

rather than executive leadership. The result of this was that the legislature was controlling the administrative branch of government and the governor the legislative. This happened under Governors La Follette, Johnson, Roosevelt, and Hughes.

Following this era came an era of planning for efficiency and economy. It was accomplished first in Illinois, Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York. It involved the executive budget, the short ballot, the appointment of executive and administrative officials by the governor, and the limitation of the number of departments as much as possible. The executive thus obtained executive leadership. He also more or less obtained legislative leadership through his executive powers, his veto power, his party leadership, his power of patronage, and his power to call special sessions.

Thus the states are in the process of solving the problems referred to above in much the same way that the federal Constitution originally solved them and in the way that they probably should finally be solved. The reorganization plans, however, are good only when the states have good governors. They are bad when the states choose bad governors. Therefore, it would seem that what the states should now do is to keep their new plans but get good governors.

Mr. Lipson has given us a penetrating and refreshing study of American state government. It seems as though visiting Britishers are the best men to diagnose our governmental problems in the United States. This little book of Mr. Lipson's is a worthwhile contribution to the science of government.

HUGH EVANDER WILLIS*

Lawyers and the Promotion of Justice. By Esther Lucile Brown. New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1938. Pp. 302.

This is a useful survey of the activities of the profession. After a very brief historical introduction, about 100 pages are devoted to legal education and bar examinations. A brief survey of national professional associations follows.

The study then deals with the critical problems of the practitioner. Here, there is first a summary of surveys of the demand for and supply of legal services. Next, there is a brief treatment of criticisms of the bar and the bench.

Finally, the most interesting portion of the book deals with "New Trends in the Promotion of Justice." Here the lawyer sees, in relation to each other, the various group efforts at improvement in the law, improvement in administrative and judicial procedure, and improvement in the effectiveness of the law office and the bar. This section of the book reminds laymen and lawyers alike of the significant constructive efforts which the profession is making.

MALCOLM SHARP†

* Professor of Law, Indiana University

† Associate Professor of Law, University of Chicago.