

Student Council Members Seek Improved Library And Schedule

Meeting Place of Council to be Changed

Following a week's postponement of its regular monthly meeting due to the Christmas recess, the Student Council, at a session replete with spirited discussion, cleared up a heavy program of business, featuring administrative demands, extra-curricular activities, and a request for a new national sorority affiliation in the school.

Perhaps foremost in value of the evening's deliberations, was the passing of a resolution requesting of the administrative authorities a change in the placement of books in the law school library. Mr. Rabinowitz, senior afternoon class president, pointed out to the Council that many invaluable reference books, such as *Corpus Juris*, *Shepherd's New Jersey Citations*, *New Jersey Statutes*, *American Law Reports and Law Reports Annotated*, are at present located in the alcove behind the librarian's office on the main floor.

This, the speaker contended, caused great inconvenience and loss of time to students, in addition to the constant tax on the time of the librarian, since students studying with *New Jersey Reports* in the balcony were forced to come down into the alcove to search for cases akin on facts and law. The secretary was instructed to request of the administrative authorities a replacement of these books in the proximate vicinity of the *New Jersey Reports* in the balcony.

Council members, after short deliberation, referred a communication from Iota Tau Tau, national women's professional sorority, requesting the creation of a chapter in New Jersey Law School to Mr. Burns, chairman of the Student Affairs Committee. Mr. Burns will discuss organization with prominent women members of the senior class, who will, in turn, consult with the administration on final acceptance.

Intramural basketball, the bone of contention at the last Council meeting, was referred back to the organization unfavorably after discussion by the Student Affairs Committee.

On one subject of the evening's discussion was the council practically of a single mind. This was the matter of the selection of a new meeting place for members of the Student Council. After pointing out the lack of satisfactory facilities in the law school proper, the committee, appointed specially at last meeting by President Flannigan, reported the selection of the Newark Athletic Club as the place of next meeting.

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Roving Reporter Probes Reaction to Burns Decision

Much Publicized Rendition Case Incites Strong Feeling in Students

Few cases of rendition have attained the spectacular notoriety of the case of Robert Burns. Advance publicity created by means of the theatre and a "best seller" brought this fugitive's problem into every home and caused the hearing before Governor Moore to be the cynosure of the eyes of a nation. The Governor's decision was received with favorable acclaim by the public but it also gave birth to innuendoes and invectives in various sectors. *The Barrister*, in an endeavor to ascertain the consensus of the student body's opinion, conducted a representative interview and herewith publishes the result.

Robert Murphy of the senior class, a clerk in the offices of Merritt Lane, who was retained as counsel for the State of Georgia in the Burns

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King's Bench Has Induction Dinner at Robert Treat

Fourteen Honor Students of Class of 1932 Are Initiated

On Thursday evening, December 15, King's Bench Honorary Society tendered an induction dinner at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark to the recently elected members of the Class of 1932. In addition to the fourteen inductees, a goodly number of the older members were present to lend dignity to so momentous an occasion.

King's Bench, it should be remembered, is the officially recognized scholastic honor society at New Jersey Law School. Each year, the society elects to its membership those persons in the graduating class who have proved their excellence in the pursuit of legal studies. To be eligible for membership, one must have been graduated with honors.

The following members of the class of 1932 were given their membership scrolls and rosters at the dinner: Maurice A. Rubinstein, *summa cum laude*; Benjamin Gross, *magna cum laude*; and Jerome S. Lieb, Edith J. Lansing, Louis L. Schulman, David R. Harmelin, Maria E. Cona, Donald S. Fuerth, Frank A. Headley, Joseph G. Mintz, Milton E. Heller, Robert T. Faltings, Sherwood Mundy, and Aaron B. Schomer, all *cum laude*.

Following the induction ceremonies, the society listened to an address by one of its members, Irwin LeWine of the class of 1929, whose text on *The Law of Landland and*

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LETTER TO EDITOR FROM PRESIDENT CURRIER

Newark, New Jersey, January, 14, 1933.

DAVID R. HOCHBERG, Editor, *The Barrister*

Dear Sir:

In answer to your request I am very glad to give you a short statement concerning the negotiations with Rutgers. Let me preface this by saying that an undue amount of excitement has been caused by the article in the *Newark News* of last Wednesday. Comments, some of which had been better left unmade, have been offered with little or no knowledge of the facts.

Negotiations were originally begun by Rutgers over a year ago looking toward the possibility of some method of affiliation of New Jersey Law School, Seth Boyden School of Business and Dana College. For a time the negotiations lapsed. Last September they were renewed, various phases of the problems were discussed and, more recently, other educational institutions in Newark seem to have been brought into the program.

The full board of the Rutgers trustees first considered the question at its meeting last Friday, in New Brunswick. The Rutgers trustees do not meet again until April. Until that board officially considers the problem with a view to presenting a definite program, we shall not know what Rutgers would like to do or what they would like to have our three institutions or any others, do with them in developing education at the college level in Newark. Meanwhile we are all given ample time to consider the general project from our individual standpoint as well as that of the other institutions involved and the welfare of Newark as a city without and sadly in need of an educational institution approaching the university grade.

Such statements as have been issued to the effect that the negotiations involve the loss of academic freedom, the dismissal of our present faculty and substitution of underpaid instructors, the discontinuance of our evening college and the sale of our student body are, of course, worthy of little or no attention on my part.

As bearing on such statements, however, I am writing you very frankly. I am violating no confidence in mentioning a specific topic of negotiation we have been looking forward to: qualifying New Jersey Law School for membership in the Association of American Law Schools. Circumstances, over which New Jersey Law School has had no control, have, up to the present time, prevented bringing this about. As the oldest law school in the state our 3,000 alumni, as well as our undergraduate body, would rejoice to see us a member of the Association made up of such law schools as Harvard, Yale and Columbia, and the other leading law schools of the country. Early in my conversations with the Rutgers representatives I mentioned this plan for our Law School. Furthermore I stated that so far as New Jersey Law School was concerned, any affiliation which did not involve bringing about a membership in the

Plans for Merger with Rutgers Excites Concerted Protest from Dana Students

Counter Proposal for a University Holds Great Future for New Jersey Law School

A development of paramount importance now looms in the evolution of the New Jersey Law School; from an institution under private ownership and management it will soon become affiliated, according to many reports, with Rutgers University or, as has been rumored, it will be one of the main units of a proposed University of Newark.

Announcement of plans to merge with Rutgers evoked a flood of student protest both in Dana and Seth Boyden. When dissected, this protest divides itself into two classifications; on the one side, it is the laudable expression of a pioneering spirit from a group of young people who fear the vigor of two young institutions will be dissipated in merging with a large established university and who are apprehensive that the individuality of a capable faculty will be lost in a general shuffle; on the other side, this protest assumes the form of the good old student "squawk" which has characterized effervescent collegian spirits throughout history and which, in its most concrete expression, sends student and cop in the same ambulance to the hospital.

In this discussion, it is not intended that the note of protest should predominate. Its primary purpose is to propose and suggest to whomever it may concern a list of elements in a policy which may be summed up in the phrase—"Not a Bigger But a Better New Jersey Law School." If we may be reasonably assured that the suggestions we are about to offer will form the basis of the new administration—Then We Shall Not Protest.

Our first, and probably most important, suggestion is that the financial policy of the new regime be so regulated that this school will be a strictly philanthropic institution with, eventually, the endowment as one of its main sources of revenue. We do not propose this as an insinuation to decrease the present tuition fee but as our belief that the best interests of education are served, both as to faculty and student, when its costs are met through the medium of subsidization. With the profit and loss statement in the background, education suffers.

On the subject of endowments, it may well be said that they are chance offerings not subject to the control of the most enlightened financial policies in educational institutions. Indeed, in times like these, one must be rather bold to speak of them. Yet, in its almost twenty-five years of existence, the New Jersey Law School has granted degrees to several thousand lawyers and it is to be presumed, with the return of normal times, that a generous number among these graduates will give concrete support to a move to place the "old school" in the sun. With the passing of private ownership, the bar to such

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What The Barrister asks for if there is to be a new administration:

1. A school operated on a non-commercial basis. No private ownership.
2. More exacting, more stringent entrance requirements.
3. A demand on the part of the administration for a higher grade of work from the undergraduate student.
4. No classes of more than thirty students.
5. An improved and more complete law library.
6. Advanced methods of instruction, requiring much research and including seminar classes in appropriate courses.
7. A greater number of competent, full-time professors.

Association of American Law Schools, would be out of the question. The suggestion met with the most hearty approval of the Rutgers representatives.

The president of New Jersey Law School and Seth Boyden School of Business and the trustees of Dana College fully realize that the best interests of the three schools and their student body are identical. There is ample time for discussion. No action has or will be taken without careful and full consideration. I should like to close by quoting the last sentence of the editorial appearing in the *Newark News* last Thursday. The italics are mine. "A discussion in good temper as to what is best for the community is in order."

RICHARD D. CURRIER.

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STUDENT COUNCIL

The Student Council is the governing organization of Student Activities at New Jersey Law School. Its membership comprises the entire student body. The governing board consists of councillors elected from each class, and four faculty and three alumni representatives. The fundamental purpose of the Student Council is to direct, co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the student body.

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University for Newark

Editor, *The Barrister*:

The proposal made by the students for a Newark University is one that should conjure up in the minds of those with imagination a very optimistic picture for the future of Dana College, New Jersey Law School, and Seth Boyden School of Business. One can easily conceive of Newark of the future mothering a university peculiarly adapted to the unique needs of the people of New Jersey.

The idea of a university as contemplated by the students of Dana College and certain forward-looking public-spirited men is one that will not only embrace the three institutions housed in this building, but also the Newark College of Engineering, Newark Institute, and perhaps Mercer Beasley Law School. With such a beginning, it is not preposterous to say that Newark will be capable of taking its place with the first of the educational centers of America. Located in the very center of New Jersey's population, it not only has the advantages that would naturally accrue to a metropolitan institution, but it also has the unique virtue of serving the educational needs of rural New Jersey. A university born in the eventful 1930's cannot help but be in the vanguard of thought that is to decide the destinies of our distressed society.

Success, however, of this dream of the student bodies is directly dependent upon the support given them by you in signing the petitions now in circulation through the school. May we urge that you give your heartiest support to the students who are bringing this ideal to the attention of the Newark public. A student body that can bring to fruition ideas of such proportion will richly deserve the praises of posterity.

GEORGE O. GRAY.
Morning Freshman.

Back to Exams

Study hard! Do each day's work each day! Brief your cases as they are assigned! Don't use canned notes—they're useless! Attend all your classes! Don't cut! Don't sleep in class! Listen to your prof!

Of course, these rules are for you conduct next semester.

If you've followed them this term, you're so much to the good. How much, you'll find out after exams. If you haven't followed them this term, why, you know what's bound to happen, as sure as two and two make four. And if you don't know, we'll tell you. And it's all true, even if you have heard it before.

First, you should have studied each day's work each day—and we don't mean in class. And not keeping just one case ahead of the class, either. If you had studied as advised, you will have remembered something the week before exams. And you will not have had to cram until four the morning of the exams. You could have stopped at three A. M.

Secondly, if you had your cases briefed, just think of all the time you will have saved in deciphering someone else's notes in trying to cram. Besides, you wouldn't have gotten the zip that time you were called on and you found out that your neighbor in the next seat didn't have his case briefed either. And it didn't do you any good when he got the zip immediately afterward. Also, it does give you a bit of confidence, when you get up to recite, to find out that you actually have a case briefed.

And then, canned notes. Gosh, just think of the eye-strain in trying to read the mimeographing. Besides, it's cheaper to join one of the non-exclusive clubs in the school, get some fine notes, typed neatly, a couple of quiz papers, and the advantage of a general review, besides the innumerable advantages that naturally accrue. And then, there's always the chance, if you haven't already found out, of

being detected in the use of canned notes, in which case, both you and the notes stand a good chance of being canned.

Of course, you should have come to classes. Some of the profs are awfully touchy at seeing a row of empty seats in front of them. Sometimes they even mark you with a zero, after calling you to recite when you're not there. And then, you know the Dean's rule. Attendance must be regular, etc., etc., etc.

For the same reason, you shouldn't sleep in class. Some of the profs are touchy about that, too. They are awfully touchy fellows—really! You just try to touch them for a "D" instead of an "F", after exams, and see what happens—especially if you've slept in class. Even the fact that you don't snore won't help you. No, it just won't do. If you've simply got to get some sleep, do a Garbo act, and get yourself a pair of smoked glasses.

And finally, listen to your prof! It's astounding, the amount of material you miss when you don't listen. And sometimes the material you hear—oh boy! Remember the one that Whoozis told? Some scream, huh? Wait, this is serious. After all, you do get questions on an exam—and if you don't listen to the prof, the questions are likely to get you. Then what?

There are some more things you ought to do to learn some law here, and to pass your exams. When you take them, analyze your questions before you begin writing. And when you write your answers, don't forget yours reasons for them. If it's a true-false exam, put down the first thing that comes to your mind. It's usually right. If you can't think of anything, don't brood over it. Go on to the next question, and answer that, and so on and on, till the exam is over, and your fate is sealed.

And when you do cram, as students have been known to since time immemorial, whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, keep your reasoning integrated, and tie the cases together. Remember that noteworthy admonition given by Old Tut to Mr. Tut, on examining a case: "What are the facts? What is the law? What then?"

Only you can answer that last query.

Medical Jurisprudence

Interest has been expressed by diverse members of the Student body in the practicability and value of a course in Medical Jurisprudence at New Jersey Law School. By Medical Jurisprudence or Medico-legal Education, we refer to a course designed to teach a medical knowledge of the body briefly and perhaps superficially, but in a manner as to link the course proximately with the requirements of an attorney in his legal work.

We will grant, and thereby anticipate, the argument of a great number of the student body, that such a course will prove of greatest value only to those members intending to specialize, after graduation, in a practice based upon Negligence or Work-

men's Compensation work. We also insist, while admitting their contention, that the mind will bring to the fore other uses for this course.

Especially advantageous would such an education be in judging the merits or demerits of claims of injuries to clients and would perhaps throw the shadow of suspicion from the allegedly unscrupulous lawyer to the door of the overzealous doctor.

The most practical illustration of one well-versed in medical-jurisprudence and the value of this knowledge is that of Henry Fryling, chief counsel for the Public Service of New Jersey. Mr. Fryling, although not a doctor has, by a comparatively superficial knowledge of medicine, repeatedly saved himself the expense of so-called "expert testimony."

We do not urge that such a course be a required subject, but an elective, given during the summer months for those interested in it.

The course is not a new one; it is being given at present as an elective at Fordam University Law School under the name of Medical Jurisprudence and is being received with much interest.

Calvin Coolidge

There are few men who have endeared themselves to the general public because of an undemonstrative attitude and for pursuing a path of obvious righteousness. The people have generally desired as their heroes men who humor them, who bow to their fickle desires, and who acknowledge their whims as law. Yet, Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States, was beloved of his people, though he strode the path of moderation as they did not.

But few presidents who have offered words of warning to their countrymen have achieved admiration while alive. More often they have received abuse, criticism, denunciation. Both Lincoln and Wilson knew the villainess of a mob's passion while alive. Only historians have been able to pay them the debt they were owed. Not so with Coolidge. Calm in demeanor, he offered weighty words of advice against an inflation that ended in the crash of '29. Taciturn in private speech, his writings rank high in number when they relate to the public weal. Indifferent in nature, his whole career was one of solicitude for the public welfare.

It was characteristic of him that in the act that made him famous throughout the nation, he was indifferent to the denunciation of his constituents—denunciation predicted by all the practical politicians of his day. It was also a denunciation that was never spoken. Coolidge's act in breaking the Boston police strike has been mentioned in every article descriptive of him, and justly so. It was an act taken with the courage of a man assured on all sides that the act would be his last politically. Yet it made him.

It made him vice-president—placed him in a position of noteworthy ob-

curity. And then Fate made him president of the United States, and he continued his way serenely and carefully. It was a fortuitous coincidence that placed him in the highest office of the nation, at a time of the nation's greatest prosperity. Fortuitous for this reason: he was a conservative. The collective citizenry was not. But they kept him in office, re-elected him, and thereby were able to show one single glimpse of good sense in an era of common foolhardiness.

UNIVERSITY PROPOSAL

(Continued)

contributions will be automatically removed.

We propose next that entrance requirements be toned up in line with recent agitation to "separate chaff from wheat" in the legal profession and to restore a bit of lustre to the word "lawyer". Candidates for admission, in addition to having degrees from an accredited college, should be made to show scholastic records satisfactory in every manner to a discerning board of admissions. It is hoped that the idea embodied in the system of admissions will permit only the fit to survive.

Survival of the fittest should also be carried into the classroom. Scholastic standards, it is hoped, will be sufficiently exacting to make the uphill grind to graduation a rather interesting excursion. The sifting process, we suggest, should continue through the three-year course in accordance with a system of pruning which will make members of the senior class veterans of an exciting two-year campaign.

We further propose that the number of students in each classroom should total no more than thirty. Benefits from such an arrangement accrue both to teacher and student; since the relationship between the two becomes necessarily more intimate, the task of teaching becomes less laborious and more pleasurable, and the process of learning assumes a vitality which is lacking in the close atmosphere of the large class. Also, using the recitation system, an instructor of a comparatively small group is enabled to form a better estimate of the relative capabilities of his students. Discussion of debatable legal points, which often tends to assume the proportions of a near-riot in the overpopulated group, in the moderate sized class is less strident and more effective.

Much may be said, moreover, of the value of the restricted class in assisting the formation of friendships between students and in solidifying group spirit. The very compactness of the class breeds a community of interest and promotes an interplay of ideas which result in a friendly, felicitous, and intellectual atmosphere.

We suggest also, that a definite program be arranged to insure the development of the library to a point where its facilities will command ad-

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CLUBS—FRATERNITIES—SOCIETIES

LAMBDA ALPHA PHI

Kalisch Senate of Lambda Alpha Phi was very pleased to learn that nine of its raters were successful in passing the recent Bar Examination. Those who passed were Maurice A. Rubenstein, Jerome Schvitzer, A. Albert Eichler, Leo J. Berg, Louis Klein, David Harmelin, Isaac C. Ginsburg, Fred Frieman, and Herbert Neger. Congratulations, one and all.

The Forum Committee has been doing excellently in having present at each meeting of the fraternity a guest speaker. Up to the present writing this year he raters have enjoyed talks by Honorary Frater Jacob L. Newman, former prosecutor of the pleas for Essex County; Honorary Frater Milton M. Unger, President of the Essex County Bar Association; Honorary Frater Benjamin M. Weinberg, of the Essex County Bar Committee; and Anthony F. Minisi, Judge of the Irvington District Court. Plans are under way to have Max Steuer of the New York Bar address a capacity crowd at the Essex County Court House. The late for this event will be announced at a later time.

The Activities Committee is at present working on a number of social events, prominent among which is a dance and basketball game to be held in conjunction with the Eta Chapter of Mercer Beasley Law School. Although no definite date has as yet been decided upon, it is understood that this affair will take place in the very near future.

A committee has been organized to study the practise in the District Courts of this State. The purpose of this committee is to formulate certain suggestions whereby the congestion now prevalent in the court calendars might be relieved. The suggestions of this committee will be published as soon as they are completed. The committee is headed by Norman Popper.

ALPHA KAPPA SIGMA

The December open house meeting of Alpha Kappa Sigma, Epsilon Chapter, proved a decided success. The affair, which took place in the spacious music hall of the Newark Y. M. H. A., High and West Kinney Streets, was attended by sixty couples who came as guests of the fraternity. Refreshments, the "cider", was excellent (and the pretzels and what goes with pretzels), and a five piece orchestra, not to mention the skillful entertainers present, kept the guests in good humor.

A feature of the evening was an address by Counsellor Benjamin M. Weinberg, member of the Committee on Admissions to the Bar for Essex County. Mr. Weinberg spoke on the Bar Examinations and the four-time rule, comparing other methods of Bar examination with the New Jersey system, which he decried as unfair to the law student. Coming as it did, from an individual of the highest standing in the profession, some solace was given to those who had found themselves victims of the famous thirty questions—no more and no less.

In addition to guests from this state, there were present members of the Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia chapters of Alpha Kappa Sigma. Chancellor Harold Alper of Epsilon Chapter, after conferring with his executive committee which was in charge of the affair, including Frederick Silver, Aaron Klein, Robert W. Eisler, Irving Gennet, Herman Chasnov and William Gurkin, announced that because of its huge success, tentative plans would be made for a similar, but more exclusive meeting at the same place on the night of Washington's Birthday.

A feature of the evening will be the induction into membership of Theodor H. Unterman, a senior in the Evening division, who is News Associate of *The Barrister* and Assistant Feature Editor of *The Legacy*. Further entertainment will also be provided.

WIG AND MACE

The First moot trial of Wig and Mace went off with what is colloquially called a bang. The trite case of McClurg v. Terry became a story of vital human interest in the hands of fiery attorneys. So carefully, so meticulously were the cases prepared that the Court of Chancery (residing temporarily in Professor Scarborough) decided to remand the case to a law court for a decision of the facts so that both sides would have the benefit of an impartial jury. A jury was immediately drawn from amongst the members of the freshman chapter and the case proceeded to trial. Testimony occupied the better part of two afternoons. Both Taylor, for plaintiff, and Eldon Mills, for the defendant showed excellent talent. Bill Young, as Wilhelmina Young, put on a sketch that kept the audience in such laughter that the presiding justice was again and again forced to threaten that he would clear the court room if the disturbances did not cease immediately. All in all it was a tremendous success and presages even more entertaining and more beneficial moot trials, the first one now being an experience on which to build.

All three chapters are now very much preoccupied in preparing for the mid-year examinations. Weekly and bi-weekly quizzes and reviews are the regular routine.

KAPPA DELTA

The first regular meeting of the Kappa Delta Fraternity for the year 1933 was held with all out-of-town members present despite the ravages of the New Year.

The open forum discussions featuring leading barristers and authorities on legal subjects will be inaugurated soon. Watch for the announcement. Many noted speakers have signified their willingness to be included on the list of the fraternity's guest speakers. The discussions will be open to all students who are interested as well as fraternity members.

Plans have practically been completed for the induction of a new chapter in a southern law school, according to the report of the inter-fraternity committee. The committee in charge of entertainments reports that the next formal affair will be held soon to welcome into the fraternity the new honorary members that have recently been elected. Arrangements are being made for the fifth annual Founders' Banquet.

ALPHIAN SOCIETY

The Alphan Society held its mid-winter party Saturday evening, December 7th, at the Hotel Adelphi, Orange. From the contented expressions on the faces of members and guests present, the affair was a huge success, and everyone had an enjoyable evening.

Adding much to the success of the night was the impromptu but talented entertainment—songs, anecdotes, and the babbling of Morris Ruben, echoing throughout the suite occupied by the Alphans. Needless to remark, the bevy of beauties present did much to make the members feel jovial.

Special thanks are extended to Miss Isaacson and Mr. James Renn for contributing their services as hostess and host, respectively—also to Miss Edna Medresh, for leading the entertainment. After a substantial dinner, the highly esteemed president of the Alphans, Reuben Massarsky, called upon various individuals to regale the assemblage with the usual after-dinner speeches. In the estimation of the majority, the most popular was the member who arose and immediately resealed himself without saying a word—not Morris Ruben.

OBITER DICTUM

D.R.H.

The Legacy

It was a doughty lawyer man

Who blandly smiled as he began,
Her dear dead husband's will to scan;
And thinking of his coming fee,
Exclaimed, "You've a fine, fat leg-see!"

Next morning, as he lay in bed,

And felt the plaster on his head,
He wondered what the h--- he'd said.

—Somebody or Other.

In *Invincible Adam* (Liveright, Inc., 1932) George Sylvester Viereck and Paul Eldridge add the final volume to a trilogy which probably contains the most beautiful, the most accurately phrased, and the most ingenious English written in many years . . . The disappointing feature lies in the fact that these criteria of good grammar and excellent rhetoric have little or no plot and an overabundance of the most sellable type of sex prose to be found on today's bookstands . . . To the inexperienced, however, the story of the immortal Adam may prove didactic . . . e. g., one of the characters breaks into the following soliloquy on higher mathematics after having spent ages upon ages as lover, paramour, and whatnot: "Man minus wives equals peace of mind. But peace of mind plus celibacy equals restlessness. Man plus mistress equals discord. Man minus mistresses minus wives equals vain dream. Man plus wives plus children equals loaded ass. Man minus wives minus children equals ass whose back itches for the load. Man plus one wife equals boredom. Man plus many wives equals nuisance. Man plus wives plus mistresses equals warfare" . . .

Take heed, O Wanton One! . . . During the past Xmas interim I discovered a new gin—football gin . . . One drink and you kickoff . . . The same night I learned that a state highway is a little stretch of good road between two detours . . . I hear that Reub Massarsky goes in for tiger-hunting . . . According to a radio trade journal, the latest type of loud speakers are made of concrete . . . Any one who is at all skeptical should spend an evening at a Student Council meeting . . . Sometimes I'd really appreciate: Seeing Gene Urbanik and Mac Goldstein in pink dress and ribbons, flitting across a stage in a sisters' toe-dancing act . . . Ed Wynn calls his dog Opium because he's raised him from a poppy . . . He claims his girl friend is so thin that if he wore a white dress and drank some tomato juice she'd look like a thermometer . . . Imagine a fellow being so cold that when they removed his appendix they found that it was chapped . . . Herb Dwyer is said to be the most proficient hand-shaker and backslapper in captivity . . . Any day now you can expect our hundred percenters to brand the Technocrats as Bolsheviks in disguise . . . Irvin Cobb says a pretzel is a doughnut with cholera morbus . . . Sign in local bearing

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UNIVERSITY PROPOSAL

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miration and will meet the demands of the most exacting legal research scholar. As Carlyle has said, "A university is a collection of books." It may also be stated that the front of an educational institution's prestige may be found in this "collection of books."

In law, as in few other professions, a well rounded knowledge of the subject's bibliography is essential to the student. Reference books are the lawyer's tools; his effectiveness in his calling is often in direct proportion to his knowledge regarding the sources of authoritative legal information. In a library containing more than just the necessary facilities, the inquiring law student will acquire a rich fund of reference information and facility in using one of the major tools of the profession.

Not only is the well stocked library an extremely beneficial influence to the student, but it is an inducement of a very tangible nature in attracting the highest grade of teaching ability. The outstanding teacher must have available at all times adequate bibliographical facilities to pursue the research which has made his name a by-word in the field of legal scholarship.

With the addition of improved library facilities, provision should be made in the curriculum for the introduction of advanced methods of instruction. By this is meant a system of teaching which stresses the personal initiative factor in education and supplants the cut-and-dried assignment method by more self-instruction. Such an arrangement will include a program of intensive study of cases outside of the class-room book and the establishment of seminar courses for qualified students. In short, we propose a plan which emphasizes the value of self-conducted research by the student and which shifts much of the scene of instruction from the classroom to the library.

As regards the faculty, we can only suggest that such standards be set as will insure a reasonable number of competent, full-time professors. It is in this connection that our discussion of endowments assumes special importance: it is mainly through this medium that the necessary financial support will be made available to attract men of calibre. While we have spoken of the well equipped library as an inducement, the influence of this factor alone will not suffice to overcome inadequate remuneration. It follows also, from our discussion of the small class, that a sufficient number of teachers must be available to handle the resultant increase in number of groups to be instructed. In addition to this, if the seminar system is to be adopted, provision must be made for the guidance by a teacher of this particularly restricted class of students.

From these suggestions and proposals advanced by us for the formation of a *Not a Bigger But a Better New Jersey Law School*, it is our

Illinois Bar Has Novel Plan For Reducing Number of Lawyers

Mature Lawyers Disseminate Knowledge to High School Students

Not long ago it was reported that there were four times as many students in law schools as are needed to keep the bar of the entire country at its present sufficient membership. Realizing that the situation spells misery to many persons, Mr. Paul O'Donnell, of the Chicago Bar, came to the conclusion that the correct way of averting a calamity is to reduce the number of students. He believed that this might be made effectuated by the wide dissemination of facts. After having full knowledge, fewer men and women would elect for competition in a bar already crowded.

In pursuance of this plan the legal education committee of the Illinois State Bar Association, of which Mr. O'Donnell is chairman, sent a circular letter to the principals of all Illinois high schools, advising them that the Bar Association was prepared to give vocational counsel to all students who were considering the study of law. The results were very encouraging, and the committee reports that it is receiving expressions of appreciation and requests for advice daily, from students and principals throughout the state. The committee's report continues:

"We are securing, in the home town of each inquiring student, a mature lawyer who will give personal counsel to each student individually. The purpose of this counsel will be to enable the student to get a clear picture of the course of studies and the character of the life which he is undertaking when he starts out to become a lawyer. We expect that the counselors will be neither flatterers nor knockers. They will discourage students who, in their judgment, are not likely to be successful in the study, and later, in the practice, of law. They will encourage those students who, in their judgment, will be successful. They will, we are sure, urge upon the student to get the very best preliminary and legal education he can afford before presenting himself for admission . . . A great service can be done for the community by aiding ambitious students to plan in advance, so that they will either be equipped to successfully arrive at their destination, or will be able to pick out a destination at which they are more likely to arrive."

The work of this committee should be widely publicized, as there can be

(Continued on Page 4)

hope that those who will eventually assume control of this institution may gain some conception of the students' aspirations for the future of this school. We repeat—if we may be reasonably assured that the suggestions we have offered will form the basis of the new administration—*Then We Shall Not Protest.*

BURNS DECISION

(Continued)

case, submitted the following:

"In my humble opinion, the decision by Governor Moore in the Burns case can most aptly be described by a single word: 'unfortunate'. The United States' Constitution delineates the duty of the executive authority of each of the several states, under the circumstances with which our Governor found himself confronted, to be as follows: 'A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.' It is to be noted that the constitutional provision does not say on whom the duty of surrender rests; this anomalous situation was remedied by a statute (sec. 5270 of the Revised St, sec. 662, Title 18, Crim. Code, U.S.C.A. p. 284) which imposes such duty on the executive authority of the state to which the fugitive has fled. From the foregoing it seems self-evident that extradition is a matter of constitutional mandate, and not of gubernatorial discretion, even though it be admitted that there is no way in which the mandate may be enforced. When Governor Moore was admitted to the Bar and, more important, when he took his oath of office as our chief executive, he swore to support this United States' Constitution; by what excuse he can condone his disregard of this clear and concise mandate is beyond the scope of my imagination; I surely do not regard the unfortunate fact that he can not be compelled in a court of law to observe its terms as being of constitutional importance. His oath was to support the notable instrument as a whole, and was not restricted to those portions which he might be compelled by judicial order to obey.

"There are several other reasons for my attitude towards the Governor's decision. Briefly, I do not feel it to be the province of the executive of one state to pass in judgment on the penal systems of sister states; I consider that the refusal of the requested extradition was largely the result of misguided public opinion that, not the nature of the acts making up the crime, but the success which the crime attained should be the yardstick by which the degree of punishment be admeasured.

ILLINOIS PLAN

(Continued)

no question that it would be economical as well as strategic to acquaint young candidates with these vital and necessary facts now, when they are contemplating their life work. That the information and advice to those looking to the law as a vocation can and should be given, easily is evident. Humane consideration of this sort will of certainty redound to the benefit ultimately of the individual and public interests generally.

"In conclusion, may I refer to the case of Appleyard v. Massachusetts, 203 U.S. 222, 51 L. Ed. 161, at 163, where the Supreme Court of the United States said: 'The constitutional provision relating to fugitives from justice, as the history of its adoption will show, is in the nature of a treaty stipulation entered into for the purpose of securing a prompt and efficient administration of the criminal laws of the several states—an object of the first concern to the people of the entire country, and which each state is bound, in fidelity to the Constitution, to recognize.'"

Gilbert Chamberlin, also of the senior class, said:

"From a legal standpoint, I do not feel that the Governor of the State of New Jersey was justified in refusing to extradite Robert Burns. There was no question of his having been convicted of the crime and of having escaped from prison before his jail term had been fully served. The fact of his crime having netted only \$4.80 is unimportant since his guilt is in no way punished in proportion to the proceeds of the crime, nor do I believe that the manner of punishing the crime, that is, by employing the chain-gang system, should be any concern of this state. It punishes crime as it sees fit and should leave other states to the type of punishment they consider best.

"However, a request to extradite a person from one state to another is addressed entirely to the discretion of the Governor of the extraditing state and in refusing to extradite Burns I think there was justification for Governor Moore's decision when the matter is considered from a humanitarian viewpoint."

Miss Marjorie Forman of the junior division strikes at the cause:

"The recent Burns extradition case is a blatant example of the hysterical trend of our judicial procedure. To me it makes Justice seem a trifle ludi-

OBITER DICTUM

(Continued)

ery: "Do not hesitate to ask for credit as we have a most polite way of refusing . . . The bootblack who frequents the college hash house and environs says his first name is 'Sam' and the rest of it, "Mule" . . . One D.S. Lakewood, N.J., is alien born—the world's prime Vulgarian . . . Even the bootblack herebeforementioned says his dogs are so big he always has a hounded look . . . What's his-name from Long Branch says his suits are too large for him because he's a bigger man in his home town . . . Some of the co-eds at Dana look good enough to eat—and do they eat! . . .

crous—as if she needs someone to nudge her elbow in order for her to discern which way the scales are tipping.

"Robert Burns suffered injustice since 1922 according to the consensus of our opinion. In order for him to secure the aid which our people in the person of Gov. Moore so magnanimously granted, it was necessary to resort to the most exaggerated and unprecedented propaganda.

"I suggest that rather than waste all our emotions upon the penal system of Georgia we attempt constructively to improve the kinaesthetic senses of 'Dame Justice.'"

Harold Sandford of the junior class succinctly stated the following:

"I think Governor Moore's decision in refusing to extradite Mr. Burns is justified. The purpose for which criminal punishment is meted out is the chief element of this justification.

"Not even the Governor of Georgia can argue that chain gang service nurtures civic attributes."

Henry Riccobene of the freshman division said:

"The refusal of Governor Moore to deliver Robert Burns to Georgia authorities to finish out his term in a chain gang in that state is a highly commendable act. Burns proved after he escaped, that he could settle down and become a respectable citizen. This action taken by Moore has been acclaimed throughout America and the public seems to be well satisfied with it. Burns has more than paid his penalty for the crime he has committed and any other punishment would be unjust. The wide publicity given to this case has enlightened the public's mind on conditions that exist in some of our states' penal institutions."

KING'S BENCH

(Continued)

Tenant in New Jersey has recently been published. Mr. LeWine gave the King's Benchmen some "inside dope" on the art of writing legal textbooks.

The guest speaker of the evening was Judge Alfred E. Modarelli, Recorder of Union City, who delivered an interesting and highly instructive discourse on the Police Courts. Judge Modarelli made his talk really entertaining by reciting innumerable anecdotes of happenings in his court during the past few years.

For the next meeting of King's Bench, two of the newly inducted Justices are to prepare theses. Maria E. Cona will discuss the conflict between the federal courts and the court of chancery in insolvency cases. The doctrine of *res adjudicata*, as applied in the law courts in negligence cases, is the topic assigned to Maurice A. Rubinstein.

King's Bench is starting the year under the able supervision of the following officers: Sydney L. Jacobs, Lord Chancellor; Leon Fire, Lord Chief Justice; David A. Adelman, Chancellor of the Exchequer; and William Cohen, Master of the Rolls.

STUDENT COUNCIL

(Continued)

In discussion of the approval of this selection many members signified that their vote in the affirmative was cast for a dual reason. Firstly, as a protest to the present facilities afforded by the administration, and secondly, since they conceived a new environment would prove an incentive to 100% attendance of both faculty and student membership of the council.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Moskowitz relative to the desire of the student council to have a voice in the choice or denial in class schedule arrangement was referred to the Executive Committee for discussion and possible reframing. Also referred back to the Executive group for further deliberation was the report of the committee on revision of the Council constitution.

Upon suggestion of Mr. Duffy, the Student Affairs Committee was instructed by the President to start plans for the annual inter-class debates.

At the conclusion of the evening's business, the members of the governing body, voted to revive the former custom of presenting members of the council with keys, signifying service on the Council for the school season of 1932-1933, by passing an appropriate resolution.

Final Mid-Year Examination Schedule

	Seniors	Juniors	Freshmen
Thursday, Jan. 26	Sales	- - - - -	Personal Prop.
Friday, Jan. 27	- - - - -	R. Property II	- - - - -
Monday, Jan. 30	Trusts	Trusts	- - - - -
Tuesday, Jan. 31	Re-exams in Wills and R. Prop. III	- - - - -	Crimes
Wednesday, Feb. 1	Conflicts (Morning) Conflicts (Afternoon) Damages (Evening)	- - - - -	- - - - -

Jan. 20th, 1933, will be the last day for class lectures for the first semester.
Make-up lectures:
Tuesday, Jan. 25th—Prof. Sorg—R. Property III—Afternoon and Evening Classes.

Tuesday, Jan. 24th—Mr. North—Pers. Property—Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes.

Second Semester begins February 2, 1933.
Each student must present his examination card to the proctor at each examination. If card is lost, secure a duplicate from the Secretary. No examination book will be accepted from a student without a card. Duplicate cards cost 25c each.

Examination cards are now ready for distribution.
No card will be released unless the student has a clear record in all offices.
No changes in schedules will be permitted.

All examinations must be written with pen and ink. Notations must not be made on the examination question papers or on the examination cards. For notes on figuring, use the inside covers, the 1st page or the margins.

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