

January 4, 1979

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Ms. Susanne Owens
Assistant Curator
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D.C. 20543

Dear Susanne,

Thanks very much for taking the time to send
us copies of the John Jay exhibit catalogue.

Our guests, Mrs. Mondale, and myself ~~thoroughly~~ enjoyed our tour of the Supreme Court. It had been many years since we had visited any of Washington's historical sites as tourists and our special guide made it interesting for all of us.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Walter F. Mondale

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Washington

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NAME

Joseph Lelia

ACK. BY

WFM

DATE

5/15/79

CROSS REFERENCE



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

July 3, 1979

MEMORANDUM TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM DYKE

SUBJECT: SUPREME COURT AND CIVIL RIGHTS

In addition to its ruling in the Weber case upholding the voluntary use of affirmative action programs by unions and employers to overcome past discrimination, the Supreme Court this week issued two other decisions with civil rights/racial overtones:

1. Busing. The Court, by a vote of 5-4, upheld the use of cross-town busing and desegregation of every school in Dayton and Columbus, Ohio. In so ruling, the Court said that if a federal judge finds that any city had segregated schools at the time of the Brown decision in 1954 (either via law or school board policies) then that city has a continuing duty today to undo that segregation. The court's decision appears to require this action regardless if the segregation was de jure or de facto. Moreover, the burden of proof is on the school system to show that any present segregation is not a result of official action. The decision has been hailed by civil rights groups as a major victory for the use of busing, especially in light of Congressional efforts to adopt an anti-busing constitutional amendment.

2. Grand Jury. The Supreme Court also ruled that a federal judge reviewing a habeas corpus petition may overturn a state conviction if the defendant can prove the grand jury which indicted him was chosen in a racially biased way.

*Note that the Court let stand a federal court order requiring further desegregation of the public schools in Minneapolis.

Central

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Memo

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December 10, 1979

The Honorable Daniel Patrick Moynihan^x
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Pat,

Thanks for sharing with me a copy of
your article on the Supreme Court. As
usual, your arguments are eloquent and
resourceful, and I'm glad you shared them
with me.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Walter F. Mondale

ml

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

November 8, 1979



Dear Fritz:

On Tuesday afternoon, October 30, two remarkable addresses were made by two of our colleagues in the course of the debate on the Judicial Conduct and Disability Act. First Senator Mathias and then Senator Heflin spoke to certain constitutional questions with great skill and learning.

Senator Mathias introduced into the Record a letter from Gerald Gunther of the Stanford Law School which closed:

I have sought to educate a generation of students and practitioners in the need to confront constitutional questions in all three branches of the national government, and to avoid the frequent temptation to pass the buck by leaving such issues simply to the courts.

Similarly, in discussing the impeachment clause of the Constitution, Senator Heflin drew with great imagination and force on John Adams's Thoughts on Government, on "Brutus's" The Power of the Judiciary, on the Annals of Congress and other sources of the early years of the Republic.

This is a roundabout way of reporting that I have tried, in the current issue of The Public Interest, to approach the troubled question of aid to nonpublic schools in much the same fashion. Here's a copy which I hope, especially in light of last year's debate on tuition tax credits, might be of interest and help to you.

Best,



Honorable Walter F. Mondale
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510



4452

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: HAMILTON JORDAN
FROM: DICK MOE *DM*
SUBJECT: 8th CIRCUIT

I would appreciate it if you would consider a couple of things when deciding what to do about filling the vacancy on the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals.

1) Minnesota had a second seat on the 8th Circuit until Harry Blackman was appointed to the Supreme Court and Nixon filled his seat on the 8th Circuit with someone from Nebraska.

2) We have been adversely affected politically by the fact that we had to use a joint selection commission with the two Senators and as a result have to appoint a Republican to one of the two vacancies on the District Bench. We have been responsible from an affirmative action point of view by recommending a democratic woman judge to one of the two vacancies.

3) It will hurt us again politically if this appeal court seat goes to another state that does not have a better claim since there is no longer an affirmative action component in the decision.

4) The Martin, i.e., core load, for
Alvin.

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January ¹¹ 5, 1979

Mr. Edwin V. ^xRosas-Bayonet
P. O. Box 3068
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00903

Dear Mr. Rosas-Bayonet:

Thank you for providing us with a copy of your letter to the President in which you urged the appointment of a hispanic person to the Circuit Court of Appeals. We appreciated your writing and sharing your views on this matter with us.

With good wishes.

Sincerely,

Michael S. Berman
Counsel to the Vice President

EDWIN V. ROSAS-BAYONET

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
(ABOGADO-NOTARIO)

OFICINA 602 - 8TO. PISO
EDIFICIO GONZALEZ PADIN
TELEPHONES: 722-5043
725-0880
723-5800

P. O. BOX 3068, OLD SAN JUAN
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO 00903

FILE NO. _____

December 12, 1978

Dear Mr. President:

I am addressing this letter to you as a trial attorney in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico at Federal and local level. Also, at the present, I hold the position of President of the Federal Bar Association, Puerto Rico Chapter, giving me the great opportunity to get actively involved in the many problems that our judicial system is confronted with these days.

The passage of the Omnibus Judgeship Bill has increased, by one, the number of judgeships in the First Circuit Court of Appeals. This letter is to respectfully support the position that the newly created position should and must be occupied by an appointee from Puerto Rico.

As you are aware, the Civil Law System prevails in our jurisdiction. Not only that, but our present political status is sometimes difficult for outsiders to understand. There is also a bill in Congress known as the Bilingual Act for the District Court of Puerto Rico, which will raise additional burden in the Federal Court System. All this and the statistics that are made part of this letter, clearly show the need for an appointee from Puerto Rico.

Therefore, when a good idea comes up and someone suggests that something must be done we should do it. That reminds me of a quotation from William Godwin's, An Enquiry Concerning Political Justice, 1793: "Every community of men, as well as every individual, must govern itself according to its ideas of justice. What I should desire is, not by violence to change its institutions, but by reason to change its ideas."

I am confident on you, Mr. President, to do justice to the people of Puerto Rico and the hispanic groups, as you have always done.

President of the United States

Page 2

December 12, 1978

It would be the first time that a person from a hispanic origin would sit in a Circuit Court of Appeals.

Thank you very much for your time in reading this humble letter. My best wishes to our great countrymen, your body of Government and to you and your family.

Respectfully yours,

EDWIN V. ROSAS BAYONET

Honorable Jimmy Carter
President of the United States of America
The White Hous
Washington, D.C.

ON FILLING A VACANCY
AT THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

The passage of the Omnibus Judgeship Bill has increased, by one, the number of judgeships in the First Circuit Court of Appeals. This presentation supports the position that, in a spirit of equity and fair play, the newly created circuit judgeship should and must be occupied by an appointee from Puerto Rico.

I. An Intra-Circuit Perspective

A. Population Served

The United States Court of Appeals for the First Judicial Circuit serves a total population of nearly 12 million inhabitants. These are spread throughout the five judicial districts within the circuit: Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island. The second largest population block is Puerto Rico. Our district accounts for well over 3.3 million, or 27.7% of the total. (See Table I-1) Three other districts taken together (Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island) account for less than 2.9 million. This means that those three districts, taken together, muster but a slim 24% of the total circuit population. Yet, two out of three circuit judgeships now have incumbents from these sparsely populated districts.

Now that there is a fourth judgeship, fair play mandates that Puerto Rico's 27.7% of the population should have at least one in four voices.

B. Source of Appeals

The United States Court of Appeals for the First Judicial Circuit has a case load which is made-up of appeals from district courts (79.9%) and original and other proceedings (20.1%). A study of Table I-2 reflects that the Puerto Rico district is responsible for 27.7% of the total volume before the court of appeals. Furthermore, if we limit our analysis to appeals from district courts, we find that Puerto Rico is responsible for better than one out of every three cases (34.7%).

More dramatic still is what has been taking place at the district court stage. An Analysis of Table I-3 indicates that our district court volumes have been growing by leaps bounds over the last three years. During the same period, Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have remained fairly static, while Massachusetts has been on the decline. The most recent statistics have our court with 31.3% of all district court activity within the circuit. Our growth has been recognized by Congress. As a result, our district judgeships have been increased to seven. Table I-4 displays an intra-circuit distribution of district judgeships after the passage of the Omnibus Judgeship Bill last month. Puerto Rico will now have 30.4% of the district judge power within the circuit. This is as it should be, as we shoulder 31.3% of the load.

Since we provide well over one fourth of the load at the circuit, someone from Puerto Rico should be at the circuit to assume responsibility for our fair share. Although Puerto Rico is the second largest district within the circuit, it is the only one which has never had one of its residents appointed to the circuit.

II. Puerto Rico as a Large Metropolitan Court

There are 95 district courts throughout the Federal judiciary. Among these, Puerto Rico ranks in the top twenty five, both as to number of judgeships as well as by total filings per year. Table II-1 lists the top 25 district courts according to the number of authorized judgeships at each. Similarly, Table II-2 lists the top 25 according to total filings per year. Some courts are on one or the other list. Our court is on both.

An analysis has been made of all current incumbents at all of the U. S. Courts of Appeals. The only district in the top twenty five that is not now represented at a circuit panel is ours.

III. Hispanic Appointees to Courts of Appeals

In perusing the directories of the various U. S. Courts of Appeals, one fact is immediately evident: not one of the incumbents seems to be of Hispanic descent. There is not one at our circuit, in spite of our contribution, and there is none at the tenth circuit, in spite of New Mexico. Neither are there Hispanics as judges of the Court of Claims,

the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, nor at the Court of Military Appeals.

If there is, indeed, a genuine commitment on the part of the present administration to give more participation to Hispanics, the time is now ripe to make that commitment good at the First Circuit Court of Appeals.

IV. Civil Law and the Common Law

Puerto Rico is the only civil law jurisdiction within an otherwise common law circuit. But, so is Louisiana in the Fifth Circuit. There is, however, a vital difference at our respective circuits. Two Fifth Circuit judgeships are currently held by Louisianans.

The true import and impact of our civilistic nature is more than just a passing consideration. The U. S. Supreme Court has expressed itself on this matter in Fornaris v. Ridge Tool, 400 U. S. 41,42:

"The relations of the federal courts to Puerto Rico have often raised delicate problems. It is a Spanish-speaking Commonwelath with a set of laws still impregnated with the Spanish tradition. Federal courts, reversing Puerto Rican courts, were inclined to construe Puerto Rican laws in the Anglo-Saxon tradition which often left little room for the overtones of Spanish culture. Out of that experience grew a pronouncement by this Court that a Puerto Rican court should not be overruled on its construction of local law unless it could be said to be 'inescapably wrong.' See Bonet v. Texas Co., 308 U. S. 463, 471."

It stands to reason that, were there one of our own at the circuit, the "inescapably wrong" test need not apply.

Surely, the U. S. Supreme Court is not about to impose a similar construction on the pronouncements of Louisiana Courts. But then, Louisianans do sit at their circuit.

V. Full Integration into the Federal Judicial System

The time has come to dispel the myth-apparent of the Puerto Rico district as a small territorial court. The truth is that we are neither small nor territorial. We have already seen that our district is one of the top 25 in the nation. It is also a matter of law that we are not a Title 48 U. S. Code creature like territorial courts are wont to be. Rather, we are a regular U. S. District Court of the Article III variety, enacted at 28 U.S.C. 119, between Pennsylvania (28 U.S.C. 118) and Rhode Island (28 U.S.C. 120). The number of judges at our district is set forth at 28 U.S.C. 133, just like those for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Our judges have life tenure as per 28 U.S.C. 134, unlike territorial court judges who are appointed for a term as set forth in the respective Title 48 U.S. Code Organic Acts of the Virgin Islands, Guam, Canal Zone, and the Northern Marianas.

In eliminating the last vestiges of territorial overtones attributable to our Court, the intent of the U. S. Congress is clear (1 U.S. Cong. & Adm. News'70, 3227):

"Section 14 of the bill repeals section 41 of the act of March 2, 1917, as amended (48 U.S.C. 863), thereby eliminating the special, and now obsolete, jurisdictional grant to the U. S. District Court for the District of Puerto Rico

The statute to be repealed confers special naturalization jurisdiction, provides for the payment of salaries and expenses of the judges and employees of the court, empowers the President of the United States to designate a judge of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico as a temporary judge of the district court, and also confers special diversity jurisdiction on the court. The Judicial Conference recommended repeal of this statute to eliminate confusing and superfluous provisions which antedate the full integration of the district court in Puerto Rico into the Federal constitutional judicial system."

It then appears that our district court is the only Title 28 U.S. Code court which is not now and has never before been fully integrated into the Federal constitutional judicial system. Until such time as a Puerto Rican sits in Boston, any claim to full integration is but empty lip service.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Population Estimates for the Geographic Areas
of the Various Districts Within the Circuit
as of July 1, 1977

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Maine	1,085,000	9.1
Massachusetts	5,782,000	48.3
New Hampshire	849,000	7.1
Puerto Rico	3,319,000	27.7
Rhode Island	<u>935,000</u>	<u>7.8</u>
TOTAL	11,970,000	100.0%

TABLE I - 2

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

Source of Appeals and Original Proceedings
Commenced During the Twelve Month
Period Ended June 30, 1978

<u>Source of Proceeding</u>	<u>Number of Proceedings</u>	<u>% Appeals From District Courts</u>	<u>% From Total Proceedings</u>
Maine	20	4.4%	3.6%
Massachusetts	199	44.2%	35.3%
New Hampshire	30	6.7%	5.3%
Puerto Rico	156	34.7%	27.7%
Rhode Island	<u>45</u>	<u>10.0%</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
District Sub-Total	450	100.0%	79.9%
Bankruptcy	16		2.8%
The Tax Court of the U. S.	3		0.5%
National Labor Relations Board	47		8.4%
All Other Boards & Commissions	38		6.8%
Original Proceedings	<u>9</u>		<u>1.6%</u>
Other Proceedings Sub-Total	<u>113</u>		<u>20.1%</u>
Total Proceedings	<u>563</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

TABLE I - 3

DISTRICT COURT CASES FILED
IN THE DISTRICTS
WITHIN THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
DURING THE TWELVE MONTH PERIODS ENDED JUNE 30

<u>District Court</u>	1976		1977		1978	
	<u>Filings</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Filings</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Filings</u>	<u>%</u>
Maine	353	3.9	474	5.8	482	5.7
Massachusetts	5750	64.4	4283	52.6	4122	48.5
New Hampshire	464	5.2	447	5.5	468	5.5
Puerto Rico	1819	20.4	2143	26.3	2646	31.3
Rhode Island	<u>546</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>785</u>	<u>9.2</u>
TOTAL	<u>8932</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8145</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>8503</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE I - 4

AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS BY DISTRICT
WITHIN THE
FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

<u>District</u>	<u>Judgeships</u>	<u>%</u>
Maine	2	8.7
Massachusetts	10	43.5
New Hampshire	2	8.7
Puerto Rico	7	30.4
Rhode Island	<u>2</u>	<u>8.7</u>
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>100.0</u>

TABLE II - 1

COMPARISON OF METROPOLITAN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
WITH SEVEN OR MORE AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS

<u>Authorized Judgeships</u>	<u>Court Size</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Total Filings</u> <u>12 months ending 6-30-78</u>
27	L	New York (S)	7338
19	L	Pennsylvania (E)	5097
17	L	California (C)	6312
16	L	Illinois (N)	5500
15	L	District of Columbia	3230
13	L	Texas (S)	4639
13	L	Louisiana (E)	4473
13	L	Michigan (E)	4353
12	L	Florida (S)	8710
12	L	California (N)	3670
11	L	New Jersey	3802
11	L	Georgia (N)	2923
10	L	Massachusetts	4122
10	L	New York (E)	3313
10	L	Pennsylvania (W)	1972
9+1T	L	Ohio (N)	3289
9	L	Maryland	3601
9	L	Florida (M)	3353
9	L	Texas (N)	3067
8	L	Virginia (E)	4407
8	L	South Carolina	2721
8	L	Arizona	2144
7	M	Puerto Rico	2646
7	L	Alabama (N)	2492
7	L	California (S)	1582

TABLE II - 1

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WITH SEVEN OR MORE AUTHORIZED JUDGESHIPS

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8	L	South Carolina	2721
8	L	Arizona	2144
7	M	Puerto Rico	2646
7	L	Alabama (N)	2492
7	L	California (S)	1582

TABLE II - 2

COMPARISON OF METROPOLITAN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS
WITH 2,400 OR MORE TOTAL FILINGS PER YEAR

<u>Authorized Judgeships</u>	<u>Court Size</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Total Filings</u> <u>12 months ending 6-30-78</u>
12	L	Florida (S)	8710
27	L	New York (S)	7338
17	L	California (C)	6312
16	L	Illinois (N)	5500
19	L	Pennsylvania (E)	5097
13	L	Texas (S)	4639
13	L	Louisiana (E)	4473
8	L	Virginia (E)	4407
13	L	Michigan (E)	4353
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15	L	District of Columbia	3230
9	L	Texas (N)	3067
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6	L	Ohio (S)	2822
8	L	South Carolina	2721
7	M	Puerto Rico	2646
7	L	Alabama (N)	2492
6	L	Texas (W)	2470
6	L	Missouri (W)	2433

J. J. [unclear]
Ad Hoc Committee to Investigate the Federal Grand Jury
Dallas Division

3
JL3
7/15/3

P. O. Box 17548
Dallas, Texas 75217

[Signature]
May 7, 1979

The Vice-President of the United States
Walter F. Mondale
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20501

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a copy of a Bill of Impeachment that has been filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives pursuant to the Instructions of James M. Collins, M.C., for the State of Texas.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Constitutionally yours,

15/ William R. Pabst
AD HOC COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY,
HOUSTON DIVISION,
Dr. William R. Pabst,
Chairman
Suite 201
1434 West Alabama St.
Houston, Texas 77006
(713) 521-9396

15/ Felix G. Botello
AD HOC COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY,
DALLAS DIVISION,
Felix G. Botello,
Chairman
P. O. Box 17548
Dallas, Texas 75217
(214) 391-6133

Enclosures: Bill of Impeachment
and supporting affidavits,
Court Order and James Collins'
letter

Bruce Hanson
AD HOC COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE
THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY,
SHERMAN DIVISION,
Chairman
Bruce Hanson
Rt. 2
Lewisville, Texas 75028
(214) 436-6471

Oversize

4853

July 13, 1979

X
William J. Zwart, Esq.
1411 W. 32nd St., Apt. A
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408

Dear Mr. Zwart:

Thank you for your recent letter to Vice President Mondale recommending Ann^XMontgomery for the position of U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota. Given your familiarity with Ms. Montgomery's work, your recommendation is particularly appreciated. Your letter has been passed along to the appropriate person, and you may be sure that Ms. Montgomery will be given serious consideration for this position.

Again, many thanks for taking the time to write.

Sincerely,

Mark E. Warren
Special Assistant
to the Vice President

bcc: Mike Berman

AND
MARK WARREN

1411 W. 32nd St., Apt. A
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55408
June 27, 1979

The Honorable Walter F. Mondale
Office of the Vice President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am writing in support of the candidacy of Ann D. Montgomery for the office of United States Attorney for the District of Minnesota. I have known Ms. Montgomery since I began working as a law clerk in the United States Attorney's Office in Minneapolis in October of 1976 and have had continued frequent contact with her since I have become an attorney.

Ms. Montgomery is highly competent and eminently reasonable and sensible. In her years as an assistant U.S. attorney, she has matured into as fine a prosecuting attorney as anyone in this area. She has earned the respect and admiration of all who have dealt with her. There are few attorneys inside or outside of the United States Attorney's Office about whom such a blunt statement can be sincerely made.

I must also point out, of course, that the time is ripe, perhaps even long past, for the appointment of a woman to a position of this stature and responsibility. However, because it is important that women appointees be as highly qualified as their male counterparts lest they reflect poorly on women professionals in general, it is even more important to seize the opportunity to appoint a woman as highly qualified for this position as Ann Montgomery.

I am confident that her performance in that office would prove to be a milestone for women in the legal profession and a great benefit as well to the United States Attorney's Office and the administration of justice in this district.

Very truly yours,

William J. Zwart

William J. Zwart
Attorney at Law

6453

September 13, 1979

The Honorable Rocco J. ^xColonna
State Representative
4th House District
Ohio House of Representatives
Columbus, Ohio
43215


Dear Representative Colonna:

Thank you for your recent letter recommending that Judge John T. ^xPatton be appointed to the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio..

While the Vice President is not directly involved in the judgeship selection process, I will be happy to see that your recommendation is brought to the attention of the Attorney General for his consideration.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,



Michael S. Berman
Counsel to the Vice
President

m3

Ohio House of Representatives



Columbus

43215

August 14, 1979

The Honorable Walter Mondale
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Vice President Mondale:

I have been notified that the position of Federal Judge to the United States Court for The Northern District of Ohio is open for appointment, and that Judge John T. Patton has made application for one of the appointments.

Judge Patton is a distinguished Judge who is dedicated, conscientious and diligent in his profession. He is held in high esteem by the members of the bench, by his colleagues and associates in the legal profession. His character and integrity are above reproach.

His training as an outstanding trial lawyer, a distinguished trial Judge, and his current experience as a Judge of the Ohio Court of Appeals will prove him to be a tremendous asset to The United States Federal Court.

We are very fortunate to have a man of Judge Patton's caliber dedicate himself to public service--he comes from a working class family; he worked his way through college and law school. His brothers did likewise and have made their mark in the business community. They are strong supporters of the Democratic Party, and enjoy a large following in our area.

I'm delighted to have this opportunity to highly recommend Judge John Patton for appointment to the Federal bench, and urge your personal consideration of him for this important appointment.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Rocco J. Colonna'.

ROCCO J. COLONNA
State Representative
4th House District

RJC/mec

RESUME
JUDGE JOHN T. PATTON
OHIO COURT OF APPEALS -- EIGHTH DISTRICT
CUYAHOGA COUNTY, OHIO

JOHN THOMAS PATTON
15835 Edgecliff Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio 44111

BORN: March 2, 1929, Cleveland, Ohio

MARRIED: PATRICIA J.
DAUGHTER: KATHLEEN (Elementary School Teacher)

JUDGE, OHIO COURT OF APPEALS -- EIGHTH DISTRICT - - - 1977 TO DATE

EDUCATION

HOLY NAME HIGH SCHOOL - - - - -	1943 - 1947
KENT STATE UNIVERSITY - - - - -	1948 - 1950
(EDUCATION INTERRUPTED DUE TO KOREAN WAR SERVICE)	
CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY (FENN COLLEGE)	
B.B.A. DEGREE (ACCOUNTING) - - - - -	1953 - 1955
CLEVELAND MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW - J.D. DEGREE	
(GRADUATED AMONG TOP TEN IN LAW SCHOOL) - - - - -	1954 - 1958

MILITARY EXPERIENCE

SERGEANT, UNITED STATES ARMY (CORPS OF ENGINEERS) - - 1950 - 1953

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

PRIVATE GENERAL PRACTICE - - - - -	1958 - 1965
ASSISTANT COUNTY PROSECUTOR - - - - -	1959 - 1966
CHIEF ASSISTANT COUNTY PROSECUTOR - - - - -	1964 - 1966
CHIEF, APPELLATE DIVISION, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE - - -	1965 - 1966
JUDGE, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY - - -	1966 - 1976
JUDGE, OHIO COURT OF APPEALS -- EIGHTH DISTRICT - - -	1977 TO DATE

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF OVERSEERS, CLEVELAND MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW
OF CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY
OHIO BAR ASSOCIATION
CLEVELAND BAR ASSOCIATION
CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION
PAST TRUSTEE - CUYAHOGA COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION
THE CITIZENS LEAGUE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PAST PRESIDENT, ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF CLEVELAND
STATE UNIVERSITY
TRUSTEE - CLEVELAND MARSHALL COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CATHOLIC BIG BROTHERS
HONARY DIRECTOR, PARENTS' VOLUNTEER ASSN. FOR RETARDED CHILDREN, INC.

RESUME

JUDGE JOHN T. PATTON

OHIO COURT OF APPEALS -- EIGHTH DISTRICT

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ADMITTED TO PRACTICE OF LAW BEFORE UNITED STATES
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ADMITTED TO PRACTICE OF LAW BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT
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RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DRAFTING AND REVISION OF THE
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DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARD - DELTA THETA PHI
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CLEVELAND STATE UNIVERSITY - - - - - 1977

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

PAST PRESIDENT, CUYAHOGA COUNTY JOINT VETERANS COMMISSION
AMERICAN LEGION, EXCELSIOR POST NO. 628
VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS POST NO. 1415
DELTA THETA PHI LAW FRATERNITY
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS - CLEVELAND COUNCIL NO. 733
HEIGHTS LIONS CLUB
FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES

MISCELLANEOUS

- (1) LECTURED ON TRIAL AND COURTROOM PROCEDURE BEFORE LAW SCHOOLS, BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND SEMINARS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.
- (2) LECTURED AT F.B.I. ANNUAL SEMINARS THROUGHOUT CUYAHOGA, GEauga AND LAKE COUNTIES.
- (3) LECTURED AT CLEVELAND POLICE ACADEMY AND SUBURBAN POLICE ACADEMIES ON TRIAL PROCEDURE, ETC.
- (4) PANELIST ON BAR ASSOCIATION SEMINARS.
- (5) APPEARED ON RADIO AND TELEVISION PANELIST PROGRAMS.
- (6) SPOKE BEFORE NUMEROUS CIVIC, CHURCH GROUPS AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS.
- (7) PARTICIPATED AS JUDGE IN MOCK TRIALS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.



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