9-10-1981

The Contribution of George Washington University School of Law and its Graduates to the Federal Bar Association

J. Clay Smith Jr.

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THE CONTRIBUTION OF GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW AND ITS GRADUATES TO THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION

I am honored that the Law Alumni Association of the George Washington National Law Center has designated me as a recipient of the George Washington University Law Association's professional achievement award for an "outstanding career in government service."

The award initiates me into a club of distinguished Americans such as, former Governor Hughes of Maryland; Arrington Dixon, Chairman of the D.C. City Council; Mary S. Coleman, Chief Justice of the Michigan Supreme Court; and William "Grady" Malone, a past president of the Federal Bar Association, and others.

This is the second time in less than two years that a unit associated with the law school has honored me. On May 27, 1980, the law faculty elected me as an initiate into the Order of the Coif, in recognition of my achievements in the legal profession. In response to such recognition, I delivered a paper entitled, "Wear the Honor of the Coif." Today, in response to the

Un several occasions, I have participated in the orientation of new students sponsored by the Black American Law Students Association (BALSA), at the law school. For example, on August 18, 1975, I lectured to BALSA on "A Peek at the Study of Law" and on May 17, 1980, I addressed the Third Annual Graduation Banquet of the George Washington University BALSA. The speech was entitled, "The Black Lawyer: Old Challenges In a New Decade."
GRACIOUS RECOGNITION afforded to me by the Law Alumni Association, I wish to commence the implementation of one of the goals that I set as president of the Federal Bar Association — to institute a formal history of the Federal Bar Association. A compilation of documents preserving some FBA history was originally undertaken by E.A. Karu during the presidency of Conrad Philos in 1963. I have reviewed the notebooks that Mr. Karu compiled in preparing this paper.

On November 3, 1980, shortly after assuming the presidency of the FBA, I sent a memorandum to the Executive Committee which, in part, stated,

"This memorandum is to solicit your views on the feasibility of exploring the development of a formal history of the Federal Bar Association. The Association is now some 60 years old and has made a substantial contribution in many areas of the law and social policy of the nation."

In keeping with my goals as president of the FBA, I am fortunate to have this occasion to contribute to the history of the Association with this paper entitled, "The Contribution of George Washington University Law School and Its Graduates to the Federal Bar Association."

Accordingly, as a close out to my term as president of the Federal Bar Association, I thought it would be of interest to you if I recaptured some of the history of the FBA and the roles played in the development of this worthy organization by some former graduates of the George Washington University Law School."
GWU ALUMNI BREAKFAST - 3

As you know, the FBA was established in 1920. It is an association of members of the Federal Judiciary and lawyers who are or have been in the employ of the U.S. government in legal capacities. The purposes of the organization are, "to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote the administration of justice; to uphold a high standard for the Federal Judiciary, attorneys representing the government of the U.S., the attorney appearing before courts, department agencies of the U.S.; to encourage cordial and friendly relations among the members of the legal profession; and to promote the welfare of attorneys employed by the government of the U.S."

The printed volumes of the Federal Bar Journal date from 1931. I found some of the scholarly documents of that early time to be of particular interest. For instance, there was an article on Automobile Parking Problems in Washington, D.C., written by Lt. Col. U.S. Grant, 3d. The editor noted that, "Although the purpose of the Federal Bar Journal (FBJ) is primarily confined to the consideration of legal subjects, there are matters of immediate interest in Washington that affect such a large percentage of the membership of the Association that occasionally it is felt desirable to devote space thereto ... "

It was also reported that in 1931, work was commenced on the new $9,740,000 Supreme Court building and the FBA, at its Twelfth Annual Banquet, honored Mr. Justice Oliver Wendall Holmes on the occasion of his ninety-first birthday.

GWU ALUMNI BREAKFAST - 4

In addition, there was even then articles by such distinguished jurists as the Honorable Learned Hand, U.S. Circuit Judge, 2nd circuit, and surprisingly writings on such topics as Disarmament and Maintenance of World Peace, Professional Ethics, The Capper Firearms Bill -- Its Relation to the Uniform Firearms Act, etc.
All these topics remain fairly current today.

Regrettably, most of the historical documents and records of the FBA cannot be found but it appears that James W. Witten, then the ranking attorney in the Office of the Solicitor for the Interior Department, formed a temporary organization in the fall of 1919, which was on January 5, 1920, formalized into "The Federal Bar Association." Witten became the first president of this new organization.

It took only five years before the members of the FBA were to recognize the inherent leadership quality of George Washington University Law School graduates.

From reliable sources it appears that F. Clyde Baggarly (class of 1904, now deceased) was elected president of the FBA in 1925, thus making him the third or fourth president of the then embryonic organization. His name appears on the first Constitution of the Association as president and is dated 1925.

Records show that Baggary was an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission and later served on the FBA Executive Council.

I stand to be corrected. However, based on the limited amount of research that I have been able to accomplish, the available records reflect that Ralph G. Cornell, class of 1922, was elected president of the FBA in November 1934, and became the second George Washington Law School alumnus to head this organization. He was no stranger to the organization for he had served from 1926 to the date of such election as national secretary. During that time the Association developed from an obscure group to one of stature and prestige. Its rolls included officials of the highest rank in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial branches of the Federal Service. Its members were located not only at the seat of government, but elsewhere in the United States and in foreign lands. In this development, Mr. Cornell played an important role. He early sponsored a broadened and more serious program of activity for law and professional improvement in our unique and exclusive field, the Federal Service. He contributed vast amounts of his time and energy to secure for the Association a place comparable with

6/ Id. at 62 (Mar. 1932).

THE OTHER LEADING BAR AND LAW ORGANIZATIONS. As one of the factors to such an end, he advocated the *Journal*, the publication of which was undertaken only as the result of his untiring efforts and persistence. He was well known on the councils of the organization for his vision, his sound practical judgment and for his loyalty and zeal in promoting the Association's objectives.

In June 1917, he was appointed head of the Administrative Division of the Ordinance Department of the War Department at Washington. He studied law at George Washington University, received the degree of LL.B., was admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia in October, 1922, and to the Bar of the State of Maryland in November, 1927. He had served in the Bureau of Narcotics, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the General Accounting Office. When elected, he was engaged as counsel in the Office of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department. He appeared for the government in various Federal courts and practiced quite extensively before the local courts.

Many of the issues then had to do with the status of Federal agencies such as the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Merchant Marine activities, the National Law Library and the Operation of Postal Laws.

William E. Reese was next. He was the unanimous choice to be the fifteenth president of the Federal Bar Association at

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its annual meeting held in May, 1941. 9/ Born in West Virginia, Mr. Reese received the degrees of A.B. and LL.M. from George Washington University in 1925 and 1927, respectively. He was a member of the Oxford Society, the American Bar Association and was a reporter delegate to the Inter-American Conference at Havana, Cuba in March, 1941 where he presented a paper on labor legislation. Reese authored various articles in legal, fraternal and other publications and at the time of his elevation to the presidency of the FBA, was a senior attorney in the Office of the General Counsel, General Accounting Office.

Mr. Reese, as editor of the Federal Bar Journal, and a member of the Executive Council, contributed unstintingly of his personal time, energy and intellectual resources to advancing the vision and management potential of the government lawyer. Indeed, one of his many publications had to do with the, "Legal Profession in Government,", in which he advocated a progressive and stronger FBA. During his reign as president, war was declared and there was much discussion about, "The Lawyer in War," "Selective Service in Total War," "Cooperation of Lawyers in the War Effort," "War Department Contracting During the Present Emergency in the War Effort," etc.


The sixteenth president of the Federal Bar Association was Robert Nelson Anderson. He was born in Roanoke, Virginia, May 6, 1899. Anderson, the son of Thomas G., and Lena Stuart Nelson Anderson, was a true native son of Virginia. His ancestors had been active in state affairs for more than 200 years and his family connections included some of the most illustrious names in Virginia's history, among them the distinguished Payne and Nelson families.

While Mr. Anderson, a Virginian by birth, had sixteen years of residence in Lyon Village, Arlington County, his educational and professional activities were largely centered in the District of Columbia. He attended public elementary schools in Washington and was graduated from McKinley High School, where he received a scholarship to Harvard University. Although he passed the entrance examinations for Harvard and was enrolled there as a freshman, he changed his plans and entered the George Washington University. While attending college the First World War intervened and Mr. Anderson enrolled in the Students Army Training Corps, training to be an artillery officer. After the war he continued his academic and professional education at the George Washington University, receiving the degree Bachelor of Arts, cum laude, from that institution in 1921, and the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1923. He was admitted to practice at the Virginia Bar in 1922 and the Bar of the District of Columbia in 1923.

President Anderson's professional career included service both as a representative of the government and as a private practitioner. He served as special attorney in the Solicitor's Office of the Bureau of Internal Revenue from 1922 to 1925. Thereafter, he entered private practice, continuing therein first as an associate in the firm of Humphreys and Day in Washington and New York from 1925 to 1932, and then as a partner in the firm of Anderson, Lawrence and Anderson at Washington from 1932 to 1934, when he was appointed special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

As a lawyer, Mr. Anderson engaged in litigation both varied and important in character and often of national significance. He argued cases for the government in the United States Supreme Court and more than 100 cases in the ten United States Circuit Courts of Appeals and the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. In addition, he was on the supervisory staff of the Tax Division, Department of Justice, and after 1934 reviewed the government's defense of all Federal tax cases in the United States Court of Claims. Perhaps the most celebrated cases in which he represented the government are United States v. Butler, involving the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the validity of a billion and a half dollars of processing and floor stock taxes, and United States v. Query, which decided the constitutionality
of the Civilian Conservation Corps Act. He had charge of the
Butler litigation, and tried the case in the United States District
Court in Massachusetts. He argued the appeal before the Circuit
Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and appeared on the
brief in the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Anderson was a civic-minded and public-spirited citizen
who freely devoted his time and talents for the benefit and
upbuilding of community and state and a leader in various move-
ments of far-reaching effect and of notably beneficial results.

As a member of the Federal Bar Association, Mr. Anderson
has rendered yeoman service. During the periods 1934-1935,
and 1939-1942, he was a member of the Association's Executive
Council and served on the Editorial Board of the Journal for
the years 1934 to 1940, inclusive. In addition, he served as
chairman of various committees and as first vice-president of the
Association, 1941-1942. He was a member of the Virginia State
Bar, the District of Columbia Bar Association, and the American
Bar Association.

From the time of its inception the FBA has always championed
the rights of its membership to equal treatment under the various
laws of Federal, state and local governments. Thus, the Association
made strong recommendations in March 1942 to the D.C. Bar
concerning its "Reciprocity" Rule for Admissions to the

13/

My father was an enrollee in this program.
District Bar. It was a timely and effective statement of some of the more important reasons why the proposed rule governing admissions to the Bar should not be amended.

In proposing for the consideration of the Court and Bar a substitute amendment to said rule, under President Anderson's leadership, the Association laid particular emphasis upon the undesirability of a distinction between lawyers outside the government and those performing service within the government, based upon the private or public character of their clients. Many lawyers in private practice as well as in government service must be specially trained in particular fields of law, in addition to their knowledge of the general field of law. In view of the importance attached to the administrative law and the ever-growing necessity for having it administered in the most intelligent manner, it was viewed as essential that some of the most able legal talent available be utilized in this field of law by Federal, state, and municipal governments. Thus, if a lawyer elected to serve the general public as his clients, through any of such governments, rather than to serve individual clients, such an election should not operate to place him in a category far removed from the lawyers who were serving individual clients. Apparently, President Anderson opined that the responsibilities and advantages
ACCRUING TO THE PROFESSION SHOULD BE SHARED AS NEARLY ALIKE AS POSSIBLE, WITHOUT REGARD TO THE PUBLIC OR PRIVATE CHARACTER OF THE LAWYER'S CLIENT. IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITY THAT ANY RULE PROCLAIMED IN D.C. MIGHT BE REGARDED AS A PRECEDENT FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS, IT WAS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT THAT THE PROBLEM BE CAREFULLY WEIGHED IN THE LIGHT OF THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC AND OF THE PROFESSION AS A WHOLE.

DURING THIS PARTICULAR TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION THERE WAS ALSO TALK ABOUT DEVELOPING AN IN-SERVICE TRAINING PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENT ATTORNEYS.


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15/ 1D. at 383 (Dec. 1942).
17/ 1D. at 83 (Dec. 1943).
In 1943, the FBA selected Marguerite Rawalt as its first female president. She was described as "The witty, gracious and capable Marguerite Rawalt." Miss Rawalt was acquainted with the members and familiar with the work and functioning of the Federal Bar Association in which she had been active since 1934, having held successively the offices of third, second, and first vice president. In addition, Ms. Rawalt served on the governing body of the Association, the Executive Council, and on numerous committees including the Taxation Committee, the Special Committee on "Reciprocity" Rule for Admission to the District of Columbia Bar, and the Committee on Chapter Activities. Association members commended her easy and able manner of presiding at dinner and luncheon gatherings, and her executive ability in conducting the affairs of the Association and enlisting the activities of a large percentage of the membership.

Miss Rawalt was Special Attorney in the Appeals Division of the Office of the Chief Counsel of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. She represented the government in the trial of income, estate and gift tax cases in state and Federal courts, and was on the Washington headquarters staff which reviewed and coordinated the work done in the various regional or division

counsel offices throughout the country. Her business and professional experience had been extensive and varied.

Miss Rawalt served as president of the National Association of Women Lawyers during the year 1942-1943. She was the first woman to be seated as a delegate in the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association when, in March, 1943, the National Association of Women Lawyers, under her leadership, qualified for representation and selected her as its first delegate. Her term of office as president of that organization had not yet expired when she was elected president of the Federal Bar Association. For a time she held both offices concurrently. She served as a member of several committees in the American Bar Association, in the Tax Section, the International and Comparative Law Section, and on the Special Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress. She participated in the program of the Inter-American Bar Association at its first conference in Havana, Cuba, in March 1941. She is a member of the bars of the District of Columbia, Texas, and the United States Supreme Court; member of Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority, American Judicature Society, and of the Bar Associations of Texas and the District of Columbia in addition to others. She delivered addresses on Federal Taxation at the National University (as George Washington Law School was previously named) Tax Clinic, and before the Women's Bar Association of Baltimore. She was guest speaker before the General Session of the 1943 convention of the State Bar of Texas and was once described by the Texas Bar Journal as "Woman of the Year--Careerist, Wife and Sportswoman."
Miss Rawalt came to Washington to combine the study of law with her secretarial work. She entered George Washington University from which she was graduated with the degrees of A.B., LL.B., in 1933; and LL.M., in 1936. She served as Student Editor on the George Washington Law Review, and upon graduation was elected to the Order of the Coif.

This versatile woman brought to the presidency an energy and freshness of viewpoint which stimulated and enlarged interest in the activities of the Association. Her alert friendly manner and patently sincere desire to advance the usefulness and prestige of the Federal Bar Association brought rewards in increased membership and increased activity for a greater proportion of the membership. One of the articles she published was captioned, "How Our Federal Tax Laws Grow." We all know how relevant that subject is even today.

More recently, Miss Rawalt was appellate counsel in the precedent setting cases upholding application of Title VII to ban sex discrimination (Weeks v. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company and others).

The Marguerite Rawalt Resource Center of the Business and Professional Women's Foundation was dedicated in Washington in

221 5 Fed. B.J. 86 (Dec. 1943)
January, 1980 in honor of its founder and first president. The Foundation was established in February, 1956 by action of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, during the term of Marguerite Rawalt as president, and was headlined as the first tax exempt foundation of its kind set up by a national women's group.

During the quarter century of its operation, the Foundation Center has acquired a nationally recognized library and records center at 2012 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., devoted to the advancement of working women. It has published research bulletins and has awarded extensive grant scholarships to encourage the advancement of business and professional women. The Foundation is a major project of the officers and the thousands of members of the Federation who contribute annually to its operation. Gifts and grants from outside sources support extensive research activities administered by a skilled Resource Center staff.

The Business and Professional Women's Club of the District of Columbia also plan to publish a book on the life of Marguerite Rawalt. I cannot say too much about the contributions of this law graduate to our society as a whole.
The next colleague to take over the helm of the FBA in 1953, was William Leigh Ellis, who had long been active in the affairs of the organization by writing a great many articles on administrative law and procedure. Mr. Ellis received his LL.B. from the George Washington Law School in 1933 and LL.M. degree in 1936. He served on the law school faculty for several years. During the presidency of Mr. Ellis, most of the written material in the Journal had to do with the army, defense, military mobilization control and mobilization base planning. He was at one time a hearing examiner for the Federal Power Commission.

In 1965, Marshall Gardner became president of the FBA. He holds a B.S.-1943, M.S.-1950, and a J.D.-1955, from George Washington University. Immediately on taking office, he expressed concern about having strong leadership in the approximately 80 different committees, a greater participation in the work of the various committees and management of the association by local chapters. In an effort to strengthen

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25/ The recorded activities during his presidency may be found in Vols. 12-13 Federal Bar News (Oct. 1965-Sept. 1966).
THE COMMITTEES HE CHARGED EACH TO MEET "THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM GOALS":

1. To initiate a research, legislative or survey project that will culminate in a committee report.

2. To plan and conduct one program meeting in each of the first three quarters of the 1965-1966 year. At least one of these meetings to be held in a city other than the Chairman's residence.

3. To plan and conduct an outstanding program at the annual convention.

Gardner implemented the establishment of the first full-time Program Director. He also issued a position statement on proposed qualification standards for Technical Specialists recommending the greater value of an LL.B. degree, and further commented on salary scales for attorneys.

One of the busiest groups during the summer of his administration was the Joint Committee of the General Counsel and Younger Lawyers which planned and completed an active program for some 300 summer law clerks working in 28 Federal agencies and departments in Washington. Under the chairmanship of Small Business Administration General Counsel Philip F. Zeidman, there were two panel seminars and arrangements for the students to attend.
An oral argument held by the Civil Aeronautics Board and an actual criminal trial. The theme was, "The Government Lawyer--Past, Present and Future." Gardner said, "We are proud of the role that our Association has played in giving these students a comprehensive view of the activities of the government lawyer." 26/ 

Mr. Gardner has been the National Commander of the American Legion, a member of the National Council for more than twenty years and has served as Treasurer to the Association longer than any other member--a post he holds today. He has served on the Board of the Federal Bar Foundation and the National Lawyers Club. He has supported and has been active in the George Washington Law Alumni Association for years. He is the current president of the Law Alumni Association. 27/ 

James Mcl. Henderson, J.D. 1938, was elected to the presidency of the FBA in 1967. In February 1965, he wrote an article on the Administrative Conference and the Administrative Agencies. In 1966 he co-authored an article with William H. Henderson on the subject of, "Will A Zaibatsu Control Our Economy?" He was General Counsel of the Federal Trade Commission, former member of the State-War-Navy

28/ 26 Fed. B.J. 187 (Summer 1966),
Economic Mission to Japan, head of the Anti-Trust and Cortels Division, Supreme Commander Allied Powers (SCAP), Tokyo, Japan.

Under his direction a number of important proposals to amend the Federal Bar Association Constitution were made. The Council on Younger Lawyers sponsored a group ceremony on admission to the U.S. Supreme Court. He fought to keep non-lawyers from becoming Estate Tax Examiners, and sponsored the FBA Blood Bank and gave support to President Lyndon B. Johnson's proposal to set up an office of Consumer Counsel.

Cyril F. Brickfield graduated from George Washington with an M.S. and LL.M. degrees in 1953, and the S.J.D. degree in 1957. He was selected as president of the FBA in 1968. He was formerly Deputy Administrator, Veterans Administration; General Counsel, Veterans Administration; and Counsel to the House Judiciary Committee.

He was at one time National Membership Chairman which resulted in an increase of 391 new members during a three month period from October through December 1967, which raised the total membership number to 13,351. For the betterment of Federal lawyers, he sponsored a Public Law Conference.

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29/ Most of the recorded activities during his presidency may be found in Vols. 15 and 16, Fed. Bar News (Oct. 1968-Sept. 1969).

William "Grady" Malone earned his LL.B. from George Washington in 1952. He was elected president of the Federal Bar Association at its annual convention in September 1978. He commenced immediately to concern himself with the Continuing Legal Education Program (CLE) of the federal bar. Two major international trade conferences were conducted during his term as president. He witnessed an increase in both the quality and quantities of substantive law newsletters.

There were over thirty conferences and seminars sponsored or co-sponsored by the FBA, due in part to the increased activities of the council and committees.

I am the latest president of the Federal Bar Association graduated from the George Washington Law School. In 1975, I

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President Smith received his B.A. in 1964, from Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, where he was born in 1942; the J.D. degree in 1967, from the Howard University School of Law in Washington, D.C., and the LL.M. and S.J.D. degrees from the George Washington National Law Center in 1970, and 1977, respectively. Articles and references to President Smith appear in the several volumes of the Federal Bar News and the Federal Bar Journal between 1971-present. He will serve a two year term as the FBA's delegate to the American Bar Association, House of Delegates, 1981-1983. Currently, he serves as Acting Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by designation of President Ronald Reagan. He was appointed to the EEOC by President Jimmy Carter in 1977, for an unexpired term of four years. From 1978-1980, he served as president of the Washington Bar Association while serving as a member of the Executive Committee of the FBA.
became the first Afro-American to be elected to the Executive Committee. I am proud to have served the Association as a national officer for these past five years, and as a member of

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He has held many positions in the Federal Bar Association: 1974-Managing Editor of the Federal Bar Journal, Vols. 32/4 and 33/1 (served on Editorial Board from 1973-1977); 1974-1975-Chairman of the Torts Claims Committee of the Council on Federal Law, Practice and Agencies and currently, the Vice Chairman of the Council; 1974-General Convention Chairman held in Washington, D.C.; 1975-Elected as National Officer as Alternate Delegate to the American Bar Association; Coordinator to World Peace Through Law Conference; Coordinator of Bicentennial Activities; 1976-National Recording Secretary (two terms); 1975 to present, member of the National Council; National Council and Committee Coordinator (2 years); 1974-1976-Vice Chairman, Resolutions Committee; 1978-Elected First Vice President; 1979 Elected President-Elect; 1980-President; 1981-1983-Delegate to ABA.

In addition, in 1977, Dr. Smith served on the continuing Legal Education Board and the Future Evaluation and Planning Committee. He served as a member of the Budget Committee from 1975-1980 becoming Chairman of the Budget Committee from 1979-1980, and National Membership Chairman in 1978.


In 1973, Dr. Smith received the FBA outstanding Chairman Award and in 1974 and 1975 he received the FBA Distinguished Service Award as Chairman of the Council in Federal Law, Practice and Agencies. In 1981 he received the Outstanding Alumnus Award in Law and Social Reform from the Howard University by vote of the Board of Trustees.

He is a member of the District of Columbia and Nebraska Bar Associations. A native of Omaha, Nebraska, he was born on April 15, 1942 and, to date, is the youngest president in FBA history at 38. See Who's Who Among Black Americans (1st, 2nd and 3rd Editions, Northbrook, Ill. 1975, 1977, 1980).
the Association for the last ten years. I will continue to serve the Association for the next two years as its delegate to the American Bar Association House of Delegates. To be president of the FBA is a labor of love. The road to the presidency has been long and hard. However, for me the reward has been a feeling that this professional volunteer activity has enhanced the legal profession. I will continue to urge the younger lawyer to give a part of their time to bar association work. In addition, the Federal lawyers must not be so fixed to their desks as to forget his/her obligation to the legal profession. Many graduates of the George Washington University School of Law, who have held significant government positions, are models to the legal profession because of their sustained commitment to bar association work. The Federal Bar Association and the law school can take special pride in our long association. The graduates of the law school, who have given so much of their time to the Federal Bar Association are to be commended for carrying the banner of the George Washington University School of Law into the broader legal community.

I agree with William C. Van Vleck, Dean of the George Washington University School of Law in 1937 who believed that there should be a close relationship between the law school and the Federal Bar Association.

GWU ALUMNI BREAKFAST - 24

While the law school's contribution to the Federal Bar Association has been substantial, and we should rightfully feel proud; nevertheless, I am sure that each of us in our own individual ways will continue to pursue higher goals and achievements in our endless desire to serve the nation and mankind through the fair application of the Rule of Law.

J. Clay Smith, Jr.
National President
LL.M - 1970
SJD - 1977

Appendixes A-C attached
GWU ALUMNI BREAKFAST - 25

GEORGE WASHINGTON LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES
WHO HAVE SERVED AS PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>FBA-PRESIDENCY</th>
<th>GW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. Clyde Baggarly</td>
<td>1925-26</td>
<td>LL.B. 1904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ralph G. Cornell</td>
<td>1934-35</td>
<td>LL.B. 1922</td>
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<tr>
<td>William E. Reese</td>
<td>1941-42</td>
<td>A.B. 1925, LL.M. 1927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert N. Anderson</td>
<td>1942-43</td>
<td>B.A. 1921, LL.B. 1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marguerite Rawalt</td>
<td>1943-44</td>
<td>A.B. 1933, J.D. 1933, LL.M. 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William L. Ellis</td>
<td>1952-53</td>
<td>LL.B. 1933, LL.M. 1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McI. Henderson</td>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>J.D. 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyril F. Brickfield</td>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>LL.M. 1953, S.J.D. 1957</td>
</tr>
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</table>
SOME OF THE MANY GWU LAW ALUMNI WHO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION ACCORDING TO INFORMATION PROVIDED ME BY PAST FBA PRESIDENT MARSHALL GARDNER VIA TELECON, AUGUST 27 1981.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DEGREE(S)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LARRY R. CARUSO</td>
<td>J.D., 1950, LLM, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HAS BEEN CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTRACTS COMMITTEE;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ACTIVE IN CONFERENCES WITH FOR THE BNA</td>
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<tr>
<td>JOHN H. EARLE</td>
<td>J.D., 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN; IS AND HAS BEEN A MEMBER</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR MANY YEARS</td>
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<tr>
<td>HENRY FIGLES</td>
<td>J.D., 1960</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ACTIVE IN BALTIMORE CHAPTER; MEMBER OF NATIONAL</td>
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<td></td>
<td>COUNCIL</td>
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<tr>
<td>PAUL FLAHERTY</td>
<td>J.D. 1927</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MEMBER OF ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE FOR MANY YEARS</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAROLYN H. JUST</td>
<td>LLM, 1940</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FORMER AGENCY REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE TAX DIVISION,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DEPT. OF JUSTICE; MEMBER OF TAX COMMITTEE, FBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SADYE JANE DAVIS</td>
<td>BA, 1947, LLB, 1949</td>
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<td></td>
<td>ACTIVE IN D.C. CHAPTER</td>
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<tr>
<td>ROBERT J. ROSENTHAL</td>
<td>J.D., 1957</td>
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<tr>
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<td>ACTIVE IN LABOR COUNCIL; SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF</td>
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<td>SEVERAL COMMITTEES IN THE COUNCIL; AND AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL; ACTIVE</td>
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<td>IN CONFERENCE WITH BNA</td>
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GWU ALUMNI BREAKFAST - 27

JAMES K. SCARBOROUGH

Was National Council Member for Many Years

BA, 1949
JD, 1951

HANNAH TAFFET

Long Active in D.C. Chapter; Presently an Officer

AA, 1947
BA, 1949

FRANK H. WEITZEL

Assistant Comptroller General for the U.S.; Former National Officer, FBA

AA, 1931
LLB, 1935

EDWIN YOURMAN

Committee Chairman for Many Years; Active in BNA Conferences

LLM, 1947

JUSTINIUS GOULD

Formerly General Counsel, Small Business Committee of Congress; Active and an Officer of the Capitol Hill Chapter

S.J.D, 1934

PAUL R. DEMBLING

National Officer; Formerly General Counsel of General Accounting Office and NASA

JD, 1951

WILLIAM HUNVES

Chairman, Contracts Committee; Active in BNA Conferences

LLM, 1950

GUNTER VON CONRAD

Served as Chairman of Several Committees

MCA, 1965
GWU ALUMNI BREAKFAST - 28

BRIGADIER GENERAL (RET.) MARTIN MANTER

Chairman, Transportation Council, et al.

LLM, 1949

GERSON KRAMER

Member of Transportation Committee; served in BNA conferences

LLB, 1955

LEO M. PELLERZI

Now general counsel, American Federation of Government Employees; was formerly chairman of FBA Administrative Law Judge Committee; was president, D.C. Chapter

LLB, 1949

Vicent W. Bradley

Agency representative for NLRB for many years; D.C. Chapter officer

LLB, 1936

William E. Casselman, II

Was chairman of General Counsel Committee

J.D., 1968

WALDO H. MOORE

Was Assistant Register of Copyrights for the Copyright Office; active in Capitol Hill Chapter. Was an officer of the chapter

AA, 1946

Charles M. Munnecke

Has been a longtime member of the Council on the Federal Lawyer and still remains a faithful member; committee chairman in the Council of Federal Lawyers

LLB, 1957

Fritz Kahn

Former General Counsel of ICC; chairman of Transportation Committee and chairman of committees in Council of Federal Lawyers

AB, 1948

LLB, 1950
JOHN FARMAKIDES

Presently, chairman, Board of Appeals, Department of Energy; chairman of various CLE programs; active in BNA conferences

FRANCIS ROSENBERGER

Former President, Capitol Hill Chapter

MARY D. GARNER

President, D.C. Chapter; delegate to the council of the International Bar Association; member National Council

JACK LAHR

Presently chairman of the Insurance Committee, a position that he has held for over 5 years.

MARK FLEISHAKER

He is a member of the National Council, served as chairman of the Council on Federal Law, Practice and Agencies and headed a taskforce on regulatory reform
DOCTOR J. CLAY SMITH JR.
Acting Chairman, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Biography

Dr. J. Clay Smith, Jr. was designated Acting Chairman of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission by President Ronald Reagan on March 3, 1981. He was elevated from Commissioner, a position he had held since October 21, 1978, when he was appointed by President Jimmy Carter for a four-year term ending July 1, 1982. Within the legal sector, Dr. Smith is presently president of the 15,000 member Federal Bar Association. He is the first black to head this national organization.

Dr. Smith began his public service career in 1974 with the Federal Communications Commission as Deputy Chief of the Cable Television Bureau. At the FCC, he became Associate General Counsel in 1976 and Acting General Counsel in 1977. From 1971 until 1974, Dr. Smith specialized in antitrust and trade regulation matters as an attorney with a Washington, D.C., law firm. During this time, he also was an adjunct professor at the Howard University School of Law, where he taught real property, personal property and military law. At Howard, by vote of the student body, he received the Paul L. Diggs Outstanding Law Professor Award.

Dr. Smith was in the U.S. Army from 1967 until 1971. He served as a captain in the Judge Advocate General's Corps and as a military judge.

Dr. Smith attended Creighton University on a Leopold Schepf Foundation Scholarship and in 1964 received a B.A. degree with double majors in history and political science. He earned his J.D. degree in 1967 from the Howard University School of Law and both his LL.M. degree (1970) and his S.J.D. degree (1977) from the George Washington University National Law Center. He is a member of the Order of the Coif.

Dr. Smith has written several law review articles, co-authored a book and received several civic and professional awards. At Howard University, he was a contributor to the Howard Law Journal, editor of the Barrister, the law-school newspaper, and president of both the second and third-year law classes. Also, he has served as editor of the Federal Bar Journal, president of both the Washington Bar Association and the Friends of the District of Columbia Youth Orchestra Program and as a member of the board of the Neighborhood Legal Services Program. He is a member of Asbury United Methodist Church, where he is a teacher in the church school.

A native of Omaha, Nebraska, Dr. Smith became the first black youth to be elected governor of Boys' State, a national program sponsored by the American Legion. At the age of 18, he was designated by Ralph G. Brooks, governor of Nebraska, as his personal representative to head the Nebraska delegation to the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Dr. Smith and his family reside in Washington, D.C.