

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
PRESENTATION OF PORTRAIT  
TO  
HONORABLE PATRICK T. STONE

October 11, 1958

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT

of proceedings had in said Court, sitting in the United States Court House, in the City of Madison, in said Western District and State of Wisconsin, on Saturday, the 11th day of October, 1958, beginning at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PRESENT:

HONORABLE F. RYAN DUFFY,  
Chief Judge, United States Court of  
Appeals for the Seventh Circuit,  
Presiding.

HONORABLE ROBERT E. TEHAN,  
Judge of the United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

HONORABLE KENNETH M. GRUBB,  
Judge of the United States District Court  
for the Eastern District of Wisconsin.

HONORABLE PATRICK T. STONE,  
Judge of the United States District Court  
for the Western District of Wisconsin.

There were also present:

HONORABLE EMMERT L. WINGERT,  
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State  
of Wisconsin.

HONORABLE WILLIAM C. SACTJEN,  
HONORABLE EDWIN M. WILKIE,  
HONORABLE NORRIS E. MALONEY,  
Judges of the Circuit Court for the Ninth  
Judicial Circuit of the State of Wisconsin.

HONORABLE CARL N. FLOM,  
Judge of the County Court of Dane County,  
Wisconsin.

HONORABLE GEORGE E. RAPP,  
United States Attorney for the Western  
District of Wisconsin.

MR. LYALL T. BEGGS,  
President of the Dane County Bar Association.

MR. KENNETH F. BURGESS,  
President of the Bar Association of the  
Seventh Federal Circuit.  
11 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MR. EDWARD A. HAIGHT,  
Chairman of Committee on Portraits and  
Memorials.  
209 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MR. SAM LEVIN,  
Attorney at Law,  
231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MR. ALBERT E. HALLETT,  
Attorney at Law,  
231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

MR. GILES F. CLARK,  
MR. ARTHUR WICKHAM,  
MR. ELWIN A. ANDRUS,  
MR. GEORGE EVANS,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

MR. WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY,  
MR. PAUL RYAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Janesville, Wisconsin.

MR. FRED W. GENRICH,  
Attorney at Law,  
Wausau, Wisconsin.

MR. ROBERT F. PFIFFNER,  
Attorney at Law,  
Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

MR. ALFRED L. GODFREY,  
Attorney at Law,  
Elkhorn, Wisconsin.

MR. H. M. LANGER,  
MR. VAUGHN S. CONWAY,  
MR. KENNETH H. CONWAY,  
Attorneys at Law,  
Baraboo, Wisconsin.

HON. MILES C. RILEY,  
MR. GLENN W. STEPHENS,  
MR. BYRON H. STEBBINS,  
MR. THOMAS N. BURKE,  
MR. BENJAMIN BULL,  
MR. RICHARD RYNDERS,  
MR. MAURICE B. PASCH,  
MR. WILLARD A. STAFFORD,  
MR. FRANK A. ROSS, JR.,  
MR. G. BURGESS ELA,  
MR. HORACE W. WILKIE,  
MR. LAURENCE W. HALL,  
MR. JOHN T. HARRINGTON,  
MR. LAWRENCE E. HART,  
MR. W. L. JACKMAN,  
MR. WILLIAM L. McCUSKER,  
MR. G. B. HUSTING,  
MR. TRAYTON L. LATHROP,  
MR. CARROLL E. METZNER,  
MR. MILO G. FLATEN,  
MR. JAMES E. McDERMOTT,  
MR. JOHN F. FRITSCHLER, JR.,  
MR. DUDLEY H. DAVIS, JR.,

And other members of the bar and guests.

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

THE COURT (by JUDGE DUFFY): Under authority of the Chief Judge of this Circuit, I have been designated to preside at this session of this Court today.

We are having this session primarily at the request of the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit, and also at the request of the Dane County Bar Association. The purpose of the session this morning is to have the presentation of a photographic portrait of the Honorable Patrick T. Stone, the Judge of this Court.

The Dane County Bar Association has been asked to act as host, and I will recognize at this time Mr. Lyall Beggs, the President of that Association.

MR. BEGGS: May it please the Court:

THE COURT: Mr. Beggs.

MR. BEGGS: The Dane County Bar Association is happy to have with us today the members of the judiciary from Dane County. They are now in waiting. They are: From the Circuit Court: The Honorable Edwin M. Wilkie and Norris E. Maloney, Circuit Judges; and the Honorable Herman W. Sachtjen, Circuit Court Judge emeritus. From our County Court, the Honorable Carl N. Flom.

With the Court's permission, I will ask United States Attorney George E. Rapp to escort those distinguished gentlemen into the Court.

THE COURT: I will ask the audience to rise.

(All present arose as Judges Sachtjen, Wilkie, Maloney, and Flom entered the courtroom and were escorted to their seats by Mr. Rapp.)

MR. BEGGS: If the Court please:

Mr. Charles Goldberg of Milwaukee is the President of our Wisconsin State Bar Association. Unfortunately he is unable to be here this morning, but he has designated another distinguished member of our State Bar Association, Mr. Giles F. Clark of Milwaukee, to represent Mr. Goldberg and the State Bar Association.

It is my pleasure now to present to the Court Mr. Giles F. Clark.

THE COURT: Mr. Clark.

MR. CLARK: May it please the Court:

Honorable Judges, fellow lawyers, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a singular honor for me to represent Mr. Charles L. Goldberg, President of the State Bar Association of Wisconsin, on this memorable

occasion, and to have this small part in this ceremony.

Mr. Goldberg has asked me to state that he wished to extend his well wishes and greetings personally and on behalf of the Association he represents, which consists of all of the lawyers of the State of Wisconsin.

It is a privilege for me to represent Mr. Goldberg at this time; and I know that the lawyers of the State would want me to say that they have the greatest admiration for Judge Stone as an able, conscientious, courageous, and impartial Judge, and also to express their fine esteem of him as a Christian gentleman.

The history of the Federal courts in this country is a great tribute to the wisdom of the men, including the thirty-one lawyers, who met in the Constitutional Convention to form that great document. By establishing the court as an independent branch of the government, they safeguarded those God-given fundamental rights of the individual, even against the majority of the people.

Judge Stone, in conducting his court, has always done it in a fine, dignified, and impartial manner.

It is with pride that I state that, during the many years of Judge Stone's tenure in office, he shared with Judge F. Ryan Duffy, now our Chief Judge of the Circuit Court, all of the trial work and judicial duties of the whole State of Wisconsin; later shared with the Honorable Robert E. Tehan, and now with his new Honor Kenneth M. Grubb.

I am very happy to see this project on the part of the Bar Association of the Seventh Circuit come to fruition in the presentation of portraits and photographs of the various Judges. It was my pleasure to have been at one of the first, if not the first, meeting of lawyers, called for the purpose of determining whether it would be possible to organize a Bar Association consisting of lawyers who practiced in the Seventh Federal Circuit.

At that time George I. Haight, of blessed memory, stated that one of the projects he would like to see developed would be the presentation of portraits of the various Judges in our Circuit. I am sure he would be mighty proud of this ceremony today, and of the other ceremonies heretofore conducted by this Association. And I am sure that, were he alive, he would be happy to be back here in the city of his Alma Mater, the place he



loved so much, and to have taken part in this ceremony.

On behalf of Mr. Goldberg and his Association, I want to thank those responsible for the opportunity of my being here, representing that Association.

And now, Judge Stone, we wish you many more years of active duty on the Bench, health, happiness, and good luck, and may God bless you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Clark.

Mr. Beggs?

MR. BEGGS: May it please the Court:

The Seventh Circuit Court Bar Association is, of course, the prime mover in this ceremony today; so I would like to proudly present at this time the President of that Association: Mr. Kenneth F. Burgess, of Chicago, Illinois.

THE COURT: The Court is glad to recognize Mr. Burgess, one of the distinguished lawyers of Illinois, and -- a point that I hope will not be held against him -- a classmate of mine at the University of Wisconsin Law School. (Laughter.)

MR. BURGESS: Thank you for vouching for me, your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Burgess.

MR. BURGESS: May it please the Court:

The Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit requests the privilege of presenting to the Court a photograph of his Honor, Patrick T. Stone, who has presided in this Court since 1933.

And, if the Court will permit, I would like to say a few words about the Bar Association and what, in its short life, it has been trying to accomplish; and especially its program of lodging in the various courts portraits and photographs of living presiding Judges.

For a good many years it was the practice of lawyers who were practicing in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, as it was then known, to pass the hat whenever one of the members of the Court retired or died; and then to employ some portrait painter to try to do the best he could to produce a likeness of that Judge, -- relying often upon photographs, sometimes of rather ancient vintage. Neither the photograph nor the painter was always chosen with wisdom -- with the result that there is presently a somewhat variegated group of pictures -- portraits, rather -- in the courtroom and the chambers and the corridors in the Court of Appeals

building in Chicago. It is surprising, however, how good most of them are.

But, along in 1950, there was a small group of lawyers that met with the idea of trying to set up a permanent portrait fund, so that paintings could be made of the living Judges as they were presiding in the Court. I do not recall all of those who met, but I do recall that George Haight and Casper Ooms of Chicago were among them; also Louis Quarles of Milwaukee, and Kurt Pantzer of Indianapolis. Mr. Pantzer was especially anxious, not merely to set up a permanent portrait fund, but to establish a Bar Association for the Circuit, which could interest itself in matters of procedure and substantive law, as they applied to the Federal courts.

At the same time, someone else suggested that it might be possible to interest the Judicial Conference of the Circuit, which by statute was required to have an Annual Meeting of all the Federal Judges, in having its meeting at the same time and place as the Annual Meeting of the proposed Bar Association. Judge J. Earl Majors, who was then Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals, proved very cooperative in trying to work out that plan.

The result was that this Bar Association

was organized in 1950; and its general purpose, as declared in its Constitution, was brief, but to the point: It was to foster and promote education in the history, theory, practice, and administration of 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.

In the eight years since that Association was organized, it has accomplished a number of things.

It now has 738 members. It has had eight Annual Meetings, in conjunction with the annual Judicial Conference of the Circuit. In the course of those meetings it has presented valuable and interesting programs, including discussions of procedure and of substantive law.

It invented the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit -- a non-existent Circuit, which is really a model Circuit; and it has presented through that court examples of pretrial conferences and other procedural matters. It has distributed to its members a circular known as "The Circuit Rider".

It has presented eight portraits of Judges of the Court of Appeals, painted by a very

competent artist; and those portraits now hang in the corridors of the Court of Appeals building at 1212 North Michigan in Chicago.

It has presented ten photographs of United States District Court Judges to various District Courts; others are in the process of being framed, and a few still remain to be taken. These photographs were taken by one of the members of our Association: Mr. Albert Hallett of Chicago, who for many years was Assistant Attorney General of the State of Illinois.

Mr. Hallett has shown very remarkable abilities. His photographs rank with those of Karsch of Ottawa, who is, I suppose, the outstanding portrait photographer of our day. Mr. Hallett has given very freely of his time and effort for this program; and the photograph which we are presenting here today is, to my mind, one of the very best of his product.

The program of preparing and presenting these photographs was undertaken so that in each District Court there might be a photographic record of the Judge who had presided there.

The decisions, of course, of the Judge constitute his judicial record. But, as future members

of the Bar read these decisions, we believe that on occasion it might be both interesting and significant that there be available an opportunity to see exactly what manner of man the Judge who rendered them really was -- at least so far as the photograph will reveal. We realize the frailty of all human records. But we do hope that the photographs which it is our purpose to lodge in each District Court may be preserved for a long time, and serve the purpose for which they are intended.

The distinguished record of Judge Stone on this Bench makes it especially important that a likeness of him should remain in the chambers that he has occupied as a Judge.

We are extremely fortunate in having the presentation made today on behalf of the Association by Mr. Justice Wingert of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, who, before his elevation to the Bench, was a member of the Board of Governors of our Association, and also its Treasurer.

In that connection I might say that Justice Wingert was succeeded as Treasurer of our Association by the Honorable Thomas E. Fairchild, who very shortly thereafter also became a member of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. I think this demonstrates

that we reach high for our Treasurers. (Laughter.)

THE COURT: Before calling on Mr. Justice Wingert, I think it would be appropriate, though no part of the program which has been prepared for the day, for me to just say a few words at this time about the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit.

It has been of tremendous value and help to us on the United States Court of Appeals; and it has been such a great success that I have urged other Circuits to follow our lead. I don't know whether they will be able to do so or not, because this Association has been fortunate in having had from its inception and up to this moment as its President some of the most outstanding and most distinguished jurists in the entire Middle West. They are really outstanding men; and they have put this thing across in fine style.

In addition to the portraits that they have caused to be painted, and the photographic portraits that are now being presented in the District Courts, I would like to mention some of their other activities.

The lawyers around our building formerly didn't have much of a place to meet -- only a little back room. They got together, and employed Marshall Field, and they now have as nice a little Attorneys'

room in our building as I think there is in the United States.

And then we were terribly harassed in this serious situation of getting representation for indigent defendants. In the Federal courts there is no way to pay the attorney who is appointed to serve in that capacity. Many times he is actually money out of pocket in preparing briefs and so forth. And so we naturally went to the Bar Association of the Seventh Circuit -- and I was just recently informed by our Clerk down at Chicago that there are, I think it is forty-some attorneys, members of the Bar, who have volunteered to have their names go on a list to perform this service. And it wasn't just the new men that are just out of school and looking for a little experience. Some of the most distinguished members of the Bar of the Seventh Circuit have volunteered for that kind of service. I think that is just simply a wonderful tribute to the activities of this Association.

And some mention was made about the Judicial Conference. Each year that we hold the regular session, we have met with the attorneys. Now, in most of the Circuits each Federal Judge requests one man to be there, one attorney. With us it is entirely different.



Any member in good standing of the Seventh Federal Circuit Bar Association is welcome. They put on one day's program, and it has been very much worth-while -- it is instructive not only to the lawyers who are in attendance, but instructive to the Judges, and every Federal Judge in the Circuit attends those meetings.

I also want to say in the presence of Mr. Ken Burgess, who is the President of the Seventh Circuit Bar Association at the present time, that the members of our Court, and I am sure all of the District Judges throughout the Seventh Circuit, greatly appreciate the services that the Bar Association has rendered.

And now I take great pleasure in recognizing Mr. Justice Wingert.

MR. JUSTICE WINGERT: May it please the Court:

It is an honor and a great personal privilege for me to participate in this happy ceremony; and I bring the greetings of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to this honorable Court, and to Judge Stone. But I share the regret that I am sure that all present feel, that the distinguished member of the Bar and former President of the Wisconsin Bar Association, who was originally scheduled to speak at this time, Mr. Toebaas, is temporarily incapacitated and unable to be here. I am very happy to

report that his condition is improving, and it is expected he will soon be up and about.

It is indeed fitting that we gather today to present to a District Court of the United States a portrait of a distinguished District Judge of the United States, and thereby to do honor to that Judge.

The Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit is surely to be commended for extending to the District Courts the practice so happily prevailing with respect to the Court of Appeals, of presenting a portrait of the Judge while he is in office and very much alive, and when the portrait will show him as those who practice before him know him.

The District Court of the United States is the great court of first instance and general jurisdiction in the Federal jurisprudence. It is truly a great court. It is the court in which the Federal judicial system makes direct contact with the public -- where the Judge is on the firing line -- where the facts are found -- where the great majority of Federal matters are finally disposed of -- and where the litigant, the journalist, and the spectator face the Judge and form their opinions of Federal justice.

To fulfill the demands of the office of a

District Judge of the United States is a challenge to the talents and industry of any lawyer. To this court come a wide and ever-expanding variety of matters, civil and criminal. Complex and sometimes obscure legislation, designed to meet new and ever-changing problems in our complex society, must be construed and applied, -- often to difficult, obscure, and complicated states of facts. Conflicts between State and Federal governments present delicate questions. Complex disputes arising in the world of business and commerce constantly find their ways into the District Courts, requiring sophistication in those fields. A District Judge must master abstruse and difficult branches of the Federal law, not commonly encountered in the ordinary general practice. Patent cases, antitrust cases, income tax cases, just for example, may and commonly do present issues of the most complex and difficult character, both of law and of fact.

While the District Judge must deal with these highly specialized fields, he cannot become merely a specialist, for to him come the widest variety of cases. This week he may be wrestling with a difficult patent case; next week presiding over the trial of automobile accident cases with a jury; then sentencing persons convicted of a wide range of crime. He is constantly

being required to determine difficult issues of fact; to make multitudes of rulings in the course of trial, without time for research or consideration; to decide close points of law of every conceivable kind; and to exercise broad discretion in important matters which would tax the wisdom of a Solomon. All the while, expanding work-loads require skill and dispatch in administration, for the prompt disposition of the business of the District.

In a one-man District, the Judge holds a lonely position. There are no colleagues whom he may consult. He is on his own.

To this great challenge and responsibility here in the Western District of Wisconsin, Patrick T. Stone of Wausau was called in the year 1933-- more than twenty-five years ago. Born in Ontario, Canada, he had come to this country in his childhood, had graduated from the Marquette University Law School in 1912, and had embarked in the practice of law at Wausau. After serving in the United States Navy during World War I, he had returned to practice at Wausau. It was a heavy, busy general practice, in the later years as senior member of the firm of Stone & Park, and it included eight years of public service as City Attorney. Then, only twenty-one years after his admission to the Bar, he was appointed

District Judge of the United States for the Western District of Wisconsin. Happily for all of us, he holds that position today; and it is the hope of all that he may long continue in the active ranks of the Federal judiciary.

The challenge to the young lawyer thus called to the Federal Bench was met with distinction. He soon demonstrated that he measured up to the large demands of the position. Four years after ascending the Bench, he encountered a true baptism of fire and emerged with flying colors when he presided over what must have been one of the most difficult litigations in the history of the Federal judiciary. I refer to the antitrust prosecutions, commenced in 1936 against several major oil companies and their officers.

One of these cases, after numerous and elaborate preliminary motions and maneuvers, reached trial on the merits, with some seventy-five defendants and almost as many lawyers, and was tried before a jury for 122 days. Issues of the utmost complexity confronted the Court. A multitude of counsel demanded to be heard. The physical and administrative problems of managing the trial were themselves most difficult. As disclosed by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in

United States v. Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, 312 U. S. 150, Judge Stone handled this vast and complex matter without committing reversible error -- an achievement indeed.

Other very difficult and complex matters have fallen to Judge Stone's lot, in addition to the routine work of the court, which of course we must not forget is of great importance to the parties, if not to posterity and jurisprudence.

In his own District, for example, there has been a substantial amount of patent litigation; and on several occasions cases of great complexity in that field have required several weeks for trial.

He has on many occasions been called to other Districts, to New York and other parts of the United States, to hear cases.

In his quarter-century on the Bench, Judge Stone has demonstrated the qualities that make the Judge. His acumen in the law is attested by his remarkable record in the Court of Appeals: 143 appeals, 111 affirmances: a batting average, if I may use that expression, of about .780.

While he deals successfully with great and complicated matters, he keeps the human touch. He

deals with the people who come before him as people -- not as mere units or statistics. His is truly a court of justice -- of justice according to law. He has wisdom, human understanding, common sense, the practical touch, the courage to do his duty regardless of clamor or mere sympathy. Always courteous and considerate, he is yet always the firm master of his court. He is diligent and painstaking, and the judicial business of the Western District of Wisconsin is handled with efficiency and dispatch.

Mr. Chief Judge: I have by no means catalogued all the merits of Judge Stone as a Judge. While there is a temptation to linger and enlarge on the subject, there is no need to do so. Nothing that I could say could possibly add one cubit to the judicial stature of our distinguished Judge, whose measure is found not in words, but in the record that he has made in the difficult, demanding, and vitally important office which he has held this quarter-century. The record is there. It is known to the profession. We may well be proud of it. I am sure I voice the sentiment of the Bench and Bar of this State, and of the Seventh Federal Circuit, when I say that we are proud of him.

And now, may it please the Court, on behalf

of the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit, I have the honor to present to the Court this photographic portrait of the Honorable Patrick T. Stone, United States District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin, as a testimonial to the admiration and affection and best wishes of our profession.

I move that it be accepted.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Wingert.

It falls to my happy lot to accept this portrait on behalf of the Court.

I, of course, have known Judge Stone for a great many years. In fact, I am willing to plead guilty right here and now, before this large assembly, that I was the fellow that went to the President of the United States and asked that he be put in this position. And I have been very happy indeed that I took that course; because certainly over the years, as Mr. Justice Wingert has pointed out, there have been twenty-five years of judicial service that all of us, laymen and lawyers alike, can be extremely proud of. !

I recall, too, some of those early days. He was sent over to Detroit, Michigan, to try those bankers who had violated the banking laws, as it turned out -- a very difficult kind of case, in those times, to



try. And yet Judge Stone, although then new on the Bench, had no difficulty, apparently, in conducting those difficult matters in a manner in which at least the appellate court could find no fault.

And so I do think it is a wonderful thing that we are able to be here today, to be with our fellow Judge and my other two colleagues here, after his twenty-five years on this Bench, and to know that he is still hale and hearty, and I am very happy indeed to have the privilege of just saying a few words. And I think I should say nothing more, because Justice Wingert has done it so well, and has so beautifully expressed the marvelous record that Judge Stone has made through the years.

And I say that I hope that the Bar Association will continue the practice of recognizing Judges while they are still alive. Some of those other portraits are pretty good -- but I am informed that if some of those fellows ever came back to life they would never recognize a few of those that are there, that were copied from some old photograph. (Laughter.)

Now, the Committee in charge here gave me a little memo as to the order of procedure; and they said that, after the portrait has been accepted -- as it

is now officially accepted -- Judge Stone should be given an opportunity to defend himself. (Laughter.)

Now, I am not in favor of that. But, as long as the Committee has given me that outline to follow, I am going to give Judge Stone an opportunity to defend himself, and to say anything he wants to say.

I will now call upon him to do so:

Judge Stone.

JUDGE STONE: I can only make the defense that there is no defense.

I would be unnatural if I were not very deeply impressed with the tribute paid to this Court today.

What I have to say will be rather brief. I read somewhere that the best recipe for the preparation of a good speech should include a little shortening -- and I will make this just about as brief as I can.

At the outset, I am very grateful to the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit, for the portrait which it has contributed to this Court. I am grateful to all of my friends and to others who are present today and who have participated in these proceedings.

Twenty-five years is, in retrospect, a

very short time. It seems but a few years ago that I came to Madison to take over the duties of this Court. It is a short time. But, as my friend Bill Dougherty said one time: "Twenty-five years as you look back is not long -- but to the prisoner who stands before the Court, who has just been sentenced to twenty-five years, that's a long, long time." (Laughter.) And it is all in the way you look at it.

I have always had a very high respect for the Court. I really love the work of the Court. It is not drudgery. It is not labor. I could spend all my hours with my work, and it would be the most pleasant thing I could do.

The efficiency of our judicial administration depends upon the honesty and integrity, the demeanor and the character of the lawyers and the Judge, and the honesty and efficiency of the jury. When they all work in unison, you can't expect anything but justice.

During the twenty-five years that I have been on the Bench, many things have happened in our Federal procedure. I recall when you were afraid to walk into a Federal court, because you didn't know when you were going to be thrown out upon some technicality. But the Rules of Civil Procedure have made many changes;

the pretrial conference procedure and the many other changes have simplified the practice, so that now the inexperienced as well as the experienced attorney come into this Court and feel perfectly at home. And that is as it should be. And the probation system, of course, has increased by leaps and bounds. That has been a great help to the Court in the administration of the criminal side of our work.

There have been so many changes, and they are all for the best. They have simplified the practice; they have speeded up the work of the courts; they have reduced the expense of litigation. In our pre-trial conferences, we dispose of so many cases promptly; and that saves the attorneys and the litigants much expense, and the Court much time that would otherwise be spent in trials.

Under our new terms of court, we can call a resumed session at any time we desire. When we have an accumulation of jury cases that we feel will warrant it, we can call in a jury and dispose of those cases promptly -- on the theory that justice delayed is justice denied. And we try to give the attorneys an opportunity to come into this Court and present their cases without unnecessary delay.

Of course, as I look back, I remember

that when I first went on the Bench I spent my freshman days in Chicago. I tried cases there, and I met the other Judges; I visited with them, and they advised and counseled me. It was an experience that I value most highly, and it was an experience that was broadening to me. And the fact that I had a chance to visit other courts throughout the country -- in Washington, Chicago, Indiana, New York, and Detroit, was very broadening and helpful to me.

There is one place I haven't visited and held court, and I think our Chief Judge ought to keep that in mind. I would like to hold court in Florida or in California some time -- in the winter months.

(Laughter.)

I don't know that there is much more that I can say. I just want to tell you gentlemen that I am indeed grateful to you -- I am more grateful to you than I can tell you, for this tribute. I was going to say at the outset that it isn't everyone who can be present at his own obituary (laughter) -- but I just can't take this in any kind of a humorous way. To me, it is very impressive. I am deeply impressed. And I am more than grateful to all of you.

THE COURT: Thank you, Judge Stone.

I am sure that all of the Federal Judges

here, the four of us -- Judge Grubb and Judge Tehan, of course Judge Stone, and myself -- we all join in welcoming the Judges of the local Courts who were kind enough to come here this morning. We appreciate your presence here very much.

And, before closing, I will make a note of the fact that Judge Stone is willing to sacrifice himself on the altar of judicial service in Miami in the winter-time. (Laughter.) But I want to tell him, too, that there are quite a few others who had that idea before he did; and their present difficulty down there is not in getting Judges to come there in the winter, but to find courtrooms in which they can operate. (Laughter.)

I am going to ask Mr. Beggs: Is there any further business to come before the Court?

MR. BEGGS: If the Court please, I think it would be well to formally put into the record and acknowledge the presence here today of the author of this picture: Attorney Albert Hallett of Chicago. Is he here?

THE COURT: I would like to have him stand up and take a bow.

MR. BEGGS: Yes -- so that we can all see who he is, and thank him for his work.

(Mr. Hallett arose.)

THE COURT: As you heard, he is a former Assistant Attorney General of Illinois -- and a top-grade photographer also.

MR. BEGGS: And let the record also show that the beautiful floral bouquets were presented by the Seventh Circuit Bar Association. We are indeed most grateful, and we thank them for their thoughtfulness in that regard.

I would like to make an additional remark off the record. We, of course, recognize that you distinguished visiting jurists come from the large metropolitan areas, and you could not be expected to know what goes on in some of our small Midwestern towns; but I would be derelict in my duty if I didn't call your attention to the fact that we are having a little football game out here this afternoon, and we hope at least some of you gentlemen can plan to attend. (Laughter.)

THE COURT: That news is a great surprise to me. (Laughter.) It just so happens that in the back of my station wagon there is considerable cold-weather clothing stacked up.

Well, I am sure that all of us here greatly appreciate the presence of each one of you who

have participated in this very fine ceremony. I think this is an occasion which we can remember for a long time, and a very worth-while occasion. And I do think that it is so nice when men in various walks of public life have done a good job, that there is some opportunity presented where they can hear about it, such as this, and not have it related only after they are in the cold, cold ground.

And so, again thanking you all for being here, I announce that this Court is now adjourned.

(The above and foregoing were all of the proceedings had in said Court on this date.)



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, John R. Adams, official court reporter for the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin, hereby certify that as such official reporter I was present in said Court during its sessions held in the City of Madison, in said Western District and State of Wisconsin, on Saturday, the 11th day of October, 1958, and that I then and there reported in shorthand the proceedings had in said Court; that I thereafter prepared the foregoing typewritten transcript of said proceedings from my original shorthand notes thereof, so taken at said time and place; and that the above and foregoing is a full, true, and complete transcript of all of the proceedings had in said Court on said date.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 11th day of October, 1958.

John R. Adams  
Official Court Reporter.