

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
PRESENTATION OF PORTRAITS

TO

HONORABLE WILLIAM G. JUERGENS  
and  
HONORABLE FRED L. WHAM.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT,

of proceedings had in said Court, sitting in the United States Court House, in the City of East St. Louis, in the Eastern District of Illinois, on Saturday, the 12th day of September, 1959, beginning at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE WILLIAM G. JUERGENS, Judge Presiding,  
Judge, United States District Court for the Eastern District  
of Illinois.

HONORABLE FRED L. WHAM,  
Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern  
District of Illinois (Retired).

HONORABLE OMER POOS, Judge, United States District Court for  
the Southern District of Illinois.

HONORABLE FREDERICK O. MERCER, Judge of the United States  
District Court for the Southern District of Illinois.

HONORABLE ROY HARPER, Judge, United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of Missouri.

HONORABLE BYRON O. HOUSE, Chief Justice, Illinois Supreme  
Court, Springfield, Illinois.

HONORABLE QUINTEN SPIVEY, Judge, Circuit Court, Belleville,  
Illinois.

HONORABLE ROY GULLEY, Judge, Circuit Court, Benton, Illinois.

HONORABLE FRANK RAIN, Vice-President, East St. Louis, Illinois  
Bar Association, East St. Louis, Illinois.

HONORABLE RALPH F. LESEMANN, University of Illinois, Univer-  
sity of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois.

HONORABLE HENRY DRIEMEYER,  
East St. Louis, Illinois.

And other members of the bar and guests.

(Court having been formally opened by proclamation of  
the United States Court Crier, the following proceedings were  
had:)

THE COURT: (Judge Juergens) Distinguished judges, both of the Federal and State Circuit Courts, members of the Bar Associations of the several counties, ladies and gentlemen who are present, and friends: To all of you we extend our appreciation for your presence here today. At this time, the Court recognizes a distinguished member of the bar. I have the honor of presenting Mr. Frank Rain, Vice-President of the East St. Louis Bar Association.

MR. RAIN: Thank you your Honor.

Distinguished judges, fellow members of the bars present, ladies and gentlemen: It is my privilege at this time on behalf of the East St. Louis Bar Association to greet you and thank you for being here. This very large assembly of lawyers, judges and friends bespeaks the esteem in which you hold these two fine jurists in whose honor we are met here today to make these presentations. This is a very memorable occasion in honor of two fine District Jurists whom we have had the privilege of practicing before for a number of years. While this program will no doubt be brief, it will not be brief because of any lack of esteem in which we hold these two judges we honor today.

It is my privilege to call on the Honorable Telford B. Orbison, President of the Bar Association for the Seventh Federal Association. Mr. Orbison.

MR. ORBISON: May it please the Court:

Mr. Rain, distinguished guests, members of the various Bar Associations, members of the Seventh Federal Bar Association, ladies and gentlemen:

The Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit is in the tenth year of its existence. From a handful of members it has grown to a thriving and vigorous organization of nearly eight hundred members. It enjoys the distinction of being the only association of its kind because no other circuit has an association composed of lawyers who practice in the Federal Courts.

The general purpose of our association has been and is to foster and promote education in the history, theory, practice and administration of the law, particularly as applicable in the Federal Courts and administrative agencies of the circuit and to assist the courts of the circuit in improving and furthering the administration of justice in the circuit. We hope and believe with good reason, we have attained and are attaining these objectives, at least to the extent that our continued existence is justified.

In addition to this general purpose, our organization is formed for certain special purposes. May I name you just a few?

In the first place, we were organized for the purpose of cooperating with the judiciary of the circuit in the holding of the Annual Conference of the Circuit and District Judges of the Circuit pursuant to the provisions of Section 333 of the Federal Judicial Code, and this has been done each year since our association was organized.

The second purpose I would like to refer to is for the purpose of cooperating with the Circuit Court and the District Courts in the periodic revision of the Rules of Practice and this also has been and is being accomplished.

Third: To assist the Circuit Court in accumulating, equipping and maintaining an adequate Law Library, and I am happy to report that substantial progress has been made in this respect.

Fourth: Another specific purpose of the Association is to conduct to the extent practicable institutes and individual courses in furtherance of the continuing legal education of our members in such subjects as Federal Practice, Federal Substantive Law and Federal Pleadings, Instructions, Briefs and Rules of Court, and, in conjunction therewith to disseminate to the members models of form and draftsmanship. In this respect, Chief Judge Hastings has been of great help. Our Rules and Practice Committee have done some great work also. The members of that committee are Mr. Edward H. Hickey, Chicago, and Mr. Marvin E. Klitsner, Milwaukee.

A fifth purpose of our Association is and has been to assist the Courts of the Circuit in obtaining suitable portraits and biographical material of all former, existing and future members of the Courts of the Circuit. They have functioned in this respect in other parts of the Circuit in times past. We have a committee known as the Portraits and Memorials Committee and this committee has, for many years, been under the leadership of Mr. Robert C. Williams of Chicago, the general chairman, who is sitting at my right and also Mr. Albert E. Hallet, Chicago, Portrait Photographer. These gentlemen have been responsible for the work of the Association in attempting to reach this objective. So far, presentations of portraits have been made in the District Courts of Indianapolis, Springfield, Marion and here today in East St. Louis.

We are planning to have another presentation before the first of the year in the Northern District of Indiana and perhaps in Wisconsin.

At this time, I do want to thank Mr. Williams on behalf of the Association, Mr. Albert F. Hallet for a very fine piece of work done by these gentlemen in behalf of the Association. I also should mention that Mr. Williams and his committee, acting for our Association has provided eleven portraits to the judges of the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

I also would like to thank Mr. Parham for taking charge of this meeting. He has done a splendid piece of work as indicated by the numbers of bars represented here. I also want to thank all the other local bars who have had a part in this proceeding and those who are to have a part in the proceedings this morning. Thank you very much.

MR. RAIN: At this time it gives me distinct pleasure to introduce to you a gentleman whom I have known and admired a long time. He was the first lawyer I met outside of Mr. Driemeyer's office when I came to East St. Louis because I had to interview him before they would admit me to the bar of Illinois, the Honorable Ralph Lesemann, General Counsel for the University of Illinois, a fine lawyer and a fine gentleman. I would like to ask him at this time to make the presentation to Judge Wham.

MR. LESEMANN: May it please the Court:

Distinguished guests, fellow lawyers assembled here, the lovely ladies and the many friends of these judges we honor today who have come out here and gathered for that purpose:

Some fifty-two years ago a tall, sturdy, trim, and earnest young man, then teaching in one of the elementary schools of East St. Louis, observed from the window of his rented room in a nearby lodging house the progress then being made in the construction of the building in which we are assembled today. Not being endowed with the gift of prophecy, he did not foresee that some twenty years later he would become the judge who would preside in the court which would be held in that building, and would serve in that high office for almost three decades.

Fred Louis Wham, of Scotch-Irish, English, French, and Dutch ancestry and American parentage, was born on June 15, 1884 in the home of his parents upon a farm located in Haines Township, Marion County, Illinois. His was in many respects the boyhood typical of a member of a large family (he had four brothers and three sisters) living in a rural area in Southern Illinois in those days. Present day labor saving farm machinery and equipment and household appliances were then unknown. He early acquired the habit of and capacity for working hard through long hours by doing numerous farm chores before and after school when the school he attended was in session, on Saturdays, and throughout vacation periods.

His early education was acquired in one of the one room country schools, in which all grades were taught by one teacher, which was then so typical of, but is now so rapidly disappearing from the American educational scene. His father had been a country school teacher and a closely supervised study period was held after supper and before bed time in the family home each day during the school year. Unable to attend the

nearest high school because of the lack of roads which could be traveled during the winter months, he became thoroughly grounded in the then usual and fundamental elementary school subjects by taking the work of the seventh and eighth grades a second time.

Some boyhood experiences, or some advice given him, prompted him to desire to become a lawyer. In order to gain admission to the University of Illinois to study law there, he attended what was then Southern Illinois Normal University, now Southern Illinois University, for some eighteen months, and, by earnest application to his studies there, succeeded in obtaining a sufficient number of credits which, when supplemented by successfully passing University entrance examinations, enabled him to obtain admission to the then College of Literature and Arts of the University of Illinois in the fall of 1904. The family resources were insufficient to finance his education at that University, and he earned his way through working at such jobs as were available to him, and also by temporarily discontinuing his university studies and teaching in the East St. Louis public schools, and coaching the East St. Louis High School football team, during the school year which began in the fall of 1906.

Notwithstanding these handicaps, his record at the University of Illinois was an outstanding one in several respects. His scholastic average was such that he was elected to Beta Kappa Nu, the predecessor of the Order of the Coif of today, during his senior year in the University's College of Law. The fine physique and excellent physical coordination which he had acquired as the result of his boyhood work on the family farm



enabled him to "make" the varsity football team of the University, and to earn a letter in football, during each of the last three years in which he attended it. His ability and prowess as a football player were such that during his senior year he received the honor of being chosen and designated as a tackle on the "All Western" football team that year, a football distinction then second only to being selected as a member of Walter Camp's "All American" team.

His religious training was early and thorough and made of him a truly and deeply religious man. His father was Superintendent of the Sunday School and a Deacon in the rural Baptist Church which Judge Wham first attended. Certain rites and sacraments of that church so impressed him and his brothers and sisters that an older brother frequently gathered the younger members of the family, including Fred, together, preached to them, and conducted a simulated but not irreverent communion service, obtaining for this purpose bread or crackers from the family kitchen and making a juice from blackberries or strawberries to serve as a substitute for the usual sacramental wine. From time to time the brother, in his self-assumed role of a Baptist minister, would follow these somewhat unorthodox services with the rite of baptism, performed, as one of the members of the family puts it, in "true Baptist style", by immersing his brothers and sisters either in a horse trough filled with cold water drawn from a well or immersing some of them, and especially Fred, in the water in the well itself. Our subject was so deeply moved by his genuine, and possibly by these simulated, religious experiences, that, after he began residing and practicing law in Centralia

and had joined the Presbyterian Church there, he became an outstanding church leader and officer, teaching a class and acting as Superintendent of the Sunday School of his church for more than twenty years, being ordained an Elder of that church, being chosen, although a layman, as the moderator of his Presbytery, and recently serving as a member of the Permanent Judicial Commission of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

Following his graduation from the College of Law of the University of Illinois he took and passed the Illinois bar examination. He then opened an office and began the practice of law in Fort Smith, Arkansas. After practicing there a short time, he accepted a position in the office of the counsel for the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company at Fayetteville, Arkansas, and, while holding that position officiated in football games at the University of Arkansas, the University of Oklahoma, and other universities in that area. Some years later he became an Assistant to the Solicitor of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., a position which he held until 1917 when he and his younger brother Charles formed a partnership for the practice of law at Centralia, Illinois and established a law firm which for many years has constituted, and now constitutes, one of the leading and most successful firms in the southern area of this state.

In 1926 impeachment charges were voted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States against the then senior judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois. That judge resigned from

that office upon the eve of his trial in the United States Senate upon those charges. The selection and appointment of a qualified and suitable person to serve as a Federal Judge is always a matter of great importance and of real public concern. This was especially true in connection with choosing one to fill the vacancy in the Eastern District of Illinois thus created. After several able, prominent, and reputable lawyers and state court judges were considered but were not chosen, Senator Charles S. Deneen suggested the appointment of Fred L. Wham to President Coolidge. The latter, upon reviewing Mr. Wham's record as a lawyer, a citizen, and a church leader, promptly declared, with his characteristic loquacity, "This is our man". Shortly afterwards, Fred L. Wham took the oath of office as a Judge of the Eastern District of Illinois on March 7, 1927.

He held that office until, as the result of the appointment of Judge Walter C. Lindley, his colleague and senior as a Judge of the District Court, to the United States Court of Appeals, he became Chief Judge of the Eastern District in October, 1949, and then served in the latter capacity until his voluntary retirement, effective March 3, 1956. The cases which were tried before him, and the opinions he wrote during those three decades were both numerous and important, but the work of a Judge should be evaluated and will be remembered by the way in which it has been performed rather than by reviewing statistics covering the number of cases he has tried and opinions he has written. Consequently, none will be cited here.

The attributes which Judge Wham had displayed, and the habits and qualifications he had acquired before he became a

Judge of this Court, have been constantly manifested by his outstanding work in the very important judicial positions he has held. He became a Judge of this Court at a time when it was not held in the highest regard by the residents of the Southern portion of this district. The National Prohibition Act was then in effect and its attendant evils were prevalent here as well as in numerous other parts of the nation. Wrongdoing and crime flourished in portions of this district and gangsters and others engaged in criminal activities considered themselves to be above the law and were flouting it with impunity. The Eastern District of Illinois is a large one comprising some forty-five counties in the Southern and Eastern portions of the State. Only a fearless, determined, persevering, and dedicated man could adequately fill the position and perform the duties of the judge presiding in the southern portion of it.

Judge Wham soon demonstrated that he was and is such a man and judge. Harold G. Baker, Sr., was then the United States Attorney for the District. Prosecutions for violations of the Federal criminal laws soon became so efficient that a parody upon the old baseball adage "Tinker to Evers to Chance" substituting "Baker to Wham to Leavenworth" for it became commonplace language among offenders brought into this Court and among many of the attorneys who represented them. "The way of the transgressor" became "hard", and violations of Federal law diminished very substantially, both in volume and importance.

This does not signify, however, any blind zeal resulting in unwarranted measures, or lack of respect for the rights of those accused of crime, upon Judge Wham's part. On the

contrary, he displayed and exercised, in both criminal and civil cases, the utmost fairness to and meticulous respect for the rights of those who appeared before him. All too frequently even able and conscientious judges, their patience sorely tried by both litigants and lawyers, tend to become rather impatient and somewhat inconsiderate of the feelings of those who appear before them. Judge Wham has never manifested any of these undesirable traits. No more patient, conscientious, fair, honest, courteous, and considerate judge than Judge Wham has ever sat upon the bench in any court. No judge has worked harder or striven more diligently to properly perform the duties of his office and to do justice to all who have appeared before him in any capacity than this Judge we honor here today. No Judge has earned and merited more than he the high regard, respect, and esteem in which he is held by the lawyers who have appeared before him and all who know him and are familiar with his exemplary work on the bench of this and numerous other Federal Courts throughout the nation.

Notwithstanding the demands upon his time and energy resulting from his busy law practice before being appointed to the bench, his heavy burdens as a judge of his busy and important court, and the long hours of painstaking work and sustained effort he devoted to both, Judge Wham has somehow found time and energy to engage in other numerous and worthwhile activities in which he has attained deserved prominence and honors. Mention has been made of his manifold contributions and extremely valuable services to his church. He has also been very active in civic work of various kinds in the community in which he has resided; so much so that in 1946 the

Junior Chamber of Commerce acclaimed him as Centralia's outstanding citizen and presented him with a Distinguished Service Award and an honorary life membership in that organization.

He has always manifested a keen interest in the welfare and progress of his alma mater. In 1924 the citizens of Illinois elected him a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Illinois, a position in which he rendered yeoman service to that University before resigning from it upon assuming his judicial duties, which the law required him to do upon taking the office of a Federal Judge. He is an active and very useful member of the Alumni Association of the University of Illinois and a member of the Citizens Committee appointed by the President of that University for the purpose of advising him and other University officers and trustees, and aiding them, with respect to the activities and problems of that great educational institution.

He has been a Rotarian, and active in the work of the Rotary Club of Centralia, for many years.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Masonic Lodge of Centralia, and was presented with his fifty year membership pin by that lodge less than a month ago. A member of the Scottish Rite Bodies of East St. Louis for many years, he received several years ago the high Masonic honor of having conferred upon him by the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite the Thirty-third Degree, and since then has received, and now holds, the even higher honor of being an active member of that Supreme Council, an office of great responsibility as well as of marked distinction, in Scottish Rite. He is also a valued and respected member of Ainad Temple, the Shrine

Temple at East St. Louis.

In June, 1958 Southern Illinois University, in recognition of his splendid work as a lawyer and as a judge, and his contributions to the welfare and progress of his fellow citizens, conferred upon him the Southern Illinois University Alumni Achievement Award for outstanding professional service.

Despite the important offices he has held and the many honors which have been conferred upon him, Judge Wham always has been and is today a modest, unassuming, sincere, warm-hearted and cordial man giving his utmost to the important work of the positions he holds and devoted to his fellow citizens, his host of friends, the members of his family, and his numerous relatives.

I cannot conclude without saying something concerning his immediate family. In connection with its members, both past and present, he has experienced the great joys, and also some of the deep tragedies, which so often attach to one who has lived a long and busy life. He also has been and is a devoted and exemplary husband, and his life at home with his charming wife is an ideal one. He has three sons, two of whom are successful lawyers, and one of whom is a physician holding an important public post. Being the kind of a father that he is, he finds his greatest delight, and the finest reward for his life's work, in their progress and success and in the welfare and future prospects of his grandchildren.

Although he retired from his position as Chief Judge for the Eastern District of Illinois over two years ago, and has attained the age of seventh-five, he is still a man of remarkable vigor, industry, and usefulness. Fortunately for

the cause of justice and the welfare of this nation, Judge Wham's retirement from the judicial office he formerly held did not mark the end of his judicial services. Since his retirement he has frequently accepted assignments to preside in Federal Courts in many parts of the nation. It is also his fond hope and earnest desire, and that of all who are gathered here today, that he will be able to continue his many useful activities, both as a judge and in other important capacities, for years to come.

What has been said establishes why we of the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit and of the East St. Louis Bar Association have gathered here in sincere and heartfelt tribute to this exemplary man and ideal judge, and proudly present to this Court, to be hung upon the walls of this court room and serve as an inspiration to all who see and study it in the years to come, his photographic portrait. With it go to him our highest respect and esteem, our profound admiration and appreciation of all that he has done, our warm and abiding friendship and affection, and our earnest hope and wish that the future holds in store for him many years of a continued rich and useful life.

MR. RAIN: Would you care to respond, Judge Wham?

JUDGE WHAM: I feel like he was talking about somebody else. (Laughter) I didn't realize I was the one Mr. Lesemann was talking about.

I want to thank the Bar Association of the Seventh Circuit for having come here today and the various bar associations represented here. It is a fine tribute to anyone when people come from long distances to be present on an occasion



such as this. All these distinguished judges and friends who have come from long distances to be here today, we thank you. Some of these friends, we had the pleasure of working with for some years.

I may have a chance to say something at the luncheon and will not take more time now except to say again, thank you for coming and to say it is a fine thing to be honored by you.

MR. RAIN: Thank you, your Honor.

It is my pleasure now to call on a very distinguished lawyer, a senior counselor of the Bar of Illinois, a man that it was my pleasure to be associated with for thirteen years and one whom I admire greatly, not only as a man but as a lawyer, Mr. Henry Driemeyer.

MR. DRIEMEYER: If the Court pleases:

Distinguished judges, lawyers, friends, ladies and gentlemen:

I want to join in the welcome of all our distinguished visitors, and to again express the appreciation of the lawyers of East St. Louis for their opportunity to participate in this wonderful occasion. We have all enjoyed brother Lesemann's warmhearted tribute to a great jurist and a wonderful friend. He has the honest admiration and the sincere good wishes of every lawyer who has appeared in his court.

But with the retirement of Judge Wham, it cannot be said of his successor that "the old order changeth, yielding place to new." A new face on the bench, yes! But not a different standard of integrity, or of devotion to duty, or of even-handed administration of justice.

For the record, Judge Juergens was born at Steeleville in 1904. He received his academic education at Carthage College and his legal education at the University of Michigan. He graduated in law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Chester in 1928. In due course he married the lovely Helen Young; they have two children, a son is a medical student at Washington University, and a daughter who is married and lives in Steeleville. Their present endowment is three grandchildren and his frequent avocation baby-sitting. In due course he became City Attorney of Chester, County Judge of Randolph County, and in 1951 was elected a judge of the then Third Judicial Circuit of Illinois. It was his excellent record on that bench, together with his recognized legal ability and his high moral standards, that singled him out as an undebatable choice for nomination as Judge of the District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois. The selection of Judge Juergens for the federal bench is a significant argument in favor of the effort of the great majority of Illinois lawyers to change our archaic system of selecting our judges at political elections. The first great talent which Judge Juergens displayed after he ascended the bench on June 29, 1956, was industry. He devoted himself assiduously to achieving acquaintance with practice and procedure in the federal courts and with the heterogeneous complex and constantly expanding business of the court in which he had been called to preside, beginning with admiralty law, bankruptcy, Taft-Hartley injunctions, taxes, federal crimes, patents, personal injuries, trademarks, unfair competition and the rest. He is dedicated to the principle that both litigants and lawyers are

entitled to speedy determination of their controversies and that this cannot be accomplished unless the business of the court is administered effeciently, with a constant eye to eliminating the log-jams which obstruct the accomplishment of prompt justice. He is a prodigious worker. The opinions which he has filed accompanying interlocutory orders and final judgments leave no doubt in any lawyer's mind as to whether the Judge has read his briefs or as to the extent of his research and consideration. On the bench Judge Juergens inspires respect for the dignity of the court and for our system of laws which protect our inalienable rights of freedom and of property; arrogance could be eliminated from our language, so far as its application to him is concerned. He is characterized at all times by becoming modesty, fortunately an attribute of his predecessors as well. I am reminded of a particular manifestation of judicial modesty which I witnessed quite a few years ago when Judge Frances M. Wright occupied the bench on which Judge Juergens now sits. An eminent lawyer of the day, in support of a position he thought well taken, cited case after case, none of which seemed to impress the Judge, who, just as court was about to adjourn for lunch, said to counsel: "You have not referred me to a single respectable authority." The Court acceded to counsel's request to defer what seemed to be an inevitable adverse ruling until after lunch so as to afford opportunity for further research, the result of which seemed to be quite rewarding. During the noon hour he found an opinion written by Judge Wright when he was on the Second District Appellate bench, which was precisely in point. When court reconvened, counsel

read the opinion to the Court, who inquired who had written the opinion and when told that he had, announced that he was overruling the motion, - that counsel still had not provided the Court with a single respectable authority in support of his position.

Of course, such modesty as Judge Wright exhibited required a somewhat extreme submergence of self into sublimity. We neither insist, nor suggest, that our present Judge be such a shrinking violet.

We lawyers profoundly respect our American system of jurisprudence, we profoundly respect the courts which are an integral part of that system; we are happy that we can and do have genuine respect not only for this Court, but for the individual who presides over it, for a man to whom justice is, indeed, truth in action, a man who knows that ignorance never settles a question and who consequently implements his judgment with precise knowledge of the law and of the facts.

Judge Juergens is a religious man, - he is a family man; he is a gregarious person. He is interested in people and in the variety of problems that affect their lives. He believes in decency in living and in government. If he is intolerant in any respect, it is with public officials who fail in the performance of their trusts. Judge Juergens, as a District Judge, has made an enviable record in the administration of justice. We have entire confidence that he will continue to do so and that, when vacancies occur in the Court of Appeals, his outstanding talents will command recognition of the contribution he will be able to make to the work of that great court.

Judge Juergens' opinions will be preserved in the reports. We are deeply grateful that the Bar Association of the Seventh Circuit has made it possible to preserve the physical appearance of this kindly and amiable gentleman. I have the honor, on behalf of that Bar Association, to present to the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois this splendid photographic portrait of Judge Juergens. May it long record the esteem in which we hold him. I move that the portrait be accepted. Thank you.

MR. RAIN: Does the Court wish to make any response?

THE COURT (JUDGE JUERGENS): To you, Mr. Driemeyer, and to the Bar Association of the Seventh Circuit, I humbly say thank you.

MR. RAIN: We have a number of distinguished guests here this morning and I think it would be in order to introduce them.

I would like to present the Honorable Roy Harper, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri; Honorable Frederick Mercer, Southern District of Illinois; Honorable Omer Poos, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois; Honorable Byron House, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois. I don't want to overlook anyone. Yes, there is Judge Roy Gulley of the Second Judicial Circuit. Thank you gentlemen and all of you for coming.

Judge Juergens, that completes these presentations so far as the court room is concerned. We are to have a luncheon at the Broadview Hotel.

THE COURT: To all the visiting judges and all of the lawyers and all of the ladies and gentlemen present here today, we appreciate your coming and we thank you for coming. This is an honor which happens only once in a lifetime and again I say, thank you all for coming. We appreciate it.

It is the order of this Court that the proceedings here this morning be spread upon the records of this Court so that they may become permanent. Is there anything else to come before the Court at this time in addition to what we have already heard this morning? If not Mr. Bailiff, this Court stands adjourned until 9:30 AM next Tuesday morning.

(At this time, Court adjourned).

CERTIFICATE

I, T. W. Elliott, official reporter of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Illinois, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of the proceedings had herein as the same appear from my notes made during the progress of said proceedings.

Dated at East St. Louis, Illinois, this 1<sup>st</sup> day of May, 1961.

T. W. Elliott

OFFICIAL REPORTER  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS.

