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 Griggs. 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. Wescott, of Camden, was Attorney General, being named by Governor Fielder. Wescott became a member of the Bar of New Jersey in 1878. He was a Presidential 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 long a thorn in the side of the office of the Attorney General have been brought before the courts. These cases are familiarly known as the Delaware Diversion Case, the Lightbrage 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.

ACTIVITIES
The Unwritten Law

This unwritten or common law is properly distinguished into three kinds:
1. General customs; which are the universal rule for the whole kingdom, and form the common law, in its stricter and more usual signification.
2. Particular customs; which for the most part affect only the inhabitants of particular districts. 3. Certain particular laws, which by custom, are adopted and used by some particular courts, of partly general and extensive jurisdiction.

1. As to general customs, or the common law properly so called: this is that law, by which proceedings and determinations in the king's ordinary courts of justice are guided and directed. This, for the most part, settles the course by which lands descend by inheritance; the manner and form of acquiring and transferring property; the solemnities and obligations of contracts; the rules of expounding wills, deeds, and acts of parliament; the respective remedies of civil injuries; the several sorts of temporal offenders, with the manner and degree of punishment; and an infinite number of minute particulars, which diffuse themselves as extensively as the ordinary distribution of common justice requires. Thus, for example, that there shall be four superior courts of record, the Chancery, the King's Bench, the Common Pleas, and the Exchequer; that property may be acquired and transferred by writing; that a deed is of no validity unless sealed and delivered; that words shall be construed more favorably, and deeds more strictly; that money lent upon bond is recoverable by action of debt; that breaking the public peace is an offence and punishable by fine and imprisonment; all these are doctrines that are not set down in any written statute or ordinance, but depend upon inmemorial usage, that is, upon common law, for their support.

Blackstone Commentaries 1, 67.
The Legacy Staff

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Lex Loci

LEX LOCI, "the law of the place," the law of this place, New Jersey Law School, first appeared on October 6, 1927.

In endeavoring to increase the scope of extra-curricular activities, the idea was conceived of having small hand-books distributed to the law students within which could be placed timely information for the students. While it is a prevalent practice for universities to sponsor such publications, it was an innovation for a law school to do so.

In October, 1930, the school was pleasantly surprised by the distribution of the fourth edition of Lex Loci, attractively bound in red and gold. In addition to the messages from the Dean and the President, it contained advice to the Freshmen, rules and regulations of the school, the requirements for admission to the Bar, information in the school's extra-curricular activities, lists of the honor students and organization leaders, and views of the new school. It presented many refinements over the previous editions, and is unquestionably the best in the history of the school.

The editor-in-chief of this year's Lex Loci was Maurice A. Rubinstein and the associate editor was Milton E. Heller.

The Barrister

THE BARRISTER, semi-monthly publication of the Student Council, has just completed the fifth successful year of its existence. Starting as the Freshmen Morning Paper five years ago, it rose to great popularity and was soon thereafter adopted as the entire student body's medium of publication. At the present time, it is established as one of the most important cogs in activities of the school.

Most professional schools have no news sheet of their own, and their publications, if such be are, are strictly confined to professional and technical articles. In this field, The Barrister is in no wise deficient. Primarily a legal paper, a substantial part of each issue is devoted to things juristic, to legal articles, law reviews, legal history, and to the latest news in the field of jurisprudence.

But The Barrister has also another purpose, a purpose which makes it stand out as unique in law school circles. Not only does it portray its interest in the law at large; it takes as much an interest in the personal side of the law, in the lawyers and judges who shape the course of the law, in the teachers who expound the law, and finally, in the law students who learn.

As the official mouthpiece of the student body, it serves to bring together the various separated class divisions (morning, afternoon and evening) and to unify the diversified student organizations; it seeks to acquaint them with each other, and with the activities of each other. In this way it helps to bridge the temporal gaps between the mechanical units of the school, and to join them all into one co-ordinated body of students.

Irving Dincin was editor-in-chief of this year's Barrister, and was helped in putting across so many interesting issues by George J. Cockler, business manager; William G. Hart, legal editor; John A. Brigger, circulation manager; David R. Hamelin, news editor; and Nat J. Fisher, organizations editor. The associate staff consisted of Maurice A. Rubinstein, Benjamin Grose, Arthur A. Donigian, Milton E. Heller, Earle O. Bennett, Albert V. Clapp, Maurice J. Blatt, and Morris Rosen.
"Forget It"

"If you see a tall fellow ahead of the crowd,
A leader of men, wearing fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
In anguish would cause his proud head to be bowed—
   It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

"If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet, and shrewd and kept from the day
In the dark, and whose bowing, whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and life-long dismay—
   It's a pretty good plan to forget it.

"If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy:
That will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy
A fellow, or cause any gladness to clow—
   It's a pretty good plan to forget it."
Seal and Scroll
The Senior Honorary Society

SEAL AND SCROLL, the Senior honorary society, was founded at New Jersey Law School by the Student Council to honor those students who had distinguished themselves in extra-curricular activities at the Law School and to promote and encourage participation in such activities.

Under the leadership of Hon. William J. Egan in 1928, Seal and Scroll adopted its present qualification chart upon which election to the society is based. Crediting a fixed number of points, always varying with the quality and importance of the service, for participation in each of the Law School activities such as work on one of the publications or debating teams or as class officers, and crediting similarly a certain number of points for scholarship, and other points for leadership, personality and character as gauged by both the Junior Class vote and the vote of the members of the Seal and Scroll, the organization has an objective means by which a decision can be reached as to which students excel in those qualities on which election to Seal and Scroll is based: (1) leadership and participation in school activities, (2) character, personality, loyalty and service, and (3) scholarship.

It is from the list of those twelve Juniors who lead their classmates in those qualities that Seal and Scroll chooses its members. The men elected are pledged to Seal and Scroll at the Annual Alumni Dinner in June of each year and are then inducted into the society in October at the commencement of their Senior year at New Jersey Law School—to carry on for the year the tradition and work of the Senior honorary society—Seal and Scroll.
“King’s Bench”

To foster and encourage the study of law, and raise the standards of scholarship of New Jersey Law School:

“To reward those students of the New Jersey Law School, who have graduated or shall graduate, with scholastic honors, by election to this organization.

“To make election to this society the highest attainable distinction of scholarship.

The Student Council and Faculty of New Jersey Law School, wishing to reward those students whose diligence and industry characterize them as leaders in legal attainment in their law school activities and recognizing the suitability of an honorary legal fraternity to effectuate that purpose, did, at the Commencement exercises in June, 1928, announce and establish the honorary society of King’s Bench, whose objects and purposes are as above enumerated.

Early in the fall of 1928, a meeting of the society was called for the purpose of effecting organization, adopting a constitution and electing officers. In keeping with the spirit of the common law our officers have been named after the appellations given to the judges and officials of that "high and honorable court" of King’s Bench, and of other important tribunals existing during early English jurisprudence.

The society now holds monthly meetings at which a member renders a dissertation on some important phase of the law. To those members of the graduating class, who shall soon grace our court, we say ‘Palmarum quid meritur festi.’

OFFICERS

Lord Chancellor, SAMUEL ROSENBLATT.
Lord Chief Justice, ABRAHAM L. HENNINGFIELD.
Master of the Rolls, PHYLLIS WOLF.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, EDWARD ROHRBACH

Court en banc

Associate Justices

1928-1929

Harold Krieger
Milton T. Lasher
Irwin Lewine
Arthur Lustig
Paul Joseph Maher
Maxwell G. Marx
Ernest D. North, II
Julius Poyner
Joseph M. Rotolo
Joseph A. Ward
Gabriel Wartel
Richard A. Winerman
Louis Winetsky
Cecil T. Woolsey
Cornelia Zabriskie
Louis Zavin

1930

David Albert Adelman
Max Brill
Abner Brodie
Milton Bruck
Peter Cooper
Arthur E. Dienst
Bernard Feinberg
Leon Fire
Benjamin Freedman
Charlotte Friedman
Samuel B. Friedman
Andrew V. Guazello
Morris B. Hermann
Sidney Kirsch
Marti John Masta
Saad Neveir
Arthur A. Palmer, Jr.
Charles Norman Pellegrin
James Rosen
Robert Clinton Ricker
William Ryan
Herren Scott
Vincent Paul Torpey

Awards and Prizes

New Jersey Law School Prize—To that member of the Senior Class receiving the highest average for the three years, New Jersey Law School in conjunction with the fourth prize of the Anthony Engelbrecht Trust Fund will offer as a prize the New Jersey Compiled Statutes with Supplement.

1930—Abner Brodie. Class of 1930.

A. Harry Moore Prize—The creation of this prize was made possible through the gift of ex-Governor Moore of the Class of 1924 of the sum of $250. This sum has been added to from time to time until the amount is now $1,000. The income from this amount is awarded in two prizes of $25 each, one to the member of the Freshman Class receiving the second highest grades; the other to the student who is named by a committee of the faculty as the most proficient in public debate.

1930—1st prize—Leslie S. Kohn, Class of 1932.
2nd prize, tied—Frank A. Headley, Class of 1932.
Benjamin Gross, Class of 1932.

The Anthony Engelbrecht Prizes—Under the will of Miss Anna Engelbrecht, of Union City, N. J., three prizes in perpetuity have been established in honor of her brother Anthony, to be known as the Anthony Engelbrecht Prizes and to be awarded at commencement of each year as follows:

1. Fifty dollars in gold to the freshman receiving the highest general average.
2. Forty dollars in gold to the junior receiving the highest general average.
3. Thirty dollars in gold to the senior receiving the highest general average.
4. See New Jersey Law School Prize.

H. Theodore Sorg Real Property Prize—To that member of the junior class who has the highest average in Real Property a prize of fifty-five dollars will be given. This prize is made available through the establishment of a fund by Professor H. Theodore Sorg of the Class of 1912.

1930—Phillip W. Risquin, Class of 1931.
Awards and Prizes
(Continued)

Chester Sherman Prize—A prize consisting of a set of Corpus Juris Cyc
System is offered through the American Law Book Company to students of
New Jersey Law School. The prize is open to students who pursue the pre-
scribed legal research training course.
1930—Sidney Kirschner, Class of 1930.

Iota Alpha Pi Sorority, Epsilon Chapter, Prize—To that member of the
junior class receiving the highest average in the course in Equity, the Sorority
offers two volumes: for 1931, Blacks’ Law Dictionary and “An Introduction
to the Philosophy of Law,” by Roscoe Pound.
1930—Max Rosenbloom, Class of 1931.

Tau Upsilon Delta Sorority, Beta Chapter, Prize—To the girl in the
senior class who has the highest average for the three years, the Sorority offers
$25 dollars.
1930—Miss Charlotte Friedman, Class of 1930.

The Samuel Kalisch Memorial Prize—To the student who receives the
highest average for the three years in Pleading and Practice, the Alpha Chapter
of Lambda Alpha Philalethi Fostyteny will give a price of twenty-five dollars.
The first presentation of this price was made to a member of the Class of 1927.
1930—Sidney Kirschner, Class of 1930.

Essay Scholarship Prize—A prize of twenty-five dollars will be given to
the member of the graduating class who submits the best original essay on some
legal subject to be chosen from a list of ten subjects prepared each year by the
Faculty or on any other legal subject approved by the Faculty. The Faculty
reserves the right not to award the prize should the essays submitted therefor
be considered as falling below the required standard. Essays must be type-
written and contain not less than five thousand words nor more than ten thou-
sand words. This prize is made available through the kindness of Mr. Chester
E. Sherman.
1930—Maurice Levinthal, Class of 1931.

GOVERNMENT
Student Council

The Student Council of New Jersey Law School is composed of the president and a chosen representative of each of the nine classes, four faculty members, three alumni members, the editors of The Legacy and the Barrister, and the president and secretary, who are elected from the previous Council. Meetings are held once each month during the school year.

The formation of this body, five years ago, resulted from the necessity of having a group of representatives from three elements of the law school, namely, the Student Body, the Faculty, and the Alumni. The law school had grown to be one of the largest in the country. Its former students had become governors, jurists, and leading citizens. The entire institution was making history, but it needed a union of its component parts to make it more perfect.

Council members are chosen by the students, and its powers are expressed in its constitution and by-laws. Every proposition, regardless of its worth, is given full consideration at the regular meetings. In order to facilitate the carrying out of its duties, the president appoints committees which are only ministerial and have no discretionary powers, unless so delegated where necessity demands. These committees have become indispensable and by reflecting on the manner in which the inter-class debating contests are run by the Student Affairs Committee, the truth of this statement is realized. It is only regrettable that everyone cannot have the opportunity to witness how carefully the Finance Committee figures how to appropriate the thousands of dollars for which account must be made.

Realizing that little is gained by the man who does not have the companionship of his fellows, the Council has been active in the social side of the school life. Each year it has sponsored a school dance, and never has it failed to satisfy those who attended. This year the Council held the dance at the Hotel Suburban, in East Orange, where it drew the largest crowd ever. To show the good will of the student body, almost all of the classes agreed to underwrite the dance. Fortunately, due to the interest shown, it was not necessary to reimburse the dance committee.

In accepting a governing organization, the student body showed that it wanted to have its sentiments weighed. It is therefore the idea of the Council that it must try to make every student of the school feel that he enjoys the privilege of calling upon the Council, through his representative, whenever he desires to express his thoughts concerning his welfare. The Council wishes to be of any help it can, both to the school and the students who created it. With that goal in mind, it is endeavoring to put forth its greatest efforts, and it can well be proud of the fine co-operation it has received from every source.

William P. Mason
Members of the Student Council
1930-1931

SENIOR CLASS
MORNING
Philip W. Riksa
President
Maurice Leventhal
Counselor

AFTERNOON
William V. Breslin
President
Earle O. Bennett
Counselor

EVENING
Jacob D. Deutscher
President
Harvey Newman
Counselor

JUNIOR CLASS
MORNING
Edgar Kriehl
President
Sherwood Mundy
Counselor

AFTERNOON
John E. Thiele
President
Harold Monkowsky
Counselor

EVENING
Joseph Melillo
President
Frank O'Donohue
Counselor

FRESHMAN CLASS
MORNING
Raymond Planagan
President
Martin Loftus
Counselor

AFTERNOON
August Lacotte
President
George O'Brien
Counselor

EVENING
Wm. J. Bartholomew
President
Abbe Sles
Counselor

COUNCILORS-AT-LARGE
Faculty Counsellors
Dean George S. Harris
Ass't Dean Franklin J. Marryott
Prof. Ernest North
Prof. Ernest Wilkinson

Alumni Counsellors
Vincent Torpey '30
Frederick Bernhard '28
Fred Gansleir '29

Ex-Officio
Earle O. Bennett
Irving Dincin

CLUBS
Debating

THE Debating Team has acquitted itself well in the last year. From its inception it has steadily forged ahead until now it is one of the leading teams in the country. This is evidenced by the character of the opponents on its schedule.

The first debate was held in November and the visiting team was from Harvard University. The proposition for debate was a very timely and interesting one: “Resolved, That the United States Should Recognize the Government of Soviet Russia.” Vincent F. X. Carlsten and Raymond H. Flanagan represented the Law School in the discussion of this topic.

A very interesting, unusual and well attended debate took place on December 16, 1930. The visitors were the members of the German Universitser Debatting Team, representing the National Union of Students of Germany. The subject for debate was, “Resolved, That the Foreign Indictment of American Culture is Justified.” Jacob D. Deutsch, of the Law School, and Herbert Schumann, of the University of Berlin, upheld the affirmative. Count Blumenthal, of the University of Munich, and Raymond H. Flanagan, of the Law School, maintained the negative. A reception was held for the debaters at the Steuben Club after the debate.

Much of the success of the team was due to its coach, Professor Frederick H. Groel, who can be relied upon to continue planning debates and producing good teams.

J. D. Deutsch.

McClelland Law Club

MAURICE A. RUBINSTEIN, President
ARTHUR A. DONIGIAN, Vice-President
MORRIS TRAUB, Secretary
AND A. EICHBERG, Treasurer

THE McClelland Law Club was founded in 1919 and is one of the oldest and strongest clubs in the school. The object of the club is the study of public speaking in all its forms, and many a student who was formerly speech shy has been taught to express himself through membership in this organization.

The name of the club is taken in honor of Calvin McClelland, a former professor at New Jersey Law School, who became a lawyer and instructor when totally blind.

The outstanding events of this year were a Grand Moot Trial held at the Essex County Court House and a debate with the Congress of Newark held at Wallace Hall.
Wig and Mace

LOUIS WALLISCH, JR., Lord Chief Justice
ELLSWORTH STERNER, Associate Justice
HERMAN N. GOLDBURG, Master of the Rolls
FRANK CAIVCO, Chancellor of the Exchequer

HARRY BOORSTEIN
GILBERT CHAMBERLIN
JOSEPH FINKEL
RAYMOND FLANAGAN

DAVID HOCHEBERG
FLEUR PATUYO
JOHN WALLISCH

RICHARD GARDONICK
JOHN TAYLOR
DAVID RAPPAPORT
CHARLES REID

PROFESSOR HARLAND JAY SCARBOROUGH, Advisor and Honorary Member

In the four years of its existence, Wig and Mace has grown to be one of the foremost of the many scholastic societies at New Jersey Law School. It is a society with many principles, employing sound and practical methods to adhere to those principles.

The constitution of this society states that Wig and Mace shall be "a union of certain students grouped together to further and advance their legal attainments, and to mutually aid one another in an understanding and application of the principles of law and ethics as taught at New Jersey Law School." These objects have been effectuated by means of quizzes, lectures on interesting and pertinent legal topics by able speakers, debates and extemporary speeches among the members, practice in analyzing cases and arguing on behalf of fictitious litigants, summations delivered to juries, and moot trials.

Having established a very enviable record in its comparatively short existence, both in scholastic achievement and in extra-curricular activities, Wig and Mace will not rest on its laurels, rather, it will always continue to strive for new ones.

Alphanian Society

M. GOLDINGER, President
D. GREEN, Vice-President
C. BRESLOW, Secretary
S. CLYNE, Treasurer

GEORGE POMERANTZ
MORRIS RUBIN
JACK GOLDBLATT
MORTIMER LIEBERMAN
LEONARD BLYTH
ARTHUR KARAS
JOSEPH KAMEN
D. R. SANTANGELO

J. C. MONICO
JACOB GOLDSTEIN
V. KEEN
SAMUEL HARRIS
LOUIS MILLER
J. MELILLO
P. CALCIA
JACK TERRKOWITZ
THE JURY BOX

DURING the first term of the session of 1930-1931, the Jury Box came into existence. The purpose of the organization is to constitute a study and review group. The work is done in as systematic a manner as is deemed advisable, according to the needs of the members. The administration and educational systems, therefore, have been made as simple and workable as possible. The method has proved successful and has met with the sincere approval of all participants.

Officers
MARTIN J. LOFTUS, President
LAWRENCE E. BURNS, Vice-President
NATHANIEL MOSS, Secretary-Treasurer

Members
MAURICE J. BLATT
LAWRENCE E. BURNS
HARRY W. CHENDOWITH
HAROLD B. DOMB
CHARLES HOWARD
HARRY KATZ
MARTIN J. LOFTUS
REUBEN W. MASSARSKY
NATHANIEL MOSS
BERNARD O. PELLER
ROY E. PEST
JOHN M. SACCONI
WILFRED ROSE
FRANK ZRINSKY

LAWS TO BE REVERENCED

LET every American, every lover of liberty, every well-wisher to his posterity swear by the blood of the Revolution never to violate in the least particular the laws of the country, and never to tolerate their violation by others. As the patriots of '76 did to the support of the Declaration of Independence, so to the support of the Constitution and laws let every American pledge his life, his property, and his sacred honor—let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty. Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap: let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges: let it be written in primers, spelling books, and in almanacs: let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice. And in short, let it become the political religion of the nation: and let the old and young, the rich and the poor, the brave and the glib of all sexes and tongues and colors and conditions, sacrifice unceasingly upon its altars.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Brotherhood

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life’s final star, is Brotherhood.
For it will bring again to earth
Her long-lost Poesy and Truth.
Will send new light on men’s face
A kingly power upon the jaw,
And till it comes, we are all slaves.
And travel downward to the depths of graves.

Come, clear the way, then, clear the way,
Blind creeds and kings have hid their day,
Bent the faithful beholder from the paths,
Our hopes are in the alternative—
Our hope is in earthly men,
Sailors to build the world again.
To this event the age ran:
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for Man!

—Edwin Markham.
Delta Theta Phi Chapter Roll

JOHN ASHBA—Barnett University School of Law, Boston, Mass.
BAREFOOT—Dr John University School of Law, St. Louis, Mo.
BARTEL—Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington, Ind.
BATTLE—The School of Law, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.
BATTLE—Washington University School of Law, St. Louis, Mo.
BLAIR—School of Law of Missouri University, Columbia, Mo.
BRIDGES—University of Kansas School of Law, Lawrence, Kan.
BRAY—The University of Kansas University School of Law, Topeka, Neb.
BRAY—The University of Kansas University School of Law, Lawrence, Kan.
CHRISTIANITY—University of Michigan Law School, Ann Arbor, Mich.
COLE—The Duke University School, Durham, N. C.
COLE—DePauw College of Law, Greencastle, Ind.
DAMES—University of Michigan School of Law, Cleveland, Ohio.
DANFORTH—Ohio State University School of Law, Columbus, Ohio.
DARLING—Ohio State University School of Law, Columbus, Ohio.
DAVIS—University of Arizona School of Law, Tucson, Ariz.
DAY—Franklin and Marshall College School of Law, University, Cleveland, Ohio.
DELEO—College of Law of the State University of New York, Buffalo, N. Y.
DOLAN—Columbia University School of Law, New York, N. Y.
FARRAR—School of Law of Loyola University, New Orleans, La.
FIELD—School of Law of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif.
FINCH—College of Law, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
FLINN—University of Colorado School of Law, Boulder, Colo.
FULTER—Southern University School of Law, New Orleans, La.
GIBSON—School of Law, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HAMILTON—Brooklyn School of Law of St. Lawrence University.
HAMLIN—University of South Dakota School of Law, Vermillion, S. Dak.
HAMILTON—College of Law, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati Law School.
HUMPHREY—School of Law, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.
HUNTER—The School of Law of Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
HUMPHREY—Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, Pa.
HUMPHREY—University of Detroit Law School, Detroit, Mich.
HUMPHREY—The University of Texas School of Law, Austin, Texas.
HUMPHREY—School of Law of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.
INMAN—Washburn College School of Law, Topeka, Kan.
INMAN—University of Memphis Law School, Memphis, Tenn.
JACKSON—St. John's College School of Law, Brooklyn, N. Y.
JACOBSON—L. Williams School of Law of the University of Richmond, Va.
KEE—New York Law School, New York, N. Y.
LANE—The Ment University School of Law, Macon, Ga.
LINCOLN—The University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill.
LITTON—Chattanooga College of Law, Chattanooga, Tenn.
MARSHALL—Warren G. Harding College of Law, Ohio Northern University, Ada, O.
MAYNE—University of Nebraska College of Law, Lincoln, Neb.
MCNAMARA—School of Jurisprudence, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.
MCKINLEY—Loyola University College of Law, Chicago, Ill.
MCKINLEY—John Marshall School of Law, Cleveland, Ohio.
MCELWAIN—University of Minnesota Law School, Minneapolis, Minn.
PITNEY—New Jersey Law School, Newark, N. J.
RANFT—The St. Paul College of Law, St. Paul, Minn.
RANFT—The Cleveland Law School, Cleveland, Ohio.
RANFT—School of Law, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif.
SNYDER—The Kansas City School of Law, Kansas City, Mo.
STORER—University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore, Md.
TAXI—The University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore, Md.
VARRETT—Indiana University School of the University of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.
WATER—Detroit City Law School, Detroit, Mich.
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WHITE—Georgetown Law School, Washington, D. C.
WITTON—Northeastern University School of Law, Chicago, Ill.
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