Our First Debate

ABE MANKOWITZ, '26.

Along with the splendid courses prescribed in the Law School curriculum a subject of almost equal importance was lacking for a good number of years. The subject referred to is public speaking and argumentation, which can be considered together as debating. It is undoubtedly a valuable asset for anyone to be able to speak and think clearly when addressing an audience; it is vitally essential to law students.

Inter-class debates and class discussions were held at various times but for a while they did not create sufficient interest to warrant an official varsity debating team.

It was in 1924, when the McClelland Law Club, which has always from its very inception encouraged public speaking and debating, engaged in a very interesting debate with the team of the Newark Congress of the local Y. M. C. A., that debating commenced to gain recognition at the Law School.

Encouraged by the success of the McClelland Law Club, many other students commenced to spread debate propaganda. This finally resulted in the organization of a representative Law School team in March, 1925. Immediately arrangements were made with Rutgers University to hold a debate. Tryouts at the Law School were held and with the assistance of Professors Leslie C. Strickland, Alison Reppy, and Lee Deets, a team was finally selected, consisting of Morgan R. Seifert, George L. Smith, Benjamin M. Kas and Abe Mankowitz. Leonard Emmerlick was appointed manager.

And so it was on April 27, 1925, at the old Kirpatrick Chapel, Rutgers University, that the New Jersey Law School inaugurated its new activity, debating. This debate marked the beginning of relations with Rutgers University as well as future meetings with other established colleges. The first debate was just crowded with one novelty after another. The circumstances that surrounded it were quite unique. Morgan R. Seifert was debating against his former Alma Mater, whom he had represented in a like capacity: Benjamin M. Kas found himself opposing his brother: Julius Kas, a Rutgers representative, is now a member of the 1927 Law School squad. To increase still further the unexpected rivalry between the two schools, George L. Smith and Julius Christensen, captain of the Rutgers team, were members of the same club. The other Rutgers representatives were Raymond R. Seeger and Benjamin Seligman.

The subject discussed in the initial debate was, "Resolved, that Congress have the power by a two-thirds vote, to make effectual a law declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court." The Rutgers team upheld the affirmative. Both teams presented a fine debate.

This laid the foundation for a new activity at the Law School. Debating has since become a fixture on the school calendar, and today the New Jersey Law School is considered among the leaders in inter-collegiate debating.
The 1926 Debating Team

George L. Smith '27

Hailed over the fine showing made by the 1925 debating team, President Richard D. Currier, together with the faculty, made every effort to assist the debating squad of 1926. The most helpful move was the securing of the services of Assemblyman Frederick H. Groel as coach. Mr. Groel, who is now a member of the Law School faculty, was a former member of the Princeton debating team, having represented Princeton throughout his stay there.

After two months of instruction on public speaking by Mr. Groel, tryouts for the 1926 team were held. From a group of over 30 applicants the squad was reduced to seven men who represented the Law School in its debates with Rutgers and Princeton Universities.

The first debate of the 1926 season was held at the Law School, March 26, 1926, with Rutgers University. The topic for debate was, "Resolved that this house favors the establishment of a united independent air force." The Law School debated the negative of the question and was returned unanimously the winner. The Law School representatives included Reginald Parnell, Frederick Drake, William F. Grant and W. Douglas Smith. Abe Mankowitz was student manager.

Through the courtesy of station WOR, the debate was broadcast the following evening and proved to be a very successful experiment.

The debate proper was followed with a dinner at the Newark Athletic Club, which was attended by the debaters, officials, and members of the faculty.

Our next debate took place with Princeton University, April 23, at the First Presbyterian Church in Newark. The debate was conducted on the English plan as used at Oxford University, each side exchanging one speaker. Instead of having a decision rendered by judges, the audience decided by ballot which team had done the most effective debating, irrespective of the merits of the question.

In this debate the Law School team consisted of Reginald Parnell, Morgan R. Seiffert, Hamilton E. MacArthur and Joseph P. Ferris. "Military training in College," was the subject for discussion and at the total of the ballots the affirmative team had won by a slight margin. The debate was a huge success and was attended by a capacity crowd.

At Commencement exercises, June 17, 1926, the Law School awarded the debaters gold keys. The recipients were Reginald Parnell, Frederick Drake, Morgan R. Seiffert, Hamilton E. MacArthur, William Grant and Abe Mankowitz.
The 1927 Debating Team

WILLIAM F. WATTERS, '29.

ALTHOUGH debating is still in its infancy in New Jersey Law School, the 1927 Debating Team took its place among the leading teams of the East in the inter-collegiate field. In the few years that N. J. L. S. has had a debating team it has grown from an obscure position to a recognized place among the leading schools of the country.

With the hardest schedule that had yet been attempted, a call was issued for candidates for the team early in January by Frederick H. Groel, coach of the team, and a large number responded. Among them was Reginald C. S. Parnell, captain of the 1926 team, and around him the 1927 team was built. "Reg," who was again elected captain, has been the mainstay of the team.

The schedule included McGill University, Princeton, and Dartmouth. The debate with McGill proved the greatest attraction, largely because of the international aspect. The question debated was: "Resolved, that the United States should cancel its inter-allied war debts." Arguing the negative side of the question, we won the decision by an overwhelming majority of the audience of 800 which attended. Teamed with Mr. Parnell were Benjamin C. Van Tine and Morgan R. Seifert. Julius Kass was alternate.

The question debated with Princeton was: "Resolved, that this house approves the Coolidge policy in Nicaragua." On this question each school was represented by two affirmative and two negative speakers. The audience voted in favor of the negative. Reg. Parnell, Warren D. Smith, Joseph F. Donahue, Hyman M. Jacobs and Anthony T. Angeletti represented N. J. L. S.

The question selected for debate with Dartmouth was on the direct primaries and again the Law School team acquitted itself with credit. Mr. Parnell's teammates on this occasion were Mr. Van Tine and Mr. Kass. William F. Watters was student manager of the team.

Much of the success of the team has been due to the ability of Reg. Parnell, and it is with regret that we will lose him through graduation this year. The 1927 Debating Team set a record for future teams to aspire to, but with several experienced men we are already looking forward to a successful season in 1928.
OUR OWN IDEA OF

VIEWS
These are the tentative plans for the remodelling of the front entrance of the school. The majority of students strongly objected to this but as usual, the faculty had its way. Work will start July 4, 1972.
Odds 'n' Ends

We sing a merry, merry lay
Of domestic relations.
Of students, profs, and about the hor.
Of cases and citations.

The tumult and the shooting due,
But Miss Cox does not pass;
Year after year the stays to dance.
Attendance on the class.

Judge Coffey surely loves to cite
As often as he smiles.
With white teeth and a memoir
The seniors he beguiles,

With Chasalis there's nothing amiss,
He's famed for repentance.
He lastest joke? "Where there's a will
There's bound to be a fee."

George Harris intellectual is,
Practice is his forte,
But he dare not disdain to teach
The lowly crime and tort.

Ooh Hartshorne to our knowledge vast,
Makes many a contribution.
Salute we all this quiet gent,
He knows his constitution!

Freddy Groo was a merry soul,
A merry soul was he;
He slaughtered whole rows of "unparaphrased"
And then laughed disdainfully.

I sing a pan to Leslie Clyde,
(Streickland is his name),
Out of the west like Lochielar
He brought his legal fame.

He's Streickland, Leslie C. J. D.
(Degrees must not be snubbed at)
When numphry students peddled notes
He very quickly queerred that!

A late lamented pedagogue's
Manner was rather peppy——
Oh, where, Oh where, is Allison?
Hi boy! Page Mr. Reppy.

These verses come, these verses go,
They might go on forever!
Oh, savage reader, spare that ear!
I know they're not so clever!

---Max Wiener.

Our Own Introduction to Law
For Callow Freshmen

WILLIE JOY, for all his tender years, was a very persistent chap. After a year of bitter saving, by a system of deprivations, the partnership of Willie and his economic self had accumulated enough wealth to purchase his heart's desire—a bright red Jersey.

On this certain afternoon, he was jogging along towards home, wearing the latest addition to his paraphernalia, never dreaming that he was about to shatter the quiet domestic relations between his family and himself.

As he entered his home, the aforementioned quiet was somewhat disturbed by a series of exclamations, to wit: "My God," "Look at that," "It's a crime," etc. Ma Joy cast an incredible look upon her youngest offspring and looking at Pa Joy, remarked, "I TRUST, Pa, that you WILL do something about this."

Pa Joy had already dropped his paper on his now famous corporation, and was scrutinizing his son with a look that bespoke serious consequences. In fact, it could be easily noted that an over act was forthcoming. "Willie," he said, "give me that Jersey," Willie stood firm. He refused to deliver up the property which had become the subject of a sale and which had been the proximate cause for his departing with two dollars. He cried—he begged—he remonstrated.

"No, my son, this practice of pleading with me will not do." But Willie was still firm. So was a certain negotiable instrument which Pa Joy had now picked up. He lifted his son into his arms, and marched out, remarking, "I will carry to the woodshed to decide this conflict. We will see if we cannot find a remedy, there."

Shortly thereafter the tranquility of the surrounding atmosphere was rudely broken by a series of screams and yells, which was evidence enough to show that Willie's constitution was the recipient of a certain agency which Pa Joy was employing for a good cause; the effect could not be doubted. Between assaults, and while the battery was a bit suspended, Willie pleaded that the instrument be made non-negotiable, on the ground that he had not been a bad boy. "Pa," he cried, "this is an exception. Have some consideration."

"I refuse," panted Pa Joy, "to hear your appeal." What eventually stopped him was the recollection that the insurance doctor was due at his home very shortly.

---and as he guided Willie back into the house, some five or ten minutes later, he remarked, "I hope, my son, that I have tortured you a lesson."

C. Nathan Kors
Our Own Mother Goose

Old King Sorg was a jocular dog.  
A property bound was he;  
He asked for a hundred, then made it a thousand.  
And called it a simple fee.

George Harris seems to fill the bill,  
He works for his jack, but loves his jill.  
At flunking us he should be prudent,—  
Not long ago he was a student.

Dean Mason, he would teach no wills.  
He’d teach no property:  
In fact he’d teach us nothing but  
His dear old Equity.

When law to me quite banal is,  
My one hope is Mike Channel.  
He shoots his stuff straight o’er the table,  
At least, as straight as he is able.

L’ENVOI:
Reader dear, you’ve read this stuff,  
Please tell me if you can,  
Just what it would amount to if  
There were no pros to pan.

—Hymen M. Goldstein.

Legal Definition For Freshmen

Corpus delicti .......................................................... the corpse was delightful.
Res Gestae .......................................................... a popular movie and novel.
Non sequitur .......................................................... second to none.
Per stirpes .......................................................... a pair of stirrups.
Aque hoc .......................................................... the same as Q. E. D.
Res Adjudicata .......................................................... the Jewish race.
Puis darrein continuance .............................................. please don’t continue.
Postea to the defendant .............................................. they notified the defendant by mail.

H. W. P.

Student in 'Torts: "This is a case of an eastbound train and a westbound cow." Laughter in the jury boxes.

Prof. Pollett: "That reminds me of a story:  
"The cow stood on the railroad track,  
Just around the bend,  
He never was hit before,  
But got it in the end!"

The class applauded for an encore, but Mr. Pollett refused.

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Garble vs. Dingleberry

95 Raw Reports, 195; 130 Arctic, 6 below zero.

Allee oop from the short circuit court.
(Apparently) for the plaintiff in error, Mr. Pylaster B. Gitterbliessen, of Gitterbliessen, Krankheit and Hundfresen.
(Supposedly) for the defendant in error, Mr. Gaseous P. Foundry, of Foundry, Foundry, Foundry and Foundry.
(Avowedly) for the Supreme Court, God and the Supreme Court.

HORSEFLESH, J. From a judgment rendered in favor of the defendant in error in the low-down court, the plaintiff in error appeals to this court, which, though it may be up in the air (in the sense that it is a higher court, of course) is never in error. We feel that as the details of the case are hopelessly confused, a slight resume at this time might confuse them still more, thus materially aiding us in reaching a decision.

We learn from the tabloids (which we follow exclusively when reaching a verdict, since we believe that we may thereby express an opinion more favorably in accord with public sentiment) that this plaintiff, Minnie Garble, was a rather nifty article, who was earning a rather humble, yet honest living by shoplifting.

Like many another girl with a weak will but a pretty face, Minnie was having a tough, but rather exciting time of it in the big city.

Up until July 3rd of last year, things had been going rather smoothly with Minnie—so smoothly, in fact, that they were never missed until seven large department stores suddenly found themselves on the rocks, following certain disastrous and unexplainable depletions in stock. Oh I tell you—when the big crash came, it was just too bad for the home folks, that’s all.

Oscar Dingleberry, the plaintiff below, (a term synonymous with the under dog) was employed by the trolley company. In warm weather he would ride around on the corporation’s single car and act as a professional witness in the Sunday afternoon fender-crushing contests, while in the winter time he would keep the switches shawed out by sleeping on them. As the car was used as a lunch wagon by a local concern on week days, Oscar was hardly what one would call overtrained from work.

One cold winter’s night, however, Oscar downed a couple of quarts of grade A radiator solution while on duty, just to keep the chill off, and when he woke up it was a week from Tuesday. He was rather surprised when he found that his left leg had been clipped off by the star motorman the previous Sunday, who had undoubtedly mistaken him for a figure of speech or something.

The company, realizing the difficulty they would experience in replacing so dumb and valuable an employee, told him how sorry they were, and that he could keep his job, reminding him however that one legged men are only worth half as much as two legged men. So Oscar bought a wooden leg, and went to it.
And now comes the big event—the night before the glorious fourth. Oscar retired to his comfortable suite in the Mills Hotel about ten-thirty. A chambermaid who was on key-hole duty claims it was only ten-twenty-five, while a fellow who scratched a match on Oscar’s maple limb as he staggered up the stairs claims it was six in the morning. As the latter had set his watch by gazing at the sun-dial in the park under the rays of the street lamp, his testimony is open to doubt.

However, the court finds from the Fisk Tire sign across from the hotel, that it was time to retire when Oscar went up to his room, and the presumption therefore is that he went to bed.

At exactly one fourteen A. M., a cry of fire resounded throughout the building, and everybody jumped for the other fellow’s belongings. Some witnesses have tried to show that it was merely two Hudson County democrats out in front of the place shouting “Liar” at each other (see Mason’s Lectures on Equity) but we have conclusive evidence that the cry originated in Max Goldstein’s store next door, where a rehearsal of the preliminaries leading up to next week’s fire sale was taking place.

At eight fifteen A. M. daylight saving time Oscar was discovered standing on his ear in his room, mumbling incoherently to himself. Detectives were amazed to find that his neck had been broken in seven places, his false teeth were strewn about the floor, and he needed a shave. Needless to say, they were all promoted to captaincies at once. After four days of ceaseless questioning, on the second of which he died, they were suddenly very much amazed to find that Oscar’s wooden leg was missing and had been missing since the night of this most singular occurrence!

But perhaps they would never have gotten any further than the usual promising clues, had not a fortunate circumstance occurred. A local paper, reporting the case, mentioned the fact that before Oscar died, he mumbled many garbled words.

What was the surprise of the natives, the detectives, and even the corpse the next day when Minnie Garble (who had been on a seven day bender, and was still rather shut-eye) announced her intention of suing everybody in the county, from the Almighty on down, for every so many millions of dollars, claiming that she had been libelously accused of having committed the crime. You can just bet the tabloids put her picture on the front pages, and as for the confession magazines, they simply went wild.

Believing that self-incrimination is always the best evidence, and recalling Minnie’s taking the ways, the detectives promptly grabbed her and put her in the cooler, and the tabloids printed some more pictures.

Minnie’s contention was that when the papers said the deceased uttered many garbled words, the “many garbled” was a clever way of saying “Minnie Garble.”

Meanwhile some lawyer had tipped off Oscar’s dumb relatives, and they started suit against old Minnie. Believe me, there was some great doings then. It was the best advertising the county had had in years, and everybody from the peanut vendors up to the lawyers and the judge himself were delighted at the way things were booming. Fees went up over night.

At the trial the plaintiff’s contended that Minnie had copped Oscar’s phoney limb while he was asleep, and had sold it to a delicatessen store for a Virginia sugar-cured ham, and that when the racket started, Oscar innocently jumped from his bed and unwittingly created some beneficiaries under the Death Act.

The defendant disclaimed everything except the publicity.

Following are a list of some of the alleged errors:

1. That the wooden leg was a part of Oscar’s person, and not personal property, and therefore the action should have been for trespass to the person, and not forer for taking a chattel.

2. That certain interrogatories should not have been allowed.

3. That the lawyers framed the defendant instead of the issue.

4. That the court had no jurisdiction.

I regret that at this moment I have an important golf engagement, so I will have to allow some of my worthy colleagues to take a whack at this.

DANDRUFF, J. The first assignment of error has caused me much concern. In fact, I find that the question of wooden legs is always a knotty problem. I think the whole court should really try sleeping with a wooden leg once or twice (if sleep is possible) to quicken their perception. If they are so unfortunate not to possess wooden legs of their own, they might try sleeping with someone else’s. At least one table leg will do in a pinch, although those folding card tables pinch the worst. If it is a dining room table try sleeping under it, because of the difficulty of taking it to bed. If the worst comes to the worst, try the Saturday Evening Post.

CORSET, J. Was the deceased asleep when his leg was stolen, or was his leg asleep? If the latter was the case, then it was undoubtedly the result of poor circulation.

(Corpus Juris: Banks, Bills and Notes, etc.)

Did the defendant unstrap the deceased’s leg? There are no cases in the reports dealing with unstrapping, but there are many cases dealing with strapping. (Corpus Juris: Parent and Naughty Child), which goes into the subject at some length.

Did the defendant run off with the leg after purloining it? If so, this may turn out to be a question involving real property law. (See Surface Waters.)

The law is well settled, I think, that there is no recovery for damages resulting from natural run-off.

Another point which causes me some concern is, how did the deceased manage to jump from his bed, having been shorn of his removable limb? The only solution which I can find is one which is inferable from the interpretation of the word jump. Webster says the word jump means to spring. Evidently the deceased then, in jumping from his bed, made a bed spring.

GARBAGE, J. I wish to discuss at this time the second, third and fourth assignments of error.
Interrogatories, it is true, are never used to pry into the private affairs of one of the parties, unless the spicy details can be brought out before the court in no other way. Such was the case here. The plaintiff asked the defendant "Who was that lady I saw you with last night?" The defendant, after proper objection, replied: "That was no lady, that was my wife, aside how your wife." We regard this answer as an insult to the court's intelligence, as everybody knew that neither party were married.

As concerns the charge that the lawyers framed the defendant instead of framing the issue, that you ought to know by this time, is the business of lawyers. As everyone is someone's issue, even the defendant, if the lawyers framed the defendant, they also framed the issue. Q. E. D.

As regards the allegation that the court had no jurisdiction, it might be well for the defendant to remember that the motto of our courts is "We try anything once."

KOSHER, J. What impressed me about this case was that the briefs consisted of nothing but blank sheets of paper. I have searched through all our state reports, the reports from the other forty-eight states, and the English, Irish, Russian, Chinese and Scandinavian reports, yes, even the stock reports, and I find no case like it. I must have more time to investigate the matter.

FIXTURE, J. Having attended New Jersey law school, I should say that this question was a sure stickler. It reminds me a lot of the exam questions we used to get back at old N. J. L. (God bless her!) and I would welcome the opportunity to try it out on some of the boys. In some regards, this case appears to follow Eucalyptus v. Vertebræ, 17 Raw Rep. 743, and in many respects it is similar to Bunion v. Complanter, 43 Raw Rep. 542. Since these two cases flatly contradict each other, I should say that this case follows either, neither, and both.

JINGLED, J. What do we have lower courts for, anyway? I see no reason why we should be bothered by having to decide cases which come up on appeal. They should be remanded for a new trial as fast as they come up, and if we keep sending them back each time, the parties will eventually die. Furthermore I think a good rap in the jaw would do these litigants good, also the lawyers. They are too fresh. We have enough to do to keep up with the baseball scandals, as it is, to have to waste our time here.

PEBBLES, J. Having relapsed into a stupor from which he could not be aroused, expressed no opinion.

Case affirmed, dismissed, reversed and remanded.

Henry W. Pitch, Reporter.

Jural Compensations: Annotated

(Dedicated to Judge Caffrey)

I chew my nails, I scratch my head,
Ye gods! I'm nearly frantic.
I'm sick of wills, I'm tired of pleading,
So now I turn to lighter reading
In 92 Atlantic.

Now lectures strike me as ridic,
The school routine as sill;
But I'll maintain a smiling face:
I'll call some comfort from the case
Of In Re Vesey's Will:

My fingers shake, my back is bowed,
I'm crazy, sick and nervous,
(This law game certainly is tough)
But I'll find peace perusing Huff
Against the Public Service.

My hair is gray, my eyes are glazed,
In soul and mind I'm weary,
I long for happiness and balm,
I'll seek serenity and calm
In Goebel v. the Erie.

Max Wiener.

Queries of a Freshman

Is a Plea in bar—A request for a drink?
When one pleads "No gas"—Is this an argumentative denial? And as such no good?
When one explains to the sweetest little girl,
When she wants to see a show,
That the coffers have run low.—Is this Confession and Avoidance?
If friend Hasband buys that fur coat—Is this Accord and Satisfaction?
What kind of contract is Marriage—Unilateral or Bilateral?—Quære.
When a bachelor is caught kissing another man's wife—What shall we consider this—Tortious Confusion, Mistake of Fact, or mere Suicide?
If a student fails for the year, may he avoid the consequence, by placing the professor to the fore and then plea the Doctrine of "RESPONDENT SUPERIOR"?

Who built the Statute of Frauds and where does it stand?
Is a Charge to the Jury a dangerous procedure?
Is Corpus Delicti as good an authority as Corpus Juris?

And last but not least.—What is the Law? Some say, it is that thing that every man should know. Others say it is that which the Courts seem to know, and that which the Court of Errors and Appeals take the last guess at.—Quære?

M. H. Rosenfeld.
Advice To Verdant Freshmen

1. Do not indulge in loud applause or prolonged cheering, as it is wearisome to the professors. They know they are good. If you don't believe it, ask them.

2. Snoring by over seventy-five per cent of the class, when indulged in simultaneously, is exceedingly trying on the lecturers, and might prove embarrassing. Try to avoid it.

3. A student who is called upon more than once in a semester owes it to himself, as well as to the professor, to boldly remind the latter of the fact. Should that worthy gentleman (?) evince a proper contriteness of spirit, and amid a burst of tears, beg proper forgiveness, after consulting with the rest of the class, he should be given another chance. If he really appears to be suffering all the heart-breaking pains of remorse, the thoughtful student should present him with (a) an apple; (b) a ticket to the Lyric; (c) several interesting telephone numbers of girls in town; (d) addresses of a few blind pigs; (e) a portable eraser for his collar.

4. Exuberant professors should not allow themselves to be carried away by their own jokes to the extent of jumping from the window, turning hand-springs, or attempting trapeze work on the sounding board above the rostrum.

5. Professors are allowed 6 wise cracks per semester. These may be assorted, or the same one may be repeated 6 times. At the seventh attempt, however, the class should not hesitate to brain him with a window weight.

6. Professors should always be given preference at the bars.

7. Students should not allow themselves to be jockeyed out of position at the stage door by professors.

8. When informing the student that he is a total loss, the registrar should refrain from grinning. Several thoughtless registrars have lost their lives for this unpardonable act.

9. Try to prevent class-room riots. A mere bedlam is sufficient for any lecture.

Arthur E. Schmauder.

MEMORIES

Oh turn back your thoughts to the dim bygone past,
To the dangers and struggles now over at last:
Poignant the memories of freshman year,
When we dabbled in Pleading, our one greatest fear.
The actions and writs are hard to recall,
And the Hillary Rules mean nothing at all.
Of ejectment and debt, I confess and aver,
I knew little then, and I know much less now.

But one stubborn phrase still lingers with me,
Its sonorous echo still ringing free,
That glorious mystery, Al Reppy's pet.
In memory's lane he is bawling it yet:

"ABSQUE HOC!"

(The muffled drums beat a dirge . . . )

Charles I. Levine
SO HELD!
SEE
46 ARABIA 711
23 ZANZIBAR 47
13% TEXAS 54
212 ALASKA 212

IT'S A CREATURE, A CREATURE OF THE STATE.

THIS CASE IS MERELY AN ILLUSTRATION OF----
TAKE THIS DOWN----
ABSQUE HOC ET NON----

THERE ARE THREE WAYS TO TAKE IT OUT OF THE STATUTE----
WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES THAT MAKE?

WHERE DO YOU COME FROM? HUDSON COUNTY? JOISEY CITY? OH YOU MUST HAVE PERSONAL SERVICE! OVER HERE IN VALLER ACHE YOU BELONG TO THE ORDER OF WACK SISTERS.

LISTEN!
A OUNIS BACKAGE
DON'TCHA KNOW!

RATS!
FIDDLE DE DE FLAP A BULLDOZ

GUESSING CONTEST - 12 3/4 GRAND PRIZES YES SIR!
FIRST PRIZE 2,396,674.55 74.61 198.5 RUBLES
NAME THE NINE MEN ON THIS AND OPPOSITE PAGE
CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND SEND IT TO SID SILVERBERG
BEFORE 12 AM, JANUARY 31ST 1929
TO BLAX 11111

SID SILVERBERG '29
Suggested Addendum to "Harris on Statutes"

(Every law shall embrace but one point . . ."
—Constitution of New Jersey.

A naughty law two objects had embraced,
In utter violation
Of precedents constitutional.
Our highly moral upper courts
(See 12 New Jersey Law Reports)
In outraged indignation
Its verdict dissolution.
Deemed—the naughty law was quite effaced?

L’Envoy

Prince, say the moral of this tale is.
"Echew such vicious crime.
Whether your love male or female,
Embrace one at a time!"

Max Winer

THE LUNCH ROOM TALKERS.

Where did you get all those scratches on your face?
Oh, I tried to make a girl change her will.
Yes, but why the scratches?
Those? Her attention claws.

PROFESSIONAL COURTESY.

Prof. Harthorne: Then, Mr. Scooby, you appear to agree with Mr. Kohlerster!

Mr. Scooby: Yes, but this is an unusual case.
Charley Brody invariably begins and ends his recitations thus: "At first blush, by stretching the point a little . . . after talking for thirty minutes, what I mean is, in other words . . ." etc., etc., ad infinitum.

Prof. Strickland: If you fellows don’t study, you are going to be disappointed in the final exams. I never thought in my life—why I remember when I went to summer school—

Voice in the back: I went to summer school for my health, too.

Howard: Do you support yourself?

Krieger: Yes, I do.

Howard: Well, you ought to be interested in maintaining a nuisance.
Suggested Addendum to “Harris on Statutes”

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—Constitution of New Jersey.

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In utter violation
Of precepts constitutional.
Our highly moral upper courts
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In outraged indignation
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Oh, I tried to make a girl change her will.
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Those! Her atestation claws.

PROFESSIONAL COURTESY.

Prof. Hartshorne: Then, Mr. Scerbo, you appear to agree with Mr. Kohlreiter?

Mr. Scerbo: Yes, but this is an unusual case.
Charley Brody invariably begins and ends his recitations thus: “At first blush, by stretching the point a little . . . . (after talking for thirty minutes) what I mean is, in other words . . . .” etc., etc., ad infinitum.

Prof. Strickland: If you fellows don’t study, you are going to be disappointed in the final exams. I never flunked in my life—why I remember when I went to summer school——

Howard: Do you support yourself?
Kieger: Yes, I do.
Howard: Well, you ought to be arrested for maintaining a nuisance.
Some Letters Received in the Title Contest
For Name of Year Book

The editors of the Title Contest were swamped with some two hundred odd letters, a few of which we thought worthy of your consideration. They follow herewith. Please keep your soft tomatoes for another day. It is quite apparent that these contributors did not win the five dollar prize.

LETTER No. 1

Addressed, c/o The Title Committee.

1. "Res gesta et Dicta." Matters done and spoken about. A Latin title of this kind is well suited to our school as expressive of great dignity and learning.

2. The title, in the language of newspaper men, is "catchy" and remembered well. Its meaning is enhanced and given more value by the fact that most of us tripped over the question of "res gesta" in a recent crimes examination.

3. Repeat the phrase for a few times and you will soon find its apparent merits. If the title seems too long, shorten it to "Res Gestae."

4. "Lawsey."

5. "The Parker."

6. "Inceptia Juris."—(the Latin is doubtful).

To use a little poetical license, the first title should be a "KNOCKOUT."

Very truly yours,

By A FRESHMAN.

We should say that the term "Res Gestae" probably did enough damage by tripping up the unwary, without giving it a further chance to do physical harm by demonstrating its powers as a "knock-out."

However, the second epistle is even rarer.

LETTER No. 2

Dear SIRS:

Following are names which I suggest for the year book:

1. The Wig and Gown; 2. Foolscap; 3. The Citation; 4. The Shyster; 5. Jersey Judge.

I have listed them according to my opinion of their merit; and you may take my opinion for what it is worth. (I hope it is worth five dollars.)

1, 2, and 3 are worthy of attention, because they are appropriate. I think, for a law school year book. Numbers 4 and 5 would give the impression of a cheap joke book; and therefore would sell like ice cream in hell among the Freshmen, Alumni and Faculty. Of course you couldn't expect to deceive the Juniors and Seniors. Number 6 is also appropriate, but not so hot to be candid with you. I merely included it to fill up some more space on this swell stationery.

I would add further should you decide to award me the prize, five dollars is, after all, very poor recompense for the birth pangs (I might say) of literary creation which I have undergone. Should you, however, for political reasons, bestow the award elsewhere, five dollars is five dollars, and not to be sneezed at—considering the recipient thereof would not be so deserving, comparatively speaking.

Very truly yours,

By A JUNIOR.

After reading this over, we don't know which is the more obvious—the writer's swell stationery, or his swelled head. As a prize, we would suggest a bottle of witch hazel to be rubbed in well above the ears.
Some Letters NOT Received in the Year

Book Title Contest

Dere sirs:

Should youse guys wish a fast rate title for your book, me and my kids is reddy and willing enny time to get one up for youse, having had much experience doing X-word puzzils winning contests for snappy last lines and bright sayings of peepuls children in the Daily News and also getting up clever savings for dumb magazines. However we are taking no chances with guys who are studding law, so if you want our help send the cash on fast. Remit $5 by return mail and you will oblige.

Yrs trly

JIMMY SPALACHIO.

To the head of the New Jersey Law
School Year Book Title Contest.

Dear sir:

My boy Sidney is a pre-legal student down in your school. He is a big boy now, nearly sixteen years old, and ever so brillant, as you probably know by this time, as he got an A in his first quiz. Anyway, Sidney would like ever so much to surprise his papa, who thinks he is dumb and that it is a waste of money sending him to law school when plumbers are getting thirteen dollars a day, and so if you will let Sidney win the prize and put his title on the book, I will send you the $5 myself.

Yours gratefully,

MRS. MINNIE GLAUMSNOTZ.

Last Will and Testament

We, the class of 1927, being (as our professors well know) of unsound mind, memory and understanding, and well contemplating the uncertainty of life and the frailties of human existence, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be our last will and testament, in manner and form following, that is to say:

First. To the New Jersey Law School we give, devise and bequeath all such ephemeral expressions of well-wishing as it may be in our power to convey.

Second. To the future student bodies we give, devise and bequeath all such legal trappings, devices and paraphernalia as have survived our brief contact with the same, including a number of second hand professors, a library containing a few snappy stories, a number of classic halls whose architecture dates back to the pastebread era, and one used brewery. Also the following plot or parcel of land known and designated as the “Campus,” which said plot or parcel of land is bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a heap of rubbish situated in the rear of the Senior Classroom and from thence running in a southwesterly direction 30 feet 6 inches to a feline promenade, or alley; thence running in a northwesterly direction 20 feet 4 inches through a swamp to the extreme north corner of a former hostelry, now occupied by a food clinic; thence northerly 36 feet 9 inches to a point occupied by the girls’ rest room; thence in a southeasterly direction along the line of the overhang, or hangover, 16 feet to the Expectorating Court; thence still southeasterly 10 feet more or less to the Family Entrance; thence southeasterly and at right angles to the last course, 6 feet to a spot directly beneath the icicle drip; thence in a northwesterly direction 10 feet, more or less to the point and place of BEGINNING.

Third: To Richard D. Currier we bequeath hopes for a happy union of this, our Alma Mater, with Heaven, Princeton and such other institutions of the first water as would make it a Mecca of enlightenment; also hopes that the mesne profits which will furnish the wherewithal need not be wanting.

Fourth: To Dean Charles B. Mason we bequeath a machine gun to supplant that wooden weapon which A periodically points at X with such disastrous results.

Fifth: To H. Theodore Sorg we bequeath one feudal system, remodeled and revamped to the tune of the jazz age, with music by Irving Berlin. Also, we bequeath him a slab-stick containing a torpedo gun to start off his lecture-sprints, “doncha know.”

Sixth: To Mike Chanalis we bequeath the big gasometer across the river, as the only fitting object suited to the storing of his affability.
Seventh: To the charge and keeping of Judge Edwin C. Caffrey we commit the hordes of swarthly heathen from the foothills of the Ramapos and Watchungs, for conversion into such suitable mendicants as are fit to grace the bards of justice.

Eighth: To Richard Hartzorne we bequeath the Constitution of the United States and the United States Supreme Court decisions, as he is the only person besides the Supreme Court who can successfully understand and reconcile them with common sense.

Ninth: To George Harris we bequeath the Big Stick, a copy of “Expurgations from the Dictionary, Annotated” and the leadership of the Massees.

Tenth: To Leslie Clyde Strickland we bequeath the Guardianship of the Fair, the Adorations of the Beautiful, and the Dominion over the Divine.

Eleventh: To Professor Lewis Tyree, suh, we bequeath a niche in the Hall of Fame beside that of Phoebe Snow, Daniel Boone and Columbus.

Twelfth: To Chester McLaughlin we bequeath the old song “Throw Him Down McCloskey” and advise that it be changed to “Throw Them Out, McLaughlin.”

Thirteenth: To S. Whitney Landon, Esq. we bequeath or devise nothing. He knows too much about that stuff already.

Fourteenth: To Raymond Heilman we leave the knowledge that he is indeed a scholar and a gentleman.

Fifteenth: To Nelle Kissinger, we bequeath a profound respect—for the biggest verbal wallop that it has ever been our experience to run across.

Sixteenth: To Pat and “the basement boys” we bequeath the guardianship of the portals, with a reminder that they adopt as their motto that verse of the Bible which begins “I would rather be a door-tender in the house of the Lord than dwell in the house of the mighty.”

Sixteenth: To the policeman who used to put tickets on our cars, to the Italian with the misanthrope hurdy-gurdy, to the lad with the Eskimo Pies, and to all the rest of that motley crew, we bequeath good riddance.

Seventeenth: We appoint old “Whom It May Concern” Executor of this, our last Will and Testament.

Class of 1927, N. J. L. S. (L. S.)

Signed sealed, published and declared by them, the class of 1927, as and for their last will and testament in our presence, who, at their request and in their presence, and in the presence of each other, all three being present at the same time and the testator signing first, have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses this first day of June, A. D. 1927.

Sate Decisis  }
Obiter Dicta  }
Witnesses.
Our State Judiciary

By Charles M. Brody

CHANCELLOR WALKER, a resident of the City of Trenton, for more than half a century, bears the distinction of having already served as head of the Chancery Court, for a longer period than any of his predecessors. He has been Chancellor for a period of fifteen years, having been appointed by the late Governor Woodrow Wilson in 1912, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Chancellor Mahlon Pitney. He was re-appointed in 1919 and then named for third term on March 18th, 1926. His present term will expire in 1933. Previous to his appointment as Chancellor, he acted in the capacity of Vice-Chancellor, being named in 1907 by Chancellor McGee, to succeed Vice-Chancellor Bergen who resigned to become a justice of the Supreme Court.

Chancellor Walker's father was a physician who practiced medicine and surgery in Rochester, N. Y. Upon his death, the son came to the home of his maternal ancestors in Trenton when he was seven years of age. Two of his mother's fore-bears were officers in the Revolutionary Army, and another, Stacy A. Paxson, was State Treasurer of New Jersey from 1845 to 1847.

After a training in the Model School, Edwin Robert Walker, accepted a clerkship in the office of the late Henry S. Little, who from 1871 to 1881 was clerk of the New Jersey Court of Chancery. While engaged there he entered himself as a law student in the office of the late Col. S. Meredith Dickinson, and subsequently with the late Judge Carret D. W. Vroom, both of Trenton. In 1891, he was made Counsel for the Mercer County Board of Chosen Freeholders. Chancellor Walker has been also identified with the State Militia. He was a Judge-Advocate of the Second Regiment N. G. N. J. with the rank of captain in 1906, and in 1907 was advanced to the rank of Major as Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade.
CHIEF JUSTICE GUMMERE'S Circuit comprises Essex County. Twenty-six years as head of the New Jersey Supreme Court, is the remarkable period of service rendered, thus far, by the Chief Justice, who after first being appointed in 1901 was subsequently re-appointed in 1908, 1915, and 1922. His present term expires in 1929. The father of Chief Justice Gummere was one of the leaders of the New Jersey Bar. It was in his parent's office that the Chief Justice read law, after receiving a preliminary education at Trenton Academy and Lawrenceville School. He graduated from Princeton University in 1870. On being admitted to the Bar he practiced for a time in the office of G. D. W. Vroom, then prosecutor of Mercer County. Subsequently Justice Gummere formed a co-partnership with his uncle the late Governor Parker, in Newark, and after this partnership was dissolved he became associated with Oscar Keen of the same city. They remained together until the late Edward T. Green was made Judge of the United States District Court, when Justice Gummere succeeded him as counsel for the Pennslyvania Railroad Company. His first appointment to the Supreme Court Bench was by Governor West in 1895, to fill out the unexpired term of ex-Governor Leon Albret, who died while serving as a member of the court. Governor Voorhees in 1901 nominated him to the Senate, but Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Chief Justice David A. DePue having resigned after thirty-five years of continuous service on the bench.

JUSTICE THOMAS W. TRENCHARD

Justice Trenchard's circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. He was appointed in 1906 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Dixon and re-appointed in 1914 and again in 1921. His term expires in 1928. Justice Trenchard was born in Trenton, Salem County. His father, William B. Trenchard was for many years Clerk of the County of Cumberland. The Justice was educated in the Public Schools of Bridgeton, and in the South Jersey Institute from which he graduated in 1883. He was appointed Judge of Cumberland County in 1889, and re-appointed in 1904. In 1889 Justice Trenchard was a member of the House of Assembly, and from 1892 to 1899 served the city of Bridgeton as its solicitor, and for many years as solicitor for its Board of Health. He was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Bar Association, and at one time acted as its president.

JUSTICE CHARLES W. PARKER

The circuit of Justice Parker, presiding judge at the famous Hall-Mills murder trial comprises the counties of Morris, Bergen and Somerset. In 1907, he resigned as Circuit Court Judge to accept appointment to the Supreme Court. Was re-appointed in 1914 and again in 1921. His present term will expire in 1928. Justice Parker was born in Newark, but is now a resident of Morristown. After receiving his preliminary education at Peay School, Elizabeth, and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exton, North Dakota, he graduated from Princeton College with honors, in 1882. He practiced law in Newark until 1890, and thereafter in Bayonne, and since 1891, in Jersey City. In 1898, he was appointed a District Court Judge for Jersey City, and was re-appointed in 1903. The Justice resigned that office in the same year to accept an appointment to the Circuit Court which eventually led him to the Supreme Court Bench. Immediately preceding Justice Parker's present incumbency of office he acted as the State's Assistant Adjutant-General from 1902 to 1907. During Franklin Murphy's governorship he was on the Governor's staff as aide-de-camp.
JUSTICE JAMES F. MINTURN

Justice Minturn's circuit comprises the County of Hudson. He was made a member of the Supreme Court Bench in 1908, re-appointed in 1915, and again for a third term in 1922. This term expires in 1929. He was born in Hoboken, which city is still his residence. Compelled to leave college because of ill-health he continued his studies under the tutelage of Professor Louis Barton, a graduate of Rutgers College. He later graduated from Columbia College Law School. The Justice argued the Hudson River Waterfront Suits before the United States Supreme Court, and later in 1884, was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, retaining this office for more than a score of years. Justice Minturn's progress was rapid. The year 1901 saw him a State Senator, in which capacity he acted until 1907, when he was named to the Circuit Court Bench. A year later came his appointment to the Supreme Court. He also served for seven years as Judge-Advocate of the Old Second Regiment National Guard. The State and Hudson County Bar Associations were much to him, for he helped to organize these two groups. His keen sense of humor, literary taste, and profound knowledge of the law are all reflected in his decisions, several of which have become famous.

JUSTICE CHARLES C. BLACK

Justice Black was appointed in 1914 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Justice Voorhees. He sits in Passaic and Sussex Counties. After his admission to the bar in 1881, he left his birthplace in Burlington County and located in Jersey City. He graduated from Princeton University in 1878 and then studied law at the University of Michigan. For four or five years he served as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration. In 1891, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation and was subsequently re-appointed in 1896 and again in 1901. The Justice was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1904. As a member of the Board of Equalization of Taxes, he served from 1905 until 1908, when he was appointed a Circuit Judge to succeed Judge Minturn. His appointment to the Supreme Court followed six years later.

JUSTICE SAMUEL KALISCH

The Bench of the Counties of Middlesex and Union is graced by the presence of Justice Kalisch. He was installed by the late Governor Woodrow Wilson, and succeeded himself in 1918, and again in 1925. This current term expires in 1931. Justice Kalisch was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of Isadore Kalisch, D.D., a noted Jewish Divine, who was a pioneer in the establishment of reformed Judaism in this country. He was educated in the Public Schools of Lawrenceville, Massachusetts, and Deere, Michigan, and also studied under the private tutelage of his father. He graduated from Columbia College Law School, 1870, and five years later was made City Attorney of Newark. Before taking his seat on the bench Justice Kalisch acted as counsel in several notable trials.

JUSTICE FRANK S. KATZENBACH

Justice Katzchenbach's circuit comprises the counties of Gloucester and Camden. He was raised to the Supreme Court Bench in 1920 and re-appointed in 1927 for another term of seven years. He has always been prominent in governmental affairs in Trenton, where he was born. In 1888 he became an alderman-at-large of the Trenton City Council, and for two years presided over that body. Justice Katzchenbach was then in 1901 elected mayor of the City of Trenton, continuing for a second term in 1903. After graduating from the State Model School at Trenton, and Princeton University, in 1889, he attended the Columbia Law School. The Democratic Party chose him as their nominee in 1907.
JUSTICE LUTHER A. CAMPBELL

Justice Campbell sits in Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem Counties. His appointment to the Supreme Court Bench occurred in 1923, to succeed the late Justice Bergen. To accept the position he resigned as a Circuit Court Judge in Hudson County. The Justice was born in Bergen County; he is now, however, a resident of Hackensack. He read law with his father, the late Abraham D. Campbell, who later formed with his son a partnership. Justice Campbell was City Counsel of Hackensack for twelve years, and counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Bergen County for six years. His first appointment to the Circuit Court Bench, in 1914, was an ad interim one. Shortly after, he was named for a full term, and then re-appointed in 1921.

LAY JUDGE JOHN JOSIAH WHITE

Lay Judge White was appointed in 1911 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the late Judge George R. Gray. In 1912, he was named for a full term and was subsequently re-appointed in 1924. Justice White attended Swarthmore College and graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. Prior to 1901, he practiced in Philadelphia, but since then has lived in New Jersey, being a resident of Atlantic City.

JUSTICE FRANK T. LLOYD

Justice Lloyd's circuit comprises Burlington, Monmouth and Ocean Counties. He was first appointed to the Supreme Court Bench in 1907, re-appointed in 1914 and again in 1921. His present term expires in 1928. Justice Lloyd was born in Middleton, Delaware, and graduated from the Middlesex Academy. Later, he moved to Camden, where, while studying law, he worked as a compositor. In 1899, he was named as prosecutor of Camden County, which office he retained in 1900 and again in 1905. He relinquished this position a year later to accept an appointment to the Circuit Court Bench, from which he was raised to the Supreme Court. The House of Assembly had him as one of its members in 1896 and 1897, and he is the author of the present marriage law. He was a member of the Franchise Commission whose recommendations were enacted into law by the Legislature of 1906.

LAY JUDGE GEORGE VANBUSKIRK

Judge VanBuskirk was appointed to the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1925 for a full term of six years to succeed Judge Frank M. Taylor. He was born in 1873, at Hackensack, and descends from old Bergen County stock. After attending the public schools, he at an early age became engaged successfully in business with his father, a former Sheriff of the County. Later on he became interested in construction work. From 1917 to 1920 he was County Clerk of Bergen County, and prior to that, for a period of about ten years, acted as collector of taxes in Hackensack.
LAY JUDGE HENRY T. KAYS

Lay Judge Kays was appointed to the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1924, to succeed Judge Ernest J. Heppenheimer, who had resigned. In order to accept that appointment, the Judge himself resigned as a member of the State Senate, to which body he was elected as the representative from Sussex County in 1918. Judge Kays was born in Newton. He graduated from Princeton University in 1903 and then taught for two years. He was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Sussex County in 1910 and 1911 and was later named County Counsel. Previous to his election as State Senator he served in the Assembly during the years of 1913, 1914, and 1915.

LAY JUDGE WALTER L. HETFIELD

Lay Judge HETFIELD was appointed to the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Silske in 1925 to succeed Judge William Clark, who had resigned. He is a resident of the city of his birthplace, Plainfield. In 1904, he was appointed a member of the Union County Board of Elections, which position he occupied until 1908, when he was then made Assistant Prosecutor of Union County. Here he served until 1913. From 1918 to 1923 Judge HETFIELD held the office of Prosecutor. He is now Counsel for the Borough of Watchung, Somerset County, and Township of Scotch Plains, Union County.

LAY JUDGE CORNELIUS A. MCGLENNON

When Judge Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., was made, in 1924, a judge of the Circuit Court, Judge McGLennon was appointed as a Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals to fill the vacancy left by him. Judge McGLennon was born in East Newark, where he is now Superintendent of Schools. He is a graduate of New Jersey Law School, and in 1907 was elected Mayor of East Newark, in which office he served continuously for six terms. In 1917, he was elected as State Senator from Hudson County, but resigned after two years tenure of office to accept the Democratic nomination for Congress from the Eighth District, to which office he was elected, and which he served for two years.

LAY JUDGE JOSEPH A. DEAR

In 1927 Judge Walter P. Cardner resigned as Lay Judge from the Court of Errors and Appeals. Joseph A. Dear, who was born in Jersey City, and is now one of the publishers and the editor of the Jersey Journal, was appointed to succeed him, in which capacity he is now acting. He is a trustee and Treasurer of the Jersey City Free Public Library. Judge Dear graduated from Princeton University in 1893.
VICE-CHANCELLOR
EDMUND B. LEAMING

Vice-Chancellor Leaming was appointed in 1906 by the late Chancellor Magee to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Martin P. Grey. In 1913, he was re-appointed, likewise in 1920; his present term expiring September 21st, 1927. He was born at Steville, Cape May County, the son of Senator and Doctor Jonathan P. Leaming, and a brother of the late Doctor Walter S. Leaming, who also served as a Senator from Cape May. Following his admission to the Bar, he went to Seattle and then to San Francisco, where he practiced law for a short time. Since his return to New Jersey, he has resided in Camden.

VICE-CHANCELLOR
JOHN H. BACKE

Vice-CHANCELLOR
VIVIAN M. LEWIS

Vivian M. Lewis was made a Vice-Chancellor in 1919, re-appointed in 1926; his present term expiring in 1933. The Vice-Chancellor was born at Paterson, where he now resides. He was formerly a newspaper reporter and studied law while doing newspaper work for several New York papers. From 1898 to 1900, inclusive, he was an Assemblyman. For many years Judge Lewis was Counsel for the State Board of Health. He was elected City Council in Paterson in 1904, but resigned upon his appointment as Clerk in Chancery. He occupied this office from 1905 to 1912, when he was named a Vice-Chancellor. He was the Republican Candidate for Governor against the late Woodrow Wilson.

VICE-CHANCELLOR
MALCOLM G. BUCHANAN

Vice-Chancellor Buchanan was appointed in 1919, re-appointed in 1926; his present term expiring in 1933. The Vice-Chancellor was born in Trenton and has always resided there. He graduated from Princeton University in 1900 and from the Harvard Law School in 1903. Judge Buchanan is the son of former State Librarian Henry C. Buchanan.
VICE-CHANCELLOR
JAMES F. FIELDER

A former governor and lawyer of note, James F. Fielder came well equipped to the post of Vice-Chancellor in 1919. Having been re-appointed in 1926, his present term does not expire until 1933. He was born in Jersey City and still resides there. He graduated from Columbia Law School in 1887, and in 1903 and 1904 was an Assemblyman from Hudson County. Vice-Chancellor Fielder was elected to the State Senate in 1907 and re-elected in 1910; and during the year 1913 was the president of that House until, when in March of that year the late Governor Wilson resigned his office, he became acting Governor. Later he resigned his senatorship and ran for governor.

VICE-CHANCELLOR
ALONZO CHURCH

Vice-Chancellor Church was appointed in 1922. His term will expire in 1929. The Vice-Chancellor was born in Chicago, but as a youth removed to Washington with his parents, where he became a page in the United States Senate in 1881. Upon his graduation from Princeton University in 1893, he went to Newark where he continues to live. He is one of the many newspaper men who have turned to the profession of law. While engaged as a reporter, he spent part of his time pursuing the intricacies of this subject. When the Essex County Park Commission was organized in 1894, he was made Secretary, and in 1908, he became its Counsel. Also in 1908, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Bar Examiners, and at the time of his appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship was the chairman of that board.

VICE-CHANCELLOR
ROBERT H. INGERSOLL

Robert H. Ingersoll's term as a Vice-Chancellor terminates in 1929. He was appointed to this position during the year 1922. Born at May's Landing, Atlantic County, he now resides in Atlantic City, and has well served the state of his adopted home as recorder and president of its City Council. When in 1894, there was created in Atlantic City a District Court, the present Vice-Chancellor was made its Judge, and served as such until 1911. Seven years later he was named Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving in that office up to the time of his promotion to his present incumbency. He is a graduate of Rutgers College.

VICE-CHANCELLOR
JOHN BENTLEY

Vice-Chancellor Bentley, who was appointed in 1922, will have his present term expire July 1st, 1927. He was born in Jersey City and continues to live there. In 1913, he was appointed Corporation Attorney of Jersey City and held that office until 1921, when he became Director of Public Safety. He resigned this position a year later to become Vice-Chancellor. In 1903, Vice-Chancellor Bentley enlisted in the Fourth Infantry, National Guard of New Jersey, as a private; he received several promotions until he became a Captain in 1908. During the World War, he saw service as a Captain with the Second American Army, A.E.F.
VICE-CHANCELLOR
MAJA LEON BERRY

Vice-Chancellor Berry was appointed in 1925, his present term expiring in 1935. His home is at Toms River, but he sits in Newark and Long Branch. He was educated in the public schools of Ocean County and later became a teacher there. The Vice-Chancellor graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1902. In 1907 he was appointed as Judge of the Ocean County Court of Common Pleas, and in 1912 was made county counsel of Ocean County. He retained that office until his appointment as a Vice-Chancellor.

VICE-CHANCELLOR
JOHN J. FALLON

When the late Vice-Chancellor John Griffin of Jersey City died, John J. Fallon was appointed on February 5, 1925, to succeed him. Although born in New York City, he has been a resident of Hoboken since 1871. He attended the Metropolitan Law School, New York, which subsequently merged with the New York Law School. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1906. Vice-Chancellor Fallon served as a member of the Assembly from Hudson County in 1900, 1901 and 1902. He became corporation attorney of Hoboken in 1907, and county counsel of Hudson in 1918, both of which positions he held until his present appointment.
To The Faculty

When dim Demurrers cast their lazy spell,
And painful Perpetuities were reared
Upon the heels of courtesy, we feared
We were apt to learn and know them well.
When Evidence had struck its warning knell,
And Trusts and Wills and Partnership appeared,
Ere mysteries of Abatements were cleared.
We grew distressed and wondered how to tell.

While struggling through this dull obscurity
With faintest hope of clear enlightenment
We looked to you—and you so graciously,
With patient guidance shattered discontent
By tactful force that brought the facts to view,
And cleared up things uncertain, till we knew.

HERMAN KRESCH

The Story of New Jersey Law School

BY ADRIEN B. HOMMELL, '27

WHEN Robert Treat sailed up the Passaic River in the year 1665, and, with the aid of John Gregory, picked the site on which the progressive City of Newark was to stand, little did he realize that but a short distance from his landing place would be founded a Law School which now administers to the largest legal student body in the United States.

New Jersey Law School was organized through the untiring and persistent efforts of Richard D. Currier, President of the Law School, and Percival G. Bernard (both, at the time, practicing lawyers of New York City), and Charles M. Mason, the present Dean. These men saw the necessity for a law school in the northern part of New Jersey, where men who desire to enter the legal profession might study in a school which emphasized the State Law.

The Founders of the College are men of high qualifications. President Currier is a native of Connecticut, and was graduated from the high school of Bridgeport in that State. In 1880 he received his B.A. degree from Yale and carried off the J. G. B. prize. At New York Law School he took a degree of Bachelor of Laws, being the honoree man of his class.

Mr. Bernard, a native of Massachusetts, was graduated from Lowell High School; from Tufts College in 1896; and from Harvard Law School in 1903. He was honoree man of his class at both Tufts and Harvard, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Mr. Mason, the present incumbent of the Deanship, comes from Mississippi. He received his preparatory education at New Jersey State Model School at Trenton. At both Rutgers College and New York Law School, from which Mr. Mason received degrees, he was awarded prizes for scholarship.

Among those who gave valuable aid and counsel to the Founders in their plan were Frederick Frelinghuyzen, LL.D., Counselor at Law, and at the time President of the Mutual Benefit Insurance Company: Honorable James E. Howell, former Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery in New Jersey; and Edward D. Duffield, Counselor at Law, former Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey and now President of the Prudential Insurance Company.

The opening class of New Jersey Law School was held in 1908, in the school's first home—the Prudential Building. One room was hired out and into this filled thirty students, many of them leading members of the bar today.

At this time the school had no law library of its own, but the Prudential Insurance Company's accumulation of over nine thousand volumes was placed at the disposal of the students.

Two years only were required to complete the course and receive an LL.B.
degree, but after a short while the time was increased to three years. Reviews
and examinations were given once a year, whereas today weekly quizzes are
now the order for freshman and juniors. with mid-year and final examinations
for all.

In 1908 the State of New Jersey duly chartered the college, its corporate
purpose being "To maintain and operate a law school, and to establish and
maintain a law library and to publish books." In May of 1909 the State
Board of Bar Examiners officially recognized the institution as a law school
of "established reputation," in accordance with the rules of the Supreme Court
of this State, thereby permitting the students who were graduated therefrom to
count twenty-four months spent in law school as part of the necessary time
required in the serving of a three-year clerkship.

Later, by the provisions of the Laws of 1912, it was provided that "no
degree should hereafter be granted by any institution of learning within the
State, without the approval of the State Board of Education." This permis-
sion was unanimously granted to New Jersey Law School by the Board in
recognition of the school's high standards.

In December of 1908, the opening year of the college, the school purchased
an old homestead at 33 East Park Street, the present site of the school. and
this purchase paved the way to a succession of new buildings and additions
to meet the ever increasing demand for admission.

The building first purchased was built by Thomas Peddie in 1875. At
that time Mr. Peddie was Mayor of Newark and made his home at the East
Park Street residence, which was then in an exclusively residential section. Mrs.
Harriet Clark, who came from an old Newark family, bought the property
from Mr. Peddie, and sold it to the law school authorities.

In 1921 this building was razed, and in its place was erected a structure
of Gothic architecture. Shortly thereafter another house adjoining the new
building was purchased and torn down, and upon this land was erected the
school's law library. Since that time the library has continually grown, and
at this writing contains some 6,500 volumes.

Five gold stars grace the Service flag of the Law School, lending rich color
to that "banner of humanity." New Jersey Law School has the sad distinction
of having had as one of its graduates the first American lawyer and aviator
to be killed in the recent World War. Lieutenant John Montieth, Jr., a graduate
of the Class of 1916, was the first American lawyer to die in the defense
of his country's honor. He enlisted as soon as war was declared, and through
the Governor of the State of New Jersey was enrolled in the aviation service.
He was chosen to do stunt work over his flying field, and there lost his life on
December 23, 1917. His machine, while inverted, failed to respond to the
levers, and crashed to earth from a great height.

The Class of 1919 and the Faculty placed in the lobby at the entrance to
the School, a beautiful bronze memorial tablet bearing the names of those who
gave up their lives at the call of duty.

The total number of students in the school at the time war was declared
was well over the two hundred mark, but in a short while the student body,
due to enlistment, dropped to a little above a hundred and fifty.

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This year the school has taken another progressive step, adding to its
ever increasing holdings the old Ballantine brewery which is to be remodeled
into a modern college building to house the pre-legal classes inaugurated this
year.

The site of the brewery is an historic one. The land was formerly a part
of the property owned by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of the old Trinity
Church of Newark. who, according to the early chronicles, obtained it through
the bounty of Colonel Peter Schuyler.

The church was granted its charter in the reign of George II. It was
recorded at Perth Amboy, February 10, 1746. Records indicate that the land
now being conveyed to the Law School came into the possession of Trinity
Church several years prior to 1800. In 1835 Trinity leased to Frederick O.
Roff a portion of the property for 21 years at the annual rental of "one pep-
percorn." with the right of renewal at the end of 21 years. Another portion
was leased to Hanford Smith in 1836.

The original lessees died before the expiration of the leaseholds, and their
executors and trustees later assigned their rights to Peter Ballantine. In 1862
the fee to the two tracts came into the possession of Mr. Ballantine and his sons
Peter, Robert and John.

The only building on the land when the ownership of the property
passed to the Ballantines was used as a carpenter shop. This structure is
standing at the present time and is part of the E. H. Harrison Bros. store fixture factory.

Alterations are already under way and the first classes will be held in September in the new building, which, with its 75,000 square feet of floor space, will afford facilities for 10 class rooms, each seating 50 students, and two large lecture halls with a capacity of 300 each. A high-ceiled reading room 125 feet long, forty feet wide and twenty-five feet high will be created by removing one of the floors, and a stack room will provide for a library containing 20,000 volumes adjoining the reading room.

So our Alma Mater continues to grow and prosper; never sacrificing efficient instruction to a desire for mere size; never placing material considerations before the welfare of her students; who (the class of 1927 in particular), wish to assure the institution that they have always fully appreciated her attitude towards them, and shall ever entertain feelings of the warmest nature for New Jersey Law School.

![PEN AND INK SKETCH OF NEW PRE-LEGAL BUILDING](image)

The Law School

 modest gray stone structure,
 rising from the street,
 humble seat of learning,
 where budding lawyers meet.

No tall and stately buildings
with spacious campus round;
But scores of zealous students
are in the classes found.

Some upt New Jersey scholar,
May yet the glory mar
Of Blackstone, Holmes and Marshall
Who once time graced the bar.

John Roe.