parochial schools and at De LaSalle Institute, of which he was a prominent and loyal graduate. He obtained his law degree from Georgetown University in 1908 and was admitted to the Illinois Bar in the same year.

Prior to his distinguished judicial service Judge Igoe had public service of a high order and of great variety which eminently fitted him for the widely diversified cases which he tried as United States District Judge. He served in the Illinois Legislature for eight two-year terms, was Chief Assistant in the office of the United States District Attorney for two years, and for twelve years was a member of the Board of Commissioners of the South Park District which at that time included the Chicago Loop and important lake front developments. He was politically active in the Democratic party and was elected Congressman at Large from Illinois in 1934, but resigned in May, 1935, to accept a four year appointment as United States District Attorney, as the office was then known, for the Northern District of Illinois.

As a judge Michael L. Igoe was humane but firm, industrious but not arbitrary, and an extremely competent trial judge before whom every member of the Bar felt fortunate to appear.

One of the most important and patriotic functions of the District Court sitting in Chicago has been the admission to citizenship. Such a ceremony conducted by Judge Igoe was extremely impressive and displayed in splendid context the judge's own personal character and spiritual qualities.

Be it Now RESOLVED, by The Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit that we record on the official records of this Association our respect, esteem and affectionate regard for the man and for the jurist, MICHAEL LAMBERT IGOE.

Further RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread of record in the minutes of this meeting of the Judicial Conference and The Bar Association and that a copy be furnished to the members of the family.

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Mr. Samuel Levin, Past President of the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit read a Memorial to Honorable Walter J. La Buy, which was spread of record and a copy thereof furnished to the members of the family.

MEMORIAL TO JUDGE WALTER J. LABUY

I shall long treasure the privilege, granted me here today, to speak to the memory of the late Judge LaBuy. I shall always be grateful for the help of others in our association for their assistance in historical research on the earlier phases of Judge LaBuy's life of which I had not been aware. Even though younger than I, Walter LaBuy had moved to Chicago before I came here from Danville, and had begun to make his mark.

Walter J. LaBuy was born in 1888 and lived on a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin, not many miles northwest of Milwaukee. His early education was received in the State of his birth. His early exposure to the outdoor life in the area of the Horicon Marsh and Beaver Dam influenced his later choice of recreations. When his judicial duties permitted, he hunted and fished on the farm near Barrington and also enjoyed the usual chores permitted the occasional ambitious visitor.

In 1905, at the age of seventeen, Walter LaBuy arrived in Chicago. His formal education was obtained at DePaul University and Kent College of Law, followed by twenty years of practice of the law. In 1914 he married Helen Warzeski of Chicago, which union bore two daughters, Mrs. Helen Shackelford and Mrs. Alice Foy.

His intense interest in people and politics resulted, in 1930, in election to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County where he served with distinction, actively sponsoring many constructive programs.

In 1933, Walter J. LaBuy was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, at which time he resigned from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County. His assiduous work as a judge, with numerous innovations in judicial administration which were adopted by the entire Court, resulted in expediting the work of that Court. He was instrumental in the adoption of the system of a single motion Judge, a central assignment procedure, and the use of pre-trial conferences. When he came up for re-election in 1939, the Chicago Bar Association highly commended him to the voters. He was again successful in election.

In 1944 Judge LaBuy was called to accept appointment to the bench of the United States District Court. During the next seventeen years he heard many cases, from small criminal matters through deportations, patents, the Mann Act, the Dyer Act, bank robbery, to one which resulted in action by the Congress.

Judge LaBuy is remembered for the just manner in which he applied an incisive approach to the day-to-day jousts in the District Court. His ten years in the Circuit Court of Cook County had trained him to cut through any smoke screen, search out the issue, and rule.

Judge LaBuy will be long remembered for his resolution of the practical problems in the celebrated DuPont case. There the government sought, under the anti-trust laws, to divest DuPont from its voting rights and holdings of the stock of General Motors, one of DuPont's customers. Recognizing the implications under the anti-trust laws, Judge LaBuy divested DuPont of its voting rights and influence on General Motors, but refused to require DuPont to dispose of its General Motors stock. He reasoned, in his opinion, that such disposal would result in undue tax hardships to the individual stockholders of DuPont.

On direct appeal the Supreme Court disagreed with Judge LaBuy, and decreed divestiture of DuPont's holdings of the stock of General Motors. This was the law of the case and the land.

The justice and the fairness of the reasoning of Judge LaBuy were demonstrated by subsequent action by the Congress. Special tax relief was provided for the stockholders of DuPont to prevent the assessment of approximately one billion dollars in taxes. The statute was changed to obtain justice in the final result - justice for the bystander, who was always within the periphery of Judge LaBuy's vision.

In 1961 Judge LaBuy accepted Senior status and left the daily courtroom problems to his juniors. He spent six more years in his favorite pursuit - the improvement of the administration of justice.

He occasionally sat in for a vacationing or convalescing judge. He tried a few cases on special assignment, but his principal interest was the system of judicial administration.

A renowned result of Judge LaBuy's interest in the administration of justice is found in his Manual on Jury Instructions for Criminal Cases. He was chairman of the committee which drafted this most significant compilation. The Manual is being cited as authority in judicial opinions throughout the country.

Regardless of his very substantial contributions to the administration of justice, Judge LaBuy was a warm human being. He assiduously practiced his religious beliefs and was devoted to his family. His outdoor activities, including an enthusiastic interest in wildlife and reforestation, contributed to his physical and mental health. This man of great dignity, with a certain reserve, was able to shed this cloak on occasion and to indulge in the frivolity of the Chicago Bar Association's Christmas Spirits Show, as a performer.

Sometime ago, I told Judge LaBuy the story that Herbert Brownell of New York, who, as you know, was Attorney General in the Cabinet of President Eisenhower, liked to tell of an experience he had while practicing law in New York City. He was representing a woman plaintiff in a suit which he instituted in the State Court of New York, and during the course of the trial his client called Mr. Brownell to one side in the courtroom and said, "Mr. Brownell, I want you to get another lawyer to assist you in this trial." Mr. Brownell replied, "Well, Madam, don't you think I am trying this case all right?" She replied, "Yes, Mr. Brownell, but you are only one, look across the table to the defendant's side. He has two attorneys - when one of them is talking, the other one is thinking." When I told this story to Judge LaBuy, he said "In my court, I do both the talking and the thinking."

Those of us who practiced before Walter LaBuy will remember him as a warm individual who coupled a deep sense of justice with a profound respect for the law. His was the way of the patient administrator of the awesome powers, granted under our system, to a United States Judge. We miss him.

It is respectfully requested that this Memorial be permanently preserved in the records of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois and in the records of the Bar Association for the Seventh Federal Circuit and the Judicial Conference and that a suitable copy be delivered to Mrs. LaBuy, as an expression of affection of those who knew him and an inspiration to those who seek to follow in his footsteps.

/s/ Samuel Levin
Past President
Bar Association of the Seventh
Federal Circuit

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President Karl J. Stipher introduced Hon. Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Circuit Justice for the Seventh Circuit.

Mr. Justice Marshall addressed the Conference. His interesting address included both informative and humorous remarks on a variety of subjects.

Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Chairman of the United States Supreme Court Advisory Committee on Federal Rules of Evidence addressed the Conference on the subject, "Status of and Comments Upon Draft Of Federal Rules of Evidence."

The Tuesday morning session adjourned at 12:00 noon.

An informal reception followed by a luncheon for Judges, members and their Guests including their Ladies was held in the Guildhall of the Ambassador West. The guests of honor were Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall, Chief Judge John S. Hastings, Senior Judge and Mrs. Win G. Knoch, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals and the District Courts of the Seventh Circuit. President Stipher presented Senior Judge and Mrs. Knoch with a music box (which played Irene). Judge Knoch responded to President Stipher's presentation remarks. Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall was the speaker. His fine address was enthusiastically received and heartily applauded.

The Tuesday Afternoon Session of May 7, 1968 convened at 2:30 P. M. in the Four Georges of the Ambassador West. Mr. Robert C. Keck, of Chicago, General chairman of the Committee on Rules and Practice addressed the Conference and discussed the subject "The Right to Dissent - Who Should Set the Limits?" He introduced the panelists who were to be the participants in the symposium on the subject: Dr. William Graham Cole, President of Lake Forest College; Dr. Francis A. Allen, Dean of University of Michigan Law School; Mr. John Cogley, The Center for the study of Democratic Institutions. Their excellent presentation was followed by questions from the floor and replies by the panelists.

The Tuesday afternoon session adjourned at 4:45 P. M.

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MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL JUDICIAL CONFERENCE OF THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT HELD AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS ON MAY 7 AND 8, 1968

The Annual Judicial Conference of the Seventh Circuit convened, pursuant to Section 333 of Title 28 of the United States Code and Rule 30 of the Rules of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, at 10:00 A.M. Tuesday, May 7, 1968 in the Four Georges Room of the Ambassador West, Chicago, Illinois.

Present were:

Hon. Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Circuit Justice for the Seventh Circuit.
Hon. John S. Hastings, Chief Judge
Hon. F. Ryan Duffy, Senior Circuit Judge
Hon. Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Circuit Judge
Hon. Win G. Knoch, Senior Circuit Judge
Hon. Latham Castle, Circuit Judge
Hon. Roger J. Kiley, Circuit Judge
Hon. Luther M. Swygert, Circuit Judge
Hon. Thomas E. Fairchild, Circuit Judge
Hon. Walter J. Cummings, Circuit Judge
Hon. James M. Carter, Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit
Hon. William J. Campbell, District Judge
Hon. Robert E. Tehan, District Judge
Hon. William E. Steckler, District Judge
Hon. J. Sam Perry, District Judge
Hon. Julius J. Hoffman, District Judge
Hon. Cale J. Holder, District Judge
Hon. Kenneth P. Grubb, Senior District Judge
Hon. William G. Juergens, District Judge
Hon. Robert A. Grant, District Judge
Hon. Omer Poos, District Judge
Hon. Edwin A. Robson, District Judge
Hon. Richard B. Austin, District Judge
Hon. James B. Parsons, District Judge
Hon. S. Hugh Dillin, District Judge
Hon. Hubert L. Will, District Judge
Hon. George N. Beamer, District Judge
Hon. Jesse E. Eschbach, District Judge
Hon. Bernard M. Decker, District Judge
Hon. Abraham L. Marovitz, District Judge
Hon. John W. Reynolds, District Judge
Hon. James E. Doyle, District Judge
Hon. William J. Lynch, District Judge
Hon. Henry S. Wise, District Judge
Hon. Alexander J. Napoli, District Judge
Hon. James E. Noland, District Judge
Hon. Myron L. Gordon, District Judge
Hon. Robert D. Morgan, District Judge
Mr. Ernest C. Friesen, Jr., Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts
Mr. Kenneth J. Carrick, Secretary of the Judicial Conference
Officers and Members of the Bar Association of the Seventh Federal Circuit.