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Here And There

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INDIANA LAW JOURNAL

Volume 1, No. 1, of the Indiana Law Journal appeared under date of July, 1925.

Among the interesting items found in this first issue were announcements of the annual meeting of the Association in July, and a list of 30 instructions on how to kill the Association. From the list of 30 we quote the following:

1. Don't come to the meetings.
2. If you do come, come late.
3. Never accept an office, as it is easier to criticize than to do things.
4. Get sore if you are not appointed on a committee, but if you are appointed, don't attend the meetings.
5. If asked to express an opinion, tell the President you have nothing to say; then tell everybody else the organization is run by a clique.
6. Agree to do a certain thing, then go home and do the opposite.
7. Take all the Association gives you, then give it . . . in return.

WE DON'T BELIEVE IT—DO YOU?

A few days ago a friend stepped into the office and told us the following story of an occurrence in this part of the State. He said that a police magistrate, seeing a car exceeding the speed limit, gave chase in his own car. The speedster was lost in the traffic, but the judge finally located what he thought was the same car at a farm house. The occupant of the car appeared to be asleep, when discovered. The magistrate hauled him into his own police court, took the witness stand against the suspect, and then assessed a maximum fine. Objection being raised to the procedural tactics, and to the proceedings as a whole, an extra \$10 was slapped on by the magistrate for contempt of court.

On repeating this story to another attorney, we were informed that the practice of testifying against a suspect by the person conducting a hearing had been in vogue for some time, the precedent having been established by a representative of one of the State departments, and he offered to show us the record.

HERE AND THERE

Maine is considering the restoration of capital punishment.

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An exhaustive discussion of the constitutionality of anti-evolution legislation is contained in the July issue of the American Bar Journal.

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Lloyd B. Stevens of Devils Lake is the most recent addition to the legal fraternity of the State. He is located properly, according to most laymen.

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Current Legal Literature: The Supreme Court and Sovereign States, Charles Warren, Princeton U. Press; History of Public Land Policies,

B. H. Hibbard, Macmillan; Law of Trademarks and Unfair Competition, James L. Hopkins, W. H. Anderson Co.

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"The duty of the lawyer to the judges is to uphold the judges and the court as far as he can consistently do so, for the sake of the effect upon public conduct and the maintenance of public respect for law and the institutions of law and order."—Henry Upson Sims, of the Birmingham, Ala. Bar.

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Increases in Judicial salaries have been adopted in the following States: California, \$8,000 to \$10,000; Florida, \$5,500 to \$8,000; Iowa, \$6,000 to \$7,500; Tennessee, \$5,500 to \$7,500; Oregon, \$5,250 to \$7,500; Arkansas, \$4,000 to \$7,500. Tennessee granted an expense allowance of \$1,500 in addition.

* * * *

It appears now as if the boundary dispute between the States of Oklahoma and Texas is about to be brought to a close. Of the work of the Receiver, operating under the direct supervision of the U. S. Supreme Court, the American Bar Association Journal says: "It is a story of American judicial as well as business efficiency where it is allowed to proceed by the most efficient methods."

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Alfred Bettman, of the Cincinnati Bar, speaking recently on "Criminal Justice in America, issued this warning: "If they (prosecuting officials) would establish respect for law, it is highly important that they, themselves, remain within the law in their methods and practices. The lawlessness of the government breeds lawlessness in the governed. Illegal raids upon meetings or places of assemblage, illegal searches and seizures, third-degree methods of obtaining confessions or testimony may occasionally aid in obtaining convictions; but they breed lawlessness. Law enforcing officials should, of all officials, be the most law-abiding."

ORATORICAL CONTESTS ON CONSTITUTION

During the year 1925 the efforts of the American Bar "to establish and maintain the Constitution in the hearts and minds of the people," was carried forward through two very fruitful contests. The High School contest, in which more than 16,000 High Schools and over one million five hundred thousand contestants participated, and which was concluded with the final contest at Washington in May, President Coolidge and five members of the U. S. Supreme Court presiding, will do more towards removing the menace of radicalism than anything else undertaken by the organized effort of this or any other group of American citizens.

Though including fewer communities and a lesser number of contestants, the Intercollegiate Contest was probably just as effective. Three hundred and eighteen colleges were entered, and the winners of first place in each of the seven regional contests gathered at Los Angeles for the final contest, the judges awarding places and prizes as follows: