The Faculty

"It takes two to speak Truth," said Thoreau. "One to speak it and another to hear it.” Of these two, the speaker and teacher of Truth is by far the more important. To the faculty of a law school is given this duty; to the students, the duty of listening.

To the Faculty of New Jersey Law School we owe a debt that we can never wholly repay. We have "kindled our lamps from their flames." For the gifts of Learning, Understanding and Appreciation which they have given us, we extend to them the genuine and sincere gratitude that comes from thankful hearts.

The Story of New Jersey Law School

By MAURICE A. RUBINSTEIN '32

At the end of this, our first year, in the new home of New Jersey Law School, it is altogether fitting and proper to pause for a few moments in retrospection. The youth of today would better understand the ideals which inspired the founders of New Jersey Law School if they could compare the present law school with a picture of it at its birth. Truly do its present massive buildings represent the realization of the dreams which were the inspiration to that little group of men, headed by President Currier and the late Dean Mason, who founded the first law school in the State of New Jersey and fittingly called it New Jersey Law School.

The founders of this institution were men of high qualifications. President Currier was recipient of the J. G. B. Prize at Yale, where he received his B.A. degree in 1900, and was the honor man of his class at New York Law School. Percival G. Bernard was graduated at the head of his class from Tufts College in 1896 and from Harvard Law School in 1903, and was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. The late Charles M. Mason, Dean of the School from 1910 until his death in 1927, was awarded prizes for scholarship at both Rutgers College and New York Law School.

These men saw the necessity for a law school in the northern part of New Jersey, where men who desired to enter the legal profession might study in a school which emphasized the state law. Local pride and a thoughtful regard for the education of the youth of our state were the dominating factors in their initiation and development of the school, and they gave unstintingly of their time, effort, money and opportunity. They sowed, that others might reap; they gave, that others might enjoy; they built up the cornerstone of legal education in New Jersey.

Among those who gave valuable aid and counsel to the founders in their plan were Frederick Frelinghuysen, LL.D., at that 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, former assistant attorney general of New Jersey and now president of the Prudential Insurance Company.
In 1908, the college was duly chartered by the State of New Jersey, its corporate purpose being "to maintain and operate a law school and to establish and maintain a law library and to publish books." The opening class of New Jersey Law School was held on October 4, 1908, in the school's first home, the Prudential Building. One room was fitted out and the enrollment consisted of thirty students, many of whom today are leading members of the bar.

At that time, only two years were required to complete the course and receive the LL.B. degree, three years of high school work or an equivalent examination being requisite for admission. 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.

In May, 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 to count the time 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 shall hereafter be granted by any institution of learning within the State, without the approval of the State Board of Education." This permission was unanimously granted to New Jersey Law School. It was in 1912 also that the school extended its course of study to three years and raised the entrance requirements to four years of high school.

Meanwhile, steps had been taken to provide a permanent home for New Jersey Law School. In December of 1908, the opening year of the school, an old homestead was purchased at 33 East Park Street. This building had been erected by Thomas Peddie, then Mayor of Newark, in 1875. Its purchase by New Jersey Law School paved the way to a succession of new buildings and additions to meet the ever-increasing demand for admission.

In 1916, title was also obtained to 35 East Park Street, and after the buildings were razed there was erected on the site, in 1921, a building of beautiful Gothic architecture. The adjoining property was also purchased and on it erected a three-story building, which thereafter served as the school's law library. These buildings on East Park Street served as the home of New Jersey Law School for many years, and it was not until 1930 that they were abandoned for the school's present quarters.

The enrollment continued to grow, meanwhile, from 30, in 1908, to over 200, in 1917. This number was considerably reduced during the World War by the enlistment of many of the students; the names of five of these are inscribed on the Roll of Honor in the lobby as having given up their lives for their country. In this connection, 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 war. Lieutenant John Montieth, Jr.

After the war the number of students increased by leaps and bounds, and in 1927 New Jersey Law School had the distinction of administering to the largest law student body in the United States.

The year 1927 is an outstanding one in the history of the development of the school from every conceivable point of view. In that year, the first Student Council was assembled, a constitution drawn up, and extra-curricular activities on a large scale begun. Under the tutelage of the Student Council, the Legacy appeared, the Barrister came into being, and Lex Loci, the Student Handbook, was born: all in 1927!

In that year also, the beginnings of the expansion of New Jersey Law School into a full-fledged university appeared. In conformity with the desire to raise the level of its entrance requirements, and in consequence the standards
of the school, a one-year's attendance at a recognized college was made a pre-requisite to admission to the Law School as a candidate for the L.L.B. degree. To enable local students to surmount the handicap of the local lack of collegiate institutions, a one-year pre-legal course was established in 1927.

In 1928, the entrance pre-requisite was advanced to two years of college work, and the pre-legal course was raised to two years.

Realizing the need of still larger quarters, the school in 1927 purchased the Ballantine Building at 40 Rector Street, and after altering a part, made it the seat of the pre-legal school in 1928. In 1929, the affiliated school, Seth Boyden School of Business Administration, was chartered and given the degree-granting privilege. This school, offering a four-year course, was also situated in the huge Ballantine Building. In 1930, the pre-legal school became Dana College, offering a four-year course leading to the A.B. degree.

Meanwhile, extensive alterations were made in the Rector Street building, and the entire huge structure converted into large class rooms, lecture rooms, reading rooms, and a two-story library capable of seating 500 students and of accommodating the collection of books which has now grown to over 10,000 volumes. On June 15, 1930, New Jersey Law School moved to its new quarters in this building, and here it may remain, a tribute to the genius and foresight of its founders.

And 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 wish to assure her that they have always fully appreciated her attitude toward them, and shall ever entertain feelings of the warmest nature for New Jersey Law School.
ROLL CALL (Continued)

Brasier, Isadore
Brignani, Guido John
Brooks, Stanley George
Buday, Joseph Michael
Cantor, Manuel
Cerfick, Louis
Cerovsky, Stephen
Clapp, Albert Victor
Commerford, Eugene Joseph
Conn, John Joseph
Conway, Sydney Albert
Cooperman, Bernard
Cunnnon, Raymond Leo
Dakin, Edgar Warren
Dobbelaar, William Louis
Driscoll, Theodore A.
Dwyer, Herbert James
Espatoio, Anthony V.
Fatto, Mario
Feller, John Knox
Felger, John
Flaherty, Elmer J.
Gillespie, Bernard Francis
Girase, Samuel H.
Gold, Jacob Joseph
Goldstein, Max
Gottlober, Harold Samuel
Haste, Milton Angelo
Heppen, Abraham B.
Dehron, Thomas David
Helman, William Owens
Helphorn, Leroy John
Herman, Carl Jacob
Hirsch, Jack David
Horton, Charles Paul
Isaacs, Rose
Jacobsen, Nathan
Jones, Harry Franklyn
Kait, Harry Carl
Kamen, Joseph Paul
Kantorowitz, Morris
Karaz, Aram Arthur
Kaush, Louis
Kegan, Wilbur Vincent
Kirschem, Gabriel
Kolba, Harry
Kneidel, Francis Anthony
Levine, J. Hymen

Lewis, Saul
Lieberman, Mortimer
Litwack, Julius Phillip
Litzky, Leo
Logan, George
Lublang, Edward
McNamara, Edward Patrick Ryan
McWilson, Logan Warren
Melhan, Thomas Aloysius
Meglow, William M.
Mendelson, Max
Mongillo, Stephen Mario
Moehl, William Meredith
Mudrey, Emil Edward
O'Brien, Joseph V.
O'Keefe, Robert Eugene
Polizotto, Anthony
Pomerantz, George
Reichelt, Norman Edgar
Rein, James C.
Robins, Robert Russ
Rose, Ira Morris
Rubin, Morris
Saeborne, Mordecai
Schackner, David Bernard
Scher, Meyer
Schwartz, Harry G.
Shaw, Franklyn Remen
Shugard, Howard John
Simon, Robert Glenenden
Slon, Abraham H.
Smith, Thomas Joseph
Sokolow, Carl
Steen, David Abraham
Strazelleki, Edward Aloysius
Sullivan, James Edwin
Terkowitz, Jack
Tobe, Ida
Trifari, Edmund
Ullman, Frank Stephen
Valentine, Milton Daniel
Warms, Abraham
Weinstein, Morris
Whitacre, Nina E.
Wichman, Jacob Arthur
Woerner, Vincent Charles
Zuckerman, David

NEW JERSEY
ATTORNEYS GENERAL
A Short History of the Attorneys-General of New Jersey

SHERMAN A. MANNING '31

(The following brief resume is an effort to give a history of the Attorneys-General of New Jersey, and a short topic concerning each individual has been inserted when material has been available.)

Our first notice of the office of Attorney General was in 1703 when Alexander Griffith was made the first Attorney General of the United Province, his letters patent being presented to the Council on its first meeting with Lord Cornbury, August 14, 1703. It was he that filed the informations for Lord Cornbury for the prosecution of sedition and other offenses against the Royal Governor for which the grand juries were unwilling to file indictments.

On December 13, 1703, the Governor laid before the Council several complaints against Alexander Griffith for neglecting his duty and the report of the committee was that he had neglected his duties and on the news of her Majesty's death had falsely insinuated to the justices of the peace and other officers that their power in the government was at an end and the Governor was advised that he be suspended as a person disaffected to the present government.

This was done and Thomas Gordon was appointed commissioner to execute the office and in 1714 Thomas Farmer was appointed Attorney General and he served until 1719. Gordon was succeeded by Jeremiah Bass, who had been Governor of two provinces in 1678 and 1699. Jeremiah Bass was one of the early group of Royal Attorneys General who was not a lawyer.

The next Attorney General was James Alexander, who began his term in 1723. He was a native of Scotland and took refuge in 1716 in consequence of the part he had taken in favor of the House of Stuart in the Rebellion of the preceding year. He studied law in New York and while not distinguished as a public speaker, obtained great prominence from his profound knowledge, sagacity and penetration. Alexander served in this office until the year 1728. Alexander was succeeded by one Lawrence Smith, or Smyth (1728-1733), but the histories say little of Smith, merely mentioning that he, too, like his predecessor, Alexander, was admitted to the practice of law the day he received his commission as Attorney General.

Of Joseph Warrell, Attorney General from 1733 to 1754, Governor Cosby in recommending his appointment said he was so well recommended by Lord Malpas that there was little more to be said in his behalf than that once his acquaintance with him his behavior had in every respect confirmed the character given him by Lord Malpas. His name, however, did not appear on the list of attorneys and counsellors as law.

The last of the Royal Attorneys-General before the Revolution was Courtland Skinner (1754). He was the son of Rev. William Skinner of Perth Amboy and a man of fine abilities with a good deal of oratorical power. He was a member of the Assembly and chosen Speaker in 1765. During the
agitation which preceded the Revolution he used all his influence to restore harmony, but after the Battle of Lexington he refused to take part in the contest against England. After the Revolution he took his wife and family to England and died there in 1799.

William Petreton, Attorney General from 1776-1783, had an exceedingly difficult and dangerous position under the government of the new State. He was obliged to attend the various county courts, liable at any time to be captured by the British Army. In 1780 he was named as a delegate to the Continental Congress but declined the honor. When peace was declared in 1783 he resumed his practice as an attorney, removing his office and residence to New Brunswick.

Joseph Bloomfield, lawyer, soldier and Governor of New Jersey, was elected Attorney General in 1783, re-elected in 1788 and re-elected in 1792. Bloomfield later as general of the militia aided materially in the suppression of the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794.

In 1792, Aaron Woodruff was made Attorney General, was annually re-elected, except in 1811, and until his death in 1817 remained actively engaged in his numerous and responsible duties as Attorney General and also served as trustee of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton, where he made his home.

Theodore S. Frelighuyzen, United States Senator and candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay, was elected in 1817 to the office of Attorney General, holding that office until 1829, though a majority group of the Legislature differed with him in his politics and policies. He had also been elected a Supreme Court Judge in 1826 but for some reasons declined that position.

When Theodore Frelighuyzen was elected to the United States Senate, Samuel L. Southard was elected to the vacancy then created in the Attorney-Generalship. Southard was later Governor of New Jersey but only for a period of three months as he held that office, being elected to the United States Senate, which latter position he filled very creditably.

John Moore White, of Bridgeport, studied law with Joseph Bloomfield and was a member of the Assembly. He was appointed Attorney General in 1831, serving five years and would have served longer but he was nominated and elected a Supreme Court Justice.

In 1838, Richard Stockton Field, of Princeton, was appointed Attorney General by Governor Pennington, resigning in 1841. Field was a leading and influential member of the convention of 1844 which drew up the present Constitution of New Jersey.

George P. Mollenon in 1841 was promoted to the office of Attorney General from the Assembly and during the three years he held office acquitted himself with distinction in the midst of unusual and harassing circumstances.

The unexpired term caused by the death of Attorney General Mollenon was filled by Richard P. Thompson, of Salem, who left the office of Prosecuter of the Pleas to accept the position and on returning to his former position was greeted with quo warranto proceedings, the courts later holding that he had vacated his position as prosecutor and he could not hold the dual capacity of Attorney General and Prosecuter.

From 1845-1850, Abraham Brownin, of Camden, was Attorney General, being appointed by Governor Stenton. He was the first Attorney General under the new Constitution framed in 1844 and was also a prominent member of the convention that framed the Constitution. As a lawyer he was famous for his part in the well known Pennsylvania Railroad case of 1871.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Attorney General from 1850-1852, was a native of Bridgeton and was later made a Supreme Court Justice by Governor Haines, which position he held for fifteen years. Elmer was also known as an author, writing such works as "A History of Cumberland County" in 1869, and "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of New Jersey."

In 1852, Richard P. Thompson was appointed by Governor Fort to the office of Attorney General, holding that position for the full term and while in office had the Legislature pass appropriate legislation putting the office on a respectable basis, relieving the Attorney General of the necessity of the prosecution of criminals, giving him a respectable salary and extra compensation for his aid in all extraordinary cases.

William L. Dayton in 1857 was appointed as Attorney General on his return from the United States Senate. As head of a judiciary committee previously he had reformed the county courts, taking away the control of politicians and arranged for Supreme Court judges to preside over each county court. Mr. Dayton was also United States Minister to France, being named to that position by President Lincoln in 1861.

In 1861, Frederick T. Frelighuyzen was the Attorney General, filling the vacancy created by Dayton's being sent to France. When his term expired Governor Ward reappointed him Attorney General for a full term. As the Attorney General he assisted the prosecutors of the various counties in trials for high felonies. Frelighuyzen was also the most popular political speaker in the State at the time. He was later a United States Senator, taking his seat in 1869, resigning his State office in 1867.

George M. Robson, after studying law in the office of Chief Justice Hornblower, was admitted to the Bar in 1850, Prosecuter of the Pleas in 1858, and in 1867 was offered the position of Attorney General by Governor Ward, which place he accepted and served therein until 1869, when President Grant gave him the office of Secretary of Navy, which he filled until 1877.

Robert Gilchrist, a lawyer of Jersey City, was nominated by Governor Randolph as Attorney General in 1869 and held the office for five years. During his term of office a question concerning the right of negroes to vote arose, which question he decided in favor of the negroes by construing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, and he advised the judges of the courts in New Jersey to so advise the Bar.

Gilchrist was succeeded in 1875 by ex-Governor Joel Parker, of Freehold, who held the office for only a short time, possibly a few months. Governor Parker will always be remembered as New Jersey's "War Governor," being elected in 1863 and re-elected later in 1871 for another term.

Jacob Vanatta was named Attorney General in 1875 by Governor Bedell, but resigned in 1877, due to his duties interfering with his extensive law practice, which announcement was regretted as it was his two years service while Attorney General was capably fulfilled by him.

John P. Stockton, Attorney General from 1877-1897, was a former United States Senator and Minister to Italy in 1861. As Attorney General he filled that office with distinction, being elected for successive terms in 1882, 1887 [118] [119]
and 1892. In politics Stockton was a Democrat and was often a delegate to the National Democratic Conventions.

From 1897-1902, Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, was Attorney General, being appointed by Governor Grigg. In addition to this office Grey was offered the office of Chief Justice in 1897, but declined that and also other judicial and political offices. Grey also served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873.

Thomas N. McCarter, nominated by Governor Murphy in 1902, was confirmed by the Senate immediately. As judge of the District Court in Newark, Thomas N. McCarter wrote and published McCarter’s “New Jersey District Court Practice.” In 1899, McCarter was elected State Senator.

Due to the resignation of his brother, Thomas N. McCarter, Robert H. McCarter was nominated as Attorney General by Governor Murphy and remained in that office until 1908. While Attorney General, Robert H. McCarter had charge of many important cases and pleaded the same before the highest courts of this State.

In 1908, Edmund Wilson, of Red Bank, was named to the post of Attorney General by Governor Fort. Mr. Wilson’s practice as an attorney had featured both civil and criminal cases, and he was known for his activity and great ability as a trial lawyer. Prior to being named Attorney General, Mr. Wilson was an assistant to the United States Attorney for New Jersey and aided in the prosecution of bank cases where violations of the National Banking Act were charged.

From 1914-1919, John W. Wetsscott, of Camden, was Attorney General, being named by Governor Fielder. Wetsscott became a member of the Bar of New Jersey in 1878. He was a Presidental elector on the Cleveland ticket in 1892 and was a life long Democrat and a member of the Masons.

Thomas F. McCran, of Paterson, a brilliant lawyer, was Attorney General from 1919-1924, being appointed by Governor Edge, a popular appointment which was promptly confirmed by the Senate. Mr. McCran had previously been a member of the Assembly, Senate, President of the Senate and Acting Governor. During his incumbency of the chair of the House and of the Senate his rulings were prompt and impartial.

From 1924-1929, Edward L. Katzenbach, brother of the late Supreme Court Justice Katzenbach, of Trenton, was Attorney General. Appointed in February, 1924, he held the office for five years. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in 1905 as an attorney and in 1908 as a counsellor. Mr. Katzenbach resigned as a member of the State Board of Institutions and Agencies to take the position of Attorney General.

William A. Stevens, of Long Branch, was named as Attorney General by Governor Larson in 1928, to serve from 1929 to 1934, and he is the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Stevens had successively been State Senator for three full terms and President of the Senate in 1928. Under Mr. Stevens several cases along the Jersey shore in the office of the Attorney General have been brought before the courts. These cases are familiarly known as the Delaware Diversion Case, the Lighterage Suits and the Garbage Disposal Case, which latter case was instituted against New York City to restrain it from sewage disposal along the Jersey shore.