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The Young Lawyer's Opportunity in the Junior Bar Movement

North Dakota Law Review Associate Editors

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tion, and we ask your contributions. Please send them to ye editor. Make an effort to limit such articles to 450 words since the space element is an important factor in determining whether or not they may be printed.

If you have something of interest, send it in without special invitation, as we request articles from each member individually.

To the retiring officers, and members of committees, we extend the thanks of the association for their loyal and disinterested services rendered without hope of any reward, and many times at great inconvenience, and sacrifice of time and money.

THE YOUNG LAWYER'S OPPORTUNITY IN THE JUNIOR BAR MOVEMENT

In a recent article by Joseph Harrison, Chairman of the Junior section of the New Jersey State Bar, attention is called to the surprisingly rapid growth of the Junior Bar movement during the past three years, under the leadership of the Junior Bar Conference of the American Bar Association. And in order to meet some of its existing skepticisms, due to lack of knowledge of the movement, he discusses some of its aims and purposes and concludes the article by stating that the Junior Bar movement is still in a formative stage, that its purposes and opportunities must be brought home to many young lawyers of the country; that as a matter of general policy the principle of co-operation with the existing Bar Association and working for other objectives should be strictly adhered to, and that it affords to the young lawyer an opportunity for service to the profession, the public and himself, that heretofore has not been his.

It is therefore very pleasing to note that our President, Hon. C. J. Murphy, has given thought to the Junior Bar movement, and has made fitting recognition of the Junior Bar of this state by exercising the authority vested in him by the Bar Association, and has appointed a committee of eleven upon the Junior Bar and has given them, the Junior Bar, further recognition by making appointments from their number to the Committees of the Association, insuring their all around action in behalf of an improved bar and practice in this state.

OUR SUPREME COURT HOLDS

In *Gardner vs. Green*, et al:

That as a general rule, meander lines are run in surveying fractional portions of public lands bordering upon navigable rivers not as boundaries of tracts but for the purpose of defining the sinuosities of the banks of the stream and as the means of ascertaining the quantity of land in the fraction subject to sale, and which is to be paid for by the purchaser.

Under the laws of North Dakota (sec. 5352 C. L. 1913) the owner of land which borders on a navigable lake or stream takes to the edge of the lake or stream at low water mark, except when the grant under which the land is held indicates a different intent.

Where the field notes and official map of the United States Government survey shows that a fractional subdivision or lot is bounded on three sides by regular survey lines and is bounded on the fourth side by a navigable river, a grant of such land by the United States government carries title to the low water mark, unless the boundary is in some way otherwise designated.