the result will be chaos whichever side prevails. For, like Judge Learned Hand, I am apprehensive that if nothing protects our democracy and freedom except the bulwarks that the Court can erect, we are doomed to failure. Thus, I would answer the question that purports to be mooted today, whether the court-of-the-union amendment should be promulgated, in the words of that great judge:

And so, to sum up, I believe that for by far the greater part of their work it is a condition upon the success of our system that the judges should be independent; and I do not believe that their independence should be impaired because of their constitutional function. But the price of this immunity, I insist, is that they should not have the last word in those basic conflicts of "right and wrong"—between whose endless jar justice resides.

You may ask then what will become of the fundamental principles of equity and fair play which our constitutions enshrine; and whether I seriously believe that unsupported they will serve merely as counsels of moderation. I do not think that anyone can say what will be left of those principles; I do not know whether they will serve only as counsels; but this much I think I do know—that a society so riven that the spirit of moderation is gone, no court can save; that a society where that spirit flourishes, no court need save; that in a society which evades its responsibility by thrusting upon the courts the nurture of that spirit, that spirit in the end will perish.

I find then that I have come neither to praise nor to bury Caesar. I should only remind those who would despoil Caesar of the self-destruction to which the noble Brutus was brought; nor can the Antonys among us—who would use Caesar for their own ends—rejoice at his ultimate fate. For Caesar himself, I should borrow the advice given Cromwell by Wolsey: "I charge thee, fling away ambition: By that sin fell the angels."

FOOTNOTES

16 Id. at 7.
17 Roche, The Expatriation Cases: "Breathes There the Man With Soul So Dead . . .?" 1963 Supreme Court Review, 325, 326 n. 4.

Welcome from the University

By Glen A. Lloyd, JD'23

The following remarks were delivered by Mr. Lloyd at the Dedication of the William Clarke Mason Wing and the William Nelson Cromwell Library, both new additions to the American Bar Center. The Center, national headquarters of the profession, is located on the University of Chicago campus, immediately adjacent to the Law Buildings. Mr. Lloyd is a member, and former Chairman, of the Board of Trustees of the University, and a past president of the Law Alumni Association. The talk below is reprinted from the American Bar Association Journal, Volume 49, Number 10, (October, 1963), with the permission of the Editors of the Journal and of the author.

Nine years ago the University of Chicago was highly honored by the establishment of the American Bar Center on the Midway. Today it is again honored by this dedication and what lies behind it—and that is the remarkable development of the center during nine short years. From the university's point of view, the relationship has been fruitful and promising.

This university had a purposeful and dramatic origin a little over seventy years ago. Its progress has been much like its origin. It has been blessed with good fortune from the beginning. Your arrival as a distinguished neighbor was one of these blessings. I am now convinced that we shall soon share another. It will be the successful completion of the "Famous Professional Mile" from Cottage Grove to Stony Island between 60th and 61st Streets, under what is commonly called the South Campus Plan.

We welcome you not only as a good neighbor, which you are, but more importantly because certain extraordinary opportunities lie before us working together, which do not lie before either of us working alone.

It would like to mention two areas of human concern in which this cooperation may prove especially useful.

Conditions under which we all must live are changing so rapidly that only new thinking and perhaps new ties between dependable institutions can provide the knowledge, the strength and the wise decisions which will assure the success of our national and international programs.

The American Bar Association and its related institutions have not only an unusual but perhaps the only direct, systematic and continuous line of communication with a vast number of the people who are daily making many, if not most, of these decisions. I refer specifically to men and women with legal training who are in the active practice of the law, to judges at all levels in the judicial system, to legislators, both state and federal, and to those thousands who are in policy-making positions with corporations and other private institutions.

It is suggested that the mutual enrichment from our new relationship may, as time goes on, provide the essential ingredients—practical and intellectual—for creating
the ideas and the motivation which, if made a part of this decision-making process, will move us toward a more just society.

Then too, it is no cliché to say that the whole world lives in the shadow of a possible war which would be utterly destructive. Everyone asks: Is there a way to avoid it? This, of course, no one knows.

But there is one possible alternative—perhaps only one, and that is through an enlightened and intensified use of a revitalized rule of law for world peace. This will require an upgrading of the conventional concept of justice through law by combining it with the best intellectual attributes, especially in the fields of the social sciences and the humanities.

The American Bar Association has already made this approach more than mere oratory or a thin hope by starting this revitalization. It has done so through sponsorship this summer of the first World Conference on World Peace through Law, at Athens, Greece. Legally trained representatives from over 100 countries, under the skillful guidance of a former President of the Association, approved a Declaration of General Principles, a Lawyer's Global Work Program, the establishment of the World Peace through Law Center, a "World Law Day" and a "World Law Year."

Thus the Association, through its Special Committee on World Peace through Law, has set in motion a movement among the legally trained people of the world which, if developed in an atmosphere of objectivity, determination and intelligence may ultimately provide a workable alternative to nuclear war. In any event, if it does not, I ask you: What will? It may be an unconventional and strong statement to say that this hope lies beyond any combination of forces, political or otherwise, which does not rest solidly upon a foundation created by an intimate relationship between the best attributes of the rule of law and those of our great centers of learning—a new relationship of the kind well under way here in Chicago.

The University of Chicago in a dark hour in 1941 reluctantly welcomed the almost impossible task of quickly unlocking the final secrets of nuclear fission. It would seem highly appropriate for it now to welcome the opportunity of being one of a team devoted to improving the quality of justice in our own nation and developing a system for peaceful settlement of differences between nations. This it does enthusiastically.

The University of Chicago, therefore, for these reasons and in support of these opportunities welcomes you not just for this afternoon—but forever.