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The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the California Law Review

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Corrections.—In a case note to Honan v. National Thrift Corporation appearing in 25 California Law Review at page 239, the statement is made that the Metropolitan Trust Company was bankrupt. This statement is untrue. There is nothing in the opinion under discussion justifying this statement, or in any way questioning the solvency of the Trust Company.

In a case note to Security-First National Bank v. Rindge Land & Navigation Co., appearing in 25 California Law Review at page 739, the following corrections are to be noted: Aside from the name of the case, all references to Security-First National Bank, or to the "bank," should have been to The Pacific States Savings & Loan Company.

The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the California Law Review

The present issue of the Review marks its twenty-fifth anniversary. Its launching on November 1, 1912, was, in view of the existing condition in respect to legal publications sponsored by students and faculties of law schools, a perilous and novel experiment. There existed at that time a few reviews, such as the American Law Review, the Central Law Journal, and the excellent and lamented Green Bag; there were also half a dozen law school reviews published by students in a few of the older universities, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Illinois, but between Illinois and the Pacific Ocean, there was a total dearth of such literature. In 1927, Mr. Frank E. Chipman, in his Index to Legal Periodicals, enumerated thirty-three legal publications published in the United States under the auspices of law schools, their faculties, and students, as against five listed by him in 1908.

The inception of our bold experiment was due to a few men on the small faculty of the School of Jurisprudence, and some enthusiastic students. Dean Jones was the chief source of inspiration and courage—indeed the father of the Review, as he was of the School. Professors Kidd and Lynch, of the faculty, Warren Pillsbury, a graduate of the School, who canvassed the State for articles, John U. Calkins, Jr., its
first Student Editor, and W. W. Lovett, its first Business Manager, are entitled to a large share of honor in the creation of the Review. A few friends aided in making possible the printing of the first number, and contributed small amounts to pay the printing bills on a few later occasions, but, save for the earliest period of its history, the Review has been self-supporting, relying upon its subscribers for support. It has never drawn upon the University for aid, nor has it acquired any endowments.

In spite of the fact that it has leaned so heavily upon its student editors for its issuance, the Review from the beginning adopted a mechanical feature, absent from all but one of the six university reviews of 1912, and involving considerable expenditure of time and effort. It was the useful practice of giving in its notes not only the official, but also the unofficial citation of cases. Our contemporaries of 1912 have since adopted our practice in this respect. Occasionally, student editorship has slipped, as in the title to an article on the "Imperial Cannon Law," but the faculty editor-in-chief must share the blame, if blame there can be imputed to such a noble error. The enormous labor of producing a journal, such as the Review, has been faithfully and conscientiously performed by its student editors.

The twenty-five volumes thus far published have, we believe, been of some slight value in aiding the bar and through the bar, perhaps, the courts, in preserving and at the same time developing the course of the law. The Review has been cited by courts in many jurisdictions, including the Supreme Court of the United States. But at least in the education of students in the School of Jurisprudence of the University of California, and of its teachers as well, the existence of the Review has been a factor of great importance. The attempt at critical appraisement of movements in the law owes much to the law reviews, among which the California Law Review occupies a respectable position.

Orrin K. McMurray.