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## Announcements

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## CONTRIBUTORS OF LEADING ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE.

James J. Robinson is Associate Professor of Law in the Indiana University School of Law. He graduated from Indiana University, A. B. (*cum laude*) 1914, and from the Harvard Law School, LL. B., 1919. He was prosecuting attorney of the sixty-sixth judicial circuit of Indiana in 1921 and 1922. He is a member of the committee on Criminal Jurisprudence of the Indiana State Bar Association.

Theophilus J. Moll is a graduate of DePauw University, Ph. B., 1892, and of the Depauw Law School, L.L. B., 1894. He then continued his legal studies at Cornell University Law School, receiving the degree of L.L. M. in 1896. He practiced law at New York City, 1896-7; at Evansville, Indiana, 1898-1900; at Indianapolis, 1901-1914. He has been judge of the Superior Court of Marion County since 1914. He is the author of several books on legal subjects, and a frequent contributor to legal periodicals. Judge Moll has been active in the work of the Indianapolis, Indiana, and American Bar Associations.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### THE CRIMINAL LAW REFERENDUM

Soon after the publication of this issue of the Journal, members of the Indiana State Bar Association will receive a series of proposals similar to those set out and explained in the article in this issue, "*Proposals for the Improvement of the Administration of Criminal Justice in Indiana.*" Enclosed with these proposals will be a referendum ballot with provision for each member to vote and express his opinion in accordance with the resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Association which authorized this referendum. In keeping with the results of this referendum, bills will be drafted for submission to the legislature. It is expected that our members will study the proposals and give their active support to the efforts of the Indiana State Bar Association to meet the present grave emergency through securing reforms in this field of the law. Especially, each Indiana judge, each prosecuting attorney, and each lawyer of criminal trial experience, are depended upon to send in opinions in the referendum, for the information of the general assembly.

## JUDGE EWBANK.

Louis B. Ewbank will retire from the Supreme Court of Indiana at the end of the current year. His retirement is entirely voluntary. After twelve years of service as Circuit Judge and Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, he returns to the active practice of the law with the best wishes of his professional brethren. Judge Ewbank's decisions are a permanent record in the reports of the Supreme Court. They have been instrumental in molding the law of the state, and their significance is generally recognized by the bar. A brief *announcement* is not the place for a review of Judge Ewbank's professional career with a detailed consideration of his judicial services. That would require an extensive biography. We do wish to notice at this time, however, the record of a man who has done such excellent work in his profession.

The late Albert M. Kales, of Chicago, has told us that every competent lawyer should use his profession not only as a way to earn a livelihood and to serve his community, but he should make some definite contribution to the law itself. The lawyer is indebted on the other hand to the work of other lawyers in maintaining the traditions of the bar and in developing the principles of law through court decisions. Lawyers are also indebted to their fellows for articles in Law Journals and text books on different phases of the law. It is an unfortunate fact, however, that not infrequently our ablest lawyers do not do any legal writing and do not take judicial office. Judge Ewbank has done both with singular excellence. His books, *Indiana Criminal Law*, *Manual of Indiana Appellate Practice*, and *Indiana Trial Practice*, among others, have been at the elbow of practicing lawyers throughout the state. Thus it is fair to say that not only through his decisions but through his writings in different fields of the law, Judge Ewbank has largely contributed to the content of the law in this jurisdiction.

All competent lawyers cannot hold judicial positions, and perhaps it is asking too much of most lawyers to say that they should produce an original treatise of considerable length. Surely it is not unreasonable, however, to suggest that every competent lawyer will have two or three phases of law which he has especially studied and developed in the course of his practice. Quite probably these phases will be so limited that they would not justify a book. On the other hand, they can be used with convenience to the writer and great advantage to the bar in articles for our Journal. Such articles become a part of the permanent literature in the field of the law, and in many ways

they are even more conducive of actual results than if they were published in book form. It is the practice of many lawyers in New York and Chicago to write a law review article whenever they finish an important case that seems to them to involve principles of general professional interest. It would be a splendid thing if a somewhat similar practice obtained in Indiana.