The American Bar Association: Its Organization, History and Achievements

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THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
ITS ORGANIZATION, HISTORY AND ACHIEVEMENTS

The American Bar Association holds its fifty-first annual meeting in Seattle, Washington, July 25, 26, 27, 1928. This is the Semi-Centennial meeting of the Association and special preparations are being made to make the occasion notable, and it is therefore appropriate that the whole bar of Washington who have so courteously invited the National Association to Seattle this year, should know something about the organization, history and achievements of the largest and one of the oldest organizations of lawyers in the world. A considerable portion of the bar of Washington are already members of the National Association, and to them many of the things hereinafter stated are well known, but it is hoped that all reputable lawyers of the great state of Washington will be sufficiently interested in the affairs of the National Association to join its ranks, and thereby assist in the important work which the future has in store for the advancement of the profession and the welfare of the Nation.

ORGANIZATION

On July 1st, 1878, Benjamin H. Bristow, Kentucky, William M. Evarts, New York, George Hoadly, Ohio; Henry Hitchcock, Missouri, Carleton Hunt, Louisiana, Richard D. Hubbard, Connecticut, Alexander R. Lawton, Georgia, Richard C. McMurtrie, Pennsylvania, Stanley Mathews, Ohio; Edward J. Phelps, Vermont; John K. Porter, New York, Lyman Trumbull, Illinois; Charles R. Train, Massachusetts, and J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia, issued a call for a conference to be held at Saragota Springs, New York, August 21st, 1878, “to consider the feasibility and expediency of establishing an American Bar Association.” It was then stated
that "a body of delegates, representing the profession in all parts of the country, which would meet annually, for a comparison of views and friendly intercourse, might be not only a pleasant thing for those taking part in it, but of great service in helping to assimilate the laws of the different states, in extending the benefit of true reforms and in publishing the failure of unsuccessful experiments in legislation."

In pursuance of this call, seventy-five leading lawyers of the nation met at Saratoga Springs on August 21, 1878, and organized the American Bar Association, and proceeded to hold its first annual meeting. Twenty-one states were represented, New York leading with ten lawyers, Connecticut following with nine, Massachusetts with eight, Maryland with seven, and Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Vermont with six each. The trans-Mississippi states had but a single representative, U. M. Rose of Arkansas, afterwards a president of the Association. Of these charter members of the Association, one alone survives, Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania, who afterwards served as president and was the special guest of honor of the Association at the Buffalo meeting in 1927.

The organization meeting was presided over by Benjamin H. Bristow of Kentucky, Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania, and Isaac Grant Thompson of Albany, New York, were named secretaries of the conference. The constitution then adopted stated the purposes of the Association as follows.

"Its object shall be to advance the science of jurisprudence, promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout the Union, uphold the honor of the profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American bar."

This expression of the purposes of the Association has remained without change throughout the half century of its existence.

The permanent officers of the Association elected at the first annual meeting were James O. Broadhead of Missouri, president, Edward Otis Hinkley of Maryland, secretary, and Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania, Treasurer. In addition to these officers, the Association selected in pursuance of its constitution a vice-president from each state, a Council of one member from each state, and an Executive Committee of five members, including the secretary and treasurer ex officio. Standing committees of five members each were also appointed by the president on Jurisprudence, Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure, Legal Education and
Admission to the Bar; Commercial Law, International Law, Publications and Grievances.

HISTORY

From 1878 to 1927, the Association has held fifty successive meetings. The first eleven of these meetings were held at Saratoga Springs, New York, the maximum attendance being one hundred and forty-nine members. In 1889, the Association met in Chicago, Illinois, and from that year until 1903 the meetings were held in even years at Saratoga Springs, and in odd years at some other place, varying from Boston, Massachusetts, to Denver, Colorado. In 1904, the year of the World’s Fair in celebration of the anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase, the meeting was held in St. Louis, in conjunction with the International Congress of Jurists and Lawyers. Thereafter the place of meeting swung to different parts of the nation, as far east as Portland, Maine, as far west as Seattle and San Francisco, and as far south as Chattanooga, Tennessee. One meeting only has been held outside the country. In 1913 the Association met at Montreal, Canada, where a meeting twice as large as any of its predecessors was held in the midst of the delightful hospitality of the Canadian bar, with the Lord Chancellor of England delivering the annual address. In 1917 the Association celebrated the fortieth year of its existence by returning to Saratoga Springs. A great meeting was held in San Francisco in 1922. Four special trains were run from Chicago to the Pacific Coast for the accommodation of the Eastern members of the Association. This year the Semi-Centennial meeting at Seattle is expected to arouse interest all over the nation and extensive preparations are under way to transport the delegations from the East and Middle West to the Coast.


During the fifty years of its existence there have been elected but three treasurers of the Association, Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from 1878 to 1902, Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany, New York, from 1902 to 1927, and John H. Voorhees of South Dakota, who is the present incumbent. During the same period there have been six secretaries, Edward Otis Hinkley, from 1878 to 1893, and his son, John Hinkley, from 1903 to 1909, George Whitlock, from 1909 to 1920, W. Thomas Kemp, from 1920 to 1924, William C. Coleman, from 1924 to 1925, and William P. MacCracken, Jr., the present incumbent.

It is impossible, within the limits of this article, to make more than a passing reference to the long list of addresses read at the various meetings of the Association. Usually, at each meeting, the addresses have included the president's address, the annual address, and one or two other papers upon timely topics. Until 1913, the president's address each year discussed the most noteworthy changes in the statute law on points of general interest, made in the several states and by Congress during the preceding year. Thereafter, the president selected his own subject. In 1914 William Howard Taft delivered the president's address on "Some Needed Federal Legislation." In 1916 Elihu Root spoke on "Public Service by the Bar." In 1917 George Sutherland discussed "Private Rights and Government Control." In 1920 Hampton L. Carson spoke upon "The Evolution of Representative Constitutional Government," and in 1921 (in place of the deceased president) James M. Beck read a paper on "The Spirit of Lawlessness." Cordenio A. Severance spoke on "The Constitution and Individualism" at the San Francisco meeting in 1922. John W. Davis spoke at Minneapolis in 1923 on "Present Day Problems." R. E. L. Saner at Philadelphia, on the eve of the departure on the visit to England, spoke on our institutional debt to that country and reviewed pending problems. Charles Evans Hughes, at Minneapolis in 1925, delivered a powerful rebuke to the growing
intolerance of the times in his address, "Liberty and Law." At Denver in 1926, Chester I. Long spoke on "The Advance of the American Bar" and sounded a call for further service. At Buffalo in 1927, Charles S. Whitman reviewed the progress and work of the Association.


In recent years the Association has selected many of its speakers from foreign countries. Without attempting to furnish a complete list, we have had the pleasure of hearing Sir Wm. Ramm Kennedy and Sir Frederick Pollock of England, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitz-Patrick, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, Rt. Hon. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from the Argentine Republic to the United States; Gaston De Leval of Belgium, Tsunejiro Miyaoka of Japan, Emilio Guglielmotti of Italy, Sir Auckland Geddes, Viscount Cave, Sir John A. Simon, Lord Birkenhead and Lord Chief Justice Hewart of England, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, Scotland, M. Henry Aubepin and M. Bokanowski of Paris, France.

The Association has always closed its meetings with an annual dinner. In 1878 eighty-six members were present at Saratoga Springs; John B. H. Latrobe of Maryland presided. In 1922 twenty-two hundred and thirty members were present at the annual dinner at San Francisco. The speakers were Beverly L. Hodghead of San Francisco, Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, M. Henry Aubepin of Paris, John B. M. Baxter, K. C., M. P., St. John, N. B., John W. Davis of West Virginia, Senator Cornelius Cole of Los Angeles, and the Chief Justice of the United States.

GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION

The Association commenced its existence in 1878 with 75 charter members, which was increased that year to 289. In 1888 the total membership was 752. In 1893 the number was 1496. In 1908
there were 3585 members. In 1918 there were 10,995. And in 1927 approximately 26,000 active members.

**PUBLICATIONS**

From the beginning the Association has published an annual report. The first annual report is a volume of 49 pages. The last annual volume contains 1174 pages, filled with material which makes it a valuable handbook for the profession.

In 1915 the Association commenced the publication of a quarterly Journal, which was continued in this form until 1920, when the recommendation of a special committee was adopted and a monthly periodical of much wider range was initiated under the direction of an editor-in-chief, and a board of five associate editors. Great credit is due to the foresight and sagacity of the late Stephen S. Gregory of Chicago, first editor-in-chief of the Journal, for the successful launching of this periodical, and the Association as well as the profession at large, owe a debt of gratitude to the present editor-in-chief, Edgar B. Tolman of Chicago, under whose administration the scope and character of the monthly Journal has been extended and improved.

**COMMITTEES, SECTIONS AND ALLIED BODIES**

The American Bar Association functions largely through its executive, standing and special committees, its various sections and allied bodies.

The executive committee now is composed of nine elected members and six ex officio members, including the president, last retiring president, chairman of the general council, secretary and treasurer, and editor-in-chief of the Journal. It is vested by the constitution with full power and authority in the interval between meetings of the Association to do all acts and perform all functions which the Association itself may do or perform, except to amend the constitution and by-laws of the Association. The last meeting of the executive committee, held at New Orleans, Louisiana, was in session three days, and the record shows that many district subjects were considered and acted upon by the committee during that time. There are now standing committees on Commerce, Commercial Law and Bankruptcy, International Law, Insurance Law, Jurisprudence and Law Reform, Legal Aid, Professional Ethics and Grievances, Admiralty and Maritime Law, Publicity, Publications, Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, Memorials, Membership, American Citizenship and Air Law. There are special com-
mittees on Uniform Judicial Procedure, Change of Date of Presidential Inauguration, Removal of Government Liens on Real Estate, Federal Taxation, Judicial Salaries, Supplements to Canons of Professional Ethics, Use of the Word "Attorney," Education of Aliens and Naturalization, and Invitation to British and French Bars. All of these committees conduct their work on special subjects submitted to them throughout the year, and many of them submit printed reports at each annual session of the Association.

In 1893 the Association created its first section of the subject of Legal Education. This was followed in 1895 by the section of Patent Law, and in 1908 by the Comparative Law Bureau, in 1913 by the Judicial Section, in 1915, the section of Public Utility Law, in 1919 the section of Criminal Law and Criminology, and in 1926 by the section on Mineral Law. All of these sections hold their meetings at the same place and time, but not in conflict with the sessions of the National Association. Any member of the Association is eligible to membership in the sections, which deal respectively with the branches of law indicated by the names of the sections.

In 1915, upon the suggestion of the then president of the Association, Elihu Root, the first conference of Bar Association Delegates was held on the day preceding the meeting of the Association. To this conference each State Bar Association was invited to send three delegates, and each local Bar Association two delegates. The success of the conference was instantaneous, and annual conferences of increasing importance have resulted. By the new constitution of the Association, adopted in 1919, the conference of Bar Association Delegates was admitted formally as a section of the Association.

All sections have a chairman and other officers provided as in the constitution. Each of them is permitted to adopt its own by-laws and to conduct its own procedure, the only limitation being that action taken by a section must be reported to and approved by the Association, before such action becomes binding on the Association.

The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws held its first annual meeting in 1892 at Saratoga Springs for three days immediately preceding the meeting of the Association. This conference is not a section of the Association, but its work in promoting the uniform legislation is in furtherance of one
of the declared objects of the Association, and a close affiliation has always existed between the two organizations. The conference has drafted and approved fifty-one acts, some of which have been superseded, leaving at the present a total of forty-three acts which have been recommended to the states for adoption. The Real Property Mortgage Act (1927) is the latest of these. There were forty-seven adoptions of uniform acts by states in 1927.

A summary of the proceedings of each of the sections as well as of the conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, is published in each annual volume of the Association reports.

SOME OF THE ASSOCIATION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

This article will be completed with a mere reference to some of the more important achievements accomplished or fostered by the Association.

Canons of Ethics. The American Bar Association has formulated and promulgated the standard code of professional ethics. First adopted in 1908, the Canons of Ethics have appeared in each succeeding annual report of the Association. Many thousands of copies of the canons have been furnished to the Law Schools, Bar Associations, Law Libraries, individual lawyers and all persons applying therefor. These Canons of Ethics have been adopted by the authorities in many of the states,¹ and they are universally recognized as the standard declaration of professional conduct on the part of the lawyers of the country. A special committee on supplements to these canons will report at Seattle.

Code of Judicial Ethics. In response to a growing demand, the Association undertook the formation of a code of judicial ethics, and for this purpose the executive committee of the Association appointed a special committee, consisting of two judges and three lawyers. Chief Justice Taft, as chairman of the committee, submitted a report at the Minneapolis meeting. The code was adopted at Philadelphia (1924).

Judicial Recall Opposed. From 1911 to 1919, the Association, through its Special Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall, assumed a commanding position in opposition to the judicial recall and all kindred measures. By the instrumentality of this committee, the

¹ Section 20 of Chapter 115 of the Laws of 1917 of the State of Washington, being "An Act relating to the practice of law" provides: "The code of ethics of the American Bar Association shall be the standard of ethics for the members of the bar of this state." This statute is now section 139(15 of Remington's Compiled Statutes of Washington 1922.
Association conducted a vigorous campaign throughout the country, and particularly in those states where the doctrine had obtained a foothold, with the result that the growing menace of an extension of this movement was completely removed. By 1919 the movement itself had been so far frustrated that with the submission of the report of the special committee at the Boston meeting in 1919, it was deemed unnecessary to continue further the activities of the committee. During the eight years of active opposition to judicial recall, Rome G. Brown of Minneapolis, chairman of the special committee, directed a campaign in behalf of the Association.

Standards of Legal Education. In 1921, the Section of Legal Education reported to the Association, and the Association adopted with overwhelming approval, certain requirements relating to preliminary education and certain standards of legal instructions, and also provided for the publication of a list of law schools complying with such standards. The Association thereupon authorized the calling of a special conference on legal education at which the various state and local bar associations were invited to send delegates. This conference was held in Washington, D. C., February 23-24, 1922, when, after a full discussion, the standards of legal education were adopted and recommended to the authorities in the various states for appropriate legislation in support thereof.

Since that date, raising the standards of legal education and admission to the bar, has been in the forefront of the Association's activities. Several states have adopted these standards practically, but in a much larger number of states there has been a distinct advance in standards and in the character of the examinations, all due principally to the impulse furnished by the Association and the active cooperation of state organizations.

At the Buffalo meeting the matter was deemed of such importance that the Council on Legal Education was authorized to appoint a special paid official to be known as Advisor to the Council, whose duty should be to devote himself to forwarding the Association's plans. Mr. H. C. Horack of Iowa City was chosen for this position, and at once took up the work. President Silas H. Strawn has laid special emphasis on this part of the Association's program during his term of office.

Restatement of the Law. The Association for many years had a special committee on Classification and Restatement of the Law. Inspired by the activities of this committee and sponsored by the Association of American Law Schools, a voluntary committee on
the Establishment of a Permanent Organization for the Improvement of the Law called together a representative gathering of the American Bar, which was held in Washington, D. C., on February 23rd, 1923, to consider the report and recommendations of the voluntary committee. The conference thus called resulted in the formation and incorporation of the American Law Institute, of which Hon. George W. Wickersham is president, and Hon. William Draper Lewis director. The Association cooperates to the fullest extent in this magnificent undertaking, thus lending the aid of the profession to make the results of practical benefit to bench and bar. A report of the Institute’s work will be made at the Seattle meeting.

Law Enforcement. The alarming growth of crime and the prevalence of increased lawlessness in this country was responsible for the creation some years ago of a special committee on Law Enforcement, and this committee submitted a preliminary report with certain recommendations at the 1922 meeting of the Association. After that meeting the committee continued its investigations in this country and later the members went on a European trip to study conditions abroad. The further report of this important committee was submitted by former Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York, its chairman, at the Minneapolis meeting. The committee’s report furnished powerful support to the movement to deal with the crime situation throughout the country.

In addition to this committee’s pioneer work, the Association has given a prominent place on its program at various meetings to addresses on the subject. At the Denver meeting in 1926, there was a symposium on the subject. At Buffalo in 1927, the Section on Criminal Law and Criminology devoted a special session to addresses setting forth the views of psychiatrists on the crime problem.

American Citizenship. As an antidote for the teachings of dangerous fanatics and the resulting disrespect for law, the Association has undertaken an active campaign designed to instill in the public mind an understanding of the fundamental principles of American Constitution and an appreciation of the benefits of American citizenship. This campaign has been conducted by a special committee appointed for that purpose, and R. E. L. Saner of Dallas, Texas, was the first chairman. The present chairman is F. Dumont Smith of Kansas. This committee has issued a number of popular publications bearing on its special subject.
World Court. Upon the suggestion of James Brown Scott, chairman of the Committee on International Law, the Association at its 1922 meeting adopted resolutions favoring participation by the United States in the permanent Court of International Justice, and the committee was instructed to formulate and report to the Association at its next meeting such amendments or changes in the statute under which the said court is now constituted as may, in the judgment of the committee, make it possible for the United States to accept membership thereto. In pursuance of this instruction, the Committee on International Law submitted its recommendations at the Minneapolis meeting, and the Association passed a resolution favoring adherence on the terms set forth in President Harding's message of February 24, 1923.

Growth and Widening Contacts. The growth of an Association is in itself an achievement, since it indicates there is a need for it and its functions. During the past nine years the Association has much more than doubled its membership, and this fact is one explanation of its increased influence. That influence is at once direct and pervasive, and is being felt throughout the nation as never before. The problems with which the Association deals are vastly more numerous than those confronting it in its earlier years. And each new situation finds the organization ready to do its part to clarify its legal implications. Its Committee on Air Law, with the whole field opened up by aeronautics, wireless and radio, illustrates this. And it is tackling problems once supposed to be beyond its reach. The effort of the Committee on Commerce to find a formula for the peaceful adjustment through arbitration of the conflicts of capital and labor, furnishes a ground for the statement. This committee will present an important report at Seattle.

Growth in membership and activities has required some change in methods of administration. The offices of the Association, once scattered over the country, have been concentrated in Chicago, and an executive secretary has been appointed to have charge of the detail work in the offices of the secretary and treasurer. Mrs. Olive G. Ricker was appointed to the position at Buffalo by the Executive Committee. The new arrangements furnish needed facilities for taking care of the rapid increase in business brought about by greater membership and widening activities.

But no incomplete topical summary can give a very concrete idea of the many important things the Association is doing. A summary of the work accomplished at one of the annual meetings
may at least suggest it. Such a summary shows the Association interested in a vast range of legislation and movements related to law improvements. It suggests the practical nature of its work. It shows in particular that the Association is an active organization on the firing line for improvement in the standards of the profession and the administration of justice, and not an aggregation formed chiefly for social purposes. Finally, it will perhaps show what is most important of all, something of the spirit of public service and just professional pride which animates the membership. For example, here in very brief form is what was actually done at Denver in 1926.

Adopted amendments to Constitution and By-Laws clearly defining the sphere of the various committees, creating standing committees on “Commerce,” “Commercial Law and Bankruptcy,” and “Air Law”, providing for conference between the Association’s Committees and the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws under certain circumstances, authorizing action on the recommendation of a Section or the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws at a meeting of the Association following or contemporaneous with meeting of the Section or Conference.

Created a Section of Mineral Law.

Located permanent headquarters of Association at Chicago, the treasurer’s office, however, to be continued at present salary and present location.

Commended organization of the American Legislators’ Association as a “legitimate and constructive effort to assist the legislatures of the various states in the performance of their duties.”

Elected Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Alfred Hemenway of Massachusetts and Francis Rawle of Pennsylvania, the three surviving members of the Conference at which the Association was organized in 1878, as life members of the Association, without dues, and invited to attend the fiftieth annual meeting as guests of the Association.

Approved and recommended for enactment H. R. 6248, 69th Congress, being a Bill to Protect Trademarks, etc., also H. R. 12368, Amending the Statutes as to Procedure in Patent Office and in Courts, etc., and H. R. 11840, Amending Section 129 of Judicial Code.

Approved following Acts submitted by Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, Uniform Tax Lien Registration Act, Uniform Chattel Mortgage Act, Uniform Act to Regulate

Reaffirmed its approval and urged on Congress the enactment of “An Act Relating to Sales and Contracts to Sell in Interstate and Foreign Commerce” (S. 2792, H. R. 8944, 69th Congress), approved Bill “providing for payment of interest on judgments rendered against the United States for money due on contracts.”

Instructed Committee on Jurisprudence and Law Reform to oppose Caraway Bill or any similar measure to abridge powers of U. S. judges in conduct of jury trials, also to continue to promote passage of measures heretofore approved, as follows: providing for declaratory judgments, providing for appointment of official stenographers in Federal Courts; relating to loss of civil rights by defendants on conviction of minor offense; relating to reviews of appeal, relating to protection of alien in treaty rights; and the Uniform Procedure Bill.

Approved S. B. 2858, 69th Congress, fixing salaries of Federal Judges, and instructed committees on this subject to promote the passage of this or like legislation.

Urged support of S. B. 477 and H. R. 419, the Uniform Procedure Bill, by Association members, and by state and local Bar Associations.

Authorized and directed president of the Association to comply with request of Director of U. S. Veterans Bureau and nominate members of the Association for appointment by the director as an Advisory Council for the U. S. Veterans Bureau and its director on all legal questions connected with the guardianship of the insane and minor wards of the government.

Approved H. R. 9174, providing for biennial index of the session laws of the various states and a digest of important legislation, and urged its immediate passage by Congress.

Authorized president to appoint auxiliary committee of one member from each state to act in conjunction with Committee on Change of Date of Presidential Inauguration in matter of ratification when and if proposed Constitutional Amendment is submitted.

Authorized Air Law Committee to tender its services to the
Secretary of Commerce to assist in drafting resolutions under Air Commerce Act of 1926.

Passed resolution that Committee on Insurance Law furnish copies of printed draft of proposed Code of Insurance Regulatory Law to various bodies and that revised draft be submitted to annual meeting in 1927.

Passed resolution of thanks to the Denver Bar Association, the Colorado Bar Association, and the ladies of members, for their hospitality during annual meeting, also thanked the Boy Scouts who had been of such assistance on this occasion.

Approved plan to afford members opportunity to purchase at cost copies of the Annotated Code of Ethics, prepared by Chairman Boston of the Special Committee on Supplementing the Canons of Ethics, for use of that committee.

As suggested, the above enumeration of some of the achievements of the Association and certain of the problems still under consideration is largely by way of illustration, and is by no means complete or exclusive. Each and all of the standing and special committees and sections of the Association have performed and are now doing important work in the development and reform of American jurisprudence. The Association has grown rapidly not only in numbers but in its activities and usefulness. Without indulging in political or controversial subjects, this great working organization of American lawyers has taken its proper place on the firing line of civilization, and keeping pace with the general progress of the nation, it aims to promote and develop the science of government restrained by law.

W THOMAS KEMP

JOSEPH R. TAYLOR

Enror's Note: An article under the title of the foregoing was prepared by the late W Thomas Kemp, while secretary of the American Bar Association, and was published in 7 Minnesota Law Review 520, in advance of the Minneapolis meeting in 1923. At the request of the editors of the Washington Law Review, Mr. Joseph R. Taylor, manager of the American Bar Association Journal, has brought the article up to date and made certain substantial additions to it. The Washington Law Review gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to the Minnesota Law Review for its consent to the revision of the article and the publication in its present form.
American Bar Association
Semi-Centennial Session, Seattle, July 25-27, 1928

Tentative Program
Wednesday July 25th

Morning
Annual Address by the President of the American Bar Association,
Hon. Silas H. Strawn

Afternoon
Symposium. General Subject, "Fifty Years of Progress."
Four speakers representing professions of Medicine,
Theology, Education and Engineering to speak on the
Law and Medicine, Law and Religion, etc.

Evening
Address by Hon. Hugh Kennedy, Chief Justice, Irish Free State.
"History and Character of the Constitution of
Irish Free State"
This will be designated State Bar Association Session.

Thursday, July 26th

Morning and Afternoon
Committee reports and routine business.

Evening
Dinner under auspices of the Judicial Section.
The evening meeting of the Association which follows the
dinner will be designated the Judicial Session.
Address by Harlan Fiske Stone, Associate Justice, United States
Supreme Court.
Enterertainment by Seattle and Washington Bar.

Friday July 27th

Morning
Business session. Elections of officers.

Afternoon
Pageant at Stadium depicting the signing of the Magna Charta.
Similar presentations have been made in England, but
never before in the United States.

Evening
Annual Dinner of the Association, to which ladies are invited.