

**MEMORIAL RESOLUTION OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION
OF THE SEVENTH FEDERAL CIRCUIT AT ITS
ANNUAL MEETING - MAY 1, 1989**

William Joseph Campbell, Senior Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, died on October 19, 1988. He was born in Chicago, Illinois on March 19, 1905. He was educated in the Chicago schools, and graduated from St. Rita High School in 1922. He graduated from Loyola University's Law School in 1926 and was admitted to the Bar of Illinois in 1927. He practiced law in Chicago until 1940 with the firm that became known as Campbell and Burns. In 1937, he married Marie Agnes Cloherty, who survives him as do their five daughters, Marie, Karen, Heather, Patty and Roxane and three sons, William, Jr., Christian and Thomas.

Early in his career, he became an active leader in youth organizations. With the late Bishop Bernard J. Sheil, he aided in founding the Catholic Youth Organization. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt created the National Youth Administration in

1935, William J. Campbell was appointed State Director for Illinois. Throughout his life, he provided energetic and creative leadership in many organizations directed toward benefiting youth, among them the National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America and the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1938, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and he served as such until 1940 when President Roosevelt nominated him United States District Judge for the District. He was then 36 years old, to that date one of the youngest federal judge ever seated.

During Judge Campbell's tenure as a federal prosecutor, he received national attention from a number of cases and particularly the indictment of Moses L. Annenberg, a wealthy Philadelphia publisher, on charges of evading income tax payments totaling \$9 million. It was the largest amount the government had ever claimed in such an action against an individual. Annenberg was convicted and the nationwide inquiry conducted by District Attorney Campbell ultimately crippled the so called "handbook

racket" and forced telephone and telegraph companies to discontinue service to gamblers and race track informers. The investigation resulted in a network of indictments of principal figures in national gambling syndicates.

District Attorney Campbell, while representing the government before the U.S. Parole Board, also became an anathema to the infamous gangster, Al Capone, who had asked the Board to free him after eight years in federal prison. In those days, the government often settled income tax evasion cases for less than the full amount owed by the defendant, but District Attorney Campbell insisted to the Parole Board that the wealthy Capone could easily afford to pay his debts; and moreover, that Capone should be banned from Cook County, Illinois under threat of arrest if he returned. The Parole Board agreed to both conditions and Capone finally paid the several million dollars owed the government, plus interest. As a reply to District Attorney Campbell's rigid unwillingness to bargain the amount, however, the Capone money was delivered in trunks packed full of pennies.

Judge Campbell told of the incident saying, "I was madder than a wet hen, of course, but there was nothing I could do because the pennies were legal tender."

Judge Campbell served 48 years as a United States Judge, and at his death was the nation's senior United States District Judge. He had become Chief Judge of the Northern District of Illinois in 1959 and remained that until his 65th birthday in 1970 when he stepped down as Chief and took senior status. He continued, however, to sit both as a trial judge and on Courts of Appeal until shortly before his death.

Throughout his life, Judge Campbell was an enthusiastic, energetic participant in the work and responsibilities that came to him. He was both a man and a judge of strong convictions, and he spoke out firmly and frequently for whatever he believed. He was, however, a warm, gregarious and friendly man of great charm and vibrant personality who vastly enjoyed the company of his family, his friends and, in fact, nearly all people. He was often heated and passionate in his views, but all the while, he

strove to be fair, tolerant and compassionate. He was also a judge who brought a great dignity to his courtroom.

Judge Campbell received many honors. Among his most treasured was the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1955 from his alma mater, Loyola University. In 1960, Lincoln College also honored him with a Doctor of Laws degree. In 1965, Duchesne College conferred on him its degree of Doctor of Literature; and in 1966, Barat College awarded him the degree of Doctor of Canon Law. In recognition of his numerous distinguished services, he was named in 1965, Chicagoan of the Year. In 1966, he received the Citizens of Greater Chicago Award of Merit; in 1970, The State of Illinois Lincoln Laureate in Law Award, and in 1985, the Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award.

Despite his many honors, Judge Campbell never became unduly impressed with himself. In the lectures to newly appointed judges he often was called upon to make, he always stressed that judges need to rely on a strong sense of humor in their work.

Judge Campbell was intensely concerned about all aspects of his work. He deeply revered his profession and his role as a judge. Passionately and eloquently, he frequently urged his views on others, and especially what he believed was right and what was wrong. But he once stated:

"I think it is wise for a federal judge not to speak too much. But it is also the duty of a federal judge, holding office for good behavior as he does and responsible only to his own conscience and to the people to speak out when, in his own court, he sees what appears to him to be a manifest miscarriage of justice."

Recently, Judge Campbell spoke out expressing his concern that, particularly in civil rights cases, juries "are becoming like law clerks, handing their recommendations to the judge, who then does as he sees fit." He also stated that he had "great confidence" in the jury system, and that he has become alarmed by the increasing incidence of judges' overruling juries in civil rights cases. He called this a "dangerous brand of judicial activism."

Senior Judge Abraham Lincoln Marovitz recently said of Judge Campbell:

"He was a fair administrator. He was an innovator in many ways, and he cut through a lot of red tape. Like a good umpire, he called them as he saw them. He was very outspoken. If he believed in something, he did not hesitate to make his views known."

Among Judge Campbell's many innovations and contributions was the creation and organization of the Federal Defender Program in Chicago in 1965. Likewise was his authorship of the first Manual On Protracted Case Procedures. That publication, in its present form, is the widely known Manual For Complex Litigation.

Judge Campbell was an active leader and member of many church, civic and charitable organizations including the board of directors of Catholic Charities of Chicago, The Board of Trustees of Barat College, the Citizen's Board of the University of Chicago and the Citizens Board of Loyola University. He was a member of the American, Illinois and Chicago Bar Associations as well as the

American Law Institute, the Institute of Judicial Administration, the American Judicature Society and the National Association of United States Attorneys, and of this Association. Judge Campbell also served as a member of the Judicial Conference of the United States, and he was a former Chairman of Seminars of The Federal Judicial Center.

We conclude by speaking of what was Judge Campbell's greatest joy, his wonderful family. His dearly beloved wife of 51 years, Marie, and their five daughters and three sons were his most precious treasures, his deepest concerns and the ultimate prides of his life. All who knew Judge Campbell soon knew of his devotion for each one of his family and of theirs for him. These are the best measures of the man we have been privileged to have among us.

Beverly W. Pattishall
May 1, 1989

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL JOINT MEETING OF THE
BOARD OF GOVERNORS AND MEMBERS
OF THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT BAR ASSOCIATION
HELD AT THE FAIRMONT HOTEL IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
AT NOON ON TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1989

The annual meeting of the Board of Governors and
Committee Chairs of The Seventh Circuit Bar Association was
called to order at noon, Tuesday, May 2, 1989, at The Fairmont
Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, pursuant to call by the President.

Present were:

OFFICERS: William A. Montgomery, President; Howard A.
Pollack, First Vice President; Harvey M. Silets, Second Vice
President; Thomas F. Ryan, Secretary; Eugene C. Miller, Jr.,
Immediate Past President.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Patrick W. O'Brien, Thomas L.
Shriner, Jr., William F. Welch, Thomas W. Yoder.

PAST PRESIDENTS: Joseph B. Carney, Robert C. Williams,
Jerry P. Belknap, Irvin B. Charne, William M. Evans, Edward A.
Haight, Sidney Newman, Theodore R. Scott.

COMMITTEE CHAIRS

CIRCUIT RIDER: Alan Raphael, Vice Chair.

MEETINGS ARRANGEMENTS: Thomas B. Quinn, General Chair.

MEETINGS PROGRAMS: David E. Bennett, General Chair.