June 1941

Admissions to the Bar

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Recommended Citation
Admissions to the Bar, 47 W. Va. L. Rev. 326 (1941).
Available at: https://researchrepository.wvu.edu/wvlr/vol47/iss4/19

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of fact on a basis of sympathy or prejudice either in favor of
or against any person or corporation. They are likewise bound
not to permit sympathy, bias or prejudice to cause them to
fail to apply the law, as it is given to them, to the facts. A
jury’s decision should be arrived at without regard to race,
class, interest, creed or color.’”

The West Virginia Code provides that “A juror knowing
anything relative to a fact in issue, shall disclose the same in open
court, but not to the jury out of court.” When you are empan-
elled in a case, you will be asked whether or not you know anything
of the facts in issue. If your knowledge is such as to influence
your verdict, you will be excused from sitting in that case. But
once you have been sworn to try a case, it must be tried according
to the evidence produced in open court. No juror sitting in a case
may divulge to any other juror, at any time, any personal
knowledge he may have concerning the case being tried, where
facts or hearsay known to him have not been shown in evidence. A
juror may not tell the rest of the jury what he may know of the
reputation, conduct or actions of a person when those facts have
not been shown in evidence. If any juror attempts so to testify to
the rest of the jury, or to any juror, the court should be informed
of this fact. A juror failing to notify the court of a breach of this
law violates the obligation of his oath. If a juror knows anything
material to an issue, he should disclose the same in the presence
of the court, the parties and their respective counsel.

When you reach a verdict in a case, after you are sure that
each juror agrees to the verdict, the foreman should write and sign
the verdict, and then signal the court by knocking on the door of
the jury room. When the door is opened, the jurors should file into
the courtroom and respond to the questions and instructions of
the court.

If any juror wishes to ask any question as to his duties, he may
do so now. If not, we are ready to proceed with the business of the
court.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The following thirteen applicants
successfully passed the State Bar Examination, held at Charleston,
March 12-14, 1941:

1 W. VA. REV. CODE (1931) c. 56, art. 6, § 18,
ANNOUNCEMENTS

REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

During the recent session of the Legislature representatives of the Association appeared before the judiciary committees of the Senate and House of Delegates of the Legislature on behalf of several measures approved and sponsored by the Association for the betterment of the profession and in the public interest. Among these measures were the following:

(a) the Bar Integration Bill (House No. 309, Senate No. 87), a proposal which has been discussed fully in the Law Quarterly by Wright Hugus, Esq., of the Wheeling bar, past president of the Association;¹

(b) the Uniform Declaratory Judgments Bill (House No. 310, Senate No. 84), a proposal which has also been discussed fully in the Law Quarterly by Thomas B. Jackson, Esq., of the Charleston bar, past president of the Association;²

(c) the Tax Lien Bill, to require the state and its political subdivisions to file notice of tax liens in the office of the clerk of the county court with respect to all taxes, other than ad valorem taxes on real property and special assessments for improvements (House No. 315, Senate No. 33);

(d) bills to reduce the time for appeal to the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia from eight to five months (Companion Bills, House Nos. 331, 332, Senate Nos. 138, 139);