
This text, obviously intended for law school use, presents a comprehensive collection of cases, excerpts from articles and speeches and other miscellaneous material, which deal with two main topics. One of these two portions of the subject matter is concerned with the organization of the English and federal judicial systems, the manner of selecting judges, and the conduct, discipline and removal of judges. The other part of the text treats of the organization of the bar, the manner of admission to the bar, the supervision and discipline of lawyers and the various problems which confront a lawyer in his relation to his clients, to his colleagues, to witnesses, juries, judges and the public. In considering the lawyer in these various relationships, the cases and material treat very comprehensively the ethical problems which arise, and provide a valuable aid in the teaching of a course in ethics.

There is some very interesting material with respect to the problems of "ambulance chasing," obtaining law "business," and aiding corporations and laymen in practicing law through various associations and organizations which have come to handle matters formerly thought to be exclusively within the province of lawyers.

The author presents many late decisions, and material of very recent origin and wide interest. Thus, there is the interesting speech of Senator Norris, delivered on February 10, 1930, in connection with the matter of the approval of the reappointment to the Supreme Court of Mr. Chief Justice Hughes; the communication of Judge Parker to Senator Overman, when Judge Parker's nomination to the Supreme Court was before the Senate; the report of the New York Bar Association committee on Magistrate Vitale of New York; and the address of Mr. Justice Taft in 1912 on the question of the recall of the judiciary.

From the standpoint of an Illinois lawyer, the leading case of People's Stock Yards State Bank, in which the court passed upon the important problem of the practice of law by a bank is set forth almost in its entirety. The "ambulance chasing" investigation by the Bar Association of the City of New York is well presented.

The manner of admission to the bar in England, as distinguished from the manner of gaining admission in various states of this country, is comprehensively treated.

A difficult question is often presented as to the proper function of the Committee on Character and Fitness, in connection with admission to the bar. The particular problem considered by the cases is whether the committee has the power to examine an applicant for the purpose of testing his legal knowledge after he has already passed the bar examination. Also, the decisions which define the principles relative to the disbarment of judges and lawyers are adequately presented.

The only adverse criticism is that the manner of supervision and discipline of lawyers is not treated with sufficient detail, and that there are very few notes. In place of the notes, however, there are many lists of suggested supplemental reading.

An interesting chapter is that on lawyers in private life, which presents in detail the cases which consider the difficult problem as to the extent to which a lawyer's morals as a private individual affect his right to retain his license.

On the whole, the book is a very valuable addition to modern legal literature.

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