in every judicial proceeding is jurisdiction over the parties and the subject of the suit. As to a divorce proceeding the authorities substantially agree that it is an action in *rem*, the *res* being the marital status. (6) Whether the proceedings be considered as one in *rem* or as one in *personam* no court can acquire jurisdiction to grant a divorce unless at least one of the parties to the suit has a *bona fide* domicile within the state. Each state has a right to determine the status of its own domiciled citizens, and a non-domiciliary state's attempt to determine this question therefore is generally ineffective. (7) It will be seen, upon reviewing the authorities upon question of foreign divorce, that the controlling factor is domicile and the validity of a foreign divorce decree may at any time be made the subject of inquiry upon the question of whether the court granting the divorce had jurisdiction.

(8) Where both parties are domiciled in the state granting the decree, proper jurisdiction is conferred on the state and the decree will be valid everywhere. (9) Conversely, where neither party is domiciled in the state, a divorce obtained therein is void for want of jurisdiction. (10) It is quite generally held, however, that where only one party, usually the plaintiff, is *bona fide domiciled* in the state it is sufficient to confer jurisdiction and thereby give validity to the decree elsewhere.

(11) *Domicile* is defined as "the place with which the person has a settled connection for legal purposes; either because his home is there, or because the place is assigned to him by law." Domicile includes the intention to remain in addition to residence. (13) The courts have almost uniformly construed "residence" as used in the statutes to mean *domicile*. (14) Actual abode in a place for a fixed purpose or length of time generally constitutes residence, while domicile contemplates physical presence coupled with the *animus manendi*, or if physical presence is lacking, the absence must be *anumus revertendi*. Bouvier Law Dictionary defines residence as "physical presence in a fixed and permanent abode. One who seeks a place for the purpose of pleasure, of business, or health. If his intent be to remain, it has become his domicile; if his intent be to leave as soon as his purpose is accomplished, it is his residence." (15) These definitions are followed by the United States Supreme Court and the Supreme Courts of most states.

It necessarily follows, therefore, that a decree granted in a state where there is in fact no *bona fide* domicile of either party, is void because of lack of jurisdiction.

(16) The Florida residence requirements in divorce proceedings provide that the complainant must have been a *resident* of the state for ninety days

before the bringing of the action. (17) The state statute says *residence* and make no mention of *domicile*, but the Supreme Court of Florida requires that the trial court find the residence *bona fide*, and also rules that the residence required of the complainant in a divorce suit means *legal residence*, *place of domicile*, or *permanent abode*. (19) In deference to this statute and the interpretation put upon it by the courts, the Florida Divorce seekers must in most cases commit a perjury, counsel must connive at it, and a court of justice must solemnly wink at it.

Divorces based on simulated residence in a state which is not the domicile of either party are absolutely void because of want of jurisdiction; yet the state of Florida and the other states which have so conformed their divorce proceedings to favor this type of divorce *invite* the citizens of other states to secure a divorce within their states. They are not only *selling a law*, but they are selling a *bad law* or an *inferior* product. A divorce granted under the present day laws of Florida, granted to a citizen of another state, is a divorce granted by a court of a jurisdiction in which neither of the parties is *domiciled*, though a *bona fide* residence must be alleged and proved to the satisfaction of the courts. Furthermore, since domicile is a jurisdictional matter, the facts as to domicile may be reviewed both in the state where the divorce is granted (20) and in any other state (21) where the validity of the divorce comes into question, the full faith and credit clause of the United States not precluding inquiry into the matter of jurisdiction, nor compelling extraterritorial recognition.

(22) The states which cater to the divorce business can be criticized severely for they open up the avenue for the tragic social consequences which follow. (23) The difficulties regarding the recognition of migratory divorces and the far reaching social consequence of

their invalidity reach startling proportions. "The validity of the decree obtained without a bona fide domicile is open to question in suit for divorce, annulment, alimony, or separate maintenance, custody of children, criminal proceedings for fornication, adultery, bigamy, or non-support, proceedings in probate for letters of administration, actions to participate in an estate as a lawful heir, petitions for dower or the equivalent thereof, actions for alienation of affections, suits for breach of promise to marry, and action of ejectment or specific performance." (24) Even in Florida, where we have laid divorces granted in our state open to attacks of similar nature, the Florida Supreme Court has avoided ruling on the question of whether or not Florida recognizes a foreign decree of divorce.

(25) The blame for this social evil rests largely with the members of the legal profession who advise such divorces, although they are supposedly versed sufficiently in the primary principles of the law, to know that a divorce granted without jurisdiction is void. The states which have moulded their divorce legislation to favor the migratory divorce business have seized upon the unhappily married couples of the nation as a basis for commercial revenue by granting divorces unsupported by the basis principles of jurisdiction.

(26) We can easily see that the *divorce traffic* is wholly caused by the residence laws which permit divorces to be granted by courts without having the proper jurisdiction over the parties. Jurisdiction cannot be obtained because the parties are not *bona fide* domiciled in the state. To remedy this evil it is first necessary to procure legislation which will require a *bona fide* residence so necessary to obtain valid jurisdiction. Possibly the most expedient remedy, and surely the most desired, is the adoption of uniform divorce laws. However, until this is done, the mem-

bers of the legal profession in Florida and the other guilty states should take immediate steps to "clean house" and rid the divorce courts of this vicious and unnecessary evil. The simplest workable solution is to change our *residence requirements* law to stop this fast growing *traffic* in divorce proceedings. This solution is very simple and may be easily obtained by changing the residence requirements before bringing suit for divorce from *ninety days* to a period of *one year*. By doing this we at once eliminate any question as to validity of jurisdiction, and at the same time take away all inducement for citizens of other states to come to Florida seeking an easy divorce. This would allow the Florida courts to grant valid divorces to Florida citizens and force visitors in the state for purposes of securing a divorce to remain sufficiently long so that there would be no legal question as to their residence or domicile. I believe that this would prove an effective barrier to the migratory divorce seeker and put an immediate stop to all "*traffic in divorce*."

I am fully aware of the attitude taken by many lawyers to the "ninety day divorce law." It is a very lucrative business and they will be loath to give up this source of added revenue. However, this change so necessary both to good government and to good morals can be made and should be done at once. Those favoring much greater liberality in divorce laws cannot fail to deplore the uncertainties of status created by the prevalence of migratory divorce decrees. Even those lawyers who are loath to give up this source of income must be disgusted to see courts of "justice" doing lip service to the doctrine of the sovereign and exclusive jurisdiction of the domicile state over the status of its own citizens, while encouraging and winking at the necessary prejury involved in the "proof of jurisdiction" in the commercial minded "divorce mill" states.

Is the California \$30 Per Week Pension Plan Constitutional?

California's famous "Ham and Egg" bill will be submitted to state ballot on November 8th. In the event that it is voted into operation as a state law the constitutionality of the plan must then be tested. The following article by H. Landon Morris, of the Los Angeles Bar, approaches the subject with careful consideration and will be of interest to PADs throughout the nation, who realize that such measures can quickly be introduced in all states.

BECAUSE of the widespread interest in and comment on the \$30 per week California pension plan, and the many arguments pro and con upon its constitutionality, it is thought that an analysis of its provisions, and a discussion of the constitutional question involved, will be of interest to members of the bar of the state.

This measure, officially designated as the California State Retirement Life Payments Act, is to be placed upon the ballot at the coming November elections, and proposes to add another article to the State Constitution.

This article will analyze the provisions of the proposed Act, and review the cases, which, it is believed, determine the question of its constitutionality. It will not discuss the practicality or workability of the measure.

The Act proposes to set up a plan, under an Administrator, to be appointed by the Governor,¹ whereby any person

of fifty years or over, having certain residential and electoral qualifications and who is neither employed nor an employer, will receive, each week, thirty, \$1.00 Retirement Compensation Warrants (later with the option of receiving part of this amount in warrants of \$5.00 and \$10.00 denominations).² The warrants will be issued by the Administrator, through either banks, which will be appointed Retirement Life Payment Agencies, or if, for various reasons, the banks do not accept the agencies, various merchants, and in the event they do not accept, the Administrator may set up Branch Retirement Life Payment Offices.

Coincident with the issuance of the warrants, the Administrator will issue Warrant Redemption Stamps, in two-cent denominations (later ten and twenty-cent denominations, to take care of the \$5.00 and \$10.00 warrants). These stamps will be sold to merchants and other people throughout the State.

1. Commencing with the year 1940 the Administrator will be elected for a four-year term. Section 5.

2. For the first thirty weeks after the adoption of the Act, the payments will be in a rising scale from fifteen \$1.00 warrants to the thirty \$1.00 warrants beginning with the thirty-first week. Payment may also be made in lawful money of the United States instead of in warrants, commencing with the thirty-first week after the adoption of the Act. A commodity and rental index is to be used as the basis for computing the number of warrants to be issued, which can be more than thirty per week, but in no event less

than thirty per week. No separate discussion of the alternative and optional money payment feature will be entered into, first, because the Act being operated on the warrant basis, exclusively, for thirty weeks, the whole thereof will be subject to attack for the reason set forth herein, and second, because, in the opinion of the writer, the emission and circulation of the warrants is so integral and necessary a part thereof, that no Court will be able to isolate the warrant feature of the Act from the optional cash payment and pass upon the constitutionality of each separately. Therefore, the entire Act must stand or fall upon the constitutionality of the warrants themselves.

The Act contemplates that each week, for fifty-two weeks, one of these stamps will be affixed to the warrant, thus having thereon at the end of such period, stamps of the value of \$1.04 (proportionately more in the case of the \$5.00 and \$10.00 warrants.)

The State then engages that, at the expiration of fifty-three weeks, and not later than fifty-seven weeks from their date of issue, it will pay the holder the face value of the warrants, in lawful money of the United States. The additional four cents per \$1.00 on the warrants, it is planned, will pay for the administration of the Act.

The warrants are to be accepted in payment of licenses, taxes and other debts due to the State, and its political subdivisions, at any time after issue, provided the stamps due up to and including the date of presentation are affixed to the warrants.

Salaries of officers and employees of the State and its political subdivisions, are to be payable up to fifty per cent in warrants and purchases made by the State and its political subdivisions can be paid for in up to fifty per cent of the purchase price in warrants. New warrants will not be issued for these purposes, but warrants received by the State from their holders, in payment of taxes, etc., or for redemption in cash, will be used.

Merchants and business men who accept the warrants in payment of merchandise or services will not be required to pay either a sales tax (gasoline tax excepted) or State income tax on the portion of their sales or income derived from goods or services purchased with warrants. Banks which accept the warrants for deposit can make a charge of up to two cents for each warrant accepted, and in addition, any agent, who distributes the warrants to their recipients, will receive a commission of ten cents each week for each recipient assigned to such agent, and a commission of two per cent of all

money collected for the stamps sold by such agent.

The Act provides for a fund of \$700,000 to be paid to the Administrator out of the general fund of the State Treasury, to be used in administering the Act, until the plan becomes self-sustaining through the receipt of money from the sale of stamps. \$200,000 of this fund is to be used in advertising the plan to the public. The entire fund is to be paid the treasury out of excess proceeds resulting from the sale of stamps.

The Act, if adopted, will be Unconstitutional, because the Warrants to be issued thereunder are Bills of Credit within the meaning of the Federal Constitution.

Article I, Section 10, of the Federal Constitution provides, that,

"No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility."

The first expression of the United States Supreme Court on the question of bills of credit emitted by a State, was in *Craig v. State of Missouri*³ decided in 1830. There the Court defined a bill of credit in the following language:⁴

"What is a bill of credit? What did the Constitution mean to forbid?

In its enlarged and perhaps its literal sense, the term 'bill of credit' may comprehend any instrument by which a State engages to pay money at a future day; thus including a certificate given for money borrowed. But the language of the Constitution itself, and the mischief to be prevented, which we know from the history of our country,

3. 4 Peters 409.

4. Pages 428 and 429.

equally limit the interpretation of the terms. The word 'emit' is never employed in describing those contracts by which a State binds itself to pay money at a future day for services actually received, or for money borrowed for present use; nor are instruments executed for such purposes, in common language denominated 'bill of credit.' To 'emit bills of credit' conveys to the mind the idea of issuing paper intended to circulate through the community for its ordinary purposes, as money, which paper is redeemable at a future day. This is the sense in which the terms have been always understood."

In the later case of *Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*,⁵ the Court, after commenting upon the many different types of paper issued, which was within the constitutional prohibition, and after stating that the definition just quoted from the *Craig* case was too general in its terms, thus defined bills of credit:⁶

"The definition, then, which does include all classes of bills of credit emitted by the colonies or States, is a paper issued by the sovereign power, containing a pledge of its faith, and designed to circulate as money."

Further in the same case, this additional definition was given:⁷

"To constitute a bill of credit within the Constitution, it must be issued by a State, on the faith of the State, and be designed to circulate as money. It must be a paper which circulates on the credit of the State, and is so received and used in the ordinary business of life."⁸

Furthermore, the paper thus issued, does not have to be legal tender, to bring it within the constitutional prohibition. It was argued in the *Craig* case, *supra*, that because the certificates were not made legal tender, they were not bills of credit. The Court there said, disposing of this argument:⁹

"The Constitution itself furnishes no countenance to this distinction. The prohibition is general. It extends to

all bills of credit, not to bills of a particular description. . . . It is the less admissible in this case, because the same clause of the Constitution contains a substantive prohibition to the enactment of tender laws. The Constitution, therefore, considers the emission of bills of credit and the enactment of tender laws, a distinct operations, independent of each other, which may be separately performed. Both are forbidden. To sustain the one because it is not also the other; to say that bills of credit may be emitted if they be not made a tender in payment of debts, is, in effect, to expunge that distinct independent prohibition, and to read the clause as if it had been entirely omitted. We are not at liberty to do this."

Summarized, a bill of credit, the issuance of which is prohibited to the States by the Federal Constitution, is,

1. A paper issued by the sovereign power (State);
2. Containing a pledge of its faith for its redemption; and
3. Designed to circulate as money.¹⁰

The warrants proposed to be issued under the Act will be analyzed under the definitions of the United States Supreme Court given above.

1. *The warrants are a paper issued by the sovereign power (the State).*

The Act provides¹¹ that the Administrator "Shall cause to be engraved and printed and issued certain serially numbered warrants of the State of California which shall be known as *Retirement Compensation Warrants* of the

5. 11 Peters, 255 (1837.)

6. Page 314.

7. Page 318.

8. See also *Poindexter v. Greenhow*, 114 U. S. 185, 190.

9. Page 434.

10. It is understood that not all paper issued by a State is a bill of credit. See *Craig v. State of Missouri*, *supra*, *Briscoe v. The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, *supra*, *Poindexter v. Greenhow*, *supra*.

11. Section 7.

State of California." They are to be printed on the best quality bank check paper. Section 6 of the Act provides:

"The Administrator is hereby charged with full power and authority and the command of the people of the State to carry out, supervise and administer the spirit and the intent of this article and all the provisions thereof; and the Administrator, the assistant administrators, and all deputies appointed or employed by the Administrator shall have the power to administer oaths in connection with the administration of this article."

There is no question but that the Administrator, in issuing the warrants will act as the agent of the State of California in so doing, and their issuance will then, be that of the sovereign power. As was said in the *Briscoe* case, *supra*.¹²

"A state can act only through its agents; and it would be absurd to say that an act was not done by a State which was done by its authorized agents."¹³

2. *The Warrants are redeemable by the State, containing a pledge of its faith.*

The State's engagement is to pay the holder of the warrants the face value thereof, in lawful money of the United States, fifty-three weeks after their date of issue and not later than fifty-seven weeks thereafter, provided the warrants are fully stamped.¹⁴ The faith of the State is ultimately the only factor assuring this payment, even though the Act contemplates the establishment of a fund, out of which they will be paid.¹⁵ As was said by the United States Supreme Court in *Darrington v. The Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama*.¹⁶

"Whatever agency has been employed to issue a bill of credit, the State promises to pay the bill, or to receive it in payment of public dues. And when a particular fund was designated out of which the bill should be paid, it depended upon the faith of the State,

whether such fund should be so appropriated."

In addition, assuming the fund thus to be created proves inadequate to pay the warrants when presented, the faith of the State is all that can be looked to. Or, if the Administrator refused to pay the warrants when presented and legislative provisions for suits against the State were repealed¹⁷ the good faith of the State would be the holder's only recourse. As was said in the *Darrington* case, *supra*.¹⁸

"A bill of credit emanates from the sovereignty of the State. It rests for its currency on the faith of the State pledged by a public law; . . . The fact that the State of Alabama may be sued by one of its citizens, does not alter the case. Such law may be repealed at pleasure, and if judgment could be obtained, the payment of it could not be enforced."

There is at least one case, however, which holds that if a special fund is created for the redemption of the warrants or notes they are not bills of credit, within the meaning of the Federal Constitution, because the general credit of the State is not pledged for their redemption. This is *Gowen v. Shute*,¹⁹ a Tennessee case, which did not

12. Page 318.

13. It is interesting to note that under the *Briscoe* case, and the later bank note cases, if a State incorporates a bank, of which it is the sole stockholder, and the bank itself issues notes which circulate as money, the notes are not bills of credit, on the theory that the State, as sole stockholder, is not exercising its sovereignty. "As a member of a corporation, a government never exercises its sovereignty." (*The Bank of the United States v. The Planters' Bank*, 9 Wheat. 904.)

14. Section 18.

15. Sections 30, 31 and 32.

16. 13 How. 12, 16 (1851).

17. The California Constitutional provision for suits against the State (Art. XX, Section 6) is not self-executing.

18. Page 17.

19. 4 Baxter (Tenn.) 57 (1874). See also, for a similar holding, *The Central Bank of Georgia v. Little*, 11 Ga. 346 (1852).

go to the United States Supreme Court, and which was decided nine years after the close of the Civil War, at a time when the Federal prohibitions against the States were none too popular. In the *Gowen* case the note stated on its face that the bearer would be paid "out of proceeds of cotton pledged for the redemption of this note." The court then said,

"The currency in question, then, is not based on the general credit of the State of Mississippi, but a particular fund has been set apart specially for its payment, and this distinguishes it from the bills of credit which lie under the ban of the organic law."

Besides being in complete conflict with the holding of the *Craig* case, *supra*, and the *Darrington* case *supra*, this case is poorly reasoned. The fund set apart for the payment of the notes in the *Gowan* case was not to be created from the proceeds of cotton pledged for that purpose. Under the act providing for the issuance of the notes any citizen of the State of Mississippi who pledged that, when called upon by the Governor to do so, he would deliver a certain number of pounds of cotton to the State at a stipulated price, received a certain number of these notes. Thus when the cotton was delivered to the State and sold, the proceeds were to be used for the note's redemption. It is readily conceivable that many things, such as crop failure, could intervene to prevent the delivery of the cotton to the State and thus prevent the establishment of the fund. This, of course, would leave the payment of the notes squarely up to the faith of the State, even though the holder was warned on the face of the note that its payment was to be made from the proceeds of pledged cotton.

It is interesting to note that thirteen years later, another Southern State repudiated this interpretation of a bill of credit. In that case the court said.

"The bills must be issued on the faith and credit of the State. It is im-

material whether or not a fund is assigned for their redemption; for if the fund perishes, or is diverted, or withdrawn from the reach of the creditor, the state is still liable for the payment of the bills."

3. *The Warrants are designed to circulate as money*

Under the proposed Act, the warrants are to be accepted in payment of taxes and other debts due to the State and its political subdivisions. While this provision standing alone, would undoubtedly create some circulation of the warrants, it is not enough, in itself, to bring them within the constitutional ban. In *Poindexter v. Greenhow*, the United States Supreme Court was considering whether coupons of certain bonds of the State of Virginia were bills of credit. The coupons were receivable for taxes, debts and demands due the State, at maturity and so stated upon their face. The Court said,

"The only feature relied on to show such a design (to have the coupons circulate as money) or to prove such a use is, that they are made receivable in payment of taxes and other dues to the State. From this it is argued that they would obtain such a circulation from hand to hand as money, as the demand for them, based upon such a quality, would naturally give. But this falls far short of their fitness for general circulation in the community, as a representative and substitute for money, in the common transactions of business, which is necessary to bring them within the constitutional prohibition against bills of credit. . . . In this case the coupons were issued by the State of Virginia, and in its name, and were obligations based on its credit, and which it had agreed as one mode of redemption, to receive in payment of all dues to itself in the hands of any holder; but they were not issued as and for money, nor was this quality impressed upon them to fit them for use as money, or with the design to facilitate their circulation as such.

There must be more than a provision for their receipt in payment of debts due the state: namely, "a design that they circulate in the community, as a representative and substitute for money." This is exactly what the official sponsors of this initiative measure claims the intent and purpose of the Act to be. They say,

"Because every possible provision has been made to make self-liquidating warrants an ultra-safe, State tax exempt (except gasoline tax), super substitute for money, we believe that people will be able to purchase with warrants any commodity desired from any and all kinds of merchandising establishments. (Then follows a list of many examples of types of purchases). In short, Retirement Life Payment warrants will serve every purpose of commercial activities."

The provisions of the Act itself leave no doubt that the very purpose of the issuance of the warrants is to insure their acceptance and circulation as money. At the outset the question may be legitimately asked, "What would be the purpose of issuing the warrants and giving them a monetary designation if they were not to be used as money? But the Act itself provides that any person who accepts the warrants waives his or her right to receive compensation under the provisions of the Old Age Security Law, which shows the design to substitute the warrants in this Act for the money in the Old Age Security Act.

It has been said above that the Act provides for the acceptance of the warrants in payment of debts due to the State and its political subdivisions. The Act further provides that up to fifty per cent of the salaries of officers and employees of the State and its political subdivisions shall be paid in the warrants; also that contracts for purchases made by the State and its political subdivisions shall provide that payment therefor can be made in up to fifty per cent of the amount thereof,

in warrants. Warrants will not be issued by the State for these purposes, but those warrants received back by the State, for redemption in cash, or for payment of taxes, etc., will be in turn paid over to officers and employees and to purchasers. Thus the State will issue them to the recipients, then redeem them in cash or accept them in payment of taxes, etc., and re-issue them to employees or sellers to the State. Using the language of the Act, this process,

"is (are) intended to facilitate the use and flow of warrants . . ." in other words to facilitate their circulation as money.

Furthermore, the warrants are to be issued in denominations which will make them easily used as money; and various inducements are held out to merchants and banks to accept them for purchases and deposits.

The conclusion is inescapable that the warrants are expressly designed to circulate as money. On a much less strong showing, the United States Supreme Court said in the *Craig* case, *supra*.

"It seems impossible to doubt the intention of the Legislature in passing this act, or to mistake the character of these certificates, or the office they were to perform. The denomination of the bills—from ten dollars to fifty cents—fitted them for the purpose of ordinary circulation and their reception in payment of taxes and debts to the government and to corporations, and of salaries and fees, would give them currency. They were to be put into circulation; that is, emitted, by the government."

Conclusion

It is seen from the foregoing that the warrants proposed to be issued under the Act, fall within the threefold requirements of a bill of credit as defined by the United States Supreme Court; that the issuance of bills of credit by the States is prohibited by the Federal Constitution. This being so, the Act, if adopted will be unconstitutional.

Letter to the Law Alumni of the University of Illinois

BY ALBERT J. HARNO (CALHOUN)
Dean of the University of Illinois

Samuel Johnson had an extraordinary gift for characterization. The faithful Boswell mentioned one who was a very learned man. "Yes, Sir," said Johnson, "he has a great deal of learning; but it never lies straight. There is never one idea by the side of another; 'tis all entangled: and then he drives it so awkwardly upon conversation." Apprehensively, I am almost persuaded that the great doctor had the capacity to divine the future, and, through the mist of the years, that he was focusing his description on me. I have been puzzling over many things. The war in China, and in Spain, the Russian "trials," the coup d'etat in Austria, all these have me entangled and often I am unable to place one idea by the side of another on events in our country. But these lie not within the intention of this letter; I wish to speak about law and lawyers.

For quite a number of years I have been exchanging pleasantries, and occasionally ideas, with members of the American bar. If experience with men brings insight into their affairs, I should have some understanding of the problems of my fellow lawyers. I am proud of my profession, of its achievements, of what it stands for and of what it is striving to accomplish, but, notwithstanding, there are about it many things I do not understand. A man



ordinarily does not increase his stature through publishing his perplexities, but I feel no embarrassment, within the intimate circle I am addressing, in confiding some of mine. According to Holmes, "The difference between gossip and philosophy lies only in one's way of taking a fact." In what I write, I shall deal with gossip — gossip about the profession. Also, I shall wish to mention some factors about the profession which puzzle me, and here and there, perhaps, I shall be able to mould perplexities and gossip into bits of philosophy.

One movement that has definitely gotten under way this year has interested me deeply. Several local bar associations with the cooperation and assistance of the American Bar Association have initiated advanced courses for lawyers. These courses have covered a wide field of interests from lectures on contracts, trusts and wills to some on the newer types of legislation, e.g., the Robinson-Patman Act, the Wagner Act and 77B of the Bankruptcy Act. In some centers practice courses for young lawyers (but attended also by some who are no longer young) have been established and are reported to be doing well. This movement promises to be one of the most vital and far-reaching ones ever undertaken by the American bar. It is distinctly a bar

program, though law teachers are frequently invited to serve as lecturers.

There has been much discussion and some action in the circles of the profession about the potential scope of the practice and the economic status of the bar, and several surveys have been undertaken to gather facts on these questions. These surveys have been conceived to secure two distinct but complementary sets of data. One tends to show that there is a good deal of potential legal business which is not placed on the desks of lawyers, either because many people cannot pay for legal services or because they fear to consult lawyers about their problems. The view is indicated that many people do without legal advice or seek it from unauthorized lay agencies. The other approach tends to establish that the legal business which is coming to lawyers is, for the most part, concentrated with large firms and that there is much economic distress among many members of the profession who are not fortunate in being associated with big offices. This situation, it appears, is particularly acute in metropolitan centers.

Still another movement of separate pedigree but closely associated with the foregoing involves legal aid or legal clinics for poor people. The impelling motive back of this is, in the main, altruistic. The supporters of this movement contend that those who cannot pay for legal services should be given them free and that those of limited means should pay according to their abilities. If this program were to be carried out, it would tend to remedy the two difficulties first mentioned. Legal services would be made available to the poor, and this in turn would furnish employment for many lawyers who are in distress. The movement deserves serious and sympathetic consideration from the bar. It is not an answer that this points the way toward the socialization of the practice of law. The question, "Am I

my brother's keeper?", has called down to us through the centuries. In a civilization ensnarled with laws, legal services come very near to being one of the necessities of life. Equality in the law, as an abstraction, may indicate an impartial judge who with an even hand administers justice alike to rich and poor, but in reality it also involves the availability of legal services of like competence for all. I speak for a program under which an enlightened bar will accept the responsibility of providing these services and not for one imposed by the state. The problem is exceedingly complicated but this should not deter the lawyer from seeking its solution.

Lawyers talk freely about a vanishing legal practice, about lay agencies engaging in unauthorized practice, about diminishing litigation in the courts and about administrative agencies dealing with legal controversies. Again, "'tis all entangled." Is it, perchance, permissible to ask what is the reason for this situation? So seldom do I hear that question broached that I am beginning to suspect there is something indelicate about asking it. It surely cannot be maintained that the environment in which we move is less complicated than formerly. Quite the contrary: more threads are being woven into the legal fabric daily; there should, in fact, be more call for legal guidance than before. Might it be that there is something wrong with the way lawyers handle legal business? Why does the business man dread submitting his troubles to legal agencies? Why, in fact, does any citizen dread it? The lawyer should know all the answers, but his insight and his imagination may be so restricted by the traditional procedures of the profession that he is unaware of what is going on about him. And all the while frightened legal business is taking flight from his preserves.

After making allowances for the traditional methods, techniques and learning of the profession, which, no doubt, are powerful influences in shaping the lawyer's thinking and conduct, I still am puzzled that he does not see the implications in the social trends of the day. It is wholly unimpressive to talk about a return to the day when affairs were thus and so. The lawyers need a touch of realism in their systems, and I am sure if some of them had just a bit of humor in their makeups they would not talk as they do. It appears seldom to occur to them to ask why men are seeking to escape from the institutions erected and the procedures operated by lawyers. The lawyer might examine the charges made by intelligent and articulate members of the public that the determination of controversies before a modern jury is very nearly as capricious as trial by ordeal. Trial lawyers often delight in regaling each other with their experiences with juries. Do they ever stop to wonder what effect these capricious verdicts have on the minds of litigants and on observing members of the public? Every lawyer knows that the procedures governing the admission of expert testimony are a travesty on justice. Why does not the lawyer do something about them? It is no answer to hold that change and reform are difficult to achieve. Does anyone doubt that fact, if the American bar seriously set itself to the task of reforming the law governing the admission of expert testimony, and for that matter of reforming trial by jury, that it could be achieved?

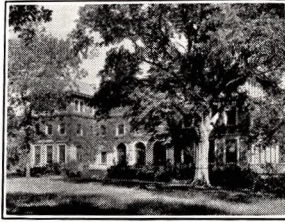
Why was workmen's compensation

established? Why the agitation for small claims courts, for arbitration, and for boards to deal with negligence cases? Is it a fair inference that these movements are stimulated because the lawyer's procedures are too slow, too expensive, too uncertain and too capricious? Why, beyond all these, are we witnessing the sweeping movement toward the establishment of administrative tribunals? Once more, is it a fair assumption that the public is seeking through these agencies to avoid the delays, the cost and the hazards incident to the usual legal procedures?

It has been the fashion of late for some lawyers to look upon that part of the profession which is engaged in law teaching as the radical, if not the lunatic, fringe. As one of that group and as one who knows most of the individuals who compose it, I wish to state with earnestness and conviction that law teachers merit no such condemnation. Within the teaching group, as within the profession at large, and in like distribution, there are all shades of opinion. If distinction there is between the teaching branch and the general profession, it lies in the fact that the teachers are in a position to view the problems of the profession objectively, to measure its faults impartially and to describe its enduring values adequately. Fair appraisal of any agency must always involve a dispassionate weighing of these factors. When the law teacher sets his hand to this task, he is not rendering a disservice to the profession. Quite the contrary: he is faithfully advancing its best interests.

Kansas City School of Law Merges With University of Kansas City

The Kansas City School of Law, founded in 1893 and home of Benton Chapter since its establishment in 1907, has become a part of the University of Kansas City. This merger joins the youngest and one of the oldest educational institutions of that city.



The University of Kansas City was organized and formally incorporated in 1928-29. Until this time it has consisted only of the College of Liberal Arts. It was formally opened with the October term, Monday, October 2, 1923, with a faculty of 18 members and student enrollment of 260. In September, 1935, the four year liberal arts course was completed by the addition of the fourth year work, the faculty had increased to 38 and the enrollment to 592. The consolidation meets the immediate needs of both institutions.

A law school was the obvious first step in the University of Kansas City expansion program undertaken since the appointment of Dr. Clarence R. Decker as the head of the University the first of the year. A valuable law library of more than 10,000 volumes and the law school building have been acquired by the University. This building will be rented or sold by the University. The law school will be housed in what has been the administration building (see picture) situated at 51st Street and Rockfield Road. It is a four and one-half story structure, fire proof and of French Renaissance architectural design. It is built of native stone, is sixty feet in width and 108 feet in length, was constructed at a cost of approximately \$350,000.00.

Beginning with the Fall term, both day and night classes will be given.

Judge Merrill E. Otis, professor of the law school, announces his intention of enrolling as "the first student" to attend the law college of the University of Kansas City as he intends to en-

roll as a student in the University Summer School.

Honorable Edward D. Ellison, dean of the law school, and Judge Elmer N. Powell, treasurer, the two surviving founders of the law school, will remain in their present capacities.

The school library contains, in addition to the statutes and reports of various states, the complete National Reporter system, the complete Annotated Reports system, all the federal cases from the United States supreme court down, the complete American Digest, the latest federal and state digests, Ruling Case Law, Corpus Juris-Cyc. and other encyclopedias, Shepard's Citations, Public Service Reports, Public Utility Reports, Interstate Commerce Commission Reports, American State Trials and other special reports.

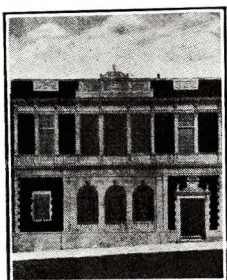
Title to the present law school building will be turned over to the university and will be leased or sold at a later date.

The probational approval of the law school by the council on legal education and admission to the bar of the American Bar Association in December, 1936, recognizing the school to be complying with the standards of the American Bar Association, left only one school where chapters of Phi Alpha Delta were located that did not carry this rating. The merger with the University of Kansas City further insures the stability of the law school. Congratulations to Benton Chapter.

ACTIVE CHAPTER NEWS

When it was decided not to publish a May issue of the Reporter a number of very fine chapter letters were on hand. The news of events and happening in the active chapters during the spring are of interest to every PAD. Highlights follow:

BENTON CHAPTER at Kansas City met with the Kansas City Alumni Chapter for the annual Founders Day Banquet, at which time a record crowd was in attendance, including many prominent members of the bench and bar. The program was carried out in an informal manner with only one prearranged speaker, that one being Brother Charles L. Carr, general counsel for the Kansas City Public Service Co. At this occasion the Alumni Chapter pledged its support in the senior sponsorship plan recently adopted by the Supreme Board and discussed measures to strengthen the relationship between the alumni and the active chapters. Brother McEvers announced that Kansas City was being seriously considered as the meeting place for the next National Convention. This announcement was received with much enthusiasm. The Purity League and the R. O. B. S., two orders which have arisen within the Alumni Chapter, held their annual meeting in conjunction with the banquet and Brothers John Guller and Charles Carr were unanimously elected to membership in the R. O. B. S.



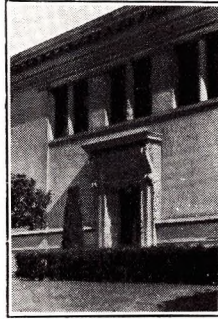
BLACKSTONE CHAPTER at Chicago-Kent College of Law, gives a law dictionary to the highest graded freshman each term. Out of four dictionaries given two were to PADs, one to a PAD pledge. The chapter claims it is above suspicion because the grades are determined by the faculty.

BREWER CHAPTER happily reports the most successful year since its installation on the Stetson University campus in 1915. They claim 20 regular initiates plus three outstanding honorary initiates; bi-weekly meetings; improvements of handling of fraternity properties and bookkeeping systems; assurance of the renovation of chapter rooms; representation in the school yearbook; groundwork for the establishment of two new alumni chapters in Florida (Miami Alumni Chapter has been installed since this letter was written); and establishment of the Kindred Memorial Scholarship Fund designed to assist worthy pledges. Especially proud is Brewer Chapter of their alumni and honorary members, among whom are a large number of outstanding educators, speakers, a noted physician, a widely read author, three of Florida's governors, a member of the Florida Supreme Court bench, other outstanding judges, the attorney general of Florida, the United States Minister to Egypt, and a leading G-man. Truly a great record showing what a chapter can accomplish when the brothers all get in and pitch.

CAPEN CHAPTER at the University of San Francisco has been exceedingly fortunate in securing a large number of outstanding speakers for their monthly meetings. Their own program

includes a weekly breakfast meeting, monthly dinners and seminars. One of the brothers is leading the law school in scholastic averages with several others following him closely.

FIELD CHAPTER at the University of California combined its initiation with a dinner dance, has frequent breakfast meetings, held a very successful dinner party at a large Oakland club with prominent jurists as speakers and many guests of honor.



HAMMOND CHAPTER at the University of Iowa proudly announces the addition of the personally autographed photograph of the Hon. James P. Gaffney to the fine collection now hanging in their chapter room. A dinner was given in his honor at the Law Commons with a large number of guests present. A chapter bridge team placed second in the all University Fraternity-Sorority tournament.

HARLAN CHAPTER at the University of Oklahoma has been reorganized and now holds weekly luncheon meetings with speakers or discussions on each program. These meetings are well attended by members and faculty and are proving interesting and informative.

HAY CHAPTER at Western Reserve University announced that two members of the chapter were elected to office in the newly formed Student Bar Association. Two highly successful events of the spring were a celebration of PAD night and an annual spring dance at a popular



country club.

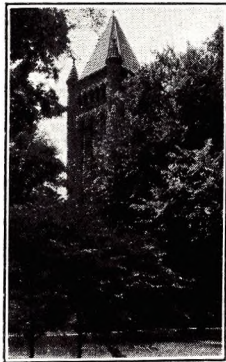
HUGHES CHAPTER at Denver University had a fine dinner meeting with more than 40 in attendance. Present were members of Boulder Chapter, Hughes Chapter and Denver Alumni. Speakers included officers of the chapter, prominent PAD alumni, district officers of the fraternity, the governor of Colorado, justices of the Colorado Supreme Court and the dean of the Westminster School of Law. Principal speaker was the Hon. Norris Blake, justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, who gave a masterful address on the life of Clarence Darrow.

HOLMES CHAPTER at Stanford University sadly reports the retirement of Professor Arthur M. Cathcart, whose 34 years of service will terminate at the end of this year. The professor is one of the most beloved members of the faculty and has proven a great inspiration to past and present members of the chapter. A dinner party was held in his honor with only chapter members and faculty present. There were no speeches, just a few words to wish Professor Cathcart luck and happiness. He was declared to be one of the most devoted "fratres in facultate." Scholastically the chapter is well above average and is distinguishing itself in student activities. One brother is president of the Law Association, another was recently elected to the Order of Coif, another was appointed a member of the Moot Court Board and yet another is a member at large of the Executive Committee of the Law Association.

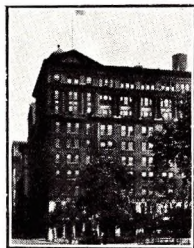
KNOX CHAPTER at the University of Arizona holds a speakers contest each year. Such a large number entered this year that an elimination contest was necessary. Eight of the twenty-three entrants were selected for the finals of whom four were PADs. The chapter is also busy with initiations, banquets and campus politics.

LURTON CHAPTER at the University of Louisville tried an innovation this spring in broadcasting over local radio stations. The broadcasts were dedicated to Phi Alpha Delta and speakers told of the ideals of the fraternity, its past and its present.

MAGRUDER CHAPTER at the University of Illinois started the season off with a "Pig Banquet," two smokers, distinguished speakers, and baseball and basketball games with other legal groups on the campus. Two brothers were elected to membership in the Order of Coif, one elected editor-in-chief of the Illinois State Bar Journal and two elected as case editors of the same publication. PADs hold the presidency and secretaryship of the University of Illinois Young Democratic Club.

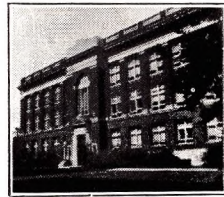


RAPALLO CHAPTER at New York University has had a number of very interesting programs. Biggest event of the spring was the honorary initiation of Professor Riggs of the faculty with prominent alumni members as guests. Another celebration was held when Arad Riggs was initiated into honorary membership. At all chapter events many prominent alumni lend their presence and advise. The chapter enjoyed a very successful year.



REESE CHAPTER at the University of Nebraska has been honored for two years straight by having a member

appointed Ivy Day orator. Big event of the year was "annual law day" with baseball games and horse-shoe tournaments with Reese well out in front. Following a day of sports a Law Association Banquet was held in the new Student Union Building where trophies were presented to the winners. The chapter accepted an invitation to attend a meeting of the Lancaster Bar Association to hear E. J. Fraser of Omaha talk on the new Federal Procedural Laws. Other events of the spring were a "Coffee Dan" party and a joint banquet between actives and alumni.



STAPLES CHAPTER at Washington and Lee is very proud of its new law school building. The old building was destroyed by fire in 1935 and the new building, which was finished in the summer of 1936



harmonizes with the appearance of the rest of the university buildings. Outstanding event of the year was the spring initiation with prominent speakers and alumni in attendance.

TANEY CHAPTER at Southern Methodist University held a spring banquet with actives, pledges and alumni in attendance. This was followed by a few talks and a dance in the Century Room of the Hotel Adolphus. A recent innovation at the school is Lawyer's Day when four senior students argue a hypothetical case before the members of the Supreme Court and mem-

bers of the Commission of Appeals. The students are chosen on the basis of scholarship and general ability and all this year were members or pledges of Taney Chapter. Brother Harold Bell Wright has set something of a record in the Law School at Southern Methodist University. He has made the highest grades on record here. He has been awarded a fifteen-hundred-dollar fellowship at Columbia for the school year of 1938-1939. He was one of the four men to argue in the case to be tried on Lawyers' Day before the Supreme Court and the members of the Commission of Appeals.

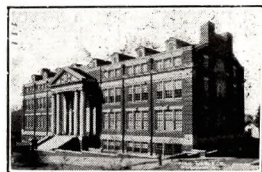
TEMPLE CHAPTER at Hastings College of Law concluded a very active year with a luncheon for graduating students. Faculty members gave interesting talks to the outgoing seniors. The chapter took an active part in school politics and succeeded in electing two members to student body offices. An

interesting annual event is the basketball game between PAD and PDP followed by a joint meeting.

WATSON CHAPTER at the University of Pittsburgh had a successful year in the inter-fraternity Moot Court competition, going to the finals in the second and third year arguments, and winning the first-year arguments. A highly enjoyable picnic and beer party was held as a pre-examination party.

WILLEY CHAPTER at the University of West Virginia held an initiation banquet at Newman Hall with Arthur B. Koontz of Charlestown as principal speaker of the evening. Dean Thomas Hardman and Prof.

E. C. Dickinson were in attendance and spoke on legal subjects.



NEWS OF ALUMNI

Chicago Alumni

Chicago Alumni Chapter takes special pride in the fact that the Justice is John P. McGoorty, Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County and the Vice-Justice is James P. Harrold, Master-in-Chancery of the Circuit Court.

In May the chapter held its annual banquet at the Chicago Bar Association, at which time Jim McKeag of the Federal Trades Commission, acted as toastmaster and the Hon. Wm. H. Holly was the principal speaker.

June was the month in which the Annual Golf Tournament was held at Glenbard Country Club. Harry Carlson captured the low gross prize and Ed Hale was the winner of the low net. The battle between Harry Carlson and Don McFadyen was closely fought. Brother Phillip Gaul Brennan won the beauty contest for the best dressed golfer in spite of his score of 128. Brother Jim Harrold presided at an informal meeting and awarded the prizes which were donated through the courtesy of several of the local merchants.

On August 5th and 6th the Chapter held its Annual Week-end outing at Alpine Country Club, Round Lake, Illinois. Although many of the old faces were missing, there was a well represented crowd and included such staunch members as Jim Harrold, Past Supreme Justice George Fink, Past Supreme Justice Allan T. Gilbert, Bill Nealon, Justin McCarthy, Tom Hollywood, Bill Riley, Al Peterson, John Sunde, Glen Paxton and Gene Clark. The afternoon was spent in playing the game of Bouchi, golf and swimming.

The success of the past events are due chiefly to social chairman, Peter D. Giachini. Other highlights of the

vacation period are: Jim Turner, vacationed with his family in Ohio; Bill Nealon caught the largest muskie in northern Wisconsin; Glen Paxton vacationed with his family in Michigan; Sid Meyer reported the success of his diet and it looks as if he can now make the Northwestern football team; Bill Riley's baby, Ruth, graduated from Rosary High; the Hon. Clarence H. Wagner reported that the twins born this summer are doing well at his country estate at Long Beach.

Miami Alumni

The final organization meeting and election of officers of the Miami Alumni Chapter was held late in June at the summer home of James A. Dunn at



James A. Dunn

Miami Beach. The petition was signed by 26 PADs, namely:

Norman N. Blakely (Judge of Night Sessions of Municipal Court, City of Miami), Lloyd A. Towle, J. W. Usher, H. N. Boureau, Neal W. Dale, L. Earl Curry (Referee in Bankruptcy), Louis S. Bonsteel, Edward L. DuBoys (recently appointed Municipal Judge of the

town of Surfside, a rather exclusive little municipality bordering on the north of Miami Beach), J. Tillman Pearson, Frank B. Dowling, John D. Butler, John Doyle Carmody, James A. Dunn, John M. Murrell, John U. Lloyd, T. J. Bomar, R. E. Kunkel, Thomas H. Teasley, Thomas J. Ready, William M. O'Bryan, Edward H. Brown, R. A. Rasco (Dean of Law Department, University of Miami), John W. Holland (Federal Judge Southern District of

Florida and Honorary Member of Fletcher Chapter), Elwyn Thomas (recently successful in the second primary as candidate for the Supreme Court of Florida), Carl T. Hoffman, Robert F. Underwood.

There are a great many more PADs in Miami than those listed on the petition. Many have signified their intention of joining the alumni chapter but were not able to attend the final meeting. It is estimated that the chapter will soon have in excess of 50 members.

New York Alumni



The annual outing of the Phi Alpha Delta Alumni Chapter of New York, Inc., was held on July 4th. Two boats were available this year for the sail along Long Island Sound, as Brother George Palmer had his power cruiser "Zomar" and Brother Ellis his auxiliary sloop "Allonby."

A golf contingent played at the Westchester Country Club and were joined in the evening by the men on the boats after a sail on Long Island Sound. The chapter was graced with the presence of its honorary member, Hon. Ernest E. L. Hammer, Justice of the



1. The stern of Risdale Ellis' auxiliary sloop "Allonby". Left to right: Vincent Yardum, Curtis Bates, Reid Curtiss, Risdale Ellis and Charles Halla. 2. George Palmer's power cruiser "Zomar".

Supreme Court of the State of New York.

When the boats arrived at the Westchester Country Club, they were joined by some of the wives of the members who had arrived by automobile. Those present were:

George E. Palmer, Supreme Vice Justice; William P. McCool, District Justice of the Eleventh District.

Rapallo Chapter: Charles Halla, Vincent Yardum, Thomas W. Constable, Harry B. Finn, Joseph S. Kane, Joseph Locascio.

Calhoun Chapter: Albert A. Verilli, Ambrose Arnold, Walter O. Loomis.

Fletcher Chapter: Reid A. Curtiss.

Campbell Chapter: Gerald F. Finley.

Magruder Chapter: L. H. Simpson.

Wilson Chapter: Curtis Bates.

Livingston Chapter: Joseph P. Brennan.

Blackstone Chapter: Risdale Ellis.

Mexico and Good-Will

FORMER SUPREME JUSTICE GEORGE L. STEWART (Story) of San Francisco, California, who for many years has been actively interested in Mexico, has accepted the office of Pacific Coast Regional Director of *Asociación Internacional de Amigos de Mexico*, a non-profit organization formed last year at Milwaukee and at Mexico City, to disseminate and foster the doctrine of good-will between the peoples of the United States and Mexico.

The association adopted as its object and purposes: To "advance international understanding between the United States and Mexico and cement the friendship, good-will, peace and harmony now existing between the two countries."

Brother Stewart, whose last trip to Mexico extended over three months in the Republic, much of this time at the Capital, declares that he finds in our

country a deplorable lack of reliable information respecting our southern neighbor and believes, that in a world which appears to have forgotten the Golden Rule, our prime duty is that of cultivating common understanding with the Mexican people. Tourists who, since the travel lanes in Europe have been closed, have visited Mexico, almost invariably have returned with a decidedly changed point of view from that held when they started out.

In aid of his endeavors, which he is carrying along with his Mexican practice, brother Stewart suggests that members of Phi Alpha Delta in each state, who would like to make this world a better place in which to live, correspond with his San Francisco office, suite 1001, deYoung Building, 690 Market Street, San Francisco, looking to inauguration in their respective communities of local "Amigos de Mexico" clubs. Among the prominent members of the *Asociación* are Dr. Herbert Ingram Priestley, Professor of Mexican History and Librarian of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, and author of "The Mexican Nation," and Ing. Julio Madero, a brother of the martyred president of Mexico, Francisco I. Madero. The International Secretary is an honorary Mexican consul at Milwaukee, Sr. E. P. Kirby Hade. Many prominent people on the Pacific Coast have already signified their willingness to assist in this timely activity.

Honorary Member

At ceremonies conducted by Rapallo Chapter in April, Arad Riggs, instructor of Contracts at the New York University School of Law and a member of the law firm of Allin & Tucker of New York City, was inducted into honorary membership in Phi Alpha Delta.

A distinguished gathering of actives and alumni were present to greet the new brother who tells about himself as follows:



Arad Riggs

My father, Simeon Gillette of Irish ancestry, and my mother, Edith McCutchan of Scotch, Irish, English and Dutch ancestry, were born and reared on farms and now live on their farm in Scott Township, Vanderburg County, Indiana. All of my early life, in fact, until I went away to college in the fall of 1922 was that of a typical Indiana farm boy on my father's farm. In 1916 I was valedictorian of the eighth grade class in Scott Township and in 1920 I stood third in the graduating class from the Evansville High School, Evansville, Indiana. In the summer of 1920 I attended Evansville College and in the fall of that year obtained a position teaching the eight grades in one of the country schools (Hornville) in Scott Township. In the fall of 1921 I obtained a position as principal and teacher of the four upper grades in a three-room school (Avondale) in Center Township.

In the fall of 1922 I entered De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, became a member of Delta Upsilon, was active in the History Club, played on the basketball team and though a member of the class of 1926 I was graduated in August of 1925 by taking extra work and attending a summer session. I was elected to Phi Beta Kappa with the class of 1925.

In the school year of 1925-1926 I taught History and Civics in the High School of Johnston City, Illinois, and was assistant coach of basketball and football. In the school years 1926-1928, I taught History and Civics in Bosse High School, Evansville, Indiana.

In the fall of 1928 I entered the Harvard Law School and was elected to membership in the Edward Warren Law Club. I participated actively in the work of the club and

was one of its two members to represent the club in the quarter finals, semi-finals and the finals of the Ames Competition.

In the fall of 1931, on the recommendation of Dean Pound, I accepted a position as Instructor of Law at the Hartford College of Law. In this position for two years I was active in improving and preparing that law school for approval by the American Bar Association.

In January of 1933 I obtained my present association with the firm of Allin & Tucker, then Allin, Tucker & Allen. In October of 1933 I was admitted to the New York Bar. Since that date I have been active in the practice of law, particularly in surrogates, real estate and corporate matters.

In the fall of 1936 I became a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and in the winter of 1937-1938 I became a member of the American Bar Association.

During the law school year of 1937-1938 I have been lecturer on contracts at the New York University School of Law.

California State Bar

PAUL VALLEE (Ross) of Los Angeles was elected President of the California State Bar Association at a meeting of the Board of Governors on September 24, at the annual convention held in the Huntington Hotel at Pasadena. He succeeds Gilford G. Rowland of Sacramento. Brother Vallee is a member of the law firm of Mott, Vallee & Grant.

When the California State Bar Association held its annual meeting at the Huntington Hotel, Pasadena, California, a large number of California PADs were present. Those attending the PAD breakfast meeting were:

From BEVERLY HILLS: G. R. Dexter (Calhoun & Ross), Clinton F. Secombe (Ross). From BRAWLEY: Chas. B. Provence (Knox). From LOS ANGELES: Rex Hardy (Story-Ross), Howard B. Henshey (Ross), Joseph W. Vickers (Holmes-Ross), Henry Huntington (Ross), Carlos S. Hardy (Ross), Fred A. Aberle (Ross), Rufus Bailey (Ross), Arlo D. Poe (Ross), Logan Rich (Jay), Frank John McCarthy (Hamlin), Melvin J. Keane (Hamlin), V. N. Hunt (Ross), W. Jos. McFarland

(Hamlin), H. H. MacDonald (Mitchell), Paul Vallee (Ross), Chas. E. Fulcher (Ross), Harry R. Archibold (Ross), Clarence F. Kiech (Ross), J. W. Mullen (Hamlin), Mick McDowell (Ross), La Verne M. Hayes (Taft), Frank Ludwick (Benton), Kenwood B. Rohrer (Field), Chas. R. Baird (Ross), Edward W. Lloyd (Holmes), Maurice Jones, Jr. (Ross), Alford P. Olmstead (Ross), Arthur B. Armstrong (Ross), Oliver C. Hardy (Ross), John Knauff (Hamlin), Joe Akers (Field), Towson MacLaren (Field), Kimpton Ellis (Calhoun), Richard E. Reese (Ross), T. Paul Moody (Ross), Douglas Edmonds (Ross), Harvey Zindstrom (Ross), Leroy J. Roos (Ross), David G. Watts (Ross). From MONROVIA: Ranney Draper (Ross). From SACRAMENTO: Kenneth G. McGilvray (Temple). From WHITTIER: Roger E. Johnson (Ross).

Other Notes

CHARLES L. NICHOLS (Ruffin), formerly Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States at Washington, D. C., and for the past fifteen years engaged in the practice of law in Los Angeles, announced his association in partnership with Everett W. Mattoon under the firm name of Nichols & Mattoon, with offices in the Quinby Building in Los Angeles. The firm will engage in the general practice of law, including corporation and probate matters, and special attention will be given to municipal corporation law and public contracts, taxation and special assessments, condemnation proceedings, and mining, oil and gas law.

KIMPTON ELLIS (Calhoun) reports that three of the candidates for governor of California in the primary elections were PADs, namely: J. F. T. O'CONNOR, GEORGE HATFIELD and RAYMOND HAIGHT. Brother Haight survived the primaries and will be a candidate on the Progressive Ticket in the November finals.



Kenwood B. Rohrer (Field) and Frank M. Ludwick (Benton) claim they took this string of bass out of the Sacramento River, in northern California, this summer. All competing claims must be supported by photographic evidence.

L. A. MITCHELL (Webster) offers a good idea for all PADs. He has made arrangements with the publishers of Sullivan's Chicago Law Directory to parenthetically place, after the name of each PAD, without cost, the three Greek letter symbols of the fraternity, and to keep the list up-to-date with each annual issue. He submits this item to the Reporter with the hope that other big cities will make similar arrangements for future years which will be very useful and serviceable for local PADs and all visiting brothers who naturally do not take their National Directories with them when visiting other cities.

LAURENCE D. BANANATI (Field) announced the removal of his law offices to the Flood Building in San Francisco.

JOSEPH P. HALLER (Temple) was elected President of the Washoe County Bar Association which is the only local bar association in the city of Reno, Nevada.

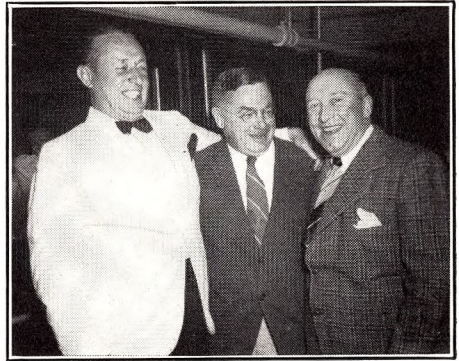
GUNTHER R. DETERT (Field) is practicing law in San Francisco with offices in the Russ Building. Last summer he had the unusual experience of studying German Law at the University of Munich. Law study there, according to Brother Detert, was much more simple than in this country because of the small stress on case work, and the ample opportunity afforded for the enjoyment of the beverage for which Munich is justly famous.

JOHN M. BASH (Watson), formerly with the law firm of Watson & Freeman, announces that the firm has been dissolved and a new partnership formed under the firm name of Hirsch, Shumaker, Demmler & Bash with offices in the Frick Building in Pittsburgh.

EARL T. WARREN (Harlan) was awarded the Nathan Scarrit prize of \$100 in cash, and a gold medal, which is given each year to the graduate student having the highest grade average for the full law course, at the University of Oklahoma. Brother Warren is now employed as an attorney for the Lago Petroleum Corporation (branch of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey) in Naracaibo, Venezuela. According to his latest letter he lives in a beautiful camp full of tropical flowers and palm trees. The office is air-conditioned, and the grounds contain a swimming pool, tennis courts and other conveniences.

JOHN A. WEBER (Hay) of Medina, Ohio, has recently become a member of the Board of Directors of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company of Leroy, Ohio.

WM. H. BENNETHUM (Calhoun) is associated with the law firm of Marvel, Morford & Logan, with offices in the Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Delaware.



PADs of three cities are represented in this picture taken at the International Association of Insurance Counsel Convention at Mackinac Island last month. They are (left to right) Harry LaBrum (Taft), of Philadelphia; Allan T. Gilbert (Blackstone), Past Supreme Justice, of Chicago; and John J. Nangle (Benton), Past Supreme Justice, of St. Louis.

W. JOSEPH MCFARLAND (Hamlin) was recently appointed assistant city attorney in charge of the criminal division of the Los Angeles city attorney's office. In this capacity he will act as chief prosecuting attorney in all misdemeanor cases in that city. For the past four years Brother McFarland has been a deputy city attorney, acting as head of the complaints department in the criminal division.

ALBERT L. SCHWEITZER (Lawson '09), announced that the law firm of Schweitzer & Druker has been dissolved, and he is continuing the general practice of law in his present office in the Title Guarantee Building in St. Louis, Missouri.

THOMAS W. CONSTABLE (Rapallo) announced the dissolution of the firm of Parsons & Constable, and the removal of his offices to the Munson Building in New York City, where he will continue the general practice of law.

V. CLARE DODD (Knox) has opened law offices in the Valley Bank Building, Tucson, Arizona, in association with Clarence E. Houston.

SAM O. HARGUS (Benton), formerly Chairman of the Missouri Public Service Commission, has opened offices for the general practice of law in the Grand Avenue Temple Building in Kansas City, Missouri.

DONALD J. O'BRIEN (Story) is Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of Chicago.

RALPH G. MEYER (Magruder) has opened law offices in the Oil Exchange Building at Flora, Illinois. Besides the general practice of law, he will advise as to federal, income and inheritance taxation.

For the past nine months Brother Meyer has been an employee of the United States House of Representatives, first as assistant sergeant at arms and later as a minority employee.

JEROME KAVANAUGH (Temple) was recently appointed District Attorney of San Bernardino, California.

JAMES PAULL, JR. (Calhoun) is practicing law in Wheeling, West Virginia, and is a member of the law firm of Ewing & McGinley with offices in the Central Union Trust Building. He has been a member of the West Virginia State Senate since 1932.

THOS. H. TEASLEY (Brewer) is now associated with Leland Hyzer, with offices in the First Trust Building in Miami, Florida.

EDWARD L. HILTON (Marshall) announced recently that, while continu-

ing to occupy offices at 111 Washington Street, Chicago, in association with Henry G. Hulbert, he has also opened his own offices for the general practice of law at 5493 Brackstone Avenue.

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity deeply regrets the passing of Eugene Quigley, one of the founders and the first chancellor of Delta Theta Phi. Mr. Quigley, who was a prominent and distinguished lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, has been an outstanding figure in the professional fraternity work for many years and contributed much toward the establishment of the interlegal fraternity conference which subsequently amalgamated with the interprofessional fraternity conference. His death will be a great loss to Delta Theta Phi, and we wish to extend our deep sympathy.

CARY D. LANDIS (Brewer) Attorney General of the State of Florida, and formerly professor of law at Stetson University, died on May 19, at Tallahassee, Florida.

Brother Landis was a charter member of Brewer Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta.

CRAIG A. HOOD (Story), Ex-Mayor of Chicago Heights and Judge of the Circuit Court, passed away in April. He was an active member of the Chicago Alumni Chapter and will be sorely missed by his many friends in Phi Alpha Delta.

PHILIP E. BARNARD (Jay), a resident of Babylon, Long Island, passed away last month. Funeral services were held on October 1st, with many PAD alumni from New York in sorrowful attendance.

National Alumni Fee

The most important action of the convention was the enactment of a new section in the By-Laws providing for a National Alumni fee. For many years we have sought some means whereby a portion of the financial expense of the fraternity could be borne by the alumni instead of requiring our collegiate chapters to carry all of the burden. The new section provides for an annual fee payable to the Supreme Secretary in the amount of \$3.00 per year, unless the alumnus shall be a life subscriber to the official magazine, in which event the per capita tax shall be \$2.00. The payment of the per capita tax provided for in this section shall entitle the member to a subscription to the official magazine, to all issues of the Directory with black face type indicating that the alumnus is a supporting member, to bulletins and other services which the fraternity may from time to time render.

No attempt was made to provide means for the enforcement of the collection of this fee, nor were any penalties provided for the non-payment, the delegates feeling that a majority of the members of the fraternity would willingly and voluntarily pay this amount each year toward the support of the organization. Send in the coupon appearing on this page of the Reporter with your remittance and the address which you desire to appear in the next directory.

In addition to receiving four issues of a splendid magazine, current directories as they are published and maintaining an active connection with and interest in your fraternity, you will be aiding materially in its continued progress. Do this right now.

COUPON

Date.....

To Frank M. Ludwick,
Supreme Secretary and Editor,
333 Roosevelt Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

I remit herewith \$.....for National Alumni fee which includes
annual subscription to The Reporter.

.....
Address.....

NOTE: National Alumni fee is \$3.00, except
for life subscribers \$2.00.

DIRECTORY of ACTIVE CHAPTERS

BENSON CHAPTER—Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

Justice: Perry L. Owsley, 603 W. 3rd St., Pittsburg, Kansas.

Clerk: Robert Irwin, c/o Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

BENTON CHAPTER—University of Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri.

Justice: Myron K. Ellison, 5641 Wayne St., Kansas City, Mo.

Clerk: Don Eaves, 303 Brush Creek, Kansas City, Mo.

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

Justice: Edwin R. Farrar, 111 W. Washington, c/o Burdette Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Clerk: Sidney C. Hines, Jr., 8036 S. Champlain Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BREWER CHAPTER—Stetson University, De Land, Florida.

Justice: William Solomon, Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.

Clerk: Grady L. Crawford, 518 May St., DeLand, Fla.

CAPEN CHAPTER—University of San Francisco, San Francisco, California.

Justice: George T. Cronin, University of San Francisco Law School, San Francisco.

Clerk: Edward Moran, University of San Francisco Law School, San Francisco.

CHASE CHAPTER—University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Justice: John F. Druffel, 1117 Edwards Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clerk: John D. Cloud, c/o University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

Justice: Jack Fisher, 8206 Andrain Dr., St. Louis County, Mo.

Clerk: Martin E. Sheets, Jr., 961 So. Skinker Rd., St. Louis, Mo.

CLAY CHAPTER—University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

Justice: Richard Bush, 221 So. Ashland, Lexington, Ky.

Clerk: J. Wirt Turner, 801 So. Lime, Lexington, Ky.

COLE CHAPTER—Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Justice: W. John Pollock, c/o Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Clerk: John E. Spence, Mount Ayr, Iowa.

DUNBAR CHAPTER—University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Justice: Wm. Raugust, c/o The Law School, Seattle, Wash.

Clerk: Geo. S. Woodworth, 903 Arctic Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

FIELD CHAPTER—University of California, Berkeley, California.

Justice: William Jones, 527 21st, Oakland, Calif.

Clerk: M. D. Crocker, 1865 Euclid Ave., Apartment 38, Berkeley, Calif.

FISH CHAPTER—Mercer University, Macon, Georgia.

Justice: T. J. Espy, c/o Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

Clerk: Wilson Walker, c/o Mercer University, Macon, Ga.

FLETCHER CHAPTER—University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.

Justice: George Edw. Allen, Box 2052, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.

Clerk: Frank D. McDevitt, 1168 W. Union St., Gainesville, Fla.

FULLER CHAPTER—Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

Justice: Harold B. Mackenzie, 135 S. LaSalle, Chicago, Illinois.

Clerk: William W. Brady, c/o Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois.

GREEN CHAPTER—University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Justice: Elmer Goering, 1343 Tennessee, Lawrence, Kan.

Clerk: Edward Beougher, 1025 W. Hills, Lawrence, Kan.

GUNTER CHAPTER—University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Justice: Paul E. Vetting, 1135 Broadway, Boulder, Colo.

Clerk: Fred B. Dudley, Longmont, Colo.

HAMLIN CHAPTER—Loyola University, Los Angeles, California.

Justice: Paul T. Erskine, 1137 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Clerk: John Ennis, 1137 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

HAMMOND CHAPTER—University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa.

Justice: Brewer C. Wilson, Law Commons, Iowa City, Iowa.

Clerk: Robert K. Tubbs, Law Commons, Iowa City, Iowa.

HARLAN CHAPTER—University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma.

Justice: Howard B. Pickard, c/o University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla.

Clerk: Cecil M. Dorsett, 217 W. Apache, Norman, Okla.

HAY CHAPTER—Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

Justice: Hudson Hyatt, 2084 Cornell Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.

Clerk: Paul C. Hopkins, 882 Roanoke Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

HOLMES CHAPTER—Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

Justice: George H. Whitney, Box 1211, Stanford University, Calif.

Clerk: Harold H. Fulkerson, Box 1024, Stanford University, Calif.

HUGHES CHAPTER—Denver University, Denver, Colorado.

Justice: Forrest C. O'Dell, 3965 So. Lincoln St., Englewood, Colo.

Clerk: Charles Ozias, 1509 Cheyenne Pl., Denver, Colo.

JAY CHAPTER—George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Justice: Joe de Ganahl, Great Falls Road, McLean, Va.

Clerk: John Marchion Matter, 3402 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER—University of Virginia, University, Virginia.

Justice: Arthur M. Preston, Stadium and Frys Spring Roads, Charlottesville, Va.

Clerk: James H. T. McConnell, 422 Brandon Ave., Charlottesville, Va.

KENT CHAPTER—University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Justice: Walter Littleton Budge, c/o University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

Clerk: Andrew F. James, c/o University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

KNOX CHAPTER—University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

Justice: John Pintek, c/o University of Arizona Law School, Tucson, Ariz.

Clerk: William Stevenson, c/o University of Arizona Law School, Tucson, Ariz.

LAMAR CHAPTER—University of Mississippi, University, Mississippi.

Justice: L. A. Wyatt, Box 272, University, Miss.

Clerk: Sidney Carlton, c/o University of Mississippi, University, Miss.

LURTON CHAPTER—University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

Justice: John S. Palmore, Jr., c/o University of Louisville School of Law, Louisville, Ky.

Clerk: Gennard A. Famulard, c/o University of Louisville School of Law, Louisville, Ky.

MAGRUDER CHAPTER—University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.

Justice: Thomas Micali, c/o University of Illinois, Champaign, Ill.

Clerk: August Black, Newman Hall, Champaign, Ill.

MARSHALL CHAPTER—University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

Justice: Richard Hall, 1414 E. 59th St., Chicago, Ill.

Clerk: Robert Janda, 122 So. Harrison Ave., Aurora, Ill.

MITCHELL CHAPTER—University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Justice: Arthur Burck, 3803 Washburn Ave. No., Minneapolis, Minn.

Clerk: Fordyce Crouch, University of Minnesota, Law School, Minneapolis, Minn.

MORGAN CHAPTER—University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Justice: J. Wilbert Jordan, Box 1171, University, Ala.

Clerk: Ted Lascari, c/o University of Alabama, University, Ala.

RAPALLO CHAPTER—New York University, New York City.

Justice: Harold F. Hanson, 272 So. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Clerk: Charles Digangi, 871 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REESE CHAPTER—University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Justice: William Griffin, 1237 R St., Lincoln, Neb.

Clerk: Draden Rathbun, 2607 Garfield, Lincoln, Neb.

ROSS CHAPTER—University of Southern California, Los Angeles, California.

Justice: Richard Frederick Ryan, 1334 N. Harper, Los Angeles, Calif.

Clerk: Daniel Brewer McNeil, c/o University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.

RYAN CHAPTER—University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Justice: Ray Nortman, 803 State St., Madison, Wis.

Clerk: Rudi I. Kroetz, 145 Iota Court, Apt. 105, Madison Wis.

STAPLES CHAPTER—Washington & Lee University, Lexington, Virginia.

Justice: Joseph C. Murphy, 3 University Place, Lexington, Va.

Clerk: A. A. Rucker, 300 Jackson Ave., Lexington, Va. (P. O. Box 288).

STORY CHAPTER—De Paul University, Chicago, Illinois.

Justice: Anthony A. Di Grazia, 64 East Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Clerk: John J. Stafford, 64 East Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SUTHERLAND CHAPTER—University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Justice: Dee Ronald Bramwell, 1104 E. 1st South, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Clerk: Howard N. Jones, c/o University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.

TAFT CHAPTER—Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Justice: Edward H. O'Donoghue, 5008 Arkansas Ave., N. W. Washington, D. C.

Clerk: John J. Boyle, 1324 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TANEY CHAPTER—Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

Justice: Harry Shuford, 3107 St. Johns Drive, Dallas, Texas.

Clerk: Jack Blackmon, 6511 Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas.

TEMPLE CHAPTER—Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, California.

Justice: Gerald Stutsman, Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, Calif.

Clerk: Louie Gripenstraw, c/o Hastings College of Law, San Francisco, Calif.

WATSON CHAPTER—University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Justice: Joseph F. Kelker, c/o University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Clerk: Richard Nugent, c/o University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEBSTER CHAPTER—Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois.

Justice: Bernard A. Snyder, Room 2014, One North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Clerk: Joseph Prindaville, 1541 E. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

WILLEY CHAPTER—University of West Virginia, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Justice: George H. Seibert, Jr., 106 Wilson Ave., Morgantown, W. Va.

Clerk: William L. Latta, Jr., College of Law, W. Va. University, Morgantown, W. Va.

WILLIAMS CHAPTER—University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.

Justice: Jason Lee, Sherry Ross Hall, 1319 15th St., Eugene, Ore.

Clerk: Robert H. Goodwin, 1945 Kincaid St., Eugene, Ore.

WILSON CHAPTER—Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Justice: Edmund Muskie, Cornell Law School, Ithaca, N. Y.

ALUMNI CHAPTER DIRECTORY

AKRON, OHIO, ALUMNI—

W. B. BIXLER, *Clerk*
615 Second National Bldg.

ATLANTA ALUMNI—

HOWARD P. WRIGHT, *Justice*
P. O. Building
D. E. McCLATCHEY, *Clerk*
701 Hurt Building

BIRMINGHAM ALUMNI—

LEIGH M. CLARK, *Justice*
1st National Bank Bldg.
WILLIAM L. CLARK, *Clerk*
Massey Bldg.

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA, ALUMNI—

ALVIN J. BARNHART, *Justice*
WALTON SHEPHERD, *Clerk*
c/o State Tax Commissioner

CHICAGO ALUMNI—

JOHN P. McGOORTY, *Justice*
Superior Court
DONALD McFADYN, *Clerk*
33 S. Clark St.

CLEVELAND ALUMNI—

WALTER V. ZUBER, *Justice*
Daily Legal News
Court House, Cleveland, Ohio
JAMES J. BROZ, *Clerk*
4142 E. 138th St.

CINCINNATI ALUMNI—

J. GRIFFITH MURPHY, JR., *Justice*
1616 Union Central Bldg.
WILL ATKINSON, JR., *Clerk*
1719 First National Bank Bldg.

DALLAS ALUMNI—

JAMES L. WALSH, *Justice*
H. O. L. C.
D. BROWN WALKER, *Clerk*
5918 Vanderbilt St.

DAYTONA BEACH-NEW SMYRNA ALUMNI—

WM. BLAISDELL BELL, *Justice*
c/o Law Offices of Ray Sheldon
Daytona Beach, Fla.

CHAS. A. LUTHER, *Clerk*
Woolworth Bldg.
Daytona Beach, Fla.

DENVER ALUMNI—

JOHN L. GRIFFITH, *Justice*
c/o County Court, Municipal Bldg.
LANSFORD BUTLER, *Clerk*
Majestic Bldg.

DETROIT ALUMNI—

ALBERT E. MEDER, *Justice*
Union Guardian Bldg.
A. LEE HENSON, *Clerk*
Fidelity Building

JACKSONVILLE ALUMNI—

ROBERT H. GAMBLE, *Justice*
Florida National Bank Bldg.
WARREN L. JONES, *Clerk*
1712 Barnett Bldg.

KANSAS CITY ALUMNI—

EDW. M. BODDINGTON, *Justice*
Brotherhood Block
GEORGE M. HARE, *Clerk*
101 N. Main St.

LOS ANGELES ALUMNI—

T. PAUL MOODY, *Justice*
518 Fidelity Bldg.
A. A. McDOWELL, *Clerk*
121 North Broadway

MADISON ALUMNI—

LEON E. ISAACSON, *Justice*
Gay Building
JOHN S. CAVANAUGH, *Clerk*
Gay Building

MIAMI ALUMNI—

JAMES A. DUNN, *Justice*
606 Biscayne Bldg.
NEAL W. DALE, *Clerk*
174 N.W. 26th St.

MILWAUKEE ALUMNI—

MAXWELL HERRIOTT, *Justice*
Empire Building
CHRIS R. STEINMETZ, *Clerk*
735 N. Water St.

NEW ORLEANS ALUMNI—

A. M. SUTHON, *Justice*
Maritime Bldg.
JAS. CONDON, *Clerk*
Union Title Guaranty Building

NEW YORK ALUMNI—

GEORGE E. PALMER, *Justice*
30 Vesey St.
G. CARLTON WALTERS, *Clerk*
Great American Insurance Company
1 Library Street

PORTLAND, OREGON, ALUMNI—

CALVIN N. SOUTHER, *Justice*
Board of Trade Bldg.
F. L. BUCK, *Clerk*
U. S. District Court

OKLAHOMA CITY ALUMNI—

REX BELISHE, *Justice*
Fidelity National Bldg.
FENTON ELLIOT, *Clerk*
American National Bldg.

PITTSBURGH ALUMNI—

JOHN A. McCANN, *Justice*
411 Post Office Bldg.
HAROLD L. MASTERS, *Clerk*
511 Union Trust Bldg.

RICHMOND ALUMNI—

A. GUY HOPE, *Justice*
Mutual Bldg.
LUTHER LIBBY, JR., *Clerk*
Mutual Bldg.

SALT LAKE CITY ALUMNI—

PAUL E. REIMANN, *Justice*
720 Newhouse Bldg.
GRANT BROWN, *Clerk*
c/o Juvenile Court Clerk
City and County Bldg.

SAN FRANCISCO ALUMNI—

ALAN B. ALDWELL
814 Merchants Exchange Bldg.

SEATTLE ALUMNI—

CLAYTON F. NIXON, *Justice*
Vance Bldg.
GEORGE S. WOODWORTH, *Clerk*
905 Arctic Bldg.

SHENANDOAH VALLEY ALUMNI—

CHARLES PICKETT, *Justice*
Fairfax, Va.
WM. H. LOGAN, *Clerk*
Nat'l. Bank of Woodstock Bldg.
Woodstock, Va.

ST. LOUIS ALUMNI—

ROBERT A. HAMILTON, *Justice*
208 N. Broadway
G. WOODRUFF MARSALEK, *Clerk*
Pierce Building

TOPEKA ALUMNI—

FRANK ERESCH, *Justice*
Columbian Bldg.
EDWARD CURRY, *Clerk*
Court House

TWIN CITY ALUMNI—

GRANT L. MARTIN, *Justice*
205 Pence Bldg., Minneapolis

WASHINGTON, D. C. ALUMNI—

RAYMOND N. BEEBE, *Justice*
Smith Building
CHAPIN BAUMAN, *Clerk*
600 "F" St. N. W.

DIRECTORY of FACULTY MEMBERS

- COLUMBIA UNIV. SCHOOL OF LAW, NEW YORK CITY
Gifford, James Parsons (Livingston)
- CORNELL LAW SCHOOL, ITHACA, N. Y.
MacDonald, John Winchester (Wilson)
Morse, Lewis W. (Wilson)
Wilson, Lyman P. (Marshall and Wilson)
- DEPAUL UNIV. COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.
Cherry, James J. (Story)
Hurley, George Francis (Campbell)
McCabe, Leo Orvine (Calhoun)
Pulaski, Stanley Robert (Story)
- DRAKE UNIV. LAW SCHOOL, DES MOINES, IA.
Albert, Elma Gates (Cole)
Morrow, Arthur Albert (Dean) (Cole)
- DUKE UNIV. SCHOOL OF LAW, DURHAM, N. C.
Bryson, Thaddeus Dillard (Ruffin)
McDermott, Malcolm (McReynolds)
- EMORY UNIVERSITY, LAMAR SCHOOL OF LAW, EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.
Jones, Laurence M. (Hammond)
Quillian, Henry Milton, Jr. (Marshall)
- FORDHAM UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, NEW YORK CITY
Wormser, I. Maurice (Magruder)
- GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Adkins, Jesse Corcoran (Taft)
Doyle, Michael M. (Taft)
Hughes, William Joseph (Taft)
O'Donoghue, Daniel W., Jr. (Taft)
- GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIV. LAW SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Benson, Carville Dickinson (Keener)
Spaulding, Hector Galloway (Jay)
- JOHN B. STETSON UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF LAW, DELAND, FLA.
Kindred, John Joseph (Brewer)
Tribble, Lewis Herndon (Dean) (Brewer)
- LOYOLA UNIV. SCHOOL OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.
Howell, James A. S., Jr. (Taft)
Kinnane, Charles H. (Magruder)
Rooney, Francis James (Webster)
Tuohy, Payton J. (Webster)
- LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Charbonnet, Edward Barbe (Martin)
- MERCER UNIV. LAW SCHOOL, MACON, GA.
Barnes, Henry Searcy (Fish)
Currie, Gillette Brainerd (Fish)
Jones, C. Baxter (Calhoun)
- NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, NEW YORK CITY
Simpson, Laurence P. (Magruder)
Sprague, George Clare (Rapallo)
- NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL.
Albertsworth, Edwin F. (Hay)
- OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW, COLUMBUS, OHIO
Hallen, John Edward (Calhoun)
- SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, DALLAS, TEXAS
Potts, Charles Shirley (Dean) (Taney)
- STANFORD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, PALO ALTO, CALIF.
Bingham, Joseph Walter (Holmes)
Cathcart, Arthur Martin (Holmes)
Hurlbut, John B. (Holmes)
Kirkwood, Marion Rice (Dean) (Holmes)
Owens, William Brownlee (Holmes)
Turrentine, Lowell (Holmes)
- TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA COLLEGE OF LAW, NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Brosman, Paul William (Dean) (Magruder)
Morrison, James J. (Martin)
Viosca, René A. (Martin)
Westerfield, William Weeks (Martin)
Wilson, George Angles (Martin)
- UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA SCHOOL OF LAW, UNIVERSITY, ALA.
Geffs, Jacob (Morgan)
McCoy, Whitley P. (Jay)
Masters, John Volney (Morgan)
- UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA, COLLEGE OF LAW, TUCSON, ARIZONA
Curtis, Leonard J. (Knox)
McCormick, James Byron (Capen)
Barnes, W. S. (Knox)
- UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS SCHOOL OF LAW, FAYETTESVILLE, ARK.
Waterman, Julian Seesel (Dean) (Garland)
- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE, BERKELEY, CALIF.
Haynes, Evan (Temple)
- UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILL.
Bigelow, Harry A. (Dean) (Marshall)
Puttkammer, Ernst Wilfred (Marshall)
Sears, Kenneth C. (Lawson)
- UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI, COLLEGE OF LAW, CINCINNATI, OHIO
Kohl, John Louis (Ryan)
Shepherd, Harold (Holmes)
Weber, Charles Edgar (Chase)
- UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO SCHOOL OF LAW, BOULDER, COLO.
Arthur, William Reed (Gunter)
Galland, Benjamin Strauss (Gunter)
Luethi, Francis Samuel (Gunter)
- UNIVERSITY OF DENVER SCHOOL OF LAW, DENVER, COLO.
Harrington, Mark Henry (Hughes)
Knight, Merrill C. (Hughes)
- UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, THE LAMPKIN LAW SCHOOL, ATHENS, GA.
Shinn, Henry Arthur (Green)
- UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO COLLEGE OF LAW, MOSCOW, IDAHO
Hopkins, Bert E. (Calhoun)
Pendleton, Howard (Kent)
Million, Elmer H. (Harlan)

- UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW,
URBANA, ILL.
Britton, William Everett (Magruder)
Harno, Albert James (Dean) (Calhoun)
Weisiger, George Bates (Magruder)
- UNIVERSITY OF IOWA COLLEGE OF LAW, IOWA
CITY, IOWA
Gilmore, Eugene A. (President of the University) (Ryan)
Rutledge, Wiley Blout, Jr. (Dean) (Gunter)
- UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS SCHOOL OF LAW,
LAWRENCE, KANSAS
Davis, Robert McNair (Kent)
Viesselman, P. W. (Corliss)
- UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY COLLEGE OF LAW,
LEXINGTON, KY.
Moreland, Roy (Clay)
Roberts, William Lewis (Clay)
- UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE SCHOOL OF LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Stecher, Karl (Calhoun)
- UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, MD.
Reno, Russell R. (Magruder)
- UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW SCHOOL, ANN
ARBOR, MICH.
Grismore, Grover C. (Campbell)
Tracy, John E. (Campbell)
Yntema, Hessel E. (Livingston)
- UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI SCHOOL OF LAW,
UNIVERSITY, MISS.
Lenoir, J. J. (Lamar)
Malone, Wex Smathers (Ruffin)
- UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SCHOOL OF LAW,
COLUMBIA, MO.
Atkinson, Thomas Edgar (Campbell)
Masterson, William E. (Dean) (Kent)
- UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA SCHOOL OF LAW,
MISSOULA, MONT.
Pope, Walter Lyndon (Marshall)
- UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF LAW,
LINCOLN, NEB.
Orfield, Lester Bernhardt (Reese)
Vold, Lawrence (Reese)
- UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF
LAW, CHAPEL HILL, N. C.
Van Hecke, Maurice Taylor (Dean) (Ruffin)
- UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF
LAW, GRAND FORKS, N. D.
Shaft, Harold D. (Corliss)
Tisdale, Ross C. (Corliss)
- UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA,
PA.
Goodrich, Herbert F. (Dean) (Campbell)
- UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA SCHOOL OF LAW,
NORMAN, OKLA.
Swinford, William Braden (Holmes)
Wright, Floyd A. (Green)
- UNIVERSITY OF OREGON, SCHOOL OF LAW,
EUGENE, ORE.
Brown, Claude H. (Cole)
Howard, Charles G. (Magruder)
- UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF LAW,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Buchanan, John Grier (Corliss)
Downie, Robert Collins (Watson)
Lewis, Mahlon Everett (Watson)
Madden, Joseph Warren (Marshall)
- UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND, THE, T. C. WIL-
LIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW, RICHMOND, VA.
Jordan, R. W., Jr. (Staples)
- UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO, SAN FRAN-
CISCO, CALIF.
Kinnane, Charles H. (Dean) (Magruder)
- UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA SCHOOL OF
LAW, VERMILION, S. D.
Reno, Russell R. (Magruder)
- UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COL-
LEGE OF LAW, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.
Burby, William Edward (Ross)
Carpenter, Charles E. (Magruder)
David, Leon T. (Holmes)
Howell, Stanley (Holmes)
Taylor, Edwin W. (Ross)
Vallee, Paul (Ross)
Kohlmeier, Bayley (Ross)
- UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE COLLEGE OF LAW,
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
Steinmetz, Karl E. (Ryan)
Wicker, William H. (Calhoun)
Warner, Harold C. (Marshall)
- UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SCHOOL OF LAW, SALT
LAKE CITY, UTAH
Leary, William Henry (Dean) (Sutherland)
Moyle, Henry D. (Marshall)
- UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON SCHOOL OF LAW,
SEATTLE, WASH.
Ayer, Leslie James (Dunbar)
- UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN LAW SCHOOL,
MADISON, WIS.
Rice, William Gorham, Jr. (Ryan)
- UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING LAW SCHOOL, LARA-
MIE, WYO.
Hamilton, Robert R. (Magruder)
Himbert, Arthur R. (Holmes)
McCollough, Albert W. (Marshall)
- VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW,
NASHVILLE, TENN.
Hendrick, Morton (Cole)
- WASHBURN COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LAW, TO-
PEKA, KANSAS
Burch, Rousseau A. (Dean) (Benson)
Eresch, Joe H. (Benson)
Griffith, Barton E. (Benson)
Gulick, Frederick E. (Benson)
Hambleton, Antrim M. (Benson)
Hamilton, John D. M. (Fuller)
Hatcher, Earl Hilton (Benson)
McClure, James A. (Benson)
Rooney, Ed (Benson)
- WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW
McClain, Joseph Adolphus (Dean) (Fish)
- WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF
LAW, LEXINGTON, VA.
Johnson, Raymon T. (Clay)
McDowell, Charles Rice (Livingston)
- WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF
LAW, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Townsend, Wayne LaSalle (Martin)
- WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW,
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
Dickinson, Edmund Charles (Watson)
- YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, NEW
HAVEN, CONN.
Corbin, Arthur Linton (Calhoun)
Gumbart, William B. (Calhoun)

PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY

ALABAMA

Birmingham
PARSONS, DOWNER & ROGERS
 402-3 Massey Bldg.
 Paul G. Parsons (Ruffin)

ARIZONA

Tucson (Knox)
EDWARD T. CUSICK
 905 Valley Nat'l Bldg.

Tucson (Knox)
BEN SHANTZ
 914 Valley Nat'l Bldg.
 Mexican Corporation, Com. Mining Law

Tucson (Knox)
VICTOR H. VERITY
 Cenrtal Building
 Mining Law—American and Mexican

ARKANSAS

Little Rock (Garland)
EUGENE R. WARREN
 1014 Boyle Bldg.

Little Rock (Webster)
JERRY H. GLENN
 310-13 Wallace Bldg.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield
HARVEY, JOHNSTON & BAKER
 359 Haberfelde Bldg.
 C. W. Johnston (Reese '20)
 T. H. Werdell (Field '36)

Gilroy (Dunbar)
HAROLD HOLDEN

Long Beach (Benton)
RUSSELL H. PRAY
 720 Security Bldg.

Los Angeles (Ross)
FRED ABERLE
ELLIOTT & ABERLE
 935 Van Nuys Building

Los Angeles (Webster)
W. D. McALLISTER
 590 Subway Terminal Building

Los Angeles (Kent)
MARION P. BETTY
 1314 Washington Bldg.
 311 S. Spring St.

Los Angeles (Marshall)
WM. D. CAMPBELL
 1233 Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Los Angeles (Corliss)
J. F. T. O'CONNOR
 433 South Spring Street
 Los Angeles

ELLIS & MacLAREN
 649 South Olive Street
 Kimpton Ellis, (Calhoun '11)
 Towson T. MacLaren, (Field '25)

Los Angeles (Temple)
F. BRITTON McCONNELL
 340 Roosevelt Bldg.

Los Angeles (Capen)
WALKER R. FLINT
 Suite 815 Financial Center Bldg.
 7th and Spring Streets

Los Angeles (Ross)
CLARENCE E. FLEMING
 1121 Stock Exchange Bldg.
 Fleming & Robins

Los Angeles (Ross)
WARD D. FOSTER
 471 Chamber of Commerce Building
CLARENCE S. KEICH
 Patent and Trade Mark Cases Exclusively

Los Angeles (Ross)
EDWARD D. GARRATT
 511 Title Insurance Building

Los Angeles (Jay)
ARTHUR McGREGOR
 1104 Pacific Mutual Bldg.

Los Angeles (Ross)
CARLOS S. HARDY
 535 Van Nuys Bldg.

Los Angeles (Story '08) (Ross '11)
REX HARDY
 Suite 535 Van Nuys Building
 Supreme Justice '25-'27

Los Angeles
MITCHELL, JOHNSON AND LUDWICK
 James Mitchell (Ross)
 Frank M. Ludwick (Benton)
 333 Roosevelt Bldg.

Los Angeles (Ross)
CHARLES W. LYON
 639 S. Spring Street
 Telephone TRinity 4161

Los Angeles (Ross)
HOWELL PURDUE
 508 Federal Bldg.

Los Angeles (Hughes)
RALPH W. SMITH
 808 Bank of America Bldg.

Los Angeles (Ross)
LESLIE R. TARR
 Holbrook, Taylor, Tarr and Reed
 710 Title Insurance & Trust Bldg.

Los Angeles (Ross)
JOHN W. TOPHAM
 901 Commercial Exchange Bldg.

Los Angeles (Ross)
CLYDE C. TRIPLETT
 609 California State Building

CALIFORNIA

- Los Angeles (Ross)
BEACH VASEY
1100 Hall of Records
- Oakland (Field)
ERROL C. GILKEY
Central Bank Bldg.
- Ontario (Lawson)
LELAND S. DAVIDSON
Attorney-at-Law
Euclid Finance Bldg.
- San Francisco (Holmes)
ROBERT LITTLER
1 Montgomery St.
- San Francisco (Story)
GEORGE L. STEWART
625 Market St.

CONNECTICUT

- Hartford (Rapallo '12)
THOMAS J. CONROY
805 Main Street
- Hartford
Law Offices
STONER & BURKE
125 Pearl Street

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Washington (Taft)
CHAPIN B. BAUMAN
600 F St. N. W.
- Washington, D. C. (Taft)
CAREY, DUNN & KING
Securities Building
729 15th St., N. W.
Joseph A. Carey (Taft)
Ralph P. Dunn (Taft)
Hubert G. King (Taft)
- Washington, D. C. (Calhoun)
WILLIAM S. CULBERTSON
CULBERTSON & LEROY
Colorado Building
- Washington (Taft)
BERNARD F. GARVEY
1010 Vermont Ave. N. W.
"Patent and Trademark Lawyer"
- Washington (Jay)
JOHN B. GUNION
Suite 626 Woodward Bldg.
- Washington (Taft)
RAYMOND J. MAWHINNEY
444 Munsey Bldg.
Mawhinney & Mawhinney
"Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights"

FLORIDA

- Quincy (Brewer)
GARDNER & LINES
Masonic Temple Bldg.
Richard J. Gardner (Fletcher)
William D. Lines (Fletcher)
- Miami
THOMAS J. READY
44 N.E. 1st Avenue

ILLINOIS

- Chicago (Webster)
BLANE BROOKS GERNON
111 West Washington Street
- Chicago (Taft)
V. RUSSELL DONAGHY
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
100 N. La Salle St.
- Chicago
DUGGAN & DUGGAN
Tax Cases—Audits—Legal Accounting
35 East Wacker Drive
Raymond A. Duggan, C.P.A. (Webster)
John P. Duggan, Attorney (Webster)
- Chicago
EIDER, PEDDERSON, WEDEL &
SCHLAKE
525-160 N. La Salle St.
Edgar B. Elder (Story)
John E. Pedderson (Blackstone)
- Chicago (Campbell-Story)
FINK & MEIER
33 North La Salle Street
George E. Fink (Story-Campbell)
Paul C. Meier (Story)
- Chicago (Holmes-Marshall)
DWIGHT H. GREEN
Supreme Justice
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
231 South La Salle St.
- Chicago (Blackstone '16)
ALLAN T. GILBERT
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
231 South La Salle Street
- Chicago (Blackstone '20)
DAVID J. A. HAYES
Lawyer
1 La Salle Street
- Chicago (Story)
ARTHUR M. KRACKE
209 So. La Salle St.
- Chicago (Magruder)
HARRY C. MORAN
111 Washington St.
- Chicago (Webster)
WALTER E. MOSS
10 No. Clark St.

ILLINOIS

Chicago (Marshall '20)
JAMES H. TURNER
 11 W. Washington

Morris (Magruder)
DAVID F. ROOT
 Grundy Co. Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Peoria (Story '32)
DAVID C. MCCARTHY
 1000 Alliance Life Bldg.

INDIANA

Indianapolis (Jay)
ROBERT D. ARMSTRONG
 Noel, Hickman, Boyd & Armstrong
 General Practice and Commerce Counsel
 1021 Meyer-Kiser Bldg.

IOWA

Iowa City (Hammond '10)
MESSER & CAHILL
 Johnson Co. Bank Bldg.

KANSAS

Fredonia (Benson)
CHARLES H. CARPENTER
 520 Adams St.

Topeka
CRANE, MESSICK & CRANE
 Attorneys-at-Law
 New England Building
 A. Harry Crane, (Benson '25)

Topeka
HEINZ & MEYERS
 Attorneys
 National Bank of Topeka Building
 Allen Meyers, (Benson '27)

KENTUCKY

Owensboro (Clay)
WM. J. WIGGINTON
 404 Masonic Bldg.

MARYLAND

Baltimore (Kent '15)
HERBERT C. FOOKS
 823 Munsey Bldg.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston (Hamlin '14)
MAURICE S. GERRISH
 No. 10 State St.

MICHIGAN

Grand Rapids
DILLEY & DILLEY
 Michigan Trust Bldg.
 Rom Dilley, (Campbell '12)
 Abner Dilley, (Campbell '13)

Grand Rapids (Campbell '23)
THOMAS J. WHINERY
 745 Michigan Trust Bldg.

Lansing (Campbell)
SPENCER D. KELLEY
 Kelley and Seelye
 1006-1007 Branch Bldg.

Muskegon (Garland)
ALEXIS J. ROGOSKI
 410 Hackley Union Bank Bldg.

MISSOURI

Independence (Benton '36)
GEORGE M. HARE
 101 N. Main Street

Kansas City (Benton '10)
GEORGE K. BRASHER
 Dierks Bldg.

St. Louis (Benton '14)
JOHN J. NANGLE
 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

St. Louis (Campbell '14)
THOMAS F. McDONALD
 1010 Pine Street

St. Louis (Lawson '09)
ALBERT L. SCHWEITZER
 925 Title Guaranty Bldg.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln
CHAMBERS & HOLLAND
 714 Fed. Sec. Bldg.
 John H. Keriakedes
 Associate (Reese '34)

NEVADA

Reno (Temple '25)
WILLIAM J. FORMAN
 Attorney-at-Law
 United Nevada Bank Bldg.

NEW JERSEY

Newark (Rapallo '10)
H. EDWARD WOLF
 266 Mulberry St.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque (Knox)
LLOYD B. JOHNSON
 416 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.

NEW YORK

Brooklyn (Rapallo)
EDWARD E. FAY
 215 Montague St.

Brooklyn (Calhoun)
F. R. SERRI
 Attorney-at-Law
 66 Court Street

New York (Rapallo)
THOMAS W. CONSTABLE
 67 Wall St.

NEW YORK

New York (Calhoun)
CHARLES W. DARLING
 Counsellor-at-Law
 165 Broadway

New York (Rapallo)
WM. P. McCOOL
 67 Wall St.

New York (Staples)
EMMETT W. POINDEXTER
 120 Broadway

New York (Rapallo)
NEIL J. TOOMEY
 Attorney
 280 Broadway

New York (Rapallo)
VINCENT YARDUM
 41 E. 42nd St.

Rochester (Rapallo)
FREDERICK I. STOKES
 31 Exchange Bldg.

White Plains (Calhoun)
ALBERT A. VERRILLI
 175 Main St.

OHIO

Cincinnati
TALLENTIRE & BARBER
 Gen. Corporation and Trial Practice
 Thomas L. Tallentire (Chase '17)
 H. Lynne Barber (Chase '22)

Cincinnati (Chase '15)
AUGUST A. RENDIGS, JR.
 Attorney-at-Law
 1607-08 Union Central Bldg.

Columbus (McKinley '25)
WALTER R. SNIDER
MILLER, MILLER & SNIDER
 Attorneys-at-Law
 150 E. Broad Street

Toledo (Chase '21)
GEORGE P. SMITH
 Smith, Baker, Effler & Eastman
 Attorneys-at-Law
 906-919 Home Bank Bldg.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa (Harlan)
MILTON W. HARDY
 511 Mayo Building

Tulsa (Harlan)
WM. M. TAYLOR
 804-5 Tulsa Loan Bldg.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia (Calhoun)
PAUL W. KNOX
 Rambo, Rambo & Knox
 Girard Trust Bldg.

Pittsburgh (Watson)
EDWARD A. MONTGOMERY
 2615 Grant Bldg.

Pittsburgh (Watson)
JAMES DUNLAP GRAY
 1406 Law and Finance Bldg.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport (Rapallo)
CORNELIUS C. MOORE
 179 Thames St.

UTAH

Salt Lake City (Marshall)
HENRY D. MOYLE
 610 Newhouse Bldg.

WASHINGTON

Seattle
HAMMER & POMEROY
 Central Building
 Ralph Hammer
 Allan Pomeroy (Dunbar)
 Edward J. Burns (Dunbar)

WEST VIRGINIA

Wheeling
McCAMIC & CLARKE
 Attorneys-at-Law
 Jay T. McCamic (Calhoun)
 Charles McCamic (Willey)
 W. H. Tinker, Jr. (Willey)

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee (Marshall)
DAVID W. BLOODGOOD
 Bloodgood, Kemper & Passmore
 622 North Water St.

Milwaukee (Dunbar)
WILLIAM DOLL
 453 Bankers Bldg.

Milwaukee (Ryan '05)
FRANK L. FAWCETT
 Cawker Building

Oskosh (Ryan)
EDWARD J. DEMPSEY
 Bouck, Hilton, Kluwin & Dempsey
 New American Bank Bldg.

WYOMING

Cheyenne (Taft)
CHARLES E. LANE
 312 Hynds Bldg.

DISTRICT JUSTICES

DISTRICT 1
Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana

CLAY NIXON
Dexter Horton Building
Seattle, Washington

DISTRICT 2
Nevada and that portion of California lying north of the Tehachapi Mountains

WRIGHT MORTON
American Trust Company Bldg.
Berkeley, California

DISTRICT 3
Arizona and that portion of California lying south of the Tehachapi Mountains

VICTOR VERITY
Central Building
Tucson, Arizona

DISTRICT 4
New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming

CHARLES E. LANE
312 Hynds Building
Cheyenne, Wyoming

DISTRICT 5
North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin

JOHN F. SCOTT
Minnesota Federal Savings and Loan Association
St. Paul, Minnesota

DISTRICT 6
Illinois, Michigan and Indiana

ROBERT E. OWENS
111 West Washington St.
Chicago, Illinois

District 7
Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri

EDGAR C. MUSGRAVE
2124 Drake Avenue
Des Moines, Iowa

DISTRICT 8
Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana

HUGO SWAN
Santa Fe Building
Dallas, Texas

DISTRICT 9
Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and the western part of Pennsylvania

DALE DUNIFON
302 Huntington Bank Bldg.
Columbus, Ohio

DISTRICT 10
Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina

ROBERT H. GAMBLE
c/o Florida Brick and Tile Corp.
Jacksonville, Florida

DISTRICT 11
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, District of Columbia, Maryland and Delaware

WILLIAM P. McCOOL
67 Wall Street
New York City, N. Y.

DEPUTY DISTRICT JUSTICES

DISTRICT 1
Williams Chapter, Portland and Vicinity

CALVIN N. SOUTHER
Board of Trade Building
Portland, Oregon

DISTRICT 2
Reno and Vicinity
CLEL GEORGETTA
Byington Building
Reno, Nevada

Temple Chapter, San Francisco Alumni

ALAN B. ALDWELL
Merchants Exchange Building
San Francisco

DISTRICT 4
Gunter Chapter and University of Colorado

PROF. WM. R. ARTHUR
University of Colorado
School of Law
Boulder, Colorado

Hughes Chapter and Denver
JAS. R. HOFFMAN, ESQ.
Majestic Bldg.
Denver, Colorado

DISTRICT 5
Milwaukee and Vicinity
JAMES H.

VAN WAGENEN
606 West Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

DISTRICT 6
Chicago and Vicinity
EDWIN A. HALE
33 N. LaSalle St.
Chicago, Illinois

Champaign and Urbana, Illinois
DONALD M. RENO
44 Main St., Champaign, Ill.
Campbell Chapter and Detroit
A. LEE HENSON, ESQ.
600 Fidelity Bldg.
Detroit, Michigan

DISTRICT 7
Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas
JOHN H. McEVERS
201 First National Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri

Topeka and Lawrence, Kansas
FRANK P. ERESCH
501 Columbian Building
Topeka, Kansas

DISTRICT 7
Lincoln, Nebraska, and Reese Chapter at the University of Nebraska

JOSEPH P. O'GARA
615 First National Bank Bldg.
Lincoln, Nebraska

Iowa City and Vicinity
RICHARD C. DAVIS
615 Johnson County Bank Bldg.
Iowa City, Iowa

Omaha and Vicinity
DAVID O. MATTHEWS
Omaha National Bank Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska

Clark Chapter, St. Louis and Vicinity
ALBERT E. CUNLIFF
Title Guaranty Bldg.
St. Louis, Missouri

DISTRICT 8
Oklahoma City and Vicinity, and Harlan Chapter at University of Oklahoma

LYNN HORTON
High Tower Building
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Tulsa and Vicinity
WILLIAM M. TAYLOR
Tulsa Loan Building
Tulsa, Oklahoma

DISTRICT 9
Columbus and Vicinity
JOHN ROBERT JONES
8 East Broad St.
Columbus, Ohio

Cincinnati and Vicinity
PROF. CHAS. E. WEBER
University of Cincinnati
College of Law
Cincinnati, Ohio

Hay Chapter, Cleveland and Vicinity
EDWIN D. NORTHRUP
2084 Cornell Road
Cleveland, Ohio

Wiley Chapter, Morgantown and Vicinity
PROF. E. C. DICKINSON
University of West Virginia
Morgantown, W. Virginia

Lurton Chapter, Louisville and Vicinity
WILLIAM S. LOVE
312 Realty Building
Louisville, Kentucky

DISTRICT 10
Birmingham and Vicinity
PAUL G. PARSONS
402 Massey Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Miami and Vicinity
JAMES A. DUNN
605 Biscayne Bldg.
Miami, Florida

Jacksonville and Vicinity
RICHARD J. GARDNER
Masonic Temple Bldg.
Quincy, Fla.

Daytona Beach and New Smyrna and Vicinity

WILLIAM B. BELL
Daytona Beach, Florida
Stetson University and Vicinity

W. AMORY UNDERHILL
P. O. Box 66
DeLand, Florida

Jacksonville and Fletcher Chapter at the University of Florida

J. LANCELOT LAZONBY
Gainesville, Florida

DISTRICT 11
Rochester and Vicinity
FRED B. GOODELLE
236 Powers Building
Rochester, New York

State of Virginia
J. LYNN LUCAS
Luray, Virginia

New York City
JOHN THOMAS LEAL, Jr.
39 Lynwood Road
Scardale, N. Y.

The COIN of Friendship is Loyalty

The growth, the achievements, and the glory of your fraternity have been made possible by loyally banding together as a single man for a common cause.

The outward symbol of your fraternity life and achievements is your system of insignia. You are rightfully proud of it and want it protected. This protection is possible only through contract control of manufacture and distribution of your insignia. You have made such a contract with your official jeweler which guarantees you uniform insignia of approved specifications and at reasonable prices.

Only by giving your cooperation as an individual, and by the cooperation of your chapter, will you and your fraternity derive the greatest benefits from this contract. These benefits will be more effectual if solicitation at your chapter house by representatives of unauthorized jewelers is discouraged. Protect your name and insignia — purchase only from your official jeweler.



Advantages to You of Your BALFOUR Contract

1. Guarantees the maintenance of official specifications.
2. Guarantees definite quality, service, and price.
3. Protects your fraternity name and prevents insignia from falling into foreign hands.
4. Lowest prices commensurate with recognized quality and workmanship.
5. Over seventy representatives calling on your chapters regularly.
6. Over forty branch offices to serve you immediately.
7. Prompt delivery of orders and acknowledgment of correspondence.
8. Five complete and modern factories ready to fill every fraternity requirement.
9. Special service accorded to individual problems.
10. Free publications sent without charge: Balfour Blue Book, showing gifts; Medal and Trophy catalogue; your Badge Price list.

JUST OFF THE PRESS 1939 BALFOUR BLUE BOOK

*New Rings — Bracelets — Compacts
Bill Folds—Pendants—Pearl Accessories*
Mail post card today for **FREE COPY.**

Official Jeweler to Phi Alpha Delta

L. G. BALFOUR COMPANY

Attleboro

Massachusetts

IN CANADA . . . CALL OR WRITE YOUR NEAREST BIRK'S STORE