The cornerstone of the new Law Buildings is set in place. Participating are, clockwise from the left, Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; Glen A. Lloyd, JD’23, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University; Lawrence A. Kimpton, Chancellor of the University; Edward H. Levi, JD’35, Dean of the Law School; and Hon. Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States.
The Cornerstone Ceremonies

On May 28, 1958, the cornerstone of the new Law Buildings was laid by the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Right Honorable Viscount Kilmuir of Creich, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Glen A. Lloyd, JD’23, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, presided at the mid-afternoon ceremony at the building site, 60th Street between University and Greenwood Avenues. The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, extended the congratulations of the city at this major extension of educational facilities in Chicago. The ceremonies were opened by the Invocation, delivered by the Reverend Jerald Brauer, Dean of the Federated Theological Faculties of the University of Chicago. Morris E. Feiwell, JD’15, President of the University of Chicago Law School Alumni Association, spoke on behalf of the alumni, and placed in the cornerstone a list of all contributors to the Buildings.

Edward H. Levi, JD’35, Dean of the Law School, spoke on behalf of the School, and placed in the cornerstone a number of items, including: (1) Statements by a number of the leaders of our time, commenting on the characteristic or characteristics of our age which should be taken into account by future historians attempting to understand our period. These statements were received sealed, and were placed in the cornerstone unread, with the understanding that the cornerstone would be opened and the statements made public fifty years hence, on May 28, 2008. Included were statements from Mr. Justice William J. Brennan, Jr., Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark, Mr. Justice William O. Douglas, Mr. Justice John M. Harlan, Mr. Justice Charles E. Whittaker, The Honorable Learned Hand, Dean Roscoe Pound, Professor Carl J. Friedrich, Dr. Jacques Maritain, Dr. Edward Teller, Mr. William Donald Maxwell, Managing Editor, Chicago Tribune, and Mr. Orvil E. Dryfoos, President, New York Times; (2) A complete list of the Law School Faculty, including research associates, lecturers and visiting professors, from the School’s opening session in 1902 to date; (3) A complete list of alumni of the School, including the Class of 1958 and students currently in residence; (4) A copy of President Theodore Roosevelt’s speech at the laying of the cornerstone of the current Law Building; (5) Copies of the addresses of Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren and Viscount Kilmuir, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; and, (6) A copy of the Law School Record, Volume 7, Number 1, which contains the story of the groundbreaking ceremonies.

Also placed in the cornerstone were the items previously contained in the cornerstone of the current building, including photographs of President Theodore Roosevelt, of the Founder of the University, of the Law Faculty of 1902, a copy of the minutes of the
first meeting of that Faculty, the first catalogue of the Law School, and a large variety of University publications.

The cornerstone ceremony was climaxed by brief addresses by the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, and the Right Honorable Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. These two distinguished guests then joined in the formal, symbolic sealing of the stone.

Following the laying of the cornerstone, there was an informal reception outdoors in the courtyard of Burton Court, which adjoins the site of the Law Buildings immediately to the west, and which will be physically linked to them when they are completed.

The ceremonies on the building site were preceded by a luncheon for the distinguished guests of the School. The speaker at the luncheon was Mr. Eero Saarinen, Architectural Consultant to the University and designer of the Law Buildings.

Activities on the evening of May 28 began with a reception in the Red Lacquer Room of the Palmer House. Several photographs of the receiving line appear in this issue of the *Record*.

The dinner in observance of the laying of the cornerstone, held in the Grand Ballroom of the Palmer House, was attended by 1100. The Invocation was delivered by Dean Walter Harrelson, of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago. His prayer may be found in this issue of the *Record*. Lawrence A. Kimpton, Chancellor of the University of Chicago, presided; a list of the distinguished guests at the speakers' table is set out elsewhere in this issue.

Speakers for the evening were the Chief Justice and the Lord Chancellor. Their respective speeches are set out in full in this issue of the *Record*.

Viscount Kilmuir and Lady Kilmuir, who were guests of the Law School for the greater part of a week, began their busy schedule with a pair of luncheons in New York. The guests at these luncheons, which were arranged by Lowell Wadmond, JD'23, and Mrs. Wadmond, were preponderantly
alumni of the School and their wives, with the addition of some distinguished non-alumni. During the course of his stay in Chicago, Viscount Kilmuir met with members of the Faculty of the Division of the Social Sciences of the University, with graduate students in the Political Science Department, and with undergraduate students of the College. He lunched with law students in Mead House, the Law Dormitory, and spoke to the students on "The Principles and Problems of Advocacy." His speech was followed by an extended and animated question period. Viscount and Lady Kilmuir were guests of the British Commonwealth students in the University at a tea at International House; this affair was arranged by William Twining, a British Commonwealth Fellow at the Law School.

The Chief Justice, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Kilmuir were guests of the Law Faculty at a dinner held at the Quadrangle Club the night before the laying of the cornerstone.

The Buildings, which have been described in detail in previous issues of the Record, are scheduled to be completed in about one year. The Law School expects to occupy them in time for the opening of the Autumn Quarter of 1959.
Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved

In recognition of the laying of the cornerstone of the new Law Buildings, the City Council of the City of Chicago unanimously adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A cornerstone of the new University of Chicago Law Building will be laid in ceremonies on May 28; and

WHEREAS, The University of Chicago Law School is one of the most eminent of law schools in the nation, attracting students from each state of the Union, and from all over the world; and

WHEREAS, The alumni of the University of Chicago Law School have contributed greatly to the administration of justice in the United States and in the city of Chicago as lawmakers, judges, administrators and distinguished members of the bar; and

WHEREAS, The new University of Chicago Law Building will form, with the American Bar Center, also on the Midway, a center for law unparalleled in the nation; and

WHEREAS, Ceremonies for the laying of the cornerstone will be distinguished by the participation in the proceedings of the Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, the Right Honorable Viscount Kilmuir, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, and other dignitaries;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the members of the Chicago City Council, in meeting assembled this fourteenth day of May, do hereby express our appreciation of the great contribution made to our city by the University of Chicago Law School and congratulate the University upon this notable expansion of its facilities for teaching and training lawyers.

Invocation

Following is the Invocation delivered by the Reverend Jerald C. Brauer, Dean of the Federated Theological Faculties of the University of Chicago, at the cornerstone laying ceremonies for the new Law Buildings:

Almighty everlasting God, we would invoke Thy presence and blessing upon this enterprise. Thou immutable Foundation, establish Thou this stone which we lay in the spirit of service and devotion.

O God, the source of all law and justice, may this building forever be dedicated to a disciplined search for and an understanding of justice. Without law and without justice we cannot continue as a people or as Thy children.

May there flow forth from the doors of this building a mighty stream of creative thought and of gifted men devoted to justice and to law. Thus may it be a blessing to us, to our children, and to our children’s children.

In His name we pray. Amen.

Dean Walter Harrelson, of the University of Chicago Divinity School, delivers the invocation at the cornerstone dinner. That invocation may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Hon. Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago extends the best wishes of the city. (See City Council Resolutions elsewhere in this issue.)
The crowd at the Burton Court reception dwindles, as guests begin to leave to change for the dinner downtown.

Chancellor Kimpton presided at the dinner following the laying of the cornerstone.

The Chief Justice greets an old acquaintance, former Illinois Governor Adlai E. Stevenson.

Invocation

Following is the Invocation delivered by Dean Walter L. Harrelson of the University of Chicago Divinity School at the dinner which followed the laying of the cornerstone of the new Law Buildings:

Almighty God, who dost govern the universe in freedom and order, we give Thee praise for those forms and orders of society, both human and divine, by means of which Thy creatures may live in peace, in justice, and in freedom. We thank Thee that Thou dost quicken the minds and hearts of men to pursue justice and equality. We praise Thee for Thy mandate to investigate the universe; to provide more adequate forms for freedom and justice; and, holding fast to our heritage, to deal with it creatively and with that freedom which Thou dost provide and support.

We acknowledge with gratitude to Thee the excitement and joy of this occasion. May Thy guidance, judgment, and mercy, in due measure, inform all our endeavors. And for the food and the fellowship of this evening we give Thee our most hearty thanks. Amen.

The Chief Justice and Professor Tefft at the conclusion of the cornerstone ceremony.
The Chief Justice

The address delivered by The Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, at the dinner which followed the laying of the cornerstone of the new Law Buildings:

This, for me, has been an exciting day. To have participated with the Lord High Chancellor of England and with the faculty and friends of the Law School of the University of Chicago in laying the cornerstone of its new building was a thrilling experience. The construction of any new law school building is a notable event, but the construction of this particular building should be one of great significance to the Bench and Bar of our Nation as well as to the cause of legal education. It will be unique among the law schools of the world. Standing between its great parent University and the American Bar Center, and containing a courtroom that will be used for sessions of the Illinois Supreme Court, this building will offer its occupants an unprecedented opportunity to enrich the conventional legal curriculum with the spirit of scholarly achievement, the practical outlook of the organized Bar, and the day-to-day operations of one of our most distinguished state courts. It will not merely be a one-way street between the law school and these other segments of our profession. Benefits will flow to and from each of them. Each can pass on to the others its own strengths, and receive support from them where strength is needed. It will provide the best opportunity in America for an integrated approach to the many problems that confront all of us in the administration of Justice.

The proximity of these institutions and the spirit which brings them together should insure the evolution of a unique Law Center—one that will provide a place where the members of the organized Bar of this country, students, teachers, and judges can cooperate in the continuing task of building and administering a legal system that will keep pace with the changing needs of our Society. The orderly development of jurisprudence and the proper administration of law must always be among the most important objectives of a free nation. We must never become complacent or self-satisfied with either the content or administration of our system of justice. The adaptation of our laws to the changing needs of our people requires the closest cooperation among all segments of our profession. Our total experience and knowledge, academic and practical, must be marshalled if we are to meet the challenges to our legal system. It must not be treated as a mechanical operation that can be improved in the isolation of a laboratory or through the medium of theoretical discourse. The operation of our laws and of our Government can only be evaluated in terms of practical application. Everything we do must include the human equation, for what we do with our legal system will determine what American life will be—not only now but in the years ahead. This important responsibility must be shared by the Bench, the organized Bar, and the law schools, each being oriented to the other and all dedicated to the common aim of improving the substance and administration of our laws. In view of the special opportunities afforded by its unique affiliation with Bench and Bar, the Law School of the University of Chicago must discharge a special responsibility to that end.

Life in the world of today has become increasingly complex with the rise in population, the concentration of people in great metropolitan areas, and the tremendous growth of our industrial and economic structures. The problems of law and government are further increased by world tensions that place additional strains on our democratic processes. Every factor at work seems to increase the complexity of life in this highly organized society so that we must continually be on guard to preserve individual freedom and to protect the dignity of the individual.

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The Lord Chancellor

"The Service of the Law," the address delivered by The Right Honorable the Viscount Kilmuir of Creich, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, at the dinner which followed the laying of the cornerstone of the new Law Buildings:

We have today witnessed a moving and important ceremony. The foundation of a new building, like laying the keel of a new ship, marks the point at which many hopes and many ambitions begin for the first time to be translated into reality.

This ceremony has had a special significance for me, by bringing together so many distinguished members of my own profession. It would be invidious to mention names, but may I say how pleased I am to see so many old friends and so many who became my friends when the American Bar Association came to London last July.

Since we are all, or nearly all, lawyers together, I am sure I shall carry my audience with me when I say that ours is a great profession. I am sure that it is a great profession, and that it can do great service to humanity. I should like, tonight, to say something of what that service can be, and what sort of man is needed to perform it.

This is a University celebration, and I shall start by giving my ideas of what a lawyer's University training should do for him. A University course cannot teach everything. It cannot teach the beginner how to cross-examine a witness or smooth down an angry Judge; it cannot teach him etiquette—how to behave as a lawyer should. But, at the end of his career, the student may be expected to have acquired certain facilities. He should have learned to think like a lawyer, to see the point of a case even if he does not know the particular rule of law applicable, and, he should know the leading authority on the principle involved, which will enable him to start his researches.

May I remind you that Sir Frederick Pollock, perhaps the greatest legal scholar of his day, said that the most important lesson he learnt was, "Law is neither a trade nor a solemn juggling, but a science." The student should learn to approach it as a science; he should learn the principles illustrated by the results, not only the results themselves.

Learning principles is of surprisingly practical value. From the purely practical point of view, it saves endless waste of time spent in looking up the wrong books. Practise in front of the highest courts often throws the advocate back to points of pure principle which he argued at Law School. This has been my experience before the House of Lords, and I am sure it is the same before the Supreme Court. In fact, the higher a lawyer rises in his profession—whether as Judge,
Advocate, Professor or Legal Adviser to a great Department of State—and the more responsible the position he holds, the more often he is face to face with basic principles.

There is more to it than practical advantage. Those who hold the responsible positions I have just mentioned are the moulders of legal thought for their generation. In England I call to mind the names Atkin and Pollock; with them I would couple Holmes and Cardozo. It is by insisting on the true functions of early legal training in our Universities that we can ensure for future generations the leadership of minds like theirs.

May I turn now from the embryo to the finished article? I hope you will agree at once that the lawyer is an important person and has special responsibilities. He has a double duty to his client and the law; he must do his best for the one, but not at the expense of the other. It is by retaining his integrity that he retains the confidence of the state, and if the profession loses the confidence of the state, the public will lose the Rule of Law.

But what sort of man is the lawyer to be, if he is to play his part properly? He must have some intellectual ability; no amount of integrity will make up for not being capable of consecutive thought. He must know his law; it is not a subject which comes naturally. He must have integrity, and I do not mean merely that he must not take bribes. There is the far more subtle integrity of the intellect, which does not advance a dishonest argument, or shirk awkward facts because they raise difficult problems. The lawyer must not be blinded by his own prejudices. After all, he may have to argue against them, and a man who cannot see the other side's case will never put his own well. Finally, he must be courageous. Arguing for an unpopular cause is never easy, and may be dangerous; but if there is nobody to undertake it there can be no true liberty.

I have talked much about lawyers and their ways, and little about the law. Perhaps our peculiar virtues and defects are due in part to the tradition of the common law we have inherited. Be that as it may, the fact is that our common law has spread over much of the world, and I think the reason for this is to be found in its principles.

The first, to me, of these principles, is the pre-eminence of justice. To the common lawyer, justice is more important even than the truth. One need not go so far as the Irish defendant, who, asked whether he was guilty or not guilty, surprised the judge with the reply: “And how should I be knowing whether I am guilty or not until I have heard the evidence.”

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But, the necessity that a crime should be proved, and a case established by admissible evidence, fairly obtained and adduced by the person charging or claiming, comes before everything else.

The second principle is, if I may use a well-worn expression, the acceptance of the Rule of Law. I need not try, tonight, to elaborate what Dicey meant by this classic phrase, but at least it means this: that everyone, official and private citizen, is answerable in the ordinary courts for the legality of his actions.

The third principle of the Common Law is that there must be, in a democratic state, a body of men whose opinion the ordinary citizen will willingly accept as a substitute for his own view of his own rights. If judges are to be so accepted the common law insists that they must have at least three qualities. First, they must be independent of the executive, and as far as possible removed from Parliamentary pressure. They must be judged (I repeat, judged) by public opinion as able to hold the scales of justice even, between the State as prosecutor and the accused, or between subject and subject. Second, they must have and display objectivity. The Common Law functions on the plan that justice can best be achieved if the Judge remains apart from the conflict and ensures a fair trial by his impartiality. He must free himself as far as is humanly possible of his own prejudices and preconceptions. Lastly, they must be capable of maintaining by their conduct and reputation the tradition that the office of judge carries an unparalleled trust and confidence. So long as this tradition endures, the words of brilliant men will derive an added weight from their office, and the office itself will continue to attract brilliant men.

The fourth principle of the Common Law is that it never forgets or neglects the ordinary citizen. Its standard is that of the reasonable man. Its working depends on the thousands of lay men and women who give their help to solve problems of facts as jurors, and the thousands of unpaid lay magistrates who in England, give up their time and take endless trouble to try over ninety-seven percent of the criminal cases. The citizen is essentially part of the administration of justice and therefore supports it.

If I have spoken too much in praise of my own profession and the law we serve, I ask your forgiveness. My reason for doing so has been that I most fervently believe that the service we can perform for democracy ought not to be underestimated.

What is more, we can contribute enormously to the understanding of our two countries. Again, I look back to the visit of the American Bar Association last year. I am sure that that visit did more to make us understand and respect each other than any other single event of recent years. We have found a wide measure of common ground and a common approach to our problems. This moving ceremony has been another occasion for establishing that happy relationship. For that reason, I am proud to have taken part in your celebrations, and I would like to thank the University of Chicago, both for their abounding hospitality and for giving me an opportunity of playing a small part in the great project which is so dear to us all, the establishment of real lasting friendship and understanding within the whole English-speaking world.
The laws that serve our Nation must develop and grow with the changing needs of our social, political, and economic life. As citizens demand more of their governments, legislation becomes more pervasive. We already have a mass of regulations and a complex of Government Commissions, Boards, and Agencies essential to their administration. With each increase in complexity a new legal specialty appears. Now we can even observe the growth of specialties within specialties. Accompanying this growth in public or administrative law has been an increase in the volume of litigation in our courts, which are now more than ever beset with the problem of keeping their dockets current. All of these factors act as a drag on the orderly development of a legal system dedicated to the preservation of a free, democratic society.

In this labyrinth of administrative practice, specialization, and court congestion, we are in danger of losing the spirit and scholarly quality essential to a profession. Specialization of itself is not to be criticized. In some fields it becomes necessary. But one of its faults is that our young lawyers may lose their perspective by becoming specialists too early, perhaps before they have learned to become lawyers. Too often they lose contact with the soul of the law. The subject matter of materials supplied to members of the Bar by institutes for continuing legal education is almost entirely of the "how to do it" variety. As necessary as a practical approach may be, it is threatening to turn the practice of law into a trade. The myopia of specialization is aggravated by its materialistic companion, the ever-increasing emphasis on speed.

It is in our law schools that the spirit and scholarly direction of our legal system must be supplied. It is here that the practical operation of contemporary legal institutions can be oriented with reference to the traditions and objectives of the Anglo-American system of law, a system developed in and based upon the needs of a free society. It is the law student who must be imbued with the spirit of the law, for the practicing lawyer will seldom have the time, the opportunity, or the will to achieve that orientation for himself. Well grounded in the great principles on which our jurisprudence is based, the law student will be equipped to discharge his obligation to society and to his profession—to assist in the growth and improvement of a legal system adequate to meet the needs of tomorrow.

One of the most difficult tasks of law is to remain stable and yet not to stand still. While law must be adapted to serve the needs of a dynamic society,
whether and to what extent it is doing so should be tested largely by the experience of the past. This calls for legal training that takes into account the social, economic, and political forces at work in our society. Perhaps even more important, it calls for legal training that will draw upon the whole history of civilization. Law is by nature conservative, and at each step it must be tested by the logic of reason and by the experience of history. Holmes, painting with one of his broadest brushes, once said, 'A page of history is worth a volume of logic.'

Legal education should be regarded as the foundation of our legal system, the guardian of the common objective and responsibility of maintaining and advancing the state of our civilization. It must provide, not only excellence in technical legal training, but it must also contribute to the growth and quality of our legal institutions. Their development must be viewed, not only with respect to the needs of the present, but with equal attention to the wisdom of the past and the prospects of the future. Its objective must not be to build a new and independent system, but rather to supplement an existing one, to conform to an architectural symmetry that is the product of 6,000 years of civilization and the contributions of lawmakers from the time of Hammurabi. Justice must be regarded as the sum total of man's achievements and aspirations since the beginning of recorded history. Without that heritage, the small contributions of the past century would be both impossible and meaningless.

The student of law in America must recognize that law as an element of our civilization was derived or inherited from former civilizations. The sculpture on the front of the Supreme Court building in Washington demonstrates some of the ancient sources of our concept of "equal justice under law." Those marble figures have a real and living significance today, and the contributions they represent should be dear to the hearts and minds of freedom-loving men everywhere. The shield of Achilles signifies the ancient origin of law and custom. The Praetor, publishing the edict that proclaimed judge-made law in Rome, signifies the importance of judges at work. The third group, Julian and a pupil, illustrates the development of law
by scholar and advocate. Justinian is depicted publishing the first modern code of law. Thence we see King John signing the Magna Charta giving legal rights to all men, followed by the Chancellor publishing the Statute of Westminster in the presence of King Edward I. Later we see Coke barring King James I from sitting as a judge in the "King's Court," thereby making the Court independent of the executive. And, finally, John Marshall is seen delivering the opinion in *Marbury* against *Madison*.

In like fashion, on the interior of the Courtroom one finds a procession made up of Menes, Hammurabi, Moses, Solomon, Lycurgus, Solon, Draco, Confucius, and Octavian. This group, each of whom made his contribution to the development of law prior to the time of Christ, emphasizes the interdependence of law, ethics, politics, and religion during the formative stages. On the opposite wall of the Courtroom are depicted those who came later: Justinian, Mohammed, Charlemagne, King John, St. Louis, Hugo Grotius, Blackstone, Marshall and Napoleon. Of all these great lawyers whom we honor for their contributions to our present system of justice, only John Marshall was an American. Man's struggle to achieve justice and freedom knows no racial, ethnic or political boundaries. The age-old struggle is a common heritage of every race, creed or religion. Each generation of each nationality has contributed something to our understanding of man's relation to man and man's relation to God. From antiquity to modern times, all mankind has engaged in the quest for a more perfect system of government based on various concepts of justice.

Our legal system is most closely identified with and indebted to that of England, and we are honored to have such a distinguished representative of that great nation with us this evening. It is most appropriate that the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain should join in these ceremonies, for his high office carries with it the duty of leadership in the improvement of the British legal system, and thus symbolizes the contributions of the past and the leadership of the present.

The culture of any civilization can be measured to a large degree by the extent to which it can utilize the experience of history. Especially is this so with law, for it is nothing more or less than an accumulation of the wisdom of the past. This does not mean a reversion to antiquarianism or the perpetuation of laws developed to serve a society now outmoded. Law must not be placed in a strait jacket of historical precedent, but, as pointed out by Maitland, "We may see the office of historical research as that of explaining and lightening the pressures that the past must exercise upon the present, and the present upon the future. Today we study the day before yesterday in order that yesterday may not paralyze today, and today may not paralyze tomorrow."

While there has been a widespread dissatisfaction with strict adherence to the historical school of jurisprudence, we must not turn our backs on the rich heritage of the past. It is entirely proper to be concerned with facts, with realities, and with the relation of law to contemporary society. We must approach law with a desire to know what is really going on in the law, its impact on our accepted values, and its effect on our institutions. However, there is no reason why legal realism and historical jurisprudence cannot develop side by side, providing depth and substance to the law. It is only by such combination that the law can meet the needs of society and provide a true balance between change and stability.

And so, in laying this cornerstone today, we express the hope that upon it will stand an institution devoted to excellence in legal training, enriched by the historical heritage of the past, and dedicated to the service of both present and future. Upon that institution, and others like it, rests the responsibility of preparing and directing our profession in its efforts to realize the highest aspirations of mankind. Strategically located in the heart of our country, in close proximity to the workings of her organized Bar, and within the spiritual atmosphere of one of her great courts, the Law School of the University of Chicago will, I am sure discharge a special responsibility to the legal institutions by which it has been so favored.

Upon its cornerstone rests a portion of our hope that the legal profession can preserve and perfect a system of justice where "equal justice under law" is a reality as well as a precept.

It is a great challenge—one that will test the mettle of all;—one that is worthy of the best that is in us, in our determination to keep this a government of laws and not of men.
THE SPEAKERS TABLE

Those seated at the speakers table, at the dinner following the laying of the cornerstone of the new Law Buildings, were as follows:

UPPER TIER
THE HONORABLE NORMAN F. ARTERBURN, Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana
THE HONORABLE GEORGE W. BRISTOW, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois
MRS. GEORGE W. BRISTOW
THE HONORABLE CHARLES H. DAVIS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois
MRS. CHARLES H. DAVIS
THE HONORABLE F. RYAN DUFFY, Chief Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
JOHN C. FITZGERALD, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, School of Law, Loyola University
MRS. JOHN C. FITZGERALD
E. SMYTHE GAMBRELL, ESQ., Past President, The American Bar Association
MR. WALTER HACON, Acting Consul-General of Great Britain
MRS. WALTER HACON
THE HONORABLE E. HAROLD HALLOWS, Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin
MRS. E. HAROLD HALLOWS
THE HONORABLE JOHN HASTINGS, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
MRS. JOHN HASTINGS
THE HONORABLE HARRY B. HERSHEY, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois
MRS. HARRY B. HERSHEY

The Honorable Ray L. Klingbiel, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois
NOBLE W. LEE, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, John Marshall Law School
MRS. NOBLE W. LEE
DAVID F. MAXWELL, ESQ., President, The American Bar Foundation, Past President, The American Bar Association
JOSEPH O'MEARA, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, Notre Dame Law School
THE HONORABLE W. LYNN PARKINSON, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
MRS. W. LYNN PARKINSON
JOHN RITCHIE, III, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, School of Law, Northwestern University
MRS. JOHN RITCHIE, III
MR. EERO SAARINEN, Eero Saarinen and Associates, Consulting Architect to the University of Chicago, Designer of the Law Buildings
MRS. EERO SAARINEN
THE HONORABLE WALTER V. SCHAEFER, Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois
MRS. WALTER V. SCHAEFER
THE HONORABLE ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG, Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit
MRS. ELMER J. SCHNACKENBERG
E. DOUGLAS SCHWANTES, ESQ., President, The Chicago Bar Association
MRS. E. DOUGLAS SCHWANTES
BARNABAS F. SEARS, ESQ., President, The Illinois State Bar Association
MRS. BARNABAS F. SEARS

At the speakers' table during dinner, Henry F. Tenney, JD'15, Chairman of the Law School Visiting Committee and Trustee of the University, and Mrs. Tenney chat with Glen A. Lloyd, JD'21, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, while Viscount Kilmuir discusses the program with Mrs. Lloyd.

Circuit Court Judge B. Fain Tucker, JD'23, with the Chief Justice.
E. BLYTHE STASON, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, University of Michigan Law School

MRS. E. BLYTHE STASON

D. P. WARD, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, DePaul University College of Law

MRS. D. P. WARD

W. F. ZACHARIAS, ESQ., Acting Dean and Professor of Law, Chicago-Kent College of Law

MRS. W. F. ZACHARIAS

FRONT TIER

HENRY F. TENNEY, ESQ., Chairman, The Visiting Committee, The University of Chicago Law School

MRS. HENRY F. TENNEY

GLEN A. LLOYD, ESQ., Chairman, Board of Trustees, The University of Chicago

MRS. GLEN A. LLOYD

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE VISCOUNT KILMUIR OF CREICH, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain

THE VISCOUNTESS KILMUIR

LAWRENCE A. KIMPTON, Chancellor of the University of Chicago

MRS. LAWRENCE A. KIMPTON

THE HONORABLE EARL WARREN, Chief Justice of the United States

EDWARD H. LEVI, ESQ., Dean and Professor of Law, The University of Chicago Law School

MRS. EDWARD H. LEVI

DEAN WALTER HARRELSON, The University of Chicago Divinity School

MRS. WALTER HARRELSON

MORRIS E. FEIWELL, ESQ., President, The University of Chicago Law School Alumni Association

MRS. MORRIS E. FEIWELL

A brief moment of relaxation following the laying of the cornerstone: Glen A. Lloyd, JD'23, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University, Hon. Richard J. Daley, Mayor of Chicago, and Lawrence A. Kimpton, Chancellor of the University.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, speaking at the cornerstone ceremonies.

Mrs. Lawrence Kimpton, left, escorts Lady Kilmuir to the speaker's platform.

Outside Burton-Judson Courts, during the brief interlude between the cornerstone ceremonies and the dinner which followed are the Lord Chancellor and Lady Kilmuir with Professor Sheldon Tefft.
Two Presidents

We are pleased to report that Miss Charlotte Hornstein, JD'36, is the new president of the Women's Bar Association of Illinois. Miss Hornstein, after a period spent working with the Public Administrator's Office, was for a number of years associated with the firm of Thompson, Raymond, Mayer, Jenner and Bloomstein. She is now practicing with McConnell, Grant, Paschen and Curtis, of Chicago.

The Law School is most happy to note the election of Jerome S. Weiss, JD'30, to the presidency of the Chicago Bar Association. Mr. Weiss is a partner in the firm of Sonnenschein, Lautmann, Levinson, Reiser, Carlin and Nath, with which he has been associated since his admission to the Bar in 1930. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the University of Chicago Law School Alumni Association. In addition, he has served the profession and the community as a director of the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago, first chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Family Court of Cook County, vice president of the Juvenile Protective Association, Chairman of the Committee on Character and Fitness, First Appellate Court District, member of the Citizens Commission for School Board Nominations, member of the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association, and in a variety of other positions.

Katzenbach Cited

Professor Nicholas deBelleville Katzenbach, of the Law School Faculty, was honored last spring by his Princeton classmates for “exceptional achievement in his chosen field of endeavor.” This Class of 1943 Achievement Award is bestowed every five years as the highlight of a major reunion.

Professor Katzenbach served with the Air Force during World War II, and spent many months as a prisoner of war. Following the war, he was graduated from Yale Law School, and spent two years at Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar.

He served as Consultant to the Secretary of the Air Force for a two year period, and as Associate Professor of Law at Yale from 1952 till 1956, when he joined the Faculty of the University of Chicago Law School. His specialty is international law. He is also serving as Chairman of the Faculty Committee on the Edwin Mandel Legal Aid Clinic.
Honoris Causa

Professor Francis Allen has been awarded an honorary degree by his undergraduate college. Professor Allen’s formal presentation for the degree, by his faculty sponsor, Dr. Eric Kollman, and the citation by the president of the college upon the awarding of the degree, were as follows:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to present for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence: Francis Alfred Allen.

He graduated from Cornell College in 1941, and received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Northwestern University in 1946. In 1953 he was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree by Harvard University.

From 1946 to 1948, he was legal secretary to Mr. Chief Justice Vinson of the United States Supreme Court. He was a member of the faculty of the Northwestern University School of Law from 1953 to 1956, and since 1956 he has been on the faculty of the University of Chicago Law School.

He was chairman of the Citizen’s Advisory Committee, Illinois Sex Offender’s Commission in 1952 and 1953; Associate Editor, Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science; a member of the Advisory Committee of the American Law Institute’s Model Penal Code Project; a member of the Board of Governors, Metropolitan Housing and Planning Council of Chicago in 1952 and 1953; a member of the Executive Committee of the Commission to Revise the Illinois Criminal Code; a lecturer for the Federal Probation Service Training Program; Teller Lecturer at the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago for 1958; and Lecturer at the School of Law, Wayne State University, 1958.

He is co-author of Ballantine’s Problems of Law, and of numerous articles, principally on criminal law and constitutional law, in legal, social work and criminological publications.

Citation, by President Russell D. Cole: “Francis Alfred Allen, fulfilling the expectations of your teachers here at Cornell College, you are in the midst of a brilliant and distinguished career in the field of legal education and public service. You have taught criminal law in some of the leading universities of the country, given much of your time to the clarification and development of the law itself to meet the changing needs of the times, been called upon in many social welfare undertakings and have helped to shape programs of great social import. The doors of opportunity for still more service lie open before you, and we know that you will continue to serve society with the same application of your talents and the generosity of your heart.

In recognition of all you have done and shall do, Cornell College confers upon you the honorary degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, in token whereof I shall hand you a diploma and cause to be placed upon you the insignia of the honor.

Harold L. Reeve, recently retired as Senior Vice President of the Chicago Title and Trust Company, who served as a Lecturer in Law at the Law School during the academic year 1957-58. Mr. Reeve taught the course in Mortgages.

Frank Sulzberger, Honorary Trustee of the University, and Mrs. Sulzberger, in the receiving line.
Comment by the Press

The cornerstone ceremony provided the occasion for editorials in The Chicago Tribune, The Chicago Daily News and the Chicago Sun-Times congratulating the University and the Law School. The Tribune spoke of the Law School as "among the best two or three in the country" and of the teaching methods, research and "eagerness to teach and to learn that have given the school its special flavor." The Daily News stated that Chancellor Kimpton deserved the thanks of the whole community for his "successful efforts to create this new law center. It will be a fitting home for a great institution." The Sun-Times, pointing out that "it takes more than a physical plant and a desirable location to make a law school great, as the U. of C. Law School is," stressed, among the "ingredients for success," "the sort of service that has been rendered by a topflight faculty of recognized legal scholars."

Report on the Class of 1933 After Twenty-Five Years

By WILLET N. GORHAM, '33

Twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—is a long time. During these years most of us have learned and forgotten more law than we picked up in the three years at the University of Chicago. The mental training we received at the Law School, however, together with the know-how as to where to find the law, has stood us in good stead, whether or not we are now "rich-man, poor-man, beggar-man, thief—doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief," . . . or housewife. Free lunches at Frank's have gone, but the other refreshments are better even though the years have reduced our capacity for both.

The Great Depression is a dim memory, but inflation keeps most of us "poor-man." Many saw active service in World War II and all hope our sons and daughters and grandchildren will be spared from another.

We have scattered to the winds. Where are we and what do we do? Of 74 questionnaires sent out, 54 have replied. Of these, 32 live in Chicago or suburbs, three in downstate Illinois, and 19 in 12 other states, if you want to include Washington, D. C., in the Union. Next to Illinois, California leads with six—in spite of its rain and smog. We have a governor, a member of Congress, 32 practicing attorneys, eight industrialists, five bankers or trust officers, one investment man, one court administrator, one housewife, a few miscellaneous . . . and one retired. Guess who? John Angus out in Las Vegas.

Without further ado, I list hereafter a short summary taken from the questionnaires.

ADLER, Charles F., resides at 7828 S. Kingston, Chicago. He is a partner in the firm of Adler & Adler, 201 N. Wells Street. With two sons, aged 18 and 14, "domestic tranquility is questionable." The elder attends Drake University and the younger is a high school freshman. Their father is an active leader in the Cub and Boy Scouts. His philosophy about the practice: "You can't get rich at it—but it's fun."

ANGUS, John, Jr., is our only retired alumnus (wonder if it's easier in Las Vegas) but he keeps busy with many activities. He has three children, John III, 16, Michael, 13, and Judith, 12, who live with their father at 1027 Wengert Avenue, Las Vegas. His "domestic tranquility started with a divorce in 1952." Four years of war service included two years in CAC and two in Ordnance, and received Army Commendation Ribbon. Wisconsin calls Johnny in the summer. Hope he will look up some of the old
pals on the way.

APPLEBAUM, Milton S., resides at 939 W. Ainslie Ave., Chicago. He is in practice for himself at 38 South Dearborn St., as a combination lawyer and Certified Public Accountant. This coming general election November 4 will see him as a candidate for Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Let’s get out the vote!

BASILE, William B., is President of The Richardson Company at 27th & Lake Streets in Melrose Park—a big job for a big company. He and his wife Ruth have three children, Bette Claire, William, Jr., and Ralph, and live at 501 Monroe Avenue in Glencoe. Bette is a student at the University of Indiana.

BENDER, Isaac 1., is in practice for himself at 228 N. La Salle St., specializing in federal tax litigation. He is not married, which accounts for his complete domestic tranquility—with nothing to report on his questionnaire.

BOAND, Charles W., resides in Barrington at Route No. 1, Cuba Road. Since 1945 he’s been a partner of Wilson & McIlvaine, 120 West Adams. He and his wife, Marion, who is a composer and President of Contemporary Concerts, Inc., have two children, Anthony, 10, and Barbara, 8. War activities kept him in the Pacific Theatre from 1942 through ’45, and he received two bronze stars as a result of this service. Last August he received a Master’s Degree of Business Administration from the University of Chicago. It is nice to have a few scholars.

BOGERT, David C. (remembered as David Bogolub), is a resident of San Francisco at 2261 Clay Street. He is a partner in the firm of Long & Levit at 605 Merchants Exchange, 465 California Street. He and his wife Helen have two children, William David, 5, and Barbara Helen, 3. Dave reminisces about the "Ponies" basketball team, which won the championship in 1932-33, and still has the team trophy decorating the mantel on top of his fireplace. He also relates this interesting incident: "A few years ago, a
number of younger University of Chicago law school alumni were looking for a place where they could lunch together. I invited them to my club, and have had a table for them there ever since. Professor Kenneth Sears discovered this group recently and has lunched with us several times. I would like it known that a U. of C. Law School group does have lunch every Wednesday at the Fraternity Club, 345 Bush Street, San Francisco. Alumni, former faculty members, etc., are always welcome to join this group whenever they are in town."

BLACKMAN, Joseph K., Jr., resides at 307 Briargate in Hinsdale. He is Executive Vice President and attorney for Hinsdale Federal Savings & Loan. From all appearances, Joe is still a bachelor.

BRODSKY, Benjamin M., resides at 3453 Summit Avenue in Highland Park. Along with our own Stan Kaplan, Ben is a partner in the firm of Gottlieb & Schwartz, 231 S. La Salle Street. He and his wife Erike have three daughters, Elsa, Jean and Karen.

BRADLEY, Theodore V., is a resident of Murphysboro in downstate Illinois at 404 Walnut Street. He practices individually, as is the custom in that area, at 1014½ Walnut Street. He is so proud of his town that he extends an invitation to any and all who happen that way. His is the frame house across from the water tower. He’s also proud of his daughter Brenda, a high school senior, who was the winner of a Betty Crocker Homemaker of Tomorrow contest. He and his wife June have another daughter, of whom they are just as proud. An avid tennis player, Ted has played in the Cape Girardeau invitational, lost on two points in the third set. That’s pretty good when you’re 51!

CAHN, Bernard D., resides at 21 Highland Place, Great Neck, New York. His son has graduated from Swarthmore magna cum laude and is now doing postdoctoral work; his daughter is a junior at that college. His law offices are at 30 Broad Street in New York City, where he specializes principally in SEC practice. During the War he served in Italy for more than two years, from Salerno north to the Italian Riviera. He must confess, however, that Hersey’s description of military government was more romantic than his experience would justify.

CHAMALES, Peter J., is in practice for himself at 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago. He and his “adoring wife and two critical children,” John, 16, and Caroline, 14, live in Wilmette at 602 Washington Street. Highlights of interest in Pete’s career has been acquiring the trick of obtaining interest without having principal, and how to get principal without sacrificing one’s principles. His general comment can be summed up in Ecclesiastes 5:3.

CHAPMAN, John W., is a partner in the firm of

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The Honorable E. Harold Hallows, JD’30, recently appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin.

Peyser, Cartano, Botzer & Chapman at 1415 Joseph Vance Building, Seattle 1. He and his wife Lorna and son John, 15, live at 4782 East 178th Street in that city. Jack wishes to be remembered to Bob English, who is now Superior Court Judge here in Cook County. Why Bob is not included in our class, I don’t know. He should be good for a touch.

COHEN, Leonard M., resides with his wife and four children at 355 Brownville Road, Highland Park. He practices law at 105 W. Madison Street with Melvin Cohen. With four children, you’d think he would have more to say for himself than he does.

COHN, Eugene L., is a partner in the firm of Cohn & Colby, One No. La Salle Street. Highlights in his career have been specializing in the representation of motor carriers before Federal and State regulatory commissions and in the courts; he has also contributed to articles on motor carrier regulations. He resides at 1725 East 53rd Street, Chicago. Another dull bachelor.

DANFORTH, William B., is a resident of Mason City, Iowa, at 276 Willowbrook Drive. He is a partner in the firm of Levinson & Danforth at 218 S. Federal Avenue in Mason City, where he has been engaged in general practice since 1953. He and his wife Genevieve have a son Robert, age 19, a sophomore at
Clark Street. One of his activities is that of chairman of Committee on Trust Law. He and his wife and child live at 723 Roger Avenue in Kenilworth.

FISHER, Lafayette, resides at 1035 Sheridan Road in Winnetka with his wife Muriel and three children, Kenneth, 16, Barry, 14, and Nancy Joy, 11. He practices by himself at One No. La Salle Street. A former "Pony" player, he just built a beautiful new house and is a "car-wash" king.

FRIED, Raymond K., is a partner in the firm of Feinberg & Fried at 38 S. Dearborn Street. He and his wife and daughter live at 227 East Walnut Place in Chicago. According to Ray, he has been leading a relatively normal life—really quite unexciting now that he is asked to look back and reminisce about the highlights. During the War he was in the Army signal corps, psychological warfare.

GORHAM, Willett N., is Second Vice President of The Northern Trust Company at 50 S. La Salle Street. Bud and his wife Lucie, who reside at 14 Country Lane, Northfield, just celebrated their silver anniversary. They have two children, Willett, Jr., 23, and a married daughter, Dale, 20, who now lives in Princeton, N. J. Editorial modesty forbids doing the subject justice.

GRACE, Elmer C., resides with his wife at 6736 S. Chappell Avenue in Chicago. He does not practice law, but is associated with the Decorators Supply Corporation, 2001 S. Peoria Street, as its Secretary. During the War he was a captain in the Air Force.

GRAFTH, A. Russell, is another who no longer practices law—he is now Director, Vice President and Controller of Safeway Stores, Inc., 4th and Jackson Streets, Oakland 4. Sounds pretty important! He and his wife Roberta live at 856 Blaire Avenue in that city with their two children, Barbara Jane and John Russell.

GRODOSKY, Benjamin, is a field attorney for the U. S. Government's National Labor Relations Board. His office is located at 111 W. 7th Street in Los Angeles. Ben and his "wife (1)" and his "sons (2)" reside at 1137 Point View Street in L. A. The older son, 19, is a sophomore at UCLA. Ben is obviously too old to try wife (2)!

HARDIN, John H., is partner of Sorling, Catron & Hardin, with offices at 1020 Illinois Building in Springfield. Domestic tranquility is maintained in the Hardin household by Mary, 16, Melinda, 12, Rebecca, 9, and Timothy, 9, who live with their parents in Springfield, at 46 Hazel Dell, Lake Springfield. Over and beyond the four children, highlights of interest in John's career include, of all things, the night he walked in his sleep in Superior, Wisconsin. He feels "life is pleasant in a town the size of Springfield, and, despite my capacity for it, find nothing to really
grumble about. Also, the split infinitive seems to be
more appropriate than one not divided.”

HECKER, George L., is another now braving smog
and rain in Los Angeles. He is a partner of Heck
R Dunford, 8907 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills. He
and his wife Janet (who is “quite a painter”) have two
sons, Ronald, UCLA ’61, and Gerald, who is in high
school. They reside at 151 S. Fuller Avenue, Los An­
geles. During the War George served on General
Eisenhower’s staff and was a member of the first
military commission to try German civilians for
atrocities of war. Highlights of his career have been
“extensive insurance, negligence and jury trial ex­
perience.”

HIBBEN, George N., resides at 2326 Iroquois Road
in Wilmette with his wife Helen and sons Thomas
(married and flown the coup) and Stephen. Thomas
is a graduate of the School of Architecture, Cornell
U., and Stephen is a sophomore at Northwestern.
George’s office is located at 332 S. Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, where he is a partner of Davis, Lindsey,
Hibben & Noyes. Patent law is his field and involves
practicing primarily in the Federal courts and before
the U. S. Patent Office. George has encountered all
types of legal questions, and “... the fine legal in­
struction I received at the Law School has proven in­
dispensable in my practice.” We have some serious
classmates!

HUGHES, John N., is a partner in the law firm of
Evans, Duncan, Jones, Hughes & Riley, 222 Equitable
Building, Des Moines; also is a general attorney for
Des Moines Union Railroad Company and the Iowa
attorney for the Milwaukee Railroad. He and his wife
Jeanne reside at 2116 44th Street with their two sons,
John and James, both in high school. During the War
he was on active duty in Judge Advocate General’s
Department and later served as Lt. Colonel with the
Army in the Pacific Theatre.

KAPLAN, Stanley A., is a partner in the firm of
Gottlieb & Schwartz, 231 S. La Salle Street, along with
Ben Brodsky. Stan regrets the lack of highlights in
his career and is filling the gap with extensive travel,
and playing tennis and squash. He is not married and
lives at 411 West Fullerton Parkway, Chicago. He
should try his tennis against Ted Bradley.

No questionnaire from Marian Hamilton KEARE,
but she is a housewife, golfer and mother of more
children than most of us can claim. She and her
husband Spencer live in Highland Park at 1270 Linden
Avenue.

KENYON, David C., lives at 1226 W. Clarendon
Road, Arlington Heights, with his wife Leonice and
two daughters, Katherine, 17, and Jean, 8. He is a
partner of Schultz, Krinsley, Voorheis & Hedberg at
38 S. Dearborn Street. During the War he served as
navigation and communications officer on a refriger­
ated cargo ship, fleet supply, in the Pacific.

KRICHIVER, David M., is in practice for himself
at 139 N. Clark Street. He lives at 906 Bob-O-Link
Road in Highland Park with his wife and daughter,
Judith, 14, and son, Donald, 10. Dave didn’t loosen
up much with his information.

KRULEY, Harold, is certainly a man with problems.
His home life can scarcely be classified as tranquil,
staying out of jail has been a highlight of his career,
and he admits to a secret ambition of having always
wanted to play first base for the New York Yankees!
Along with all these revealing tidbits, we also learned
of a more sedate side of Harold’s life: He is an asso­
ciate of Isidore and Herbert B. Fried, 111 W. Monroe
Street; he resides at 736 S. Lombard Avenue in Oak
Park with his wife and three children, ages 11, 6 and
3. During the war, as a U. S. Naval officer, he was
aboard the Booker T. Washington, a merchant ship,
and was the first officer to serve under a Negro skipper.

LENINGTON, Thales N., is not practicing law, but
instead is Assistant General Manager of the North
Central home office of The Prudential Insurance
Company, 3701 Wayzata Blvd., Minneapolis. His wife
Theo and their three children, Sarah, 16, Bill, 11, and

Stanley A. Kaplan, JD’33, right, talks with Professor Wilber
Katz. Mr. Kaplan served as a Lecturer in Law during the
academic year 1957-58; he taught a seminar on the issuance of
securities.
Kate, 9, reside at 1728 Logan Avenue South. During the War he was a corporal in the infantry.

McFADYEN, Donald P., has the distinction of being the only one of our class to have played professional hockey—which he did with the Blackhawks from 1930 to '36. He is now in business for himself at 33 S. Clark Street. With his wife and two sons, he resides at 9022 S. Damen Avenue. He was a navigator in the Navy during the War.

MING, William R., Jr., as salutatorian of our class, has steadily progressed in his field. Through the years he has been a Professor of Law at Howard University and the University of Chicago. Assistant General Counsel in the office of Price Administration, Special Assistant Attorney General of the Illinois Commerce Commission, and, since 1937, has been counsel in all major civil rights cases in the U. S. Supreme Court. He is now a partner of Moore, Ming, & Leighton of 123 West Madison Street. His community offices are many, and during the War from 1942 to '46 he served in the Army. He was discharged as captain. His wife, Irvena, and he live at 1037 East 49th Street in Chicago.

NOEL, Albert E., is engaged in the general practice of law and real estate, probate matters and domestic relations, and is associated with George V. Jerulis, general contractor, at 6101 West Archer Avenue. He and his wife, Adelaide, have two daughters, Carol, 17, a freshman at Rosary College who majors in music (voice), and Barbara, 13, who will start high school in September. The Noel family lives at 7729 Crandon Avenue. Al was a captain in the U. S. Navy Air Force during the War.

O'BRIEN, Robert H., is Vice President, Treasurer, and a member of the Board of Directors of Loew's Incorporated, 1540 Broadway, in New York City. Bob and his wife and their 18-year-old daughter reside at 1040 Park Avenue.

OMEARA, Arthur C., is associated with Swift & Company as its Assistant General Counsel, 4115 Packers Avenue. During the War he was Lt. Colonel in the Army in the European Theatre. For this service he received five battle stars, a purple heart, and a bronze star medal with oak leaf cluster. Art and his wife, Janet, live at 6900 Crandon Avenue with Arthur III, 21, a student in the Law School, and Georgeann, 17.

POMERANCE, Carl, has offices at 135 S. La Salle Street. Prior to practicing by himself he was associated with William O. Burns, Master of Chancery, U. S. District Court. Carl and his wife, their daughter, Kay, and a son, Robert, live at 1756 East 47th Street. He is quite active in civic affairs and with a Boy Scout committee.

QUINLAN, William A., had for many years been actively associated with the baking industry on various assignments. Presently practicing by himself, he is general counsel and Washington representative of the Associated Retail Bakers of America and serves also as a general or special counsel for several other national associations, with offices at 1317 F Street, N. W., in Washington, D. C. His wife, Grace, and he have three sons, William A., Jr., 20 (sophomore at the University of Notre Dame), John, 17, and Michael, 15 (students at Georgetown Preparatory School). Their home is at 4849 Broad Brook Drive, Bethesda, Maryland.

We're proud of this former classmate! Abraham A. RIBICOFF is Governor of the State of Connecticut, and at present, we understand, is hotly campaigning for re-election. He's been so busy, in fact, that only the barest of information was given us. He and his wife, Ruth, and their son, Peter, and daughter, Jane, reside at 909 Prospect Avenue in Hartford.

ROBERTSON, Annie Goheen, is just about the most colorful classmate yet! With her questionnaire she attached a copy of The Robertson Free Press ("All the News That's Fit to Print"), a "newspaper" she and her husband had written and sent to all their friends to tell them the exciting details of their trip around the world. Prior to their trip, she and her husband had lived in the Orient. Also enclosed was a map of their travels around this country after their Around-the-World-in-80-Days (more or less) jaunt. Whew! They have now settled down in Northfield, Vermont at 57 Central Street, trying to keep tabs on

George E. Hale, JSD'40, upper right, and Mrs. Hale, lower right, jointly served on the Faculty as Lecturers in Law during the past year. Mr. Hale, who practices with Wilson and McInerney, and Mrs. Hale, Lecturer in Economics at Lake Forest College, taught a seminar on the regulation of public utilities.
their three children and four grandchildren. After a busy career up to 1956, Annie is now "just a housewife."

SCHULHOFER, Sanford B., is president and general counsel for various corporations and partnerships engaged in tract housing, lending and general investments. His offices are at 241 S. Robertson Blvd., Beverly Hills, California. He and his wife, who are a silver anniversary couple this year, have a daughter, Carole, 20, a junior at UCLA, and a son, Sanford, Jr., 17, who is planning to attend an eastern college this fall. Their home is at 918 N. Whittier Drive.

SHAPIRO, Robert Lee, is practicing at 33 N. La Salle Street. He and his wife and two children live at 7411 Euclid Parkway. During 4½ years of service in the War, he served as Lt. Colonel in the Tank Destroyer Branch. More recently, he has been active with lodges and other civic affairs.

SILVERSWEIG, David F., is practicing law at 100 N. La Salle Street. He has been active with the Decalogue Society of Lawyers and with other public activities. Dave is a bachelor and lives at 2217 West Highland Avenue.

SLUSER, Thomas H., Jr., resides at 21 West 526 Park Avenue in Lombard, with his wife and three children. They also have a foster child whom they plan to adopt. This household was described as "very tranquil." Tom is associated with Phoenix of London Group Insurance Companies with offices at 209 S. La Salle Street. He plans to accept a bid to the Chicago Council of Foreign Relations. He's also helping with the University of Chicago Law School Alumni Fund. Cheers!

TESAURO, Dominic A., is another banker, this time with the Chicago Title & Trust Company, 111 West Washington Street. As for his family, they seem to be engrossed with Scout activities. There are Zoe, his wife (den mother and Brownie leader), George, 10, (a Cub Scout and little leaguer), Joan Mary, 9, (Brownie, also dramatic interests) and John, 5, (a kindergarten lawyer), who will probably follow in his father's footsteps. Their home is at 10330 S. Hamilton Avenue, Chicago. He served in the Army for 5½ years during the War in the European Theatre. His most exciting time was to be the first of the allied forces to reach the Island of Tremiti, off Italy's Adriatic Coast.

TIEKEN, Theodore David, is general counsel and Secretary for Babson Bros. Company, 2843 West 19th Street. He lives at 1415 Astor Street. Such a minimum of information! (But your editor knows his beautiful wife and three children.)

TINKHAM, Joseph E., resides at 6236 Moraine Avenue in Hammond, Indiana, with his wife and daughter. He is partner in the firm of Travis, Tinkham & Singleton, 5305 Hohman Avenue, and is engaged in the general practice of law but spends most of his time in the defense of industrial accident and occupational disease cases for various insurance companies. Apparently there have been no particular highlights, except that "I pay my bills promptly and still live with my wife."

TOLMAN, Leland Locke, is Deputy Administrator for the courts of the First Judicial Department of New York State (Manhattan and The Bronx), with offices at 27 Madison Avenue, New York 10. During the War he served in the Pacific as Lt. Commander of the U.S. Naval Reserve. Lee and his wife, Sarah, live at 1035 Fifth Avenue with his two step-children.

TURNER, Frederick W., Jr., is a partner of Turner, Hunt & DeBolt, 134 S. La Salle Street. He also serves as special assistant to U. S. Attorney General, a post he has held since 1953. Recent highlights have been as President of both the Board of Trustees, Morgan Park Military Academy, and of the Chicago Athletic Association. Fred and his wife, Frances, and their children, Charles, 22 (senior, Brown U.), Fred, 20 (Denison U.), and Betsy, 18, live at 578 Sunset Ridge Road, Northfield.

WEISS, Julian D., is another who has deviated from the practice of law. As President of the First Investment Company, Inc., 6505 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, he has had extensive writing and speaking experience on investments and economic subjects. Together with his wife, Shirley, and sons, David, 19, and Lawrence, 16, he is preparing to leave for a trip around the world. Their residence is at 1230 Stone Canyon Road. His wife has been devoting her time to a project for the rehabilitation of veterans and ex-mental patients.

YATES, Sidney R., is a member of the U. S. House of Representatives and has been since he was first elected to the 81st Congress. He has been re-elected to each of the following Congresses and is again a candidate for re-election. Around Chicago-town he is a partner of Yates & Holleb, 33 N. La Salle Street, or can be found at home with his wife, Adeline, and son, Stephen, 17, at 3500 Lake Shore Drive. Sid is proud of his successful fight for the promotion of Hyman G. Rickover from captain to rear admiral, after the Navy had twice passed him over. Rickover, the Navy's outstanding atomic energy engineer, has been primarily responsible for the development of the first atomic submarine.

ZERR, G. Walter, is in general practice at 101 East Main Street in Morrison, Illinois, where he holds the office of City Attorney. He and his wife, Marjorie, live at 208 Olive Street.
Anthony Olis

The School notes with deep regret the recent death of Anthony A. Olis, JD '21. After many years in the private practice of law, Mr. Olis became president of the Chicago Sanitary District. His service in that office was well described in an editorial in the Chicago Daily News of June 4, 1958, which is reprinted here, with permission:

"Anthony A. Olis, who died Tuesday at 59, had been president since 1950 of one of the world's great public enterprises—the $450 million Sanitary District of Chicago.

A long-time Republican leader, he was an able public servant who won praise for sound and efficient administration of the district's affairs in an era of rising costs and expanding operations. In 1953, he was given a special "good government" award at a civic luncheon sponsored by the Chicago Junior Association of Commerce and Industry.

In 1955, he and his associates again won praise when economies enabled the district to cut its tax levy by $2.5 million. A $12 million supplementary budget was necessary, however, in 1957, to meet deferred maintenance and other costs.

In recent years, Mr. Olis had demonstrated purpose and vision as a keen student of Chicago's resources and its future problems. On Aug. 3, 1955, he wrote in the Daily News: 'In our lifetime, you and I will see this metropolitan area grow to 15 to 20 million people and become the largest, greatest and finest community in the world.'

For many years, he had led the still unresolved struggle to win for the region a greater diversion of Lake Michigan water at Chicago.

His was a useful life, and he will be missed by the region he served."

Benjamin A. Ragir

Benjamin A. Ragir, AB '35, JD '36, died in Chicago on July 29. While in law school, Mr. Ragir was a member of the Board of the University of Chicago Law Review; he received his law degree cum laude. Upon graduation, Mr. Ragir practiced in Chicago with the firm of Mayer, Meyer, Austrian and Platt. Later, he was associated with the Office of the Alien Property Custodian. In 1946 Mr. Ragir became secretary of the Ekco Products Company, and in 1950 he became president of that firm.

Mr. Ragir was active in Law School alumni affairs. He was particularly interested in the research program of the School in the area of law and economics. While he was president of the Ekco Products Company that firm gave a three-year scholarship to the Law School. Upon his retirement as president of the Ekco firm, Mr. Ragir accepted the appointment as Director of Special Programs for the Law School.

Mr. Ragir is survived by his widow Julia, a daughter, Sonia, and son, John Arthur.

Richard Corwine Stevenson

Richard Corwine Stevenson, JD '25, died in Chicago on April 24. Mr. Stevenson was senior partner in the firm of Stevenson, Conaghan, Velde and Hackbert, with which he was associated for many years.

He was a very active member of the Visiting Committee of the Law School, and took a prominent part in a variety of Law School alumni activities. He served also as a trustee of Ohio Wesleyan University, which awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Mr. Stevenson participated extensively in the affairs of the Chicago Bar Association, serving as a member of its Board of Managers and on many of its committees.

He was a past president of the Law Club of Chicago, and of the Legal Club of Chicago. He served for many years as president of the Immigrants Protective League and as president of the Evanston Civic Association. He was also a director of a number of business enterprises.
Friends of the Law Library

During the fiscal year 1957-1958, about 1,000 volumes were contributed to the Law Library by seventy-four donors. In addition, a substantial portion of the remaining 2,900 volumes added during the year were purchased from endowment funds provided for the Law Library by alumni and other friends. The total University of Chicago legal collection now comprises approximately 212,000 volumes, of which about sixty per cent are shelved in the Law Building. Donors to the Law Library during the past year were:

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Book Review
By CASPER W. OOMS, JD '27
Formerly U. S. Commissioner of Patents

The Sources of Invention, by John Jewkes, David Sauers and Richard Stillerman, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1958 ($6.75)

In all of the socio-legal literature, there is no area in which assumptions are as freely made and conclusions as boldly advanced without adequate data as in the field of invention. Much of the controversy on the subject arises largely because a simple legal device, the patent for invention, was created several centuries ago to encourage innovation and the development and importation of technological novelties.

The patent for invention was probably as ingenious a legal device as has ever been contrived to effect a specific purpose. Saved by the Statute of Monopolies from extinction, it has always had zealous advocates and vociferous critics, both engaged in an argument distinguished more by intensity than sound information. Adherents of the patent system have not been timid about ascribing to it the whole responsibility for technical and industrial progress. Critics of the system have attributed to it as many of the defects and failures of the modern industrial economy as could be assigned to a device in the family of monopolies. The color of the debate has been brightened by the fact that the participants have all labored with the most meager factual information on the method of invention.

The subject of invention, however, is more than an excuse for debating the subject of patents, although its place in contemporary legal literature suggests otherwise. The flow of innovation is indispensable to economic growth and any enrichment of material prosperity. Little economic discussion has examined the nature, sources and encouragement of innovation.

It is a singular tribute to the University of Chicago Law School that the first scholarly effort to fill this void in a field which is primarily economic and social, rather than legal, should have been financed and supported by the Law School. In the study just published of the Sources of Invention, the authors express their primary debt to the University for support of this unique project. The accomplished economist, John Jewkes, and his research associates on the University of Chicago Law School staff, have compiled a documentary resource that will undoubtedly long remain a fundamental study in the problems of technical and industrial innovation. The book contains as its basic documentation details of the case histories of about sixty commercially successful, important inventions of the last half century. It is from these factual histories, studied both from direct accounts by the inventors and others familiar with the facts, and from the historical records of them that the authors, with suitable caution against the use of necessarily fragmentary statistical material, make many of their analyses.

After examining the nature of invention, and particularly the elusive problem of identifying any specific innovation or the step at which it emerges from a host of contributing approximations, the authors devastatingly contrast the conceptions that invention in the recent years is any different in essential method from that of earlier centuries. Throughout history invention has come largely from the trained man, frequently self-trained, but in communication with the learning

Lady Kilmuir, Lord Kilmuir, Mrs. Levi, Mr. Levi, and David F. Maxwell, Past President of the American Bar Association, greet James Parker Hall Professor of Law Emeritus George G. Bogert and Mrs. Bogert in the receiving line.

The Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor observe the happy meeting between Lady Kilmuir and Professor Emeritus E. W. Puttkamer.
of his generation, and not from the inspired darling of fortune defying all experience and scientific guidance.

This does not lead, the authors quickly demonstrate, to the conclusion that the inventor working alone and outside of educational and industrial institutions is a mere myth, for the case histories of the inventions examined clearly indicate that the instructed individualist, working outside of a group in a research laboratory, is still a substantial contributor to the important inventions of the generation. However questionable any statistical examination or evaluation of his place in the field may be, his contribution, man for man and dollar for dollar, still seems to outweigh that of his corralled contemporaries. That the ever increasing demands for more elaborate equipment to contend with the problems of modern technology and the increasingly attractive assurances of assistance, security, and compensation afforded by institutional employment favor the emigration of the individual from his solitary role seems inescapable. The authors sum up this phase of their study with this cogent warning:

“If invention ever became the prerogative of full-time professional employees there are grounds for believing that it would be weakened in range, liveliness and fertility.”

About half of the book is devoted to an examination of the industrial research laboratory and its place in the nurture of invention. The conclusions of the authors, like those on the mythical ignorant inventor, challenge the universal misconception that the mere multiplication of facilities and trained investigators can be translated into a factorial value that justifies itself. The difficulties of administratively organizing the staff and program of men enlisted primarily because of their individualistic attitudes, the necessary concern with budgets and the relation of production problems to laboratory activity, completion dates, conflicts of theory within the laboratory and the resistance to intrusion from without, all contribute obstacles with which the individual inventor, and frequently the university laboratory inventor, do not contend. The cautious examination of the industrial research laboratory which the authors undertake leads them rather early to the statement:

“The industrial laboratory does not appear to be a particularly favorable environment for inducing invention. The organization and administration of research is under any circumstances always difficult and, beyond a certain rudimentary stage, becomes impossible.”

The subject next treated in the book is the question whether invention attributable to industrial research comes most frequently from the industry organized monopolistically, or from institutions in free competition with each other. In spite of substantial documentation which appears completely to destroy the assumption and argument, more persistent in Great Britain than here, that monopoly encourages invention, the authors shy away from any general conclusions.

An interesting aspect of the study is the examinations of the problem of development, as contrasted with that of invention, revealing that the completion of the conception often merely exposes the problems of adapting it to commercial employment, and generates many difficulties as great as that of the original search. While efforts have been made to recognize the inventor, little attention has been paid to the host of "inventors" who must translate the original work into the commodity of trade and use.

The book concludes with a brilliant chapter of "Conclusions and Speculations," temperately blasting away the misconceptions that we have now hit upon infallible methods of invention in the research laboratory, can predict its frequency, can ignore its individual source and rely upon the inevitability that the invention will appear in time, that institutionalized research will provide the necessary assurance of a continuing stream of innovation, and that the patent system is all that is needed to maintain the incentives which have sustained us in the past. No pontifical conclusions and solutions are offered.

Jewkes and his associates have provided a monumental work on a difficult subject. It raises far more questions than it answers, but its pioneering attempt to analyze the urgent problems of innovation in terms of actual case studies offers hope that the effort will stimulate a continuation of the project. The field is limitless in accessible data, boundless in the economic implications of its principles, and immeasurable in its industrial and social significance. Even after this bold effort the authors admit,

"Knowledge about innovation is so slender that it becomes almost impertinence to speculate concerning the conditions and institutions which may foster or destroy it."

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