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# COMMITTEE REPORTS

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## BOARD OF MANAGERS

New officers of the Association were elected by the Board of Managers at a meeting held in Indianapolis on July 14th. The new officers are:

President—Chase Harding, Crawfordsville  
Vice President—Charles A. Lowe, Lawrenceburg  
Board of Managers (2 year term)  
First District—Charles M. Reed, East Chicago  
Second District—Michael T. Ricks, Lafayette  
Fourth District—Clyde W. Reed, Fort Wayne  
Tenth District—George W. Pierce, Muncie  
Eleventh District—Floyd W. Burns, Indianapolis

Members of the House Delegates  
of the American Bar Association

Chase Harding—Crawfordsville  
Charles A. Lowe—Lawrenceburg

The election was accomplished by acceptance of the report of the Nominating Committee after officers and members of the Board of Managers whose terms were expiring had submitted their resignations. This procedure was made necessary when Office of Defense Transportation regulations prevented the holding of the Association's annual summer meeting.

President Harding announced that committee appointments would be made within the next few weeks and published in the October issue of the Indiana Law Journal.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

Thomas C. Batchelor

The Treasurer was charged on June 30, 1944, with the sum of .....\$3,149.33

### RECEIPTS

Dues .....	\$8,033.50	
Advertising, Indiana Law Journal .....	678.00	
Sale of Law Journals .....	183.20	
Miscellaneous .....	2.80	
		\$8,897.50
		\$12,046.83

## EXPENSES

Indiana Law Journal .....	3,080.13
Secretary-Treasurer	.
(Salary & Office) .....	2,118.73
Expense of Meetings .....	2,577.06
Stationery .....	177.02
Postage .....	305.94
Special Printing .....	135.08
Committees .....	328.14
Board of Managers .....	72.60
Oratorical Contest .....	100.00
Miscellaneous .....	122.82
Officers .....	425.00
	6,362.39
	9,442.52
Leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1945 of .....	\$ 2,604.31

## AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

James M. Barrett, Chairman

Your Committee wishes to call to the attention of the Association two matters concerning American citizenship. The first relates to the educational requirements for citizenship and the other to the importance of the privilege of citizenship in our country.

The present naturalization act contains certain provisions relative to the educational requirements for citizenship. One requires that the applicant for naturalization be able to write his own name, another that he be able to speak the English language, and another that he shall be attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States.

Whether an applicant has fulfilled the third requirement may often be quite difficult to determine, particularly in view of the varying interpretations of the principles of the Constitution which are advocated by natural citizens of wide education.

It has been proposed, however, that the educational requirements for applicants be increased so that each applicant must conform to standards in reading, writing, and speaking English approximately equal to that of fourth grade pupils in the public schools. Proponents of the change believe that any ability less than the foregoing is insufficient to enable any one to meet the simplest duties of citizenship.

It is also proposed to divide the present alien population into three groups. Aliens under fifty would be required to meet the increased standards, those between fifty and sixty, by taking prompt action, could become naturalized by meeting the present requirements, and those over sixty and those who have resided in this country for twenty years would be permitted to become citizens without meeting the educational tests, although other requirements would still be applicable.

The Committee favors the proposal to increase these educational requirements. We believe that an individual who has not sufficient education to enable him to fulfill the simplest duties of a citizen should not be awarded the privilege of citizenship in our country. Education for our own children is compulsory and we see no reason why aliens who seek American citizenship should not be required to meet at least a very low degree of educational standards.

The other recommendation which we wish to make is one which can become a part of the program of local bar associations. That recommendation relates to proceedings at the time citizenship is granted. In addition to the statutory proceedings in court, we believe that some additional ceremony, which could well be fostered by local bar groups, might further impress upon the new citizens the value and dignity of the privilege which has been bestowed upon them. Sometimes in the past, the award of citizenship has been a rather perfunctory affair. On the other hand, in certain communities various organizations have conducted special ceremonies in connection with naturalization proceedings.

In these troubled times, American citizenship should be prized more highly than ever before. That this great privilege is something to be cherished and not lightly won should be impressed upon every alien to whom the award of citizenship is made. We suggest to the various local bar associations that they give thought to the holding of appropriate ceremonies for the new citizens of the communities which they serve.

#### DISBARMENT AND READMISSION

Roland Obenchain, Chairman

Disciplinary proceedings in the Supreme Court of Indiana against Herbert W. Lane culminated on November 30,

1944, in his disbarment. The written opinion of the Supreme Court appears in 57 N.E. (2d) 773.

Disciplinary proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court on December 20, 1944, against Owen D. Thomas. Order of disbarment was entered in that court on March 7, 1945.

Carl J. Broo, a resident of Grant County, Indiana, was admitted to the bar in 1919. On June 8, 1939, he tendered his resignation from the bar immediately after his conviction by a jury in the United States District Court, Southern District of Indiana. After the completion of his period of confinement under the sentence of said court, he on April 3, 1941, filed an application for re-admission to the bar, which was denied by the Supreme Court on May 2, 1941. On November 27, 1944, he filed a second petition for readmission. The State Board of Law Examiners conducted two hearings on such petition. These occurred December 15, 1944 and April 28, 1945. Three members of the Committee on Disbarment and Readmission participated, its chairman, Albert Ward and Allen W. Boyd of Indianapolis. At the time of this report, there is pending before the Supreme Court a unanimous recommendation of the State Board of Law Examiners that the present petition for readmission be granted.\*

"The Committee on Grievances transmitted to me a file pertaining to \_\_\_\_\_, concerning grievances asserted by an attorney in another state. After consideration this file was on May 23, 1945, transmitted to the Attorney General in view of Supreme Court Rule 3-24. The Attorney General then returned the file to me. Pursuant to his opinion I have sent the file to Hon. Walter Myers, a member of the Committee on Grievances.

A request for the resignation of a member of the Indiana Bar has been made because he is now jailed on criminal charges. He has declined to resign. Disciplinary proceedings against him have been deferred until after his trial on the present indictments."

#### ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF LAW AND GRIEVANCES

Richard P. Tinkham, Chairman

We have had several inquiries for information concerning the subject of illegal practice of law. On one occasion,

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\* Since the filing of this report Mr. Broo has been readmitted.

we reviewed a proposed bill concerning the subject and made suggestions. We have had several inquiries concerning the practice of law by corporations and have rendered opinions thereon. None of these matters referred to your committee on the subject of illegal practice of law required any attention other than herein mentioned.

Ten complaints have been lodged with your committee concerning alleged unethical and illegal conduct of attorneys. Upon investigation by the committee, most of the complaints have been found to be without merit, and the complaining parties so informed. Where the charge has been considered to be of a serious nature, personal investigations have been made by members of the committee and reports made thereon. In one instance, an attorney who had taken a case under a contingent fee agreement withheld a larger portion of the proceeds as his fee, claiming that the work and expense involved were greater than he had anticipated. He has ignored the requests of the committee that he comply with his agreement, and the committee has recommended that disciplinary proceedings be brought against him.

In another instance, serious charges were made against several attorneys concerning the trial of a case. A personal investigation by a member of the committee revealed that the charges were unfounded.

Several items concerned the failure of attorneys to report as to the progress or lack of progress on certain collection items. In these instances, your committee was successful in obtaining reports for the forwarder.

In order to facilitate the work of this committee, we believe it should have a member in each county where there is one or more large city. Many of the complaints made require personal investigation, and in these days of restricted travel facilities, it is difficult for the members of this committee to give proper attention to items originating some distance away.

The chief value of this committee is its ability in most instances to effect a satisfactory adjustment of disputes involving Indiana attorneys and their clients or forwarding attorneys from out of the state. One of the obstacles in the way of effective work is the existing cumbersome procedure concerning disciplinary action against attorneys. In one of the cases above briefly described, disciplinary proceedings

were recommended to the Committee on Disbarment of this association against the attorney involved. In turn, the Committee on Disbarment referred the matter to the Attorney General under Rule 3-22 of the Rules of the Supreme Court. The attorney General suggested arbitration between the involved attorney and the forwarding out-of-state attorney concerning the subject in dispute. It is the recommendation of the chairman of this committee that the officers of this association meet with the Supreme Court to devise procedure for disciplinary action which shall be prompt and effective.

#### INSURANCE SECTION

Clarence F. Merrell, Chairman

The organization of the Section on Insurance Law was completed at the meeting in September, 1944, by the adoption of by-laws and the election of officers. The following officers were elected:

Chairman: Clarence F. Merrell, Indianapolis

Vice-Chairman: Lloyd McClure, Kokomo

Secretary: Robert A. Adams, Indianapolis

#### Members of Council:

For one year: Leigh L. Hunt, Ft. Wayne; Ernest L. Myers, Muncie

For two years: John B. Randolph, LaFayette; Isadore J. Fine, Evansville

The meeting of the Insurance Section held Friday afternoon, January 12, 1945, during the Mid-Winter Meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association was attended by approximately 150 lawyers. W. E. Sawyer, Attorney for the National Bureau of Casualty & Surety Underwriters, delivered an address on the subject of "Insurance Lawyers." Robert A. Adams presided at a round table discussion on the subject "Products Liability Cases," in which Dr. Henry R. Alburger, well known pathologist and former Professor, School of Medicine, Indiana University; Dr. R. N. Harger, Professor of Toxicology, School of Medicine, Indiana University; and Hugh E. Reynolds, Indianapolis attorney, participated.

Since its organization 180 members of the Association have enrolled as members of the Section.

**JUDICIAL SECTION**

James L. Bottorff, Chairman

The Judicial Section of the State Bar Association has nothing of special interest to report except to say that some progress has been made by the newly formed section. At the last meeting proposed laws for the benefit of the bench and bar, were discussed; most, if not all of which were passed at the last session of the Legislature which was then in session. (Except the salary adjustment bill).

I believe that it should be emphasized that by the creation of the Judicial Section no attempt was made nor intended, to alienate the interest of any member of the Judges Association. Any member of the latter association should feel welcome to membership in the Judicial Section, if he should so choose. An adverse thought may prevail with some of the judges of state; but, the Judicial Section prefers that the Judges Association, as originally organized and now existing, should continue.

**JUDICIAL SELECTION AND TENURE**

L. L. Bomberger, Chairman

Pursuant to the action of the Association at its last annual meeting, a referendum was had on the question of judicial selection, which resulted in an overwhelming vote of the members of the Association in favor of a non-partisan plan. The vote was 553 for and 163 against the proposal.

The Association then caused a proposed Constitutional amendment to be offered at the last session of the General Assembly, which, if adopted, would permit the General Assembly to enact legislation for the selection of judges on other than a political party basis. The proposed amendment was flexible enough to allow different plans to be applied in different population centers. This resolution was reported to the House and was defeated by a vote of 77 to 7.

We recommend that the Association continue its efforts, which so clearly reflect the opinion of a vast majority of its members, with the hope that in due time the General Assembly may be impressed with the wisdom of our course.

**LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**

Joseph J. Daniels, Chairman

Pursuant to instructions from the Association, our Com-

mittee reported a Joint Resolution memorializing Congress to pass the McCarran-Sumners Bill. This resolution was introduced in the House through the good offices of Mr. George W. Henley of Bloomington. Our Committee kept in touch with Mr. Henley and with others in both the House and Senate, and we are glad to report that the Joint Resolution was passed by both houses and in due course was forwarded to Congress.

Pursuant to instructions from the Association our Committee also caused to be prepared a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution of Indiana permitting the non-partisan election of judges. We caused this resolution to be introduced in the House and were able, toward the close of the session, to induce the Judiciary "A" Committee to report the resolution to the floor. We regret to say, however, that the resolution failed of passage in the House by a substantial adverse vote. In connection both with the drafting of the resolution and with our efforts in behalf of its passage, our Committee was greatly aided by the efforts of Mr. Charles W. Richards of Indianapolis.

Our Committee had no other definite assignments from the Asssocation. We felt, however, that the Association would wish us to give any help that we could to certain legislation sponsored by the Indiana Judges Association, dealing with the salaries of judges of the *nisi prius* courts; and we gave our assistance to the Judges Association in this connection. While the Legislature did not see fit to enact into law all of the proposals of the Judges Association, it did finally pass, and the Governor approved, a bill granting certain moderate increases in the compensation of judges of the trial courts.

#### MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Chase Harding, Chairman

In the current year from September, 1944, to the time of our report, approximately July 1, 1945, there have been 146 additions to membership; 104 members have been dropped from the roll; 16 have died; and there have been 5 resignations—a net gain of 21.

There will be some further gain by the July meeting of the Board of Managers.

Your committee has been much handicapped by condi-



tions due to the war;—limitation of travel facilities, so many of our active members in the service, and those not in service overburdened in carrying on. Also, the apparent certainty that this year's annual meeting, and probably even the mid-winter meeting cannot be held, has made it difficult to arouse the interest of many who would otherwise come in.

The chairman is grateful for the earnest cooperation of the district chairmen and their assistants.

While he is not officially a member of this committee, the work of Walter B. Keaton, Chairman of the Young Lawyers' Section, in gaining membership in his division deserves special mention.

#### NECROLOGY COMMITTEE

Iden S. Romig, Chairman

The Committee desires to report that the below named persons, heretofore members of the State Bar Association, have passed away during the year:

Harry E. Toner, Indianapolis  
 Fremont Miller, Franklin  
 Russell Blair, Terre Haute  
 Loring L. Niles, New Castle  
 Edmund J. Freund, Valparaiso  
 John C. Branaman, Brownstown  
 Harry S. Wallace, Terre Haute  
 J. Burdette Little, Indianapolis  
 Allen J. Vesey, Fort Wayne  
 John M. Paris, New Albany  
 Vinson E. Reinhard, Indianapolis  
 Gene Eckerty, Princeton  
 Samuel D. Royse, Terre Haute  
 Milo N. Feightner, Huntington  
 Harold P. Mabee, New Albany  
 Harley T. Ristine, Crawfordsville  
 Chester R. Montgomery, South Bend  
 Edgar M. Blessing, Danville

Of the above, Vinson E. Reinhard and Gene Eckerty were killed in action while serving with the armed forces. The Hon. Edgar M. Blessing of Danville was a former member of the Appellate Court, and Milo N. Feightner of Huntington was a past president of the State Association.

## PROPERTY AND TAXATION SECTION

Frank C. Olive, Chairman

Learning that there probably will be no annual summer meeting of Indiana State Bar Association due to ODT regulations, the Council of the Section met in Indianapolis on March 17, 1945.

Mr. Chester L. Zechiel, Chairman of the Committee pertaining to Abstracts of Title, made a report which was duly approved, and he was requested to prepare it for publication in the Indiana Law Journal.

By-laws duly approved by the Board of Governors were adopted, and the following officers and members of Council of the Section were chosen to serve until the next annual meeting or until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified:

Chairman—Frank C. Olive, Indianapolis  
 Vice-Chairman—Merle H. Miller, Indianapolis  
 Secretary—Bruce H. Johnson, Indianapolis  
 Council—for one-year term: Woodson S. Carlisle, South Bend; George O. Dix, Terre Haute  
 for two-year term: Walter B. Keaton, Rushville; Wilmer T. Fox, Jeffersonville

The following were appointed as chairmen of subcommittees:

Committee on Federal Income Taxes—Merle H. Miller, Indianapolis.  
 Committee on Indiana Gross Income Tax and Indiana Intangible Tax—Leroy Sanders, Indianapolis.  
 Committee on Federal Gift and Estate Taxes—Milton E. Elrod, Jr., Indianapolis.  
 Committee on Abstracts of Title—Chester L. Zechiel, Indianapolis.  
 Committee on Preparation of Model Abstract—Wilmer T. Fox, Jeffersonville.  
 Committee to Investigate Statutes relating to Property and Limitations of Actions—Dean Bernard C. Gavit, Bloomington.

It was resolved that the Section undertake to furnish speakers on the subject of taxation at district meetings if

and when requested and to furnish for publication in the Indiana Law Journal articles on subjects of taxation.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS

T. C. Mullen, Chairman

The Public Relations Committee has not held a meeting during the past six months and therefore this may not be called a committee report.

It is my belief that this committee could find no better program than that of urging upon individual members of the association the necessity of their active participation in public affairs.

In the constitutional crisis of today, are lawyers as a whole doing their part? The Honorable Joseph W. Henderson, President of the American Bar Association, in his address delivered at Chicago in September, 1944, aptly points out that the continuation of our constitutional system of government depends greatly upon the attitude of the legal profession. I take the liberty of quoting from Mr. Henderson's address, "Vigilance, eternal vigilance is the price of that liberty. Lawyers, above all other citizens, should be vigilant and bold, at all times and in all places, and should never be cynical, indifferent or timid, in the presence of any piecemeal breaking down of our cherished liberty or the constitutional system which made our freedom real."

The history, nature and workings of our constitutional government are best understood by lawyers. What better purpose then could this committee serve than by urging upon the entire membership of this association the application of the doctrine of leadership and vigilance in public affairs.

#### WAR READJUSTMENT COMMITTEE

Carl Wilde, Chairman

At its Mid-winter meeting held January 13, 1945, the Board of Managers adopted a resolution directing the President of the Association to appoint a special committee of seven members to hold office for one year, to cooperate with the law schools and local bar associations and The American Bar Association in the development of readjustment assistance and a program of refresher courses for members of the bar upon their return from military services.

The committee held a meeting at Indianapolis on March

23 at which meeting the Committee on Legal Education and the War Activities Committee were both represented. It was determined at that meeting that a canvass of the state would be made through members of the Board of Managers to ascertain what openings there are in law offices in the various cities of the state for returning veteran lawyers.

By means of the canvass made as a result of the action taken at the meeting of the committee, considerable information has been obtained.

It appears that for all lawyers in the services who were connected with any firm prior to their induction, there are places waiting for them with such firms and no particular problem is presented in that respect. A more serious problem presents itself regarding lawyers who maintained offices alone or who had not yet begun to practice at the time of their induction into the services. The members of the committee believe, however, that the reduction in the number of law school graduates resulting from war conditions, the death or retirement of older lawyers during the war period, and the increase in legal business, has brought about a condition where such returning veteran lawyers will not have undue difficulty in establishing themselves.

The Chairman of the Young Lawyers' Section of the Association has adopted a practice of advising all lawyers returning from the service that they may consult with him or with the Secretary of the Association or the Chairman of this committee in order to obtain advice in respect to their establishment or re-establishment in the practice. It is believed that this is probably the most practicable way in which such attorneys may obtain the most complete information as to prospects in various locations for them.

The problem of refresher courses is a difficult one in a state where there are no urban centers larger than Indianapolis. The system of very gradual release of those in the armed services results in very few returning at one time, or even within a period of a quarter year, to a city the size of Indianapolis and this is true to a much greater extent, of course, in respect to smaller cities. In New York and Chicago the establishment of refresher training courses to reorient returning lawyer war veterans is, of course, very much simpler. In such cities lawyers return in sufficient number to make the holding of an institute feasible. In literature dis-

tributed by The American Bar Association it is suggested that an enrollment of sixty or more justifies the holding of an institute. This would necessarily mean that such sixty or more lawyers would be returning within a reasonably compact period, say a quarter of a year. Otherwise, those returning first would have too long to wait before the course would be given. In a state like Indiana, it is probable that even if one of the larger cities with the nearest ten or fifteen counties were taken as a unit, sixty lawyers would not be returning within any given three month period.

The Chicago Bar Association has arranged for a refresher course for the eight week period, June 18 to August 6, 1945, the course to be given each Monday and Wednesday during such period. No charges or fees of any kind are being required and servicemen lawyers, whether members of The Chicago Bar Association or not, are eligible to attend. Additional courses in the Autumn will be given those attending the summer courses. The courses being given cover the following subjects: Probate Law and Practice, Civil Practice and Procedure, and Administrative Law. The program is a well planned one and should be successful, especially in view of the size of Chicago where, doubtlessly, a very considerable number of lawyers will be returning from the services simultaneously.

The committee is continuing its study of this matter and may be able to devise some feasible way of offering refresher courses other than through the regularly established law schools. For the time being, however, the committee feels that the best opportunity for returning war veterans to refresh their legal training and to bring themselves up to date in changes in the law which have taken place since their departure, is through the law schools of the state which are well equipped to cope with this problem either by way of refresher courses or by way of their regular curricula.

The members of the committee have arrived at the conclusion that it would be helpful to appoint a member in each county seat or city where there is any substantial number of lawyers, to whom returning lawyer veterans may resort for counsel and information. Such member could acquaint himself as thoroughly as possible with the available openings for returning veteran lawyers in the community and could, generally, advise and counsel with such lawyers as they re-

turn from the services. The committee is asking the Board of Managers to authorize it to proceed to follow this course and it is expected that the matter will be acted upon at the next meeting of the Board of Managers. The committee will appreciate any suggestions which lawyers throughout the state interested in this problem may care to make. Implemented with the aid of the deans of all the law schools of the state and the Young Lawyers' Section of the Association, the members of the committee believe that the committee will be in a position to render substantial service to returning lawyer veterans.

#### COMMITTEE ON WAR WORK

Robert A. Adams, Chairman

Your Committee on War Work respectfully reports an active continuation of the Committee work since the present Chairman assumed the chairmanship on October 15, 1944. Between that date and June 15, 1945, 363 separate matters have been referred to counsel in the various counties of the state. Correspondence with Legal Assistance Officers scattered throughout the world, and with County and District Chairmen have required 774 letters written by your Chairman, and in addition, there have been approximately 50 letters dealing with various miscellaneous matters not involving specific cases.

At the time of this report the War Work Committee is composed of 136 representative lawyers of the state. In the larger counties where the greater amount of work is required, numerous lawyers have volunteered to assist, and in the smaller counties usually one member of the bar has been able to handle what has been requested.

A great variety of questions have been presented, but by far the largest number have dealt with divorce. 264 divorce cases have been presented by persons in service, both men and women, most of which have resulted in petitions for divorce being prepared. This represents approximately 73% of all the requests for assistance. Other matters involved have been personal injury suits, real estate matters, probate questions, an occasional criminal action, collection of accounts, adoption, wills, evictions and contracts.

A policy by which compensation on a minimum fee basis has been recognized in cases involving litigation has been

followed, and it is gratifying to observe that there have been no instances where any criticism of any fee or even objection to paying a fee has been made concerning any lawyer in Indiana. Tested by one experience on behalf of a soldier from another state now stationed in Indiana where a lawyer of his selection in his home state was guilty of charging what appeared to be an excessive fee, it is a matter of pride that the Indiana lawyers have willingly done what they could for the servicemen and women of the state without consideration of the value of their time or upon the same basis as would normally be charged.

It has been very pleasing also to be advised in a number of instances by Legal Assistance Officers that the work done on behalf of Indiana service personnel has been helpful in relieving individuals of concern and worry, and a number of letters from lawyers who are now serving as Legal Assistance Officers have expressed a pride in their profession as a result of their observation of the work of the War Work Committee in Indiana and other states.

Every outfit in a military or naval establishment is supposed to have a Legal Assistance Officer, usually a qualified lawyer, through whom all inquiries are cleared. In many cases servicemen write directly themselves, but it is usually much more helpful to have the benefit of the trained Legal Assistance Officer in forwarding for consideration problems presented to him.

More than 400,000 Indiana men and women are in various branches of the armed services. Many of them have had business experience and are familiar with the assistance and service of lawyers. To those individuals, any problem requiring attention can easily be referred personally to a lawyer of their own selection. It has been the practice of the War Work Committee to withhold any assistance or suggestions where it appears that personal counsel has been selected and is representing the service person. In some few instances matters have arisen which have been referred to the War Work Committee largely because the persons concerned were not familiar with Indiana practice or where local matters affect non-residents of the state who need assistance and have no personal connections. To those who are having their first experience with lawyers, the work of our Committee should

be and no doubt is an example of unselfish, careful and beneficial assistance which appears to be truly appreciated.

The Committee has attempted to handle these requests for help so that it will not appear that there will be a continuance of voluntary legal assistance for all time. Lawyers have services to sell for which they deserve compensation, and however generous and liberal they are in giving freely of their services in deserving cases, no obligation exists for an indefinite continuation of such free assistance for which in the larger counties at least proper provision is now made through Legal Aid Bureaus and other means of free legal services. However, it may be anticipated that a great amount of good will to lawyers and the bar generally will follow from the assistance given to men now scattered throughout the world.

#### YOUNG LAWYERS' SECTION

Walter B. Keaton, Chairman

The Young Lawyers' Section has attempted to keep busy during the Association year, although a great number of the younger lawyers are in military service. Our first job was to perfect our organization and to revise our own by-laws, so that we could effectively function as a Section. This was done as soon as possible after the 1944 Annual Meeting.

On October 1, 1944, we contacted by letter all persons who had been admitted to practice in Indiana since January 1, 1943, with an offer of membership in both the State and American Bar Associations. We found that seventeen persons were already members, and secured twenty-two additional members, sixteen of whom also joined the American Bar Association. Each response to this letter was answered and each membership application acknowledged. The following letter was typical of the interest shown by the men contacted:

"I have just received your letter of commendation and I want you to know that I certainly appreciate your interest in me. Thanks a lot for giving me an opportunity to join the American as well as the Indiana Bar Association.

I have enclosed a money order for the amount which is stipulated in your letter and would be very happy if you would recommend me for membership in the two Bar Associations.

I hope when this war is over and when I am again a civilian we can meet and discuss things in which we both have a common interest."



At the Midwinter Meeting we had a very enjoyable luncheon in conjunction with the Section on Taxation. Hon. A. J. Stevenson of Danville, former judge of the Appellate Court, was the principal speaker.

The Section also offered to the law schools in the State a program to help the law students understand the situations which they would meet upon their entrance into the practice. This program was accepted by Indiana University and was well received. Short informal talks were given by members of our Section, after each of which the meeting was thrown open for discussion and questions. Topics discussed were (1) the salaried lawyer in a metropolitan firm; (2) the salaried lawyer with a corporation; (3) the lawyer in public office; (4) the lawyer in a government agency; and (5) the lawyer in a small community. At Bloomington, where the program was a part of Law Club Day, we were honored to have Hon. James A. Emmert, Attorney-General, speak on "The Lawyer in Public Office." His remarks were exceptionally well received.

Our last activity to date was a luncheon which was held for all who successfully completed the May Bar Examination. They were met at the Supreme Court on the morning of their admission by representatives of the Section. Those who resided in the Southern District were then admitted in the Federal District Court. At noon the newly admitted members were our guests at a luncheon. The members of the Supreme Court, Judge Baltzell, and the State Board of Law Examiners were invited guests. Our facilities and attendance were somewhat hampered by the fact that grading of papers and the admission was streamlined and our first notice of the date of their admission was just forty-eight hours prior to the time set. We wish at this time to state that any omissions in connection with this luncheon were unintentional and due to the accelerated program. We are happy to report that the newly admitted lawyers in attendance at our luncheon joined the Association 100% strong. Several American Bar memberships were also secured.

The officers of the Section plan to meet in a short business session at or near the time the Annual Meeting was to be held, for the purpose of filling any vacancies which may occur. It is our present intention to closely follow the procedure of the Association as a whole in this regard.

