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# Proceedings of the Mid-Winter Meeting

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# PROCEEDINGS

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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE MID-WINTER MEETING

The mid-winter meeting of The Indiana State Bar Association convened at 10 o'clock, January 16, 1943, in the Lincoln Room, Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, President James R. Newkirk presiding.

Mr. Harvey J. Grabill, President of the Indianapolis Bar Association, delivered the address of welcome from that association.

### ADDRESS OF WELCOME

HARVEY A. GRABILL

We welcome you to Indianapolis. We are glad to have you with us and you, of course, are glad to be here. However, I see no reason why I should consume the ten minutes allotted to me in telling you how welcome you are. I think it would be much more appropriate, and I know it would be much more interesting if I told you something about the Indianapolis Bar Association which welcomes you today.

The Indianapolis Bar Association was organized November 30, 1878.

Thirty-nine of the leading and outstanding lawyers of the City of Indianapolis met at that time in the offices of Dye & Harris, and organized this Association. Among these thirty-nine charter members are some of the greatset names in Indiana's legal history.

Among the lawyers at this meeting were Benjamin Harrison, later President of the United States; Thomas A. Hendricks, Governor of the State of Indiana, United States Senator and Vice President of the United States; William H. Miller, Attorney General of the United States; William A. Ketchum, Attorney General of the State of Indiana; Solomon Claypool, United States District Attorney for the Indiana District; John M. Butler, a famous lawyer of that day whose clientele extended over the entire United States, a lawyer who perhaps argued more cases before the Supreme Court of the United States than any other Indiana lawyer; Ferdinand Winter, one of Indiana's greatest lawyers and a man well remembered by many of you; Addison C. Harris, Ambassador

to Austria and Hungary; Joseph E. McDonald, a United States Senator and an outstanding statesman of his time; Colonel George H. Chapman, who, I am informed, led one of the Union charges at the Battle of Gettysburg, and upon which battle field there now stands a monument erected to his memory; Levi Ritter, a nationally known prohibitionist; Stanton J. Peele, who represented the Indianapolis District in the National House of Representatives for three terms; John W. Gordon, known to everyone as "Major" Gordon, a great criminal lawyer, of whom I have heard it said that many ministers in Indiana thanked God for his demise (they argued that they might now be able to convict some criminal and put him in jail); John S. Duncan, an outstanding lawyer in Indianapolis for many years, and frequently spoken of as a worthy successor to Major Gordon; Charles W. Smith of Smith, Remster, Hornbrook & Smith; and such names as C. C. Hines, Oscar B. Hord, John T. Dye, William Wallace, Napoleon B. Taylor and Horatio C. Newcomb.

The history of Indiana would be incomplete without the names and the history of practically each and every one of these thirty-nine men. Aside from a Bar Association meeting perhaps no greater array of legal talent was ever assembled in one room in the State of Indiana.

To recapitulate—in attendance at this meeting were a President of the United States, a Vice President of the United States, a Governor, three United States Senators, an Attorney General of the United States, a District Attorney of the Federal Court, an Attorney General of the State of Indiana, an Ambassador to a foreign country, a representative in the National Congress, eight judges and seven commissioned officers in the United States Army, each and all of whom served with distinction in the late Civil War.

Judge Napoleon B. Taylor was the first President of the Association. He was a judge of the Marion Superior Court.

These men, after organizing themselves into a Bar Association, decided to establish a law library in Indianapolis. They had \$54.00 in money and fifty-eight volumes of the "Maine State Reports." This was the beginning of the Indianapolis Bar Association Library. They secured from the County Commissioners a room in the Court House and employed a librarian. The first librarian was a man by the name of Ed Collwell. He kept the Library open and guarded

these Maine Reports from 8:30 in the morning until 5:30 in the evening with one hour off for lunch, and they paid him for his services as librarian the magnificent sum of \$3.00 per week.

This Library has grown from year to year until we now have the second largest and most complete library in the State of Indiana. We have today in our library approximately 20,000 volumes. We employ a librarian, and pay her more in one month than they paid Ed Collwell in one year.

The Indianapolis Bar Association, I am informed, is the fourth wealthiest Bar Association in the United States. We have over \$100,000 in assets; \$80,000 of this is invested in our Bar Association Building located at 224 North Meridian Street. The balance of our money is invested in Government securities. The greater portion of this money was bequeathed to the Bar Association by the daughter of John M. Butler.

Today our Association has a membership of 451 lawyers. Out of this membership of 451 lawyers we have 74 in the Armed Service of their Country. The Association is aiding and supporting these lawyer-soldiers in every possible way. We are arranging a service flag and a roll of honor on which will be inscribed the names of each and all of these lawyer-soldiers now serving with the Armed Forces. We have a representative on each major battle front where the American Forces are engaged. In England, Ireland, Australia, North Africa, some member of the Indianapolis Bar Association is carrying on today.

We have a Committee which is looking after these boys and looking after the members of their families, and when these boys return we are going to erect to their memory a permanent plaque which will carry the names of each and every one of them. When they return from war we are prepared to assist them in re-establishing themselves in the practice of law.

We are proud of our Association, and when we say to you that the Indianapolis Bar Association welcomes you today, we do not just mean that these 451 present members welcome you. We mean you are welcomed here by an Association rich in the legal lore of our State, and an Association upon whose roster is written some of the greatest names in the Nation's legal history.

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME

VERN McCLELLAN

It is my pleasure, on behalf of the Lawyers Association, to welcome you. Your stay in Indianapolis is a short one today, but we sincerely hope that it is a pleasant one, and that you can return soon.

I thought you might like to know something about the Lawyers Association of Indianapolis.

We who are members are proud of it. Some fifteen years ago the Lawyers Association was organized by a group of young lawyers. I think it consisted of five. The qualifications for membership in the Lawyers Association are that the person be admitted to the bar and have practiced law in Indianapolis actively for one year. As soon as the member becomes forty-five years of age, he becomes an inactive member; as soon as he becomes forty years of age, he is no longer eligible to hold office in the Association. We have approximately 250 members at the present time. Of that number approximately 75 are in the armed services of our country. It is hard to give you the exact figures because you realize we are in the age group that is rapidly being called.

One of the main purposes of the Lawyers Association is to provide an outlet for discussion of problems of the young lawyer, problems which are not of a particular interest to the older and more experienced lawyer. One method which we have provided for this is that at our regular monthly meetings we have two five-minute speakers, members of our organization, who talk on a legal point of law, generally upon a point which they have had occasion to go into considerable research or to have briefed the particular point. In addition to this we usually have another speaker who speaks on some subject of general interest to lawyers. As, of course, in most associations or groups of this kind, the work is done by committees, assigned to the committee, and that committee reports back to the Association. However, our monthly meetings do provide a place where the young lawyer can get on his feet, express his thoughts among his associates, and learn to know them better.

During the year which the young lawyer is not eligible to become a member of our association, he is made welcome

to our meetings as a guest to enable him to meet the members with whom he is associated in the practice. I don't want to leave the impression that the Lawyers Association is in any way in competition with the Indianapolis Bar Association, and to tell you that approximately 75% of our members are members of the Indianapolis Bar Association will clarify that point.

We have the best of good will and cooperation existing at all times. One instance of that was in the adoption some time ago of a minimum fee schedule. I am sure members of both associations have benefited from it, especially the young lawyers.

It is my personal opinion, and I have talked with a number of lawyers who agree, that our relationship with the layman, whom it is our job and duty to serve, would be benefited greatly if the bar associations, county, state and national, would undertake a more extensive educational program of the layman, a program which would give the layman some idea as to the services, the many services, performed by an attorney, as well as the benefits that are derived by the layman by making use of the services available to him.

I think we could go even a little further in that respect and give him some idea, a rough idea, of the estimated cost and what he can expect from that service.

The lawyers are recognized as leaders in the various communities, and our every act must be with that responsibility in mind. We all have one very important responsibility right now, and that is the winning of the war. We have all curtailed activities during the past year. We will willingly give up more activities during the coming year in order to cooperate more fully with the war effort. I feel that doing everything we can to assist in winning the war is first, but in addition the lawyers have a further responsibility in their various communities in helping to lead the discussion and directing the thoughts concerning the peace to come. We must double our efforts concerning these problems, and unless we do we will not be justifying the trust and responsibility placed in us as members of the bar.

MR. WILMER FOX: Mr. President, we have had two addresses so unusual that I believe we should depart from our usual custom, which is not to report them.

I, therefore, move that the Editor of the JOURNAL include so much of these addresses as he can find space for in our Journal.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cole, was put to vote, and was carried.

### SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE REPORTS MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

CARL M. GRAY, chairman

I desire to call your attention to the fact that there are approximately 300 members of the Association in the Armed Forces of the Country at this time. The number tells its own story. The Bar is meeting its responsibility as it has always done in the past.

The membership problem this year is acute. A small committee can not handle this situation. I ask the co-operation of the membership in each community in this state, and, frankly, if we don't have the cooperation of the membership, we will be confronted at the end of the year with a deficit which will be embarrassing to the Association.

We have had splendid results from the sustaining membership effort thus far. Twenty-eight or thirty have contributed as sustaining members. If that number can be increased to a hundred, we believe that the JOURNAL can be published as it has been in the past. The membership drive, and a strenuous drive, I hope, will be made from the middle of February until the first of April. Letters have gone forth appointing the district chairman who in turn will appoint the county chairman, and it will be greatly appreciated if those who are not members of the committee will assume their responsibility as members of the bar, and assist in the membership drive.

### COMMITTEE ON CONSOLIDATION OF THE BAR

HENRY M. DOWLING: Your committee on the Consolidated Bar has had under consideration the form of a bill for presentation to the General Assembly of 1943. It has canvassed the advantages of a short form of enactment, such as has been unsuccessfully offered in the Indiana legislatures of recent years, and the more extended type, recommended by the American Judicature Society and adopted with excellent

results in California and other states. The committee has concluded that the longer form is preferable at this time. They have therefore framed a bill providing for the incorporation of the State Bar as a public corporation, having two classes of members, active and inactive. Active members will include all present and future practicing members of the Indiana Bar, and all judges of the courts of the state. Inactive members will be those who retire from practice.

The organization will be administered by a Board of Governors, 15 in number: 11 elected from the respective Congressional Districts by members of the bar in each district; with four members elected from the state at large, the latter being voted for by the entire active bar of the state. Each holds office for 2 years. Provision is made for nominations to the Board of Governors by at least 20 members entitled to vote for their nominees. The elections are to be by mail ballot.

The officers are to be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer; all, excepting the secretary, to serve without pay.

The Board of Governors is given power to suggest rules for professional conduct of members of the bar, to be submitted for approval, amendment or rejection at the next annual meeting of the organization. The Board also is authorized to make rules for the conduct of disciplinary proceedings before it or its administrative committees, which proceedings, in their initial stage, must be held in the county where the accused has his principal office, or where he resides or where the alleged misconduct occurred. Ample opportunity is granted the accused to defend as to charges brought against him, to be heard by counsel and to subpoena and examine witnesses and procure documentary evidence.

The hearings may be before the Board in the first instance or before a local administrative committee appointed by it. If by the latter, such committee will find the facts and transmit them, with the committee's recommendations, to the Board of Governors. The latter will review the findings and make its own conclusions and recommendations and send them to the Supreme Court, with notice to the accused. He may then challenge the Board's recommendations within 60 days after notice of their having been filed. If he does not do so, the recommendations of the Board may become the



basis for an order of the Supreme Court, administering discipline to the accused without further hearing.

The Board or any local administrative committee, may institute proceedings against a member of the bar, or may entertain complaints filed before it by third parties.

State Bar meetings are provided for, the first, or organization, meeting being called by an organization commission of 4, named by the president of the present State Bar Association from among those qualified for active membership in the State Bar. The president of the present Association will be *ex officio* a member of the organization commission.

The annual fees will be not to exceed \$5.00 for active members and \$2.00 for inactive: with all fees of lawyers in the war service, waived for the duration of such service.

Provision is made for suits by individual bar members or by the State Bar, for injunction against persons, firms or corporations engaging in the unauthorized practice of law. This latter section is designed to meet the situation created as a result of the recent decision of the Indiana Supreme Court that individual bar members may not, as the law now stands, bring and maintain such suits to enjoin.

The bill, as prepared by this committee, has been submitted to the legislative committee of the State Bar Association for such action thereon as it deems advisable.

At this point Mr. Albert H. Cole of Peru addressed the Association. His speech will appear in the July issue.

There are no recommendations contained in this report. I move, Mr. President, that it be received and placed on file.

The motion was duly seconded and carried.

## COMMITTEE ON WAR WORK

JEREMIAH L. CADICK, chairman

The Committee now consists of the State Chairman, eleven District Chairmen and 116 Committeemen located in every County in the State. This Committee is unusual because of its size and by reason of the fact that every Committeeman devotes a part of his time each week to the work of the Committee. Because of the size of the Committee I am not able, personally, to express my thanks to every member, but I am glad of the opportunity to pay tribute before

the Association to the energy, loyalty and patriotism of each of the Committee Members, all of whom have performed their duties in a way which reflects credit upon themselves and upon this Association.

The philosophy which underlies the work of the Committee is that Democracy must be preserved at home while it is being defended upon the battle fields by the men in active service. This is the task of the organized bar, and particularly, of this Committee.

Congress has given special protection to the rights of the men in the armed services and their dependents by the passage of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 with the amendments which became effective on October 6, 1942. The largest part of the services rendered by the members of this Committee has consisted of the giving of advice to servicemen and their dependents concerning the provisions of this Act and assisting in the settlement of controversies arising under it.

As has been reported to you, Local Selective Service Boards have been informed of the existence of the Committee and a large proportion of the applicants for assistance come at the suggestion of the Local Selective Service Boards. There are, however, a great many cases referred to the committee from Home Service Units of the American Red Cross, County Welfare Boards, and the legal and morale officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

It would be interesting if it were possible to obtain statistics on the cases handled by Committeemen. However, experience has proven that while the Committee Members will give unselfishly of their time in the handling of cases, they are not inclined to keep statistics. The number of cases handled by the Committee may be estimated, however, by comparing the number of cases which have been handled for members of the armed forces or their dependents by the Indianapolis Legal Aid Society. During 1942 there were 448 cases; in 1941 there were 96. Similar increases have occurred in the number of cases handled by the members of our Committee.

In addition to furnishing free legal services to needy persons, there are a number of other ways in which the Committee has been able to aid the war effort. Selective Service Headquarters has availed itself of the services of our

organization to obtain information and reports and all vacancies in the office of the Government Appeal Agent or Associate Appeal Agent are filled upon the recommendation of the Committee.

The Committee on Coordination and Direction of War Effort of the American Bar Association, as well as the Committee on War Work, maintains an office in Washington with a number of officers on duty there at all times, including Harold H. Bredell of the Indianapolis Bar, who is an executive assistant in that office. Mr. Gregory, the Chairman of the American Bar Association Committee on War Work, requested that a special Committeeman be appointed to be in liaison with the Legal Officer at Fort Benjamin Harrison and Camp Atterbury. Mr. Irving M. Fauvre of Indianapolis was appointed District Chairman of the Eleventh District to be in charge of all such matters and is in communication with Major Congdon, Post Judge Advocate at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and is carrying forward that phase of our work.

The inspiration for the organization of this Committee came primarily from the officers in charge of Indiana Selective Service Headquarters and our most important work has been done in cooperation with those officers. Col. Robinson Hitchcock, the State Selective Service Director, and the other officers connected with the Selective Service Headquarters, have been of inestimable assistance to us in the performance of our duties. In addition to Colonel Hitchcock, we are particularly indebted to Major William H. Krieg, a member of this Association and Legal Officer attached to Selective Service Headquarters, for his unflinching help and cooperation.

At the request of our President, Colonel Hitchcock has consented to attend this meeting and, as a part of this report, to comment upon legal problems of the servicemen and the fields in which this Committee may assist in the war effort. The remainder of this report will consist of his remarks.

**COLONEL ROBINSON HITCHCOCK:** The main reason that I desired to come here was to express to you as a whole our sincere gratitude for the services which we have received from the lawyers of the State of Indiana, and to pay specific

tribute for the fine work done by Jerry Cadick as Chairman of your Committee on War Work.

You know when the Selective Training and Service Act was passed in September of 1940, they gave those in charge of Selective Service in the several states and the District of Columbia and territories, just thirty days to organize the states, to appoint local boards, to appoint government appeal agents, one for each local board, to appoint boards of appeal on which there was one attorney, to appoint registrants' advisors, and to get our organization completed. It was phenomenal, when you consider the immediate response which we received by the citizens in the State of Indiana.

This Committee on War Work immediately comprehended the entire situation, so in addition to all of these other attorneys who served in many capacities we had these men who accepted the responsibility of serving on each of two local boards advising with registrants who requested their services.

We appreciate your work and your Committee's work, the work of all the attorneys in the State of Indiana, and I would like to notify the world that if every group has worked like this committee, there is not going to be any question as to the outcome of this emergency.

#### COMMITTEE ON ADVISABILITY OF SECTIONS

CLARENCE R. McNABB, chairman

No definite steps have as yet been launched by any groups of our membership with a view of creating a section within the Association. We believe that the subject is under consideration by lawyers interested in special branches of the law. Our committee is prepared to recommend and assist in the organization of such groups into sections of this Association, when, if, and as sufficient interest therein is manifested and a definite request therefor is communicated to us.

The possible sectionalization of our Association must of necessity and for the most part be deferred for the "duration."

#### MEMORIAL TO WILLIAM HERBERT HILL

(1876-1942)

by Judge Curtis Shake

William Herbert Hill, who served as president of The Indiana State Bar Association and as a member of the House

of Delegates of the American Bar Association during the year 1939, passed away at his home at Vincennes on August 30, 1942. Mr. Hill was born in the village of Bruceville in Knox County on March 24, 1876. His parents, Charles M. Hill and Emma Moore Hill, were members of pioneer families of the community. Mr. Hill's preparatory education was obtained in the public schools after which he attended Indiana University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1901.

Immediately after his graduation from law school Mr. Hill entered actively into the practice of his profession at Vincennes, where he soon became a leading member of the bar. At the time of his death he was the senior member of the firm of Kessinger, Hill and Arterburn. Mr. Hill's outstanding characteristics as a lawyer were his high ideals, his sound grasp of fundamental principles, his fidelity to his clients, his unbounded energy and his fraternal regard for the fellow members of the bar. While never an officeseeker, he served with great credit as city attorney of Vincennes and as a member of the state senate in the session of 1929.

For more than a quarter of a century William H. Hill was an outstanding leader in every movement for the betterment of the civic and social conditions of his community and state. During World War I he closed his law office and saw active service with the American Red Cross with the status of a major. For 17 years he was president of the official board of the First Christian Church of Vincennes. He was a trustee of the Indiana School of Religion at Bloomington and of Vincennes University. Among the many local organizations and institutions which he served in an official capacity were the Red Cross, the county orphanage, the county hospital, the public cemetery, the County Department of Public Welfare, the Chamber of Commerce and the historical society.

Mr. Hill was first married to Lydia Roberts, who died in 1915. Their son, Roberts C. Hill, survives. In 1917 Mr. Hill was again married to Miss Mae Wall, who preceded him in death on January 29, 1942.

The Association records this memorial in its official proceedings as a testimonial of the esteem in which William H. Hill was held by those who were closely affiliated with him in professional life. His achievements are an inspiration and a challenge for unselfish services.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the memorial.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Cole, was put to vote, and was unanimously adopted.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting was called to order at three-fifteen, President Newkirk presiding.

The reports of committees were continued.

#### LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

George Jeffrey, chairman; report presented by Alfred Evens

We met last night and went over the three bills that have already met with the endorsement of this Association, and discussed their form. We made some suggestions to improve some minor details, with which the drafting committee has agreed, and have made plans for the effort to secure the passage of these bills.

There were two other matters that were brought before us. One was a suggestion that a bill ought to be passed by the Legislature to relieve persons in the military service from the penalties and interest on taxes during the time they are in military service. We thought this was a good bill. We communicated with the Board of Managers, and we understand that they endorsed it. We ask for authority of the Association to present such a bill.

The other proposal for a bill establishing a commission to recodify the criminal law of Indiana: Our Committee also thought well of that proposition and submitted it to the Board of Governors. It was approved by them and we ask authority to have introduced a bill of that character.

In other words, three measures have already been approved, and we ask the authority of the Association to sponsor a bill to relieve those in military service from penalties and interest on unpaid taxes and for a bill for a commission to recodify the criminal law.

Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee, I move that the Association give us authority to have prepared and sponsored these two additional measures.

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

## COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL LAW

A. R. Stimson, chairman; report presented by Irving M. Fauvre

Your Committee feels that if it brings to the members of the Association the particular import of aeronautical law in comparison with other fields of law it has performed one of its most important functions. Development in aeronautical law has been mainly through legislation,—and necessarily so because of the immediate need for rules for its orderly development. Thus the need for study of proposed legislation in this field is readily discernible.

One recommendation which your committee desires to make in keeping with this program of continuity and orderly development of Aeronautical Law is that the terms of the members of this committee be increased and that they expire at alternate times.

Your committee has endeavored to carry out the policies outlined in its prior reports, including considerable activity in assisting the Civil Air Patrol as a Civilian Defense measure, and in contacting the bar associations of the forty-eight states with regard to Aeronautical Laws.

Your committee met at Indianapolis in December, during the convention of the Indiana Municipal League and in the name of the Association offered the services of the committee in the drafting of any proposed legislation touching upon the subject of aeronautics. The Indiana Municipal League expressed keen appreciation of the assistance offered it by the Association.

## AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP COMMITTEE

OSCAR A. AHLGREN, chairman

Following the last war the Association sponsored legislation which mandated the Department of Public Instruction to emphasize character and citizenship education. For a good many years, as an Association, and through our committee we have been urging the Department of Public Instruction to comply with the mandate of that law. I am happy to report that Mr. Malan, the Superintendent of Public Instruction has published a very elaborate brochure or book which has been distributed to all the school administrators in the state. At my request a copy was sent to each of the members of our committee. It has a lot of informa-

tion that is practical. If you are interested write to Mr. Malan and he will send you a copy.

There is nothing affirmative that we have to offer at this time, Mr. President, and therefore, I feel that no motion to adopt the Committee's report is necessary.

At this point a symposium on rationing and rent control was presented by Messrs. Luke White, Robert Orbison, and Hugh J. Baker Jr. The symposium will be published in the July JOURNAL.

#### COMMITTEE ON CANONS OF ETHICS

No Report

#### COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE AND LAW REFORM

Edmund L. Craig, chairman

For several years after I became chairman of this committee, there were so many committees whose duties were apparently conflicting with ours that we didn't do anything. The Judicial Council, the Committee on Administrative law, and the American Bar Association Committee on the same subject, but in the year leading up to our annual meeting a year ago, the 14th day of March, these other committees dumped all their work into our hands, so we made a report regarding the change of especially appellate procedure in the State of Indiana.

That came before the meeting a year ago. Some of the members present did not want to adopt it at that time, so it was laid over until our mid-summer meeting which was held on August 14. As you well remember, our committee report was taken up then and adopted by this Association. We recommended that we take the matter up with the Supreme Court of Indiana because they have the last say-so about appellate procedure.

I am pleased to say that with the cooperation of Chief Justice Richman, we arranged such a meeting. For that meeting yesterday I had prepared the report of our committee that was adopted by this Association at our mid-summer meeting. That was followed by Mr. Bomberger of the American Bar Association Committee, who drew up tentative rules of appellate practice which he said corresponds with the recommendations which we had made in our report.



## JUDICIAL SELECTION AND TENURE

Louden Bomberger, chairman, James M. Ogden, reporting.

Mr. Bomberger is unable to be here today and he asked me to report that the bill providing for the election of judges on the non-political ballot has been turned over to the Committee on Legislation headed by George R. Jeffrey and will be introduced in the legislature.

## COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

John Moreland, chairman

As of today there are some 17,500 lawyers in the service. There is an equal number of law students, 17,500, in the service, and some 25,000 pre-legal students in the service. In 1938 there were 110 schools approved by the American Bar Association. In these schools there were 28,174 students. In September, 1942, there were still 110 law schools. I am happy to say that all of the standard law schools located in Indiana are still operating. All of the law schools of all the United States except one are still operating, and the adviser of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association is of the opinion that substantially all the standard law schools will survive the war.

But attendance in the standard law schools has been reduced from 28,000 to 7,000—to be specific, 7,887. In 1938 there was not a single law school in America approved by the American Bar Association with an attendance of less than 25. Today there are 17 such schools, five of them state universities. Obviously no law school has escaped decimation in attendance.

There are, of course, problems for these schools to face, but the greatest of all, from the point of view of legal education are the problems that loom in the future, the problem of readjusting our curricula in the post-war period so that legal education shall keep pace with the needs of the post-war period, the problem of maintaining standards of legal education, and at the same time giving due and fair consideration to the 17,500 men in the law schools who are in the service and the 25,000 pre-legal boys whose education has been interrupted.

President Newkirk then called for new business; there being none the meeting adjourned at 5:10 p.m.