

only in her selection of testimony, but in her running comments on the quoted record Miss Calkins makes her own contributions to the problem and hammers home in very robust English the real issues between labor and industry which underlie the investigations. You may not like her "style"—her use of English. It is journalistic, in a sense, but with the color and force which the pace and character of the material demand and which only the best of the journalists achieve.

MARY PALACHE GREGORY*

A Study of Law Administration in Connecticut. By Charles E. Clark and Harry Shulman. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1937. Pp. 235. \$3.00.

A Study of Law Administration in Connecticut is the report of the investigation by the Yale Law School of its neighbors, the courts of general jurisdiction in New Haven County. The study, which was undertaken in 1926 and completed with the assistance of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, is described in detail. The report includes a description of the techniques of the investigation, comments upon the business of those courts as shown by the statistics gathered and recommendations as to the collection of judicial statistics and the place of such activities in law schools.

The exposition of the methods of the investigation deserves careful consideration by those engaged in the task of collecting judicial statistics. Particularly helpful is Appendix IV which includes the various forms used by the investigators.

The results of the study are of interest to lawyers, not because the facts disclosed are startling, but rather because they are concrete examples and illustrations of the conditions and tendencies of the administration of justice in Connecticut which must be apparent. The most casual observer of the law of Connecticut will not, it is believed, be surprised that the study shows that few of the cases in New Haven County are taken to a court of review, that many cases filed are never tried, that few of the civil cases that are tried are heard by a jury, that libel and slander cases are few, while mortgage foreclosures, divorces, and automobile accident cases are numerous. Such an observer will, nevertheless, be keenly interested in the many tables of statistics and their interpretation by the editors. The chapter on Mortgage Foreclosures, is particularly valuable.

Those interested in legal education will be arrested by the conclusion of the editors that "the collecting and processing of data like those here presented should hardly be a university job."¹

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¹ The authors continue: "Apart from the planning as to the kind of data to be collected, it is a task for statistical clerks. A university might then concentrate on study, analysis, and interpretation of the data. But absent the data, it is surely a commendable university task to demonstrate the need, explore the possibilities of filling it, provide experimentation and guidance for those who will ultimately fill it, and in the meantime do whatever possible to fill the need itself," p. 202.

Compare Hutchins, *The Autobiography of an Ex-Law Student*, 1 *Univ. Chi. L. Rev.* 511 (1934); Sharp, *Movement in Supreme Court Ajudication—A Study of Modified and Overruled Decisions*, 46 *Harv. L. Rev.* 311 (1933).

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