

1 go either to the District Court or the Superior Court,
2 wherever he wants to go, and if he chooses a Superior
3 Court, he is there and there is no problem, no matter
4 what you set the concurrent jurisdiction limit at.

5 If the plaintiff's lawyer chooses the District
6 Court and the defendant wants to get into the Superior
7 Court by praying a jury trial, by the very nature of
8 concurrent jurisdiction, he can do so. So that either
9 side can get into the Superior Court if it wants to and,
10 if both sides consent, they can stay in the District Court,
11 no matter what figure you set the concurrent jurisdiction
12 at.

13 THE CHAIRMAN: I would like to recognize Mr.
14 Rodowsky. He has been trying for some time --

15 MR. RODOWSKY: I would like to point out to
16 the Commission that there are two sides to the coin. If
17 you eliminate the requirement for uniformity with respect
18 to the District Court, you thereby eliminate the require-
19 ment for uniformity for the Superior Court, since the
20 break is going to be between the two. Actually, at each
21 level, you have one court throughout the State. You will