
PROCEEDINGS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The first session of the fifty-first annual meeting of the Indiana State Bar Association was called to order at ten o'clock Friday morning, September 5, 1947, in the Gold Room of the Hotel McCurdy at Evansville, President Charles A. Lowe presiding.

The address of welcome on behalf of the Evansville Bar Association was made by Mr. Winfield K. Denton of the Evansville Bar.

The response to the address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Willis Hickam of Spencer, Indiana.

Following this, Mr. Willett H. Parr, Jr., of Lebanon, Indiana, addressed the Association on the Taft-Hartley Law.

The program for Friday afternoon, September 5, 1947, was under the auspices of the Young Lawyers' Section. Mr. Bruce Johnson of Indianapolis introduced the speaker, Mr. Allen C. Steere, Assistant General Counsel of the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, who addressed the Association on the "Legal Aspects of Community Property."

The second speaker on the Friday afternoon program, September 5, 1947, was Mr. Adrian W. DeWind, the Tax Legislative Counsel for the Department of Treasury, Washington, D. C.

During the Friday night session, September 5, 1947, the Association heard an address entitled "The Twilight of Bureaucracy" by the Honorable T. Alan Goldsborough, Associate Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 6, 1947

The meeting convened at ten o'clock, President Lowe presiding.

PRESIDENT LOWE: The meeting will come to order. The first thing on the program this morning is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas C. Batchelor of Indianapolis.

MR. BATCHELOR: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

TREASURER'S REPORT

The Treasurer was charged on June 30, 1946 with the sum of \$ 5,525.03

RECEIPTS:

Dues	\$10,295.25	
Advertising, Law Journal	773.00	
Sale of Law Journal	293.85	
Miscellaneous	34.50	11,396.60
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		\$16,921.63

EXPENSES:

Indiana Law Journal	5,211.77	
Expense of Meetings	2,045.62	
Secretary-Treasurer	2,250.00	
Stationery	273.51	
Postage	395.95	
Committees	122.97	
Special Printing	91.75	
Board of Managers	27.50	
Stenographic	770.00	
Addressograph	688.71	
Long Distance	130.53	
Oratorical Contest	100.00	
Legislative	60.00	
Miscellaneous	94.33	12,262.64
		<hr/>

Leaving a balance on hand as of June 30, 1947.....\$ 4,658.99

PRESIDENT LOWE: You have heard the report of the Secretary-Treasurer. Mr. Batchelor's report has not been audited and I will appoint Willett H. Parr, Jr., Howard Coughran and Alex Campbell, Auditing Committee.

The next item of business is the Report of Committees which I am going to pass over for the time being and call upon Hon. Judge O'Malley to make the report from the Supreme Court. Judge O'Malley.

JUDGE O'MALLEY: President Lowe and Brother Members of the Bar: The report of the business of the Supreme Court can be assigned to a maximum field, but I would like to make this rather short:

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE

SUPREME COURT FROM JULY 1, 1946, to JULY 1, 1947

New cases filed	113
Oral arguments heard	51
Oral arguments postponed	1

Opinions affirming the lower court	38
Opinions reversing the lower court	22
Dissenting opinions	7
Petitions for rehearing filed	17
Petitions for rehearing denied	22
Rehearings denied with opinions	3
Motions to dismiss filed	1
Motions to dismiss granted	3
Petitions for mandate granted	18
Petitions for mandate denied	34
Transfers, Petitions filed	41
Petitions denied	34
Petitions granted	7
Rule 4-209 (failing to agree)	6
4-214 (wrong court)	1
4-215 (recover deposit)	1
Admissions to the Bar	70
Reinstatements	1
Disbarment	1
Change of venues from July 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946	329

The condition of the Supreme Court is such if you do not want to have a case determined and determined speedily you better not send it up there. We can really take care of most anything within a sixty day period. Since I came down here one attorney asked me just how we distributed cases and in view of the fact that there has been a change in the matter of distribution of cases to the various Judges of the Court I will take a few minutes and tell how that is done. At the present time most of you know the Court is composed of the five Judges from the five Judicial Districts, which were made back in 1876 or 1878, along in there. Judge Gilkison is from the First District; Judge Emmert the Second District; Judge Young of Indianapolis, the Third District; myself from the Fourth District and Judge Starr from the Fifth. Prior to this year when a member of the Court wrote an opinion in which a sufficient number concurred so that it became an opinion of the Court the opinion was turned in and then he went over to the Secretary's office and he was, under the rule, supposed to take a case on a given shelf the farthest to the left, which meant the last case on that shelf. That rule had been in existence from prior to the time I went on the bench in January 1943 and seemed fairly satisfactory and yet perhaps it wasn't quite satisfactory due to the fact that

we are not getting quite enough cases to keep us too busy and so in the early part of this year the rule was changed.

A division has been made in the various kind of actions. We have cases appealed in the first class, original actions in the second class, and petitions for transfer in a third class, and the five Judges are placed on each list as an appeal comes up for consideration to the Judge whose turn it is to take an appeal case. The same is true with original actions and the same is true with transfers. However, if a transfer is granted that matter must go back into the hopper and be assigned as an appeal case to the Judge who is supposed to get the next appeal case.

I think in the course of next week we are going to go back into session and we will start to work, although, I have done some work during the summer and I have been there all the time. Some attorneys try to get me down there more often than that. We will get down to work very shortly. We hope the things in the hopper will be out of the hopper. While it will gladden the hearts of some, it will sadden the hearts of some others. Thank you. (Applause).

PRESIDENT LOWE: Thank you very much Judge O'Malley. We also have Judge Bowen here today who will make a report on behalf of the Indiana Appellate Court. Judge Bowen.

JUDGE BOWEN: Members of the State Bar Association. This is a very unusual situation this morning. It is the only time in the year that the Appellate Court has the last word. On behalf of my colleagues I wish to express my appreciation for the opportunity of meeting with the State Bar Association for the purpose of presenting the work of the Appellate Court. Our Court, as you know, is composed of six Judges. Judge Frank Hamilton; Judge Harry Crumpacker; Judge Dan C. Flanigan; Judge Floyd S. Draper; Judge Wilbur Royce and myself, who are elected for a term of four years and the Chief Judge rotates among the Judges. I thought this morning you might be interested in just a brief report on the method of procedure which we use in handling a case.

We have bi-monthly sessions for oral arguments and when a case has reached our Court in the sense that the brief and transcript have been received by the Clerk and delivered to the respective Judge those cases are assigned in rotation somewhat similar to the Supreme Court, in that, each Judge

draws every other sixth case for the purpose of proposing an opinion. After the cases have been distributed each Judge makes an independent study of the case and it is assigned for oral argument. Prior to the time of oral argument a conference is held during which time we discuss the question presented by the brief. I have frequently observed many times that the opinion which the Judges have formed prior to oral argument have been changed as a result of able presentation of oral argument. Following oral argument there is another conference which is considerably longer and more extensive than the first. At that session the Judges express an opinion and a unanimity or division of the Court is then determined. Then the Judge to whom it is assigned for the purpose of proposing an opinion writes the majority opinion, assuming it is a majority, otherwise, he writes a minority opinion. Then a later conference is held at which time the majority and minority opinion is distributed to the members of the Court and they have an opportunity to study the opinion. Then a later conference is held at which time the wording of both the majority and minority is torn apart and finally a vote is taken and with that we finish our deliberation and the case is sent down.

In the past year our Court disposed of 101 cases, 62 with opinions affirming the decisions of the lower Court, 32 reversing opinions. Two cases were dismissed, three dismissed with opinions and 1 reversed with affirming opinion. During the same period there were 52 petitions for rehearing. We welcome any suggestions from the Bar of Indiana. (Applause).

PRESIDENT LOWE: Thank you Judge. Are there any reports of Committees that are ready, other than the Nominating Committee?

MR. WILLETT H. PARR, JR.: Mr. President. I believe, unless we are careful we will let the meeting go by without recognizing something important that is being done by the Justice Department under the direction of Attorney General Clark, something which the Indiana State Bar Association, in my opinion, should lend its aid and assistance. I have reference to the Constitutional Train which at the present time is routed over the nation. If the Association will remember some years ago it sponsored a series of debates and oratorical

essays on Constitutional questions in the schools in the State of Indiana, particularly the high schools. A great deal of interest was apparent in that program. The Indiana State Bar Association has never since done anything that reflected as much credit on it and the profession generally as the sponsorship of the constitutional essays and debates in the high schools. The Constitutional Train which is being routed over the country which is scheduled for Indiana is something along that same line. I believe this Association should take some official action in recognition of the efforts by the Justice Department to educate and make available, particularly to the school children, the program of the Justice Department and of the legal profession generally in the education of high school students and junior college students of constitutional questions which are fundamentally a form of Government. Before the Association dismisses its last official session I think some recognition should be given to this program and that the Association give its aid or offer its aid.

I understand the train has touched some points in Indiana and it will swing back through the northern part of the State. There was no opportunity for the Association officially to do anything about it as a result of a general session until now.

I move that the Indiana State Bar Association extend to the Justice Department, and such members of the Justice Department as have charge, their assistance in the constitutional education program, both in connection with the present program and such other programs as it may have in mind in the immediate future.

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

MR. TELFORD B. ORBISON: Mr. President. This is a special committee which you appointed late last spring. It was called Special Committee of the Indiana State Bar Association with reference to elimination of the Clerk's office at New Albany and Terre Haute. I think it was in the middle or latter part of May that Judge Minton received a notice to the effect that House Resolution 3311 had eliminated the funds for the maintenance of the Clerk's office at Terre Haute and New Albany. He called Tom Jackson, Deputy Clerk at New Albany, and Mr. Jackson immediately got in touch with me. I believe it was the first that any lawyer in Indiana knew

that the House of Representatives had passed such a Resolution. Of course the lawyers at Terre Haute and New Albany were vitally affected. Many of the lawyers in the Southern District immediately got together and we contacted Judge Lowe. He appointed a committee naming Kurt F. Pantzer as Chairman, William H. Wemmer, myself, and at first Frank Miller and then Lloyd C. Adamson was substituted, to see what we could do to restore funds for the maintenance of the two offices. We went to the office of Mr. Adamson—Mr. Pantzer, Judge Lowe and I. We met with Senators Styles Bridges, Capehart, Jenner, Brooks and Saltonstall. We thought we were having easy sailing and that the appropriation would be restored in the Senate Resolution or Bill. Then we had a conference with Senator Ball, the Chairman of the Subcommittee before whom the Resolution was pending. He flatly informed us that he didn't believe we had a chance, that he was in favor of the elimination and in favor of not providing any funds for the maintenance of the two offices. In addition I think 31 other Clerks' Offices throughout the country were affected. That called for some additional work. Mr. Pantzer prepared and presented a brief which he filed with all members of the Senate Appropriations Committee. He also made about five additional trips to Washington and finally was able to persuade Senator Ball that funds should be restored. Of course it was a very serious matter but for the very fine work of Mr. Pantzer I do not believe we would have been able to have kept the Clerk's Office at Terre Haute and New Albany open. He has prepared a brief report as Chairman of the Committee and I will read it at this time.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE
JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1948

The Honorable Charles A. Lowe,
President, Indiana State Bar Association,
Evansville, Indiana.

Dear Mr. President:

The undersigned Committee was appointed by you upon the occasion this spring when the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives of the United States of America excluded from its Appropriation Bill for 1948 funds to pay the cost of maintaining an office of the Clerk of the

United States District Court at New Albany, Indiana, and at Terre Haute, Indiana, and failed to take affirmative action to pay the salaries (authorized in previous Bills) of the secretaries and law clerks of Federal Judges.

Each member of the Committee promptly advised himself of the facts and law involved in the problem of obtaining restoration of the four appropriations; printed briefs, both for the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House were prepared and filed; trips were made to Washington upon the matter; and considerable correspondence was had between the members of the Committee and various members of Congress, not only of the Upper, but the Lower, House.

Throughout the enterprise entrusted to it, the efforts of the Committee were very much reinforced by the leadership and constant encouragement of Judge Robert C. Baltzell, of the Federal District Court for the Southern District of Indiana.

Especial aid was received from Senators Capehart and Jenner, who obtained the adherence of Senator Styles Bridges, the Chairman of the Senate Committee of Appropriations. Their two Administrative Assistants, Ray Donaldson and Horace Coats also were exceedingly helpful. It was, however, the persistent follow-through of Mr. Donaldson, which finally established contact with Senator Joseph M. Ball, the Chairman of the Subcommittee involved, who was personally opposed to restoration of the appropriations, but who finally was induced to withdraw his opposition. As a result, your Committee is happy to report that the members of the Bar of the Divisions of the Federal Court at New Albany and Terre Haute will have assured to them the many facilities which they have formerly enjoyed.

It is the recommendation of your Committee that the Association, at its Fifty-first Annual Meeting, adopt resolutions expressing to the two Senators and their Assistants the thanks of the Association for their successful effort in behalf of our Bar.

Respectfully submitted,
CHARLES A. LOWE
WILLIAM H. WEMMER
TELFORD B. ORBISON
LLOYD C. ADAMSON
KURT PANTZER, Chairman

MR. ORBISON: I would like to say that Horace Coats and Ray Donaldson did wonderful work for us. I just want to add this. Here was a situation that no lawyer in Indiana knew anything about until it was almost too late. Not a Congressman advised us that this House Resolution was pending in the House and we knew nothing about it until the Resolution had passed the House. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts of the United States had submitted a report to the Ways and Means Committee of the House in which the Director had recommended the elimination of 33 Clerk's Offices over the United States and had used as a yard stick whether or not each office had more than fifty cases filed in that particular Clerk's Office during the year. The information furnished insofar as Terre Haute and New Albany were concerned was erroneous, in that they showed that both of our offices at those two places had less than 50 cases at the end of May, 1947. Each office at that point had more than 70 cases filed. I think it does show what can be done through organized effort and but for the efforts of Judge Lowe who acted promptly in appointing this Committee and who also took his time from his work to go to Washington, also the efforts of Mr. Pantzer the lawyers at Terre Haute and New Albany would have lost their Clerks' Offices in those two places.

Mr. President, I wish to file this report and at the same time I would like to file with it the printed brief which was prepared by Mr. Pantzer and the members of his firm. It's a very splendid piece of work.

PRESIDENT LOWE: Thank you very much Mr. Orbison. As President of the Association and ex-officio member of the Committee I think it should be added, Mr. Orbison is too modest when it comes to reporting on his activities in connection with the Committee. He told of the work I did and Kurt Pantzer did. I will join in what Tilly said. Mr. Pantzer did a very beautiful job. He worked hard at it, and it took a lot of time and money toward this thing and I want to say that Tilly Orbison worked just as hard. He gave his time and money too, and I think the Association should recognize that when giving credit to the other members of the Committee. I believe this report calls for a Resolution.

MR. ORBISON: Mr. President. We have prepared a Resolution which I would like to present to the Association.

RESOLUTION OF THE INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Be It Resolved that the Indiana State Bar Association express its thanks and deep appreciation to Honorable Homer E. Capehart, Honorable William E. Jenner and their administrative assistants, Ray Donaldson and Horace M. Coats and to the special Committee of the Association and especially to the Chairman thereof, Kurt F. Pantzer of Indianapolis and Honorable Robert C. Baltzell, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of the State of Indiana for their splendid and successful efforts in restoring to the Judiciary Appropriation Bill for 1948 the funds for the payment of cost of maintenance of the United States Clerks Office at New Albany and Terre Haute, Indiana.

Be It Further Resolved that the Secretary of this Association send a copy of this resolution to Senators Capehart and Jenner and to their administrative assistants, Messrs. Donaldson and Coats, to Mr. Pantzer and to Judge Baltzell.

It was moved and seconded that the Resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

MR. ORBISON: We obtained Resolutions from practically every County Bar Association in the Division. They were strong Resolutions and we must have had at least thirty-five or forty. That didn't mean a thing. They didn't pay one bit of attention to those Resolutions. Ordinarily we thought that would have been sufficient to do the job. Gentlemen, we had better keep on our toes or we will find ourselves some day out in the cold. I think one of the functions of the State Bar Association is to be on its toes like the President was in this case. When action is needed to step in and do it.

PRESIDENT LOWE: Are there any other Committee reports?

MR. BRUCE JOHNSON: Mr. President. Yesterday at the afternoon session I think some points were rather conclusively demonstrated. First that there is a serious discrimination in the Federal Tax Laws in favor of Community Property States as against non-community property states; second, that that discrimination is increasing by adoption of

various legislatures of community property laws for purposes of obtaining Federal Tax benefits. The third point I think is demonstrated in that there is a method by which this discrimination can be avoided. With those preliminary remarks I offer the following Resolution:

RESOLUTION OF
THE INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

Whereas, the Association's attention has been directed to the disparity of impact of the Federal Income Tax on income of individuals in states having community property laws and those states not having community property laws, and,

Whereas, the disparity of tax burden is increasing through the adoption of community property laws by many states to take advantage of the Federal Income Tax benefits pertaining thereto, and,

Whereas, it is believed that taxation of income of husbands and wives should be uniform throughout all areas subject to the laws of the United States of America, and that action by the Congress of the United States is the only proper method of effecting this aim and that the Internal Revenue Code should be amended to that end;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the Indiana State Bar Association, that it respectfully recommends that the Congress of the United States amend the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the equal and uniform taxation of income of husbands and wives in all areas subject to the laws of the United States of America; and it respectfully suggests that this be done by granting married persons the option of dividing equally their combined incomes for purposes of fixing the Federal Income Tax liabilities therefor.

Be It Further Resolved that the Secretary of this Association be and he hereby is authorized and directed to forward certified copies of this Resolution to the Honorable Harold Knutson, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and to the Honorable Eugene D. Millikin, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and to the United States Senators and Representatives from Indiana.

It was moved and seconded that the Resolution be adopted. Motion carried.

PRESIDENT LOWE: Are there any other reports of Committees? If not we will proceed under general business. Is there anything to come before the Association? If not I am going to call upon Judge Howard Young to present the report of the Special Committee which was appointed to prepare a Resolution upon the death of a past President, Carl Wilde. Judge Young.

JUDGE YOUNG: MEMORIAL TO CARL WILDE.

President Lowe. Your special committee appointed to prepare a memorial to Carl Wilde, a former president of this Association, begs to report as follows:

Carl Wilde was born in the City of Evansville, where we are now holding this meeting, on October 30, 1888, the son of Herman and Louise Geil Wilde. He died in Evanston, Illinois, where he had been visiting his daughter, on July 11, 1947.

He attended the Evansville public schools and then went to Indiana University, where he received his LL.B. Degree in 1909; then followed a year at Yale, where he obtained his Master's degree in Law (Magna Cum Laude) in 1910. He practiced law in Evansville until 1917, and during his years in Evansville he became interested in politics and in 1916 received the Republican nomination for prosecutor but was defeated for election by a bare 35 votes. He remained a staunch Republican his entire life, but did not again seek political office.

In 1917, he moved to Indianapolis, where he was one of the attorneys for the Insurance Department of Indiana, and later became an attorney-examiner for the Public Service Commission of Indiana. In 1924, he was appointed referee in bankruptcy by Judge Robert C. Baltzell and continued in that work until 1944, when he resigned to devote his entire time to his rapidly growing and demanding law practice.

As a lawyer, he attained the highest rank. He had the habit of industry and the rare gift of intellectual honesty. He specialized at different times, and became a recognized leader at the bar in two branches of the law. Few knew bankruptcy law as he did. As referee in bankruptcy, he administered many difficult estates during a period when the affairs of many large concerns became dreadfully complicated and compelled resort to the bankruptcy court. Then came social

changes. Wage and hour laws, the Wagner Act and kindred legislation were thrown in the laps of business and labor and their lawyers were confronted with new problems. Few lawyers were keen enough to adjust themselves to the new situation. Others were too set in their old ways and ideas to make the effort, but not Carl Wilde. His resilient, rugged mind welcomed the shock of something new. He stepped into the breach and became a leader in this new field of law. His sharp, resourceful mind and friendly spirit enabled him to grasp his clients' problems and deal amiably and fairly and successfully in labor disputes, and at the time of his death no one stood higher in this type of work than he.

Mr. Wilde died a comparatively young man. He failed to reach the Biblical three score years and ten, but he lived as complete a life as is often given men who have attained much greater age. He had congenially, or by his own efforts, attained almost everything that contributes to a full life.

He had his family, which was always first in his mind—a wonderful wife, two lovely daughters and grandchildren, whom he enjoyed so short a time. He had attained security for himself and family, and had the satisfaction of having earned it all himself. He was eminently successful in his profession and had the respect of his community and the affection of a host of friends.

In addition to his work as a lawyer, he always found time to perform the duties which he owed to his profession. He loved the law and was always jealous of the integrity and honor of the Bar. He served cheerfully and faithfully on committee after committee of various bar groups to which he belonged, and that his labor was appreciated was shown by his election as President of the Indianapolis Bar Association in 1935, and of the Indiana State Bar Association in 1941. The welfare of these organizations was always one of his first considerations and he always gave generously of his time and energy in their behalf.

Only recently, when his own work was keeping him busy morning, noon and night, he accepted, without hesitation or urging, the chairmanship of the budget committee of the Indianapolis Bar Association and took from his own affairs time and effort to study the fiscal condition of the Association and prepare an excellent, detailed budget.

Such service is properly termed public service, but Carl

Wilde did not stop in his public service with those aspects which concerned only his profession. He served four years as a member of the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners, during two of which he was president. He was vice-president of the Indiana Traffic Safety Council in 1941, and a director in the Indianapolis Legal Aid Society from 1941 to 1944, and was always a leading spirit in the good work of this organization. He was an active member of the Indianapolis Post-War Planning Commission, a group of leading citizens appointed by Mayor Tyndall to study anticipated post-war problems and plans to meet them.

He belonged to the American Bar Association, the Indianapolis Bar Association, the Lawyers Club of Indianapolis, and numerous social organizations, in all of which he was a leader.

He is survived by his widow, Helen Akin Wilde, two daughters, Mrs. Joseph O'Flaherty of Evanston, Illinois, and Mrs. John G. Dean of Indianapolis, and a sister, Mrs. Louise Fritsch of Evansville.

Perhaps in his social relations, Carl Wilde was at his best. He was an omnivorous reader all his life and had a marvelous memory. He could quote Shakespeare and the other classics endlessly, and amazed his friends by his ability to find time, along with all his demanding work, to re-read the old books and keep abreast of the new. He was an accomplished conversationalist and never failed to contribute his full share to the interest and pleasure of any group in which he happened to find himself. He seemed to have a genius for friendship. His brilliant mind and delightful personality drew men to him. He was always cordial, loyal, willing, friendly and helpful and earned the affection in which he was held by so many men who turned to him for company and companionship. Many will miss him and find it a sad task to adjust themselves to his absence.

A fine character has left us. His place will not soon be filled.

Chase Harding
Win. H. Wemmer
Howard S. Young
Committee

JUDGE YOUNG: Mr. President, I move the adoption of this Memorial and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Wilde.

The Memorial was adopted by a standing vote.

PRESIDENT LOWE: Are there any other Committee reports?

MR. WALTER B. KEATON: Judge Lowe and Members of the Association:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MEMBERSHIP

Your Committee on Membership respectfully reports the following new members since the last Annual Meeting:

First District	31
Second District	21
Third District	70
Fourth District	10
Fifth District	24
Sixth District	3
Seventh District	25
Eighth District	43
Ninth District	9
Tenth District	15
Eleventh District	26

Total New Members289

The following individuals secured the greatest number of new members for the contest period, which ended August 15, 1947. New members secured since that date are included in District totals, but are not included below:

Charles G. Bomberger ...Hammond ..	18
William T. Fitzgerald ...Evansville ..	11
Stanley A. RaymerElkhart	10
Roland Obenchain, Jr. ...South Bend .	10
George E. LondonGary	9

Members secured at the Young Lawyers Luncheon for newly admitted members of the Bar were not included in the individual competition.

Respectfully submitted,
WALTER B. KEATON
 Vice-Chairman

In connection with the above report it was announced that membership contest prizes of \$50.00 each were awarded to Charles Bomberger, William T. Fitzgerald and Stanley Raymer.

PRESIDENT LOWE: I will now recognize Mr. Newkirk, Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

MR. NEWKIRK: Mr. President. The Nominating Committee submits the following nominations:

For President Verne G. Cawley, Elkhart.

For Vice-President . . John M. McFaddin, Rockville.

then there are to be replaced five members of the Board:

First District Carl A. Huebner, Hammond.

Second District William S. Isham, Fowler.

Fourth District John D. Shoaff, Ft. Wayne.

Tenth District J. R. Hinshaw, New Castle.

Eleventh District . . . Charles W. Holder, Indianapolis.

and for delegates to the American Bar Association, Verne G. Cawley and John M. McFaddin.

I don't think there has been any other petitions for nomination filed and I move that the Secretary of the Association be instructed and directed to cast a unanimous vote for each of the nominees for their respective offices.

. . . . It was voted, on motion duly seconded that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote of the Association for those named in the report. The ballot was cast, and they were declared elected. . . .

PRESIDENT LOWE: On the behalf of the Association I think I should say now as immediate past President, I appreciate very much the honor of having served you as President of your Association. I don't know of a finer bunch of men whom I have come in contact with and whose cooperation I have received. It has been wonderful and Verne will find a little more work than he expected but I know he will enjoy it as I have enjoyed it in the past year. It comes once in a lifetime.

MR. VERNE G. CAWLEY: I appreciate the honor bestowed upon me and I thank you very much.

MR. NEWKIRK: Mr. President. I like Evansville pretty

well, and I think the Association should extend their thanks to the Evansville Bar for their hospitality and for having the State Bar down here. This is a beautiful spot and we are among such fine lawyers. I think by Resolution we should thank the Evansville Bar for its hospitality for having us here.

It was moved and seconded that a Resolution be adopted thanking the Evansville Bar.

FRANK HATFIELD: Mr. President. I move that the new President of the Association appoint a Committee to express its views upon the services rendered by our out-going President, either approval or disapproval, and that the Resolution of that Committee be published in the Indiana Law Journal.

PRESIDENT LOWE: The new President should take care of that.

Motion was made, seconded and carried that the meeting adjourn.

RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION OF HON. CHARLES A. LOWE

Our immediate past President, Hon. Charles A. Lowe, has adequately and efficiently administered the affairs of the Indiana State Bar Association during the year 1946-1947. His personal charm has added much to our traditions.

Be it resolved, that the Association publicly express its appreciation of Hon. Charles A. Lowe for his splendid year of service in its behalf and for his uniform courtesy and helpfulness to its members; and that this Resolution be published in the ensuing issue of the Indiana Law Journal.

Chase Harding
Carl M. Gray
Frank M. Hatfield, Chairman
Committee

ADJOURNMENT

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS OF THE INDIANA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION 1947-48

COMMITTEE ON LEGAL EDUCATION

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term
Henry B. Witham, Chairman	Indianapolis	1949
Lee N. Bowers	Huntington	1949
John E. Early	Evansville	1949
Lenn J. Oare	South Bend	1948
Joseph G. Wood	Indianapolis	1948
Howard S. Young	Indianapolis	1948
William H. Dobbins	Columbus	1948

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term
George W. Pierce	Muncie	1949
Maurice N. Frank, Chairman	South Bend	1949
William M. Turner	Lawrenceburg	1948
James A. Van Osdol, Advisory Member	Anderson	1948

COMMITTEE ON DISBARMENT AND READMISSION

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term	District
Julian Sharpnack, Chairman	Columbus	1949	9
Emmet M. LaRue	Rensselaer	1949	2
Arthur A. Osburn, Jr.	Marion	1949	5
Albert B. Chipman	Plymouth	1949	3
Alphonso C. Wood	Angola	1949	4
George E. Hershman	Crown Point	1948	1
George O. Dix	Terre Haute	1948	6
John Rabb Emison	Vincennes	1948	7
Joseph H. Iglehart	Evansville	1948	8
Myron H. Gray	Muncie	1948	10
B. Howard Caughran	Indianapolis	1948	11

BUDGET COMMITTEE

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term
Telford B. Orbison, Chairman	New Albany	1949
Hubert Hickam	Indianapolis	1948
Clyde Reed	Fort Wayne	1948

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIAL SELECTION AND TENURE

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Name	Residence	Expiration of Term
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Al. W. Johannes	South Bend	1948
Morris W. McManaman	Lawrenceburg	1948
John B. Randolph	Lafayette	1948

COMMITTEE ON CANONS OF ETHICS

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term
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John W. Morland	Valparaiso	1949
Nat H. Youngblood	Evansville	1949
Wilbur J. Glendening	Hammond	1948
G. Remy Bierly	Decatur	1948

COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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Michael L. Fansler	Indianapolis	1948
Wm. H. Konop	Indianapolis	1948
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Name	Residence	District
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Roger Branigin	Lafayette	2
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Wade Free, Jr.	Anderson	5
Thomas M. Patrick	Terre Haute	6
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Leroy C. Hanby	Connersville	10
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Frank R. Miller, Chairman	Terre Haute
John L. Niblack	Indianapolis
John W. Macy	Winchester
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Charles G. Bomberger, Director of Membership	Hammond	
Harold L. Strickland	Hammond	1
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Roland Obenchain, Jr.	South Bend	3
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Ex-officio

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The members of the Committee on Legal Education

COMMITTEE ON JURISPRUDENCE AND LAW REFORM

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term	District
*John M. McFaddin	Rockville	1948	6
*Thomas H. Branaman	Brownstown	1948	9
*John K. Ruckelhaus	Indianapolis	1949	11
*Willard Shambaugh	Fort Wayne	1949	4
*Frank B. Russell	Tipton	1950	5
*Ira H. Church	Elkhart	1950	3
*Telford B. Orbison	New Albany	1951	8
Walter B. Keaton	Rushville	1951	10
Louden L. Bomberger, Chairman	Hammond	1952	1
Roger D. Branigan	Lafayette	1952	2

* Previously appointed

COMMITTEE ON NECROLOGY

Name	Residence	Expiration of Term
Thomas C. Batchelor, Ex-Officio Chairman	Indianapolis	
Frank C. Olive	Indianapolis	1949
Chase Harding	Crawfordsville	1948

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Norman F. Arterburn	Vincennes	1949
James P. Dunn	Union City	1948
Walter C. Williams	Michigan City	1948
Joseph T. Ives	Delphi	1948