EDMUND DOUGLAS CAMPBELL

Ed was born in Lexington, Virginia on March 12, 1899. He was admitted to the D.C. Bar in 1922. He has been in active practice of the law for a period of 65 years, longer than any Washington lawyer now living.

In 1964 the Bar Association of the District of Columbia presented Ed with its "Distinguished Lawyer Award" citation, which reads as follows:

> "This certificate is presented to Edmund D. Campbell, Esquire this fifth day of December 1964, by the Bar Association of the District of Columbia in recognition of his distinguished service as a member of the Bar and as a citizen of our community. An able lawyer, who has served the organized Bar in many important capacities; a leader among men, who has given freely of his time to matters of transcendent public interest, both national and local; an individual whose devotion to the deepest principles of our society has consistently guided his own conduct and been an example to all within reach of his influence.
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> This distinguished man has exemplified through his entire life those qualities of mind and heart which have won our complete admiration, affection, and respect. The Bar Association of the District of Columbia does honor to itself by honoring Edmund D. Campbell, Esquire with this, its highest tribute."

Ed's father was for many years and until his death, Professor of Geology and later Dean at Washington and Lee University. His grandfather, also a Professor of Geology at the same institution, at that time Washington College, was a next door neighbor to General Robert E. Lee when the latter was President of the College after the Civil War.

When he was 15 years of age, Ed entered Washington and Lee University, and graduated with top honors in 1918, the valedictorian of his class. When his stint in the Army ended following the signing of the Armistice in November, 1918, he continued his education at Harvard, where he obtained a Master of Arts degree in Economics. He then returned to the Washington and

Lee Law School from which he graduated first in his class in 1922. Shortly thereafter he came to Washington, D.C. and began the practice of law.

Ed remembers with interest meeting the legendary John W. Davis when the latter was a guest in his father's home, and became acquainted with now Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. who was an occasional guest in his father's home during his student years at Washington and Lee, around 1930.

During most of his career, Ed has been an active trial lawyer. The law firm with which Ed first became associated and which he soon became partner was Douglas, O'Bear and Campbell. With this firm he practiced until 1976, at which time the firm merged with another firm which is now known as Jackson & Campbell, P.C.

In 1952 Ed, a resident of Northern Virginia, became the democratic nominee for Congress in a newly formed Northern Virginia district. This was the year of the first Eisenhower landslide and Eisenhower carried Ed's district by a plurality of 15,000. Ed lost to his republican opponent by approximately 200 votes.

In the second half of the 1950's he and his wife, Elizabeth, were active in the civil rights movement in Virginia, then an unpopular cause. He successfully attacked the segregated seating laws of Virginia and in 1959 won a major legal victory on behalf of some 500 parents and students of the public schools in the City of Norfolk, which had been closed by gubernatorial edict under the Virginia "massive resistance" laws, following a court decision ordering the admission of Negroes to those schools. The court, in a landmark case, (James v. Almond, 170 F. Supp. 331, Appeal dismissed, 359 U.S. 1006), declared Virginia's "massive resistance" laws unconstitutional, an action which resulted in the desegregation of the public schools throughout the state.

Perhaps Ed's greatest legal victory came in the so-called "One man, one vote" cases in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1963, when Ed represented the Northern Virginia state legislators who had sued to have the court correct serious population imbalances in proportionate representation of legislative districts in the state. This case, Davis v. Mann, (377 U.S. 678, 12 L.Ed.2d 609, 84 S.Ct. 1453) was argued before the Supreme Court along with three other cases, over a three-day period, and resulted in a series of decisions (lead by Reynolds v. Sims, 377 U.S. 533, 12 L.Ed.2d 506, 84 S.Ct. 1362) establishing the right of all citizens of a state to have equal representation in their state legislatures.

Since early in his career, Ed has been active in services related to the legal profession. He was chairman of a committee which got the District of Columbia courts to approve standardized jury instructions in appropriate cases. He was president of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia in 1962. He served on a special committee which resulted in congressional legislation establishing the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, removing jurisdiction of local cases from the federal courts. He served, by court appointment, on a special committee "For Court Excellence". He acted as counsel for a court appointed committee on judicial disability and tenure, a sort of watchdog committee for the courts. After he was 80 years old he served for several years as a court appointed member of the District of Columbia's Board of Professional Responsibility, which hears disciplinary complaints and recommends appropriate discipline for lawyers, when necessary.

Ed has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1930 and a member of the Fellows of the American Bar Foundation since 1963. In 1964, he was elected to membership in the ABA House of Delegates where he served for six years, before he was chosen a member of the Association's Board of Governors, at the

"young" age of 73. As a result of this election he, of course, continued to serve in the House of Delegates until August 1977.

Following his tenure on the Board of Governors, he was for a period of two years, chairman of the Association's Committee on Communications.

Ed is a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. He served for several years as D.C. Chairman of the Fellows. He has been a director of the American Judicature Society.

Ed is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, the social fraternity of Alpha Tau Omega and the leadership fraternity of Omicron Delta Kappa.

At age 88 Ed remains at least semi-active in the practice of law and seems to enjoy it.

Ed and his wife, Elizabeth, have been married for 51 years. They have four children (two by a prior marriage - Ed's first wife died many years ago), eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. They live at 2207 North Tuckahoe Street, Arlington Virginia 22205.

April, 1987