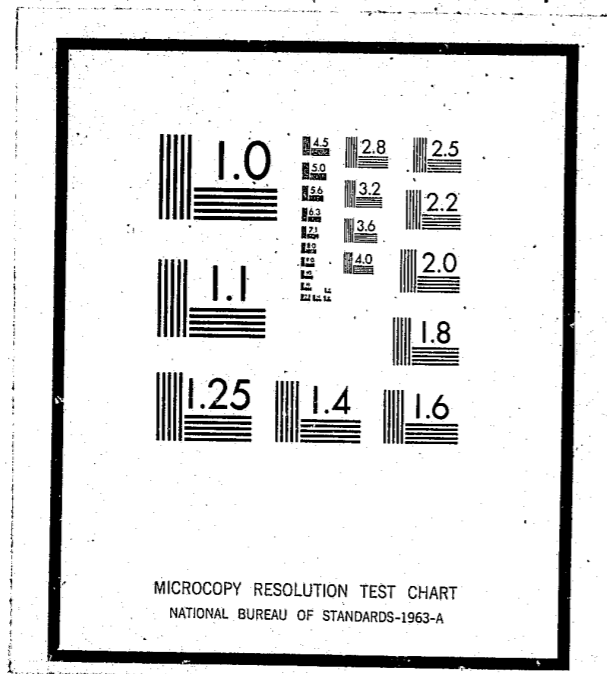


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SUMMARY  
Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting  
of the  
CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES

Neil House Motor Hotel  
Columbus, Ohio  
August 1-4, 1973

Price: \$2.50

THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS  
36 West 44th Street  
New York, New York 10036



THE COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS

36 West 44th Street  
New York, N. Y. 10036

CONFERENCE OF CHIEF JUSTICES

Executive Council

1972 - 1973

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## INTRODUCTION

The focus of the 1973 Annual Meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices was the presentation of aspects of the Preliminary Draft Report by the American Bar Association's Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration.

The Commission was created two years ago to strengthen the organization and administrative capacity of court systems throughout the nation. The American Bar Association (ABA), through the Commission, hoped to represent and promote the interests of the courts before the public; this is especially important because many judges are reticent to speak on their own and their systems' behalf, fearing claims of bringing politics into the court system. It is not the purpose of the Commission or the ABA, however, to be intrusive in this regard but to aid the cause of improved judicial administration.

The Commission, which is composed of judges, lawyers and one court administrator, has sought to assimilate existing information and past studies and reports. It attempted to use this information in such a way as to stress those areas which are most in need of change in order to allow the courts to handle the problems of the 1970's. The Commission consciously avoided dealing with issues that were either too local in application or were of a pilot project nature, the emphasis being on more universal issues which could be feasibly implemented.

The present work plan for the Commission is the publication of four reports concerning court organization (the first tentative draft has already been distributed), trial court management, appellate court management and special court problems. In each case, the tentative drafts will be distributed to all interested parties with requests for criticism and comments.

Three members of the Commission presented highlights of four sections of the report on court organization which were of particular interest to the Conference. Associate Justice Louis B. Burke, California, Harry O. Lawson, Court Administrator, Colorado, and Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Yale University Law School, discussed the topics entitled "Unified Court System," "Rule-Making, Policy Making and Administration," "Court Administrative Services and Finance," and "Court Records Management and Information Systems."

Two topics were analyzed each of two mornings before a joint session of the members of the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators. After the conclusion of the speeches, the members of both organizations were assigned to one of six workshops (all meeting simultaneously) to review, criticize and make suggestions about the standards pertaining to each subject area. There was a member of the ABA Commission assigned to each of the workshops as a resource aide.

In addition to the presentations made by members of the ABA Commission, the Conference was also addressed by Alice O'Donnell, Director, Division of Inter-Judicial Affairs, Federal Judicial Center, the Honorable Peter T. Fay, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of Florida, Edward B. McConnell, Director, National Center for State Courts, and J. Keith Dysart, Senior Special Assistant, Council of State Governments. Further, Donald E. Santarelli, Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, was the featured speaker at the state dinner on Friday evening.

The opening session of the 25th Meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices which was held in Columbus, Ohio, from August 1-4, 1973, began with greetings and welcoming remarks from Chief Justice William S. Richardson, Hawaii, Chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices, C. William O'Neill, Chief Justice of Ohio, the host of the 1973 meeting, Honorable John J. Gilligan, Governor of Ohio, and the Honorable Thomas Moody, Mayor of Columbus.

The emphasis of all the speeches stressed the significant role that the Conference of Chief Justices could and should play, not only in reaffirming and renewing the public's faith in the nation's governmental institutions, especially those of the judiciary, but also in reminding all our citizens that we are a nation of law and not men. Parenthetically, an edited version of Mayor Moody's speech is attached as Appendix D of this summary.

Chief Justice Richardson then introduced the members of the American Bar Association's Commission on Standards of Judicial Administration who would discuss those sections of the Commission's report dealing with the topics of "Unified Court Systems," "Rule Making, Policy Making and Administration," "Court Administrative Services and Finance" and "Court Records Management and Information Systems." The speakers were Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard of Yale University Law School, Associate Justice Louis B. Burke, California Supreme Court, and Harry O. Lawson, Court Administrator, Colorado.

## REPORT OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

### COMMISSION ON STANDARDS OF JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

#### Unified Court System

Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Professor of Law,  
Yale University

According to Professor Hazard, the two key elements of the standards relating to the unified court system, are the jurisdictional and administrative unification of the court system as a whole and the unification at the trial level of all courts into a single trial court.

The unitary administrative system is one in which the Chief Justice, through rule-making and policy-making authority of the state's highest appellate court, can articulate uniform policies and procedures for the trial courts and the intermediate appellate courts.

This recommendation does not imply centralized management apparatus at the state level to oversee the day-to-day operations of the local courts. Such an administrative arrangement is not universally feasible. Centralized administration is more easily adopted in a state having small population or compact geography with

a history of a strong state government role than in states with large urban centers or in which the emphasis on local control has been traditionally strong. It is feasible in all situations, however, to establish guidelines and uniform procedures system-wide.

Implementation of the unitary system requires redirection of the historical development of many court systems, where trial courts of general jurisdiction and municipal courts have been managed and financed at the county, city or town levels, and thus have operated as more or less autonomous entities.

The second concept recommended by the Commission report is that of the single trial court. The patterns of trial court systems in this county have ranged from multiple trial courts formed on the basis of case type to the two-level trial court (general and limited jurisdiction) and, in some instances, to the single trial court. Most systems at present have the two-level system, i.e., consist of general and limited trial courts.

The two-level system requires a unitary flow of cases to be channeled through successive independent tribunals. The resulting difficulties run from the mundane (paperwork and forms development) to the serious (disparity of sentencing practices). As it presently exists, the two-level trial court is having a negative impact on both the functioning of the court system and the patience and faith of the public. With a single trial court, the management of the system would be more efficient and consistent.

In recommending adopting both a unitary court system and a single trial court, we must never lose sight of the basic responsibility of a court system: to decide cases fairly and with dispatch. It is the hope and expectation that if these two recommendations were implemented, a fairer and more efficient system of justice would result. In turn, more time and resources would be available to handle the other issues facing the courts.

#### RULE MAKING, POLICY MAKING AND ADMINISTRATION

Associate Justice Louis H. Burke, California

Justice Burke discussed those sections of the report which dealt with the discipline and removal of judges, because of the widespread interest in such matters, as well as rule making, policy making and administration.

As of May 1973, twenty-seven states had established some form of judicial qualifications body with the authority to receive and investigate complaints against judges, to conduct hearings and to recommend compulsory retirement of disabled judges and the imposition of discipline where indicated. Usually the actual power to impose discipline, including removal for cause, is vested in the state's highest court, although in a few instances the inquiring board also has the authority to act.

The ABA standards included the establishment of a judicial qualifications board, termed a board of judicial inquiry, either as the sole body to carry on such a function or to supplement existing procedures, such as impeachment or recall. The board would be composed of four judges, normally from the trial bench, excepting when the state has an intermediate court of appeal, in which event two would be from that court, three lawyers appointed by the state bar association if any, or by the Supreme Court if not, and two laymen appointed by the Governor.

Complaints and subsequent proceedings are to be kept confidential by the board and although a complete record would be kept of any hearings conducted by the board or by masters appointed for such purpose, the records of such proceedings would not become public until and unless the investigation results in a recommendation to the highest court of remedial action, in which event upon the lodging of the record with that court it would become public. In practice, many of the complaints are found to be meritless and in certain instances the judge under investigation agrees to either retire or resign without the necessity of formal action by the Supreme Court.

With respect to rule making, the authority to formulate rules of procedure in the courts should be vested in the court system under arrangements in which the legal profession and the public have an opportunity to participate. The court system should also control its own administrative policies and should have procedures through which all its judges can participate in developing such policies.

The authority to promulgate rules of procedure should be vested in the state's highest court or in a rule-making committee composed of judges, lawyers, legal scholars and representatives of the Legislature. Administrative policy rules on the other hand should be vested in a judicial council composed of judges from various courts within the system, or of the members of the Supreme Court sitting in that capacity.

Where the court system is given rule-making policy, procedure should be provided which involves opportunity on the part of the public, the Legislature and the Bar to make recommendations concerning proposed rules. Justice Burke reviewed the established procedure for the promulgation of rules for the federal courts and noted that the proposed standards included a provision that changes in rules be laid before the Congress for a period of ninety days before taking effect. Under the standards, they would be subject to disapproval by a majority vote of both Houses. This particular phase of the recommendations came under challenge by several of the Chief Justices who questioned the need or desirability of laying the rules before the Legislature before taking effect, if, as contemplated, the procedure for the enactment of the rules involved opportunity for review and recommendations by members of the Legislature prior to enactment. Justice Burke indicated that that view would be expressed to the Commission for consideration in its final draft. The standards provide for broad powers of administration, the assignment of judges, the control of calendars, the adoption and management of a personnel system, the handling of finance and budgeting to be lodged in the court.

system either in a "judicial council" composed of judges from the various courts within the system or alternatively, in the Supreme Court sitting as a judicial council. The Chief Justice should preside and the standards recommend that the council have a membership of from twelve to fifteen and in no event more than twenty-five judges. As used in this context, the term 'judicial council' is one which is composed solely of judges and not the body often termed 'judicial council' which functions in connection with procedural rule making and includes in its membership lawyers, legislators, judges, etc. Appointments to the judicial council should be by the Chief Justice after consultation with representatives of the judiciary, but may include members selected directly by the various levels of courts. The standards also provide for the establishment of a judicial conference in which all judges, judicial officers (referees, commissioners) should have full opportunity to participate.

The administration of the courts should be under the supervisory authority of the Chief Justice. The judicial council should act as an advisory commission to the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice should be selected not only on the basis of his legal competence but of his administrative ability. He should serve for a term of at least five years and be eligible to succeed himself. He should be appointed by the Governor or by election by the court and should not be selected solely by reason of seniority or on the basis of rotation. The standards express no preference as to the method of appointment of the Chief Justice. The court system should have a court administrator who would serve under the general supervision of the Chief Justice.

Each multi-judge appellate or trial court should be under the general supervision of a presiding judge, subject to the general supervisory authority of the Chief Justice. Such presiding judges should serve for a term of at least three years and be either appointed by the Chief Justice or elected by the members of the court. Again, the standards stress that such presiding judges should not be selected solely by reason of seniority or rotation. Where necessary, assistant presiding judges should be appointed by the presiding judge with the approval of the Chief Justice.

Some of the Chief Justices, having reviewed the proposed draft, indicated general agreement with the standards and stated that as a set of ideals they were exemplary; however, nothing was contained in the standards to assist the states in implementing the changes suggested. Justice Burke indicated that he believed the point to be well taken and that provisions should be included suggesting ways and means for a state to accomplish the desired changes.

In conclusion, the Justice noted that some of the changes, such as the standards relating to the establishment of a unified court system, constitute drastic changes from existing conditions and that it is not contemplated that each state may be in a position to adopt a complete overhaul of its existing system in a single drive or action and that such changes will require time and in some instances will be accomplished in a series of steps. The standards are intended to be pragmatic and flexible, and to provide goals to which each state should strive in modernizing and improving its system of judicial administration.

## COURT ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES AND FINANCE

Harry O. Lawson, Court Administrator, Colorado

Harry O. Lawson, Court Administrator, Colorado and a member of the Commission, reviewed the standards relating to court administrative services. His remarks dealt with budgetary and fiscal administration as well as the personnel planning and programming aspects of the court system.

The framework for the discussion of the aims of a court system are best described by a portion of Standard 1 of the report. It stated:

"A court system has two basic objectives. The primary objective is to determine the matters committed to its jurisdiction. The fulfillment of this objective requires that the reception and processing of cases be as simple and orderly as possible, that fair consideration be given to each type of case, and that all cases be determined promptly and economically. The secondary objective of the court system is to maintain itself as an independent and respected branch of government. This objective is ultimately fulfilled by achievement of the court systems' primary goal. The courts must nevertheless direct attention and effort to their own maintenance problems. These include administering their affairs effectively, establishing and improving the skill and the morale of other judicial and auxiliary personnel, developing the popular and legislative support required to secure adequate resources in order to plan for meeting of future demands."

Court administration at the state level is primarily concerned with the second objective, i.e., maintaining the judiciary as an independent and respected branch of government. It leaves to each local jurisdiction the responsibility to carry on its own day-to-day operations. Although it behooves the state office to support the concepts of the central management function and the unified court system, the emphasis, vis-a-vis local courts, will be on the appropriate division of administrative services as dictated by the organization structure and distribution of policy-making authority within the state court system.

To be more concrete about the division of administrative services, the standards recognizes as appropriate state responsibilities those of financial management; developing and administering personnel and salary plans; acting as liaison to other governmental branches, the state Bar association, the news media and the public; producing research reports, as well as planning documents; and evaluating system-wide court programs. Finally, it is necessary that the central office be responsible for the design of various court forms, establishment of fiscal reporting procedures, and creation of system-wide administrative rules and practices to assure uniformity and allow for a comparison of performance.

The lower courts should be responsible for calendar management; administration of staff services at the trial level; oversight of personnel and financial record-keeping; serving as liaison to local civic, private and governmental organizations; and the management of their physical plant. These must all be carried out, however, within the framework of statewide standards and goals.

The state court administrative office's role with respect to personnel administration for non-judicial personnel is a vital one. The key aspects include the development of a classification and compensation schedule, organization of in-service training courses, review of performance levels, and the establishment of discipline and discharge procedures.

The Commission report stresses that a judicial system classification and compensation system be based on the executive model for that state. It is important that any system be uniform in position classifications and levels of compensation; that the application and examination process be open and competitive; that there be appointment on the basis of education, experience and merit; and that no racial or sexual discrimination be allowed.

The importance of developing and instituting meaningful in-service training courses and seminars cannot be overestimated. It is a positive stimulus to the improvement and promotion of staff and can be an excellent morale builder.

When instituting disciplinary and removal procedures, it is essential that a hearing system be established which stresses due process.

Finally, in any classification plan for the judicial system, it may be necessary to allow for confidential employees, i.e., secretaries to the judges, law clerks, the court administrator and anyone working on a personal or confidential basis with the judges. For such employees, appointment and tenure should be at the pleasure of the judge or judges for whom they work.

The standards relating to financing, budgeting and fiscal administration were drawn primarily on the premise of a unified court system funded by the state.

It is clear that the dispersion of financial management responsibility among the various levels of courts makes centralized planning, priority-setting and policy making impossible. There is no way to set an allocation priority system for the needs of the whole, if a significant proportion of funds are from non-state sources.

The major source of funds in most court systems in the nation presently is local, most often at the county level. This leads to fragmentation and disparate levels of funding support among counties, especially in auxiliary court services. An integral part of the funding picture is the role of the federal government. If the direction taken is to give grants directly to local courts without a state level review requirement, then this will make centralized administration that much more difficult.

The report suggests that gradual attainment of state funding is appropriate, if there is little possibility of doing it in one step. In such a situation, the first step would be state payment of all judicial salaries, followed by the payment of salaries of some or all of the other court employees. One word of caution is that a rudimentary personnel plan must be implemented before state assumption of non-judicial salaries takes effect.

If the system is to be state financed, the responsibility should rest with the central administrative office under the aegis of the Chief Justice. Budget preparation and fiscal management authority also should reside in the central office. The Chief Judges and administrative staffs of the trial courts, and if appropriate, intermediate appellate level, should be consulted and be asked to participate actively in the budgeting and planning processes.

Although there is nothing new or startling about these standards on administrative services, personnel administration, budgeting, and planning, they do represent a significant departure from existing practices as they are found in most of the states.

Notwithstanding those who tend to downgrade the importance of the personnel and financial administration as merely housekeeping aspects of court systems, the emphasis on these standards indicates their importance, especially with respect to their value in maintaining an independent and viable judicial system.

#### RECORDS AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Professor Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Yale University Law School

According to Professor Hazard, the area which sometimes strikes the most fear into the minds of judges and judicial personnel dealing with the administrative responsibilities of the court system is that of record and information systems management. This is particularly the case if such involvement includes the utilization of mechanical and/or electronic data processing equipment.

His response to this attitude is two-fold: First, the need for accurate, relevant, accessible and timely information for day-to-day operational and long-range planning needs of the court system makes it vital that present information systems be given direct attention, however complicated and distasteful that may be. Further, in discharging their responsibility in this regard, judges do not need to become experts in data processing. What they need to do is to be able to specify what kind of product to expect from a records system and to have a working familiarity with the capability of the court administrative machinery that is trying to meet those needs.

The standards suggest that any information system must be economical both in dollar terms and in the kinds of data stored. It should record data in a form that is conveniently accessible and easily converted into retrospective statistical analyses. The latter type of analyses can be extremely helpful in predicting future needs. In addition, the data should be in a format that can be divided into necessary categories such as case types, motions, etc. as well as adaptable to the need of auxiliary court agencies.

Revising an information system is a major undertaking, and if adequate precautions are not taken, can be disrupting to the system. The process of analysis, planning, implementation and adaptation require patience on the part of all involved because it will take time before it is totally effective. Furthermore, it is always a good idea to have a trial run of a portion of the system before it is fully implemented. There are always 'bugs' to be ironed out; it is a rare instance where a new system is implemented and runs perfectly from its inception.

In accepting the responsibility of revamping an existing information system, those in charge must communicate with all parties affected, i.e., judges at all levels, lawyers, other government agencies, media representatives and public and private interest groups. Wherever possible, the aim should be to maximize the usefulness of data produced to all who are potentially concerned.

In respect to computerizing information, the Commission warns about the view that the mere installation of such equipment will be a panacea. The computer cannot make obsolete or erroneous data useful. If what is processed through the machine is not useful, then the product will be no better. A thorough analysis of what you have and what you want must be carried out before one considers the use of computers. In fact, in many cases when the caseload and volume of business is small, the best system may be manual or semi-automated rather than computer-oriented.

In approaching its information system problems, a court system must analyze itself carefully to see where it is now, where it should be and how it will reach that goal. The key to performance of an information system is its ability to bring relevant data to bear on the handling of particular problems both of a short and long term nature. There is much information being collected by court personnel that is useless or unnecessary, while there may be many other types of information needed for the proper functioning of the court system that are not being gathered. It is the purpose of an information system analysis to discover these shortcomings.

#### STATE-FEDERAL JUDICIAL COUNCILS

Alice L. O'Donnell, Director, Division on Inter-Judicial Affairs,  
Federal Judicial Center

Honorable Peter T. Fay, Judge, United States Fifth Circuit Court,  
Florida

It is a privilege to be here, especially considering the limited time you have on your two-and-a-half day program. Mindful of this, I am the more appreciative for an opportunity to report to you on a matter of mutual interest: the State-Federal Councils.

In 1970, when Chief Justice Burger gave the first 'State of the Judiciary' message, he suggested that the State Chief Justices constitute councils within

their states to regularly meet to consider matters of mutual concern to the judiciary. Unfortunately, there existed reasons for this suggestion. Today I am pleased to report to you that over 40 state councils are functioning. My own count is 46, but there are some who question this number. As far as I know, I am the only one who has filed at one central point all available information on the councils. Some of the states we know are meeting regularly, are innovative with their activities and are performing very valuable services. But, while lack of information may not be conclusive, I suspect some councils are today altogether too inactive. Perhaps if I briefly report to you today on activities of those councils we do know about, it will be of interest. In the state in which we meet today, for instance, Chief Justice O'Neill, I understand, has formalized his council with by-laws. In the State of Florida, their council was created by per curiam court order. In other states they have organized more informally and merely by a call from the Chief Justice of the state to one of the federal judges.

While every state differs in the composition of the councils, I thought you would be interested in some examples. Appointments to the councils include in addition to the state Chief Justice and federal judges: The Presiding Judges of the state trial courts, Presiding Circuit Judges, the Attorney General of the State, President of the state or local Bar Association, a Court Administrator, Circuit Executives for the Federal Circuits, and the United States Attorney.

As for matters which have been discussed, you already know the obvious: Habeas corpus filings; calendar calls to avoid conflicts; information on court assigned counsel; and removal of cases from state to federal courts.

Some subjects not so obvious will be of interest, I believe, and I mention them in the event you want to consider them.

Some states, for example, are planning joint support for a legal defender office; exchange of information on juror calls to avoid double service; special meetings to discuss disparity in state and federal sentencing particularly in the criminal area; studies to determine in which geographical area habeas corpus filings are concentrated, with a view to determining the reason and the best procedures to handle them; an exchange of opinions immediately upon publication; information on new trial techniques adaptable to both court systems; state endorsement of a request of federal judges for additional courtrooms; information on courtroom security; council endorsement of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would grant jurisdiction to a state Supreme Court to hear and determine questions of law certified to it by a United States Court of Appeals or a United States District Court.

The council developments are the result of a synergism of the best minds in the states; and you here are all, I am pleased to say, a part of this. It bodes well for the future of our dual judicial systems.

With great convictions and with even greater personal respect for you and the offices you represent - I commend to you active, meaningful meetings with your brethren in the federal system. Only good can come from these meetings.

FLORIDA STATE-FEDERAL COUNCIL

Honorable Peter T. Fay, Judge, United States Circuit Court  
of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit

I am here to report to you about the work of the State-Federal Judicial Council in Florida as well as a unique experience in the joint handling of disaster cases resulting from an airplane crash in Florida in late December of 1972.

The State-Federal Judicial Council in Florida, like its counterparts in the other states, was initiated at the request of the President of the United States and the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, when they advocated their establishment before a Judicial Conference in Washington, D.C. in November, 1970.

The Florida Supreme Court, in conjunction with the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, established the Council in November 1970. Those chosen as members included the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, the four presiding judges of the state district courts of appeal, the presiding judge of the Circuit Judges Conference, two additional state judges with vast experience in the field, as well as the Senior Judge of the United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals and the three Chief Judges of the Federal District Courts in Florida.

The Council held its first meeting in March 1971; it could best be described as a 'no-holds-barred' session. There were frank discussions of many of the mutual problems confronting the two levels of courts including prisoner petitions, habeas corpus, civil rights suits, post trial matters and a multiplicity of petitions. In addition, the state judges made clear their unhappiness regarding the 'meddling' of the federal courts in state procedures.

In reviewing the minutes of that and subsequent meetings and in discussions with many of the participants, it was clear that the initial meeting cleared the air and that the subsequent gatherings were of a high level and proved extremely fruitful for all concerned. There have been detailed discussions of recent U. S. Supreme Court decisions and their impact on the state and federal courts in Florida. Furthermore, an atmosphere had been created where the state and federal members of the panel acknowledged their individual responsibility and, when appropriate, communicate with their fellow judges to assure a more just and efficient judicial system. Due to this positive, cooperative environment, everyone involved believes that the Council has a bright future and will serve as a vital link between the two levels.

It must be stated at this juncture that one of the crucial underpinnings for a viable Council is the development of a unique and long-standing tradition of personal and professional relationships among the judges and members of the trial bar in Florida. Almost every judge in the state and federal system was formerly a trial lawyer in Florida; thus, the majority of lawyers and judges in the state know each other fairly well. In addition, there is a small but active trial bar association which serves as a vehicle to bring the judges and lawyers together on a regular basis.

Furthermore, it must be understood that before the Council was formed, there were already areas of cooperation developed between the federal and state courts. These included the use of a certification procedure, i.e., the state court answered questions of first impressions from the federal bench involving strictly and solely state law in the form of an advisory opinion; the development of a statewide public defender system; the use of court reporters to assure a record of proceedings; the sending of a concise statement of reasons for denial of post trial petitions by state trial judges to federal judges and state appellate judges; the sending of federal orders denying post trial motions to state judges and the use of a two week trial calendar for blocks of cases at both court levels which avoid having lawyers scheduled to be in both courts at the same time. Thus, one can see that this kind of history of cooperation bodes well for the future of the Council.

I have been asked at this point to make a few specific comments on the situation existing at the present time in respect to the joint handling of the airplane accident cases of December, 1972. As you know, we had a tragedy occur in Miami last December when an Eastern Airlines flight crashed in the Everglades. This accident gave rise to approximately 200 cases involving deaths and serious injuries.

At the present time, there are about 20 cases pending in Dade County Circuit Court; they have been consolidated. In the federal district court, we had about twenty or twenty-five cases filed and they were all transferred to me, at which time they were consolidated. Very recently, a multi-district panel has returned all the cases from the Southern District of New York and the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and have referred them to me; they too have been consolidated.

The Circuit Court Judge and I have met and discussed the handling of these cases. We have met with the attorneys and have done the following: decided that these cases will proceed simultaneously, appointed a lead or control counsel (a committee of three lawyers to represent or coordinate the efforts of all the plaintiffs in both the state and federal litigation), announced to the lawyers that depositions will be taken but once and will be used in all the cases, announced jointly that there will be full discovery, stated that if any substantial questions are raised during pretrial discovery or any substantial question during the pre-trial procedures, we will rule jointly and the orders will be one and the same; decided that if oral argument is necessary, we will sit together either in the state or federal court house during a joint hearing, hear arguments once and then issue one ruling.

As you can imagine, these procedures have simplified the situation considerably. The lawyers know there will not be any claim of one court processing cases differently from the other. The cases, many of which were filed in March or April, have proceeded exceedingly smoothly. We anticipate that we will be able to try the case on liability by late November. They have had full discovery, government counsel has cooperated and I think it will save everyone concerned a great deal of time and money.



The only problem we are facing now is to decide in the absence of a stipulation, how to combine the trials on liability and for both of us to sit in one or the other courtroom to try the cases on liability once. We have not been able to get the counsels to agree, but in any case, we will seek to try the cases jointly. At that point, we will leave it to the Court of Appeals to review our decision on this matter.

It does seem absurd that there be more than one trial in even such a complicated, serious case because the questions are exactly the same. We will break down the cases on damages and probably break them into groups but at that point, there are no serious problems since either of us can handle his cases as he chooses and then send them back to the appropriate judges in New York to be handled as they see fit. We would like the advice and assistance of the members of this august body on combining the trial on liability.

It has been a singular pleasure to be invited to speak to you and I hope my brief comments have been of interest.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

Edward B. McConnell, Director

Edward B. McConnell, Director of the National Center for State Courts, discussed the structure, goals, programs and future role of the National Center.

The National Center for State Courts, organizationally speaking, is composed of a Council of State Representatives (one member per state and territory selected by the highest state appellate court), a Board of Directors (twelve judges - 3 appellate, 3 general jurisdiction, 3 special jurisdiction and 3 chosen-at-large) and an Advisory Council (composed of representatives of all associations actively involved in court management).

The Board of Directors is the entity which sets policy and is responsible for the management of the Center. The Council of State Representatives acts as liaison between the Center and the states and attempts to express the state view on matters of general policy.

The purposes of the Center are (1) to aid state courts to establish and observe satisfactory standards of judicial administration; (2) coordinate but not supplant efforts of other organizations in the field; (3) act as a clearinghouse of information regarding state court systems; (4) initiate and support research in court problems and (5) work cooperatively with the Federal Judicial Center to coordinate research in areas of common concern.

In order to translate the purposes into concrete programs, the Center has established a central office in Denver, Colorado (due to a decision made after the time of this speech, it will be eventually located in Williamsburg, Virginia) and regional offices in Atlanta, Boston, Minneapolis and San Francisco. A fifth regional office will be established in the Southwest in the near future. This kind of structure will allow us to respond quickly and effectively to individual needs.

The central office staff is being hired on the basis of special training (data processing, court reporting, personnel and financial administration, etc.) while the regional office staff positions are more general in nature, although many of those hired are lawyers with state court administration experience.

Since its inception in 1971, the Center has been involved in projects related to court reporting (including training of reporters, sound/video taping alternatives, computerized transcripts and so on), court performance analyses (especially equipment utilization), multi-state appellate process studies and representation of indigents and pre-trial delays in 25 urban jurisdictions. In addition, the Center has subgranted to existing organizations to carry on court training programs. Its responsibility in the training field will be one of coordinator and evaluator only.

The final issue discussed by the speaker was that of funding. Presently, the vast majority of monies supporting the center are discretionary grants from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration with the balance supported by foundation grants. There is some discussion of seeking an annual appropriation from each state as an alternative to the present system.

In Mr. McConnell's opinion, the future of the Center is a bright one indeed. If adequately staffed, if responsive to the needs of the state courts, and if flexible in suggesting alternative approaches to problems, the Center should have a long and successful future.

COUNCIL OF STATE GOVERNMENTS CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECT

Keith Dysart, Senior Special Assistant, Council of State Governments' Washington Office

The Council of State Governments is the recipient of a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration which is designed to foster interstate and intrastate activities, agreements, information exchanges in the criminal justice field. The courts, obviously, are one of the key elements in the system and it is our hope to offer necessary services to the members of both the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators.

The grant calls for the hiring of staff in the Lexington, Washington and four regional offices of the Council of State Governments. It is the expectation that one or more of these individuals will be coming to your state to learn of your problems and to offer help in solving them. Among those on the staff, the one man with whom you are most familiar is William L. Frederick, the Director of the Criminal Justice Project. As you are well aware, he is one of the outstanding experts in the field of criminal justice in the nation.

It is our desire to act as an information clearinghouse for state officials involved in criminal justice activities. Through subject matter reports, newsletters, seminars and individual research projects, we seek to inform state officials of what is taking place in other states and to indicate new trends in criminal justice. Also, through our Washington Office staff, we will keep you abreast of actions being taken and those being considered both in Congress and the executive branch.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before such a knowledgeable and esteemed body and hope that these brief words will encourage you to call on me and the other staff members of the Council of State Governments Criminal Justice Project.

CLOSING BUSINESS SESSION

Banquet Address

Donald E. Santarelli, Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, was the speaker at the state banquet.

Mr. Santarelli told the members of both Conferences that he viewed the role of LEAA as one of aiding all criminal justice agencies at the state and local levels including those of the judiciary. Although the emphasis of LEAA's philosophy is to allow for flexibility of program planning by state and local officials, such planning must be related to systemic impacts. He totally concurs with the objectives of the New Federalism and believes LEAA will do its share to put the money where the need is and with as few strings attached as possible.

He encourages the members of the state judiciary to work with their individual State Planning agencies in order to get their fair share of grant money. It is quite important that either the Chief Justice or his representative plays an active role on his own board of directors in order to assure both an adequate and a knowledgeable representation of judicial branch concerns on it.

As far as the regional LEAA offices are concerned, they are available to answer your questions and listen to your concerns. Each office will have a courts area staff professional on board to handle your queries and try to provide technical assistance where appropriate. It is up to you to take advantage of the services offered by these professionals.

Mr. Santarelli thanked the officers and members of both Conferences for inviting him to discuss these issues of mutual concern and hopes that he and the staff of LEAA can be of assistance to the two organizations as well as to the individual members of them in developing an atmosphere of cooperation and coordination.

The final business session, chaired by Chief Justice Richardson, included presentations by Chief Justices Pringle and O'Neill on the latest developments vis-a-vis the work of their respective Committees, i.e., Federal Financial Assistance to State Courts and Habeas Corpus, as well as reports by Chief Justice Hale, Washington, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee and Chief Justice Harris, Arkansas, Chairman of the Nominations Committee.

Chief Justice Pringle remarked that the Federal Financial Assistance Committee had been following the progress of various federal measures and that the most significant ones related to the continuation of and the appropriation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and those concerning the National Institute of Justice.

Although the committee was not able to get the LEAA legislation amended to allot a specific percentage of grant funds to the courts, it was felt that both LEAA and the members of Congress were aware of the Conference's point of view. Parenthetically, the resolution on federal funding that was later presented to the Conference (see Appendix B) related the views of the committee and was approved unanimously by the Conference. As of this point in time, little action was expected on the bills relating to the National Institute of Justice.

The Committee will continue to monitor significant federal legislation impacting on the states during the next year. Chief Justice Pringle stated that Chief Justice Heflin, Alabama would be the new Chairman while Chief Justices Wright and Bobbitt will remain as members.

The report of the Habeas Corpus Committee was then presented by Chief Justice O'Neill. According to him, the legislation pending in the Congress related to habeas corpus has little or no chance of passage in this session. He and the other members of the Committee, Chief Justices House and Tauro of Connecticut and Massachusetts, will continue to keep a watchful eye on progress being made in this area and will keep the membership advised as to future actions. At this point, the members of the Conference agreed to continue the existence of the Committee on Habeas Corpus with its present membership.

Chief Justice Richardson then introduced Chief Justices Harris of Arkansas and Hale of Washington to read the reports of the Nominations and Resolutions Committees respectively. The reports, which were approved unanimously, appear as Appendices A and B.

Chief Justice Richardson then relinquished the gavel to Chief Justice Pringle who was chosen as the Chairman of the Conference of Chief Justices for 1973-1974. Chief Justice Pringle's first duty was to accept the offer by Hawaii to be the host for the 1974 Annual Meeting to be held from August 12-16 in Honolulu.

With no further business, the 1973 Conference was adjourned.

Report of the Nominating Committee

Chief Justice Carleton Harris, Arkansas, Chairman  
 Chief Justice Thornton G. Berry, Jr., West Virginia  
 Chief Justice Harold R. Fatzer, Kansas  
 Chief Justice James T. Harrison, Montana  
 Chief Justice Carlton Mobley, Georgia

Chief Justice Carleton Harris, Chairman of the Committee, presented its report. As nominated by the Committee, the following officers and members of the Executive Council were elected unanimously.

Chairman: Chief Justice Edward E. Pringle, Colorado  
 First Vice-Chairman: Chief Justice Joseph R. Moss, South Carolina  
 Second Vice-Chairman: Chief Justice Charles S. House, Connecticut  
 Deputy Chairman: Associate Justice J. Allan Crockett, Utah

## Executive Council for two year terms:

Chief Justice C. Edwin Moore, Iowa  
 Chief Justice Donald R. Wright, California  
 Chief Justice Harold F. Snead, Virginia  
 Associate Justice James A. Finch, Missouri

Chief Justices C. William O'Neill, Ohio and Norman F. Arterburn, Indiana continue to serve on the Executive Council for the second year of their two-year terms. Chief Justice William S. Richardson will remain as a member of the Executive Council for one year in the capacity of immediate-past chairman.

The Nominating Committee also recommended and the Conference approved the designation of Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood, Chief Justice of Illinois, as the representative of the Conference on the Advisory Council for the National Center for State Courts.

Resolutions Committee

Chief Justice Frank Hale, Washington, Chairman  
 Chief Justice G. Joseph Tauro, Massachusetts  
 Chief Justice Thomas M. Kavanagh, Michigan  
 Chief Justice Robert G. Gillespie, Mississippi  
 Chief Justice Paul W. White, Nebraska

RESOLUTIONS

## I.

WHEREAS, The Conference of Chief Justices at its 1972 annual meeting by resolution expressed concern with regard to existing and proposed programs for federal financial assistance to state courts; and

WHEREAS, legislation now pending in the Congress known as the Crime Control Act of 1973, amending and continuing the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, would make no substantial change in the presently unsatisfactory program for federal financial assistance to state courts; and

WHEREAS, it appears desirable for this Conference to reiterate its previously expressed position with regard to federal financial assistance to state courts;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED AS FOLLOWS:

1. It is incompatible with, and injurious to, the traditional common-law role of the state judiciary for it to compete before an agency of the executive branch for its "rightful" share of federal block grant funds.
2. For different courts or levels of courts in a state judicial system to be in competition for federal block grant funds, with such competition to be decided by an agency of the executive branch, is destructive of the dignity of the judiciary and inimical to its improvement and to the public interest.
3. Present and proposed programs of federal financial assistance to state courts should require that some appropriate percentage of a state's block grant funds be allocated directly to the judiciary, as distinct from law enforcement, prosecution, defense, corrections, or other criminal justice components; and that funds so allocated be expended in accordance with a plan developed and programs approved by the Supreme Court or other judicial entity of the state with rule-making powers or administrative responsibility for the state's judicial system.
4. Provisions in present and proposed programs for federal financial assistance to state courts which restrict or limit the amount of a state's block grant funds which can be spent for personnel or which require a percentage of such funds to be spent by local units of government, unnecessarily impede and are inimical to the improvement of the judicial system of a state.

5. The special committee of the Conference appointed to consider an act on behalf of the Conference and its Executive Committee with regard to federal programs for financial assistance to state courts should be continued and authorized to seek legislation or administrative rule, directive or policy, as may be appropriate and feasible, to eliminate the objections and to attain the objectives set forth in this resolution and to keep this Conference advised with regard thereto.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to the following:

The Attorney General of the United States  
The Members of the Congress  
The Governor of each State  
The Administrators of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
The Staff of the Senate and House Judiciary Committee  
The Director of each State Criminal Justice Planning Agency

## II.

WHEREAS, it is the consensus of this annual conference that to preserve our system of justice, maintain and improve the operation of our state courts, to insure the independence of the judiciary, it is necessary for this conference to obtain the assistance of the Center for State Courts or other like organizations, to work toward the development of a unified court system in each of our states; and

WHEREAS, a court system which is dependent upon the legislative bodies for their finances to provide proper facilities, adequate manpower and other tools, to develop a system of equal justice to which all our people are entitled, cannot hope to accomplish its goals;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this annual conference duly assembled in Columbus, Ohio, on this fourth day of August, 1973, resolves in each of our states to work for a unified court system presided over by a supreme court with rule making and superintending control powers over the other units of a unified court system,

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this conference supports the financing of this one court of justice by an automatic constitutional appropriation of a percentage of the General Fund Budget of each state.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Conference of Chief Justices coordinate its support and efforts with other organizations, including the Center for State Courts, to the end of accomplishing these objectives.

## III.

WHEREAS, the Honorable John J. Gilligan, Governor, State of Ohio; the Honorable Thomas Moody, Mayor, Columbus, Ohio; the Honorable Peter T. Fay, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of Florida; the Honorable Louis H. Burke, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of California; Geoffrey C. Hazard, Professor of Law, Yale University; Donald E. Santarelli, Administrator, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; Alice O'Donnell, Director, Division for Inter-Judicial Affairs, Federal Judicial Center, Washington, D.C.; Edward B. McConnell, Director, National Center for State Courts; each contributed substantially to the Conference through their experience, knowledge and inspiration;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Conference of Chief Justices meeting in Columbus, Ohio, August 1-4, 1973, to extend hearty appreciation to each participant for adding to the value and purpose of this Conference.

## IV.

WHEREAS, the Honorable William S. Richardson, Chief Justice, Hawaii, has served as the distinguished Chairman of this Conference from January, 1971, and for the 1972-1973 term, contributing his energy and experience throughout the year and on behalf of an excellent annual meeting;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Conference of Chief Justices extends its unanimous appreciation for his outstanding service.

## V.

WHEREAS, the Honorable C. William O'Neill, Chief Justice of Ohio, host of the annual meeting of the Conference of Chief Justices in Columbus, Ohio, August 1-4, 1973, has extended the hospitality of his city and State, has assured the gracious entertainment of our ladies, and has facilitated the comfortable and effective program of the conference by his thoughtful personal concern;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the deep appreciation of the Conference be extended to Chief Justice O'Neill and to Administrative Director of the Courts, William Radcliff, and his able staff.

VI.

WHEREAS, the Preston W. Wolfe family provided the Conference of Chief Justices and our ladies with a unique and beautiful evening at the Wigwam, and

WHEREAS, the hospitality of the evening added significantly to the pleasure of our stay in Columbus,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the hearty thanks of the Conference of Chief Justices be extended to the Wolfe family.

VII.

WHEREAS, John W. Galbreath extended the warm hospitality of Darby Dan Farm to the Chief Justices and our ladies, and

WHEREAS, the pleasure of a relaxed evening and the graciousness of our host contributed in a real way to this Conference,

NOW, THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED, that the Conference of Chief Justices express its warm appreciation to John W. Galbreath.

VIII.

WHEREAS, the Ohio State Bar Association, the Ohio State Bar Foundation and Mr. William Van Aken, Cleveland, and the United State Bar Association, Walter Porter, Dayton, and John Andrews each contributed to the warm welcome we were shown in Columbus, Ohio, and

WHEREAS, the Columbus Bar Auxiliary and its president, Mrs. Ruth Draper entertained our ladies at tea, and

WHEREAS, Mrs. C. William O'Neill's thoughtful planning resulted in a memorable stay in Columbus for our ladies, and

WHEREAS, the Ohio State Highway Patrol and Superintendent Colonel Robert Chiramonte provided for our transportation needs in a most friendly and efficient manner,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Conference of Chief Justices meeting in Columbus, August 1-4, 1973, express its deep appreciation and hearty thanks to each of those whose generosity of time and interest has added to the pleasure of our stay and the warmth of feeling which we will carry with us from Columbus.

IX.

WHEREAS, William L. Frederick has attended the annual meetings of the Conference of Chief Justices since 1951 and has faithfully served as Secretary for the Conference of Chief Justices since 1959, contributing his energy and his dedication to the needs of the Conference, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Frederick has recently been hospitalized,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conference of Chief Justices unanimously extend their best wishes for his speedy and complete recovery.

X.

WHEREAS, Chief Justice Daniel F. Wolcott served as Chief Justice from 1964 to 1973 on the Delaware Supreme Court and was a member of that Court from 1951; and

WHEREAS, he served on the Executive Council from 1969 through 1971 and on the Resolutions Committee in 1970 and attended the annual meetings of the Conference in the years 1965, 1966, 1968 and 1971;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Conference of Chief Justices expresses its deep regrets on the death of Chief Justice Wolcott and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Mrs. Wolcott and to the Delaware Supreme Court.

XI.

WHEREAS, Chief Justice George F. Boney served as Chief Justice of the Alaska Supreme Court since 1969 and participated in the annual meetings of this conference in 1970, 1971 and 1972, and

WHEREAS, he addressed the Conference on electronic reporting at our 1971 meeting,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Conference of Chief Justices express its sincere regrets on the tragic death of Chief Justice Boney and copies of this resolution be forwarded to Mrs. Boney and the Alaska Supreme Court.

XII.

WHEREAS, Chief Justice Alvin C. Strutz served on the North Dakota Supreme Court since 1959 and served as Chief Justice since 1971, and

WHEREAS, he attended as a member of this Conference in 1971 and 1972,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conference of Chief Justices expresses its sincere regrets on his untimely death to Mrs. Strutz and to the Supreme Court of North Dakota.

XIII.

WHEREAS, Chief Justice Clarence A. Southerland served as the first Chief Justice of the State of Delaware from 1951 to 1963,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conference of Chief Justices expresses its sincere sympathy on the death of Chief Justice Southerland and that copies of this resolution be sent to his sisters, Mrs. Stuart Johnson, Jr. and Mrs. Duncan Doolittle and to the Delaware Supreme Court.

XIV.

WHEREAS, Judge Simon Sobeloff served as Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals from 1952 to 1954 as Solicitor General of the United States from 1954-1956;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Conference of Chief Justices express its sincere sympathy on the death of Chief Justice Sobeloff and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Proposed Amendment to Articles of Organization  
Presented and Recommended by the Executive Council

Pursuant to the authority contained in Article VIII of the Articles of Organization of the Conference of Chief Justices, Article II thereof is amended to read as follows:

## ARTICLE II

## MEMBERSHIP

"The Conference of Chief Justices shall be composed of the highest judicial officer of each State of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and of the District of Columbia, hereafter referred to as the Chief Justice, and the Presiding Judge of a court of criminal appeals which is a state court of last resort in all criminal matters; provided, however, that each state, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia be accorded only one vote and that this vote be cast by the Chief Justice or his alternate."

And in Article V after the words "Puerto Rico" add "and District of Columbia."

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY IN ANNUAL CONVENTION ASSEMBLED IN COLUMBUS,  
OHIO, AUGUST 4, 1973.

## WELCOMING REMARKS

The Honorable Thomas Moody,  
Mayor of Columbus, Ohio

Gentlemen, I view this welcoming speech as an opportunity. It is an opportunity to speak to the leaders of the court systems of the States of this nation about the ominous public mood developing in our country regarding the nation's government, including the judiciary. Due to my experience on the trial court and my reverence for appellate courts, especially those of last resort, I feel obligated to speak frankly to this august body in respect to this situation.

Let me suggest that in an era of public disillusionment and distrust of government, its leaders and institutions, the role of the judiciary in renewing the faith of the public is a vital one. As a former trial court judge, and now as mayor, it is clear to me that the true story of the judiciary must be told to a skeptical citizenry. This can be done most effectively, in my view, by assuring that the men selected to run for judicial office on the trial court be of the highest intellectual and moral caliber. Since the trial courts of general and limited jurisdiction are the ones with which the public has the most contact, it is obvious that the public's experience at this level is crucial to their judgment of the entire system. The members of this Conference could do much in their own states to assure the selection of only the ablest candidates for seats on the trial court.

It is clear that much has to be done to rekindle the flame of public respect. One of the salient reasons for my leaving the bench and entering active executive life was to be able to express my views on the state of the judiciary and the role of government in responding to the important issues of the day. As a judge, I felt constrained by the necessity to remain silent on issues even in respect to the administration of justice. Although I recognize and believe in the principle of silence of judges on public issues, it is also clear that someone must accept the responsibility to speak for the interests of the judiciary. The public's conception of the role and function of the courts may be based on false premises and inaccurate information but this is what it perceives, rightly or wrongly, as the truth. It is the belief which is as, or more, important than the reality and to this fact of life the judiciary must respond.

Although some people in public life feel that the average citizen simply does not, or does not wish to understand the facts, and that this situation must be accepted as au fait accompli, I do not subscribe to this view. Since our citizenry is being assailed from all sides in respect to the integrity of its government at all levels and in all branches, it behooves all of us to respond to this crisis in confidence.

We should not deceive ourselves that the loss of faith is restricted to a small group of radicals on campus, or a few disgruntled editorial writers, but that we are facing a quiet attack by reasonable people who have doubts about their leaders and their institutions of government. These doubts are whispered on the golf course, across the dinner table or at the neighborhood bar, and then indicate the depth of the concern.

In Ohio, Chief Justice O'Neill has taken substantial steps to improve that situation and the media have supported that position by accurately reporting the facts. There is however still much to be done to assure the return of the public's faith in its governmental institutions and its elected officials. The judicial system should not be seen in terms of a reconciliation of opposing greeds but as a seeker of truth and fairness.

I hope that at the conclusion of this convention that you leave here with a feeling better than that with which you came. I hope you profit from your fellowship with your fellow-Justices and learn from them. I hope you take back a message to your fellow-Justices, trial court judges and to your citizens that this nation is not falling apart and is still bolstered by very strong institutions of which the judiciary is one. As Daniel Webster responded to the question, "How stands the Union, neighbor?" by replying "She stands as she stood, with rock bottom and copper sheath, now and forever;" I hope that you will be able to do so too. It is my belief that the judiciary will maintain the rock bottom, will maintain the sheath, now and forever. But we must let the people know that we sail on a sturdy ship - and no one can do it better than you.

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ATTENDANCE LIST

ALABAMA

Chief Justice Howell T. Heflin  
Mrs. Howell T. Heflin

ALASKA

Chief Justice Jay A. Rabinowitz  
Associate Justice James M. Fitzgerald

ARIZONA

Chief Justice Jack D. Hays

ARKANSAS

Chief Justice Carleton Harris  
Mrs. Carleton Harris

CALIFORNIA

Chief Justice Donald R. Wright

COLORADO

Chief Justice Edward E. Pringle  
Mrs. Edward E. Pringle

CONNECTICUT

Chief Justice Charles S. House  
Mrs. Charles S. House

FLORIDA

Chief Justice B. K. Roberts  
Mrs. B. K. Roberts

GEORGIA

Chief Justice Carlton Mobley  
Mrs. Carlton Mobley

HAWAII

Chief Justice William J. Richardson  
Mrs. William S. Richardson

IDAHO

Chief Justice Charles R. Donaldson  
Associate Justice Allan G. Shepard  
Mrs. Allan G. Shepard

ILLINOIS

Chief Justice Robert C. Underwood  
Mrs. Robert C. Underwood

INDIANA

Chief Justice Norman F. Arterburn  
Mrs. Norman F. Arterburn

IOWA

Chief Justice C. Edwin Moore  
Mrs. C. Edwin Moore

KANSAS

Chief Justice Harold R. Fatzer  
Mrs. Harold R. Fatzer

KENTUCKY

Chief Justice John S. Palmore  
Mrs. John S. Palmore  
Associate Justice James B. Milliken  
Mrs. James B. Milliken

LOUISIANA

Chief Justice Joe W. Sanders  
Mrs. Joe W. Sanders

MAINE

Chief Justice Armand A. Dufresne, Jr.  
Mrs. Armand A. Dufresne

MARYLAND

Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy  
Mrs. Robert C. Murphy

MASSACHUSETTS

Chief Justice G. Joseph Tauro  
Mrs. G. Joseph Tauro

MICHIGAN

Chief Justice Thomas M. Kavanagh  
Mrs. Thomas M. Kavanagh

MINNESOTA

Chief Justice Oscar R. Knutson  
Mrs. Oscar R. Knutson

MISSISSIPPI

Chief Justice Robert G. Gillespie

MISSOURI

Chief Justice Robert T. Donnelly  
Mrs. Robert T. Donnelly  
Associate Justice J. P. Morgan  
Mrs. J. P. Morgan  
Associate Justice Robert E. Seiler  
Mrs. Robert E. Seiler

MONTANA

Chief Justice James T. Harrison  
Mrs. James T. Harrison

NEBRASKA

Chief Justice Paul White

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Chief Justice Frank R. Kenison

NEW JERSEY

Associate Justice Mark A. Sullivan  
Mrs. Mark A. Sullivan

NEW MEXICO

Chief Justice John B. McManus, Jr.  
Mrs. John B. McManus

NEW YORK

Associate Justice Matthew J. Jasen

NEVADA

Associate Justice John C. Mowbray

NORTH CAROLINA

Chief Justice William H. Bobbitt  
Associate Justice Susie Sharp

NORTH DAKOTA

Associate Justice William L. Paulson  
Mrs. William L. Paulson



OHIO

Chief Justice C. William O'Neill  
Mrs. C. William O'Neill

OKLAHOMA

Chief Justice Denver N. Davison

OREGON

Chief Justice Kenneth J. O'Connell  
Mrs. Kenneth J. O'Connell

PENNSYLVANIA

Chief Justice Benjamin R. Jones  
Mrs. Benjamin R. Jones

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chief Justice Joseph R. Moss  
Mrs. Mary Hanks  
Miss Frances Smith

SOUTH DAKOTA

Chief Justice Frank Biegelmeier  
Mrs. Frank Biegelmeier

TENNESSEE

Chief Justice Ross W. Dyer  
Mrs. Ross W. Dyer

TEXAS

Chief Justice Joe R. Greenhill  
Mrs. Joe R. Greenhill  
Presiding Judge John F. Onion, Jr.  
Mrs. John F. Onion

UTAH

Associate Justice J. Allan Crockett

VERMONT

Chief Justice P. L. Shangraw

VIRGINIA

Chief Justice Harold F. Snead  
Mrs. Harold F. Snead  
Associate Justice Lawrence W. I'Anson  
Mrs. Lawrence W. I'Anson

WASHINGTON

Chief Justice Frank Hale  
Mrs. Frank Hale  
Associate Justice Robert C. Finley

WEST VIRGINIA

Chief Justice Thornton G. Berry, Jr.  
Mrs. Thornton G. Berry

WISCONSIN

Chief Justice E. Harold Hallows

WYOMING

Chief Justice Glenn Parker

SPEAKERS AND GUESTS

Honorable Louis H. Burke, Associate Justice, Supreme Court, California  
Ralph K. Culver, Chief of Private Property Court, Criminal Division,  
Department of Justice, Virginia  
Honorable Peter T. Fay, U. S. District Judge, Southern District of  
Florida, Miami, Florida  
Geoffrey C. Hazard, Jr., Professor of Law, Yale University,  
New Haven, Connecticut  
Walter Huelsman, Consultant, Coopers & Lybrand, Cleveland, Ohio  
Norman Karsh, Coopers & Lybrand, Washington, D.C.  
Douglas Lanford, Director, American Academy of Judicial Education,  
Washington, D.C.  
Edward B. McConnell, Director, National Center for State Courts,  
Denver, Colorado  
Maurice S. Moe, Editorial Counsel, West Publishing Company, St. Paul,  
Minnesota  
Frank Nebeker, Judge, District of Columbia Court of Appeals, Washington,  
D.C.  
Alice L. O'Donnell, Director, Division of Inter-Judicial Affairs,  
Federal Judicial Center, Washington, D.C.  
Dwight D. Opperman, President, West Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minn.  
Arne Schoeller, Chief, Courts Section, Law Enforcement Assistance  
Administration, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.  
Mrs. Maureen Solomon, Consultant to ABA, Lakewood, Colorado  
Craig Spangenberg, ABA Commission, Cleveland, Ohio

STAFF

Frank Bailey  
Brevard Crihfield  
J. Keith Dysart  
Loretta S. Gadson  
Catherine F. Hannigan  
Lana Harding  
Alan V. Sokolow  
Kenneth Wells, II

**END**