magistrate or the presiding magistrate on preliminary hearings, and what is said therein, if true, would add a great deal to the administration of criminal law, although, in fact, a court, the presiding magistrate, particularly in many of our large cities, including Chicago, is merely a hold-over court without a hearing. How often does a lawyer complain of the court that makes the remark that “this is a hold-over court in which the defendant does not have to be represented by counsel, is not entitled to cross-examine the witnesses, and that the hearing is limited to only what the court wants to hear and no more.” It might be suggested that it is not often too frequent that he is by-passed and the matter is heard directly by the grand jury.

The rights and duties of the coroner are discussed at some length. It is sufficient to say, as Professor Puttkammer intimates, that it is an office of ancient origin and should have long been abolished. He speaks of the medical examiner as supplementing the coroner but under the direct supervision of the state’s attorney’s office. There are occasions, however, when a coroner’s inquest could arouse an indifferent state’s attorney to prosecute when the need should arise.

The reference to the grand jury and its duties portrays an interesting insight into that body; although an independent body, unfortunately at times, its destinies can be guided by a clever prosecutor.

He comments on the indictment and information, and this is most noteworthy in that he indulges in discussing some of the difficulties at some times attached to such instruments. His discussion on the elimination of a grand jury and on proceeding by information is extremely interesting, and the conclusion that he comes to, namely, the retention of both systems on a limited basis, is interesting to observe.

He discusses jurisdiction and venue, extradition and rendition, with sufficiency to comprehend the issues involved.

His chapter on arraignment becomes more interesting today in view of the rule now used in some states requiring a particular transcript of the proceedings to be filed concerning arraignment to preclude the defendant from subsequently raising the question that no attorney was appointed for him, that he did not have the choice of an attorney, and that he was not fully advised as to his plea as well as to the charge against him.

Puttkammer’s chapter on the trial, particularly as to the public defender, should be of great interest to lawyers generally. Unfortunately for the professor, he assumes that, because of the friendship created between the public defender and the prosecution, a give-and-take situation would not materialize under such conditions. This is not necessarily so. The converse is true; a strong public defender, through these friendships, could possibly gain an advantage that might not otherwise be obtained.

Professor Puttkammer also discusses posttrial motions. Unfortunately, he omits the postconviction statute, which provides for a remedy for prisoners who maintain that their conviction was a result of a substantial violation of their constitutional rights. It has become quite a controversial statute, but indications are that the substance of it will remain.

Professor Puttkammer’s book, all in all, is a contribution to anyone interested in the administration of criminal justice. It is informative, at spots controversial, but, on the whole, worth-while reading; and, used as a handbook of information, it is invaluable.

FRANK FERLIC ’30

Lloyd Elected Trustee

As this issue of the Record goes to press, word has been received that Glen A. Lloyd ’23, President of The Law School Alumni Association, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago. Mr. Lloyd is the sixteenth alumnus member of the Board.

In addition to his busy practice as a senior partner in the firm of Bell, Boyd, Marshall and Lloyd, and his constant and vital activity on behalf of The Law School, Mr. Lloyd is one of Chicago’s most active and public spirited citizens. He is president of the Board of Lake Forest Academy and a trustee and member of the executive committee of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. He was vice-chairman of the Goethe Bicentennial held in Aspen, Colorado, in 1948.

A former vice-president of the Republican Citizens’ Finance Committee of Illinois, he has also served as secretary of the Commercial Club of Chicago and vice-president of the Chicago Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

The busy President of our Law School Alumni Association holds a number of corporate directorships, among them being the Produce Terminal Cold Storage Company of Chicago, Yates-American Machine Company of Beloit, Wisconsin, South Bend Lathe Works, and W. F. and John Barnes Company of Rockford, Illinois.

He is a member of the American, Illinois State, and Chicago Bar associations and The Law Club and The Legal Club of Chicago. He is a former member of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Bar Association.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1895, the son of Henry Baldwin and Maud Jones Lloyd. He attended school in the preparatory department of Maryville College and was graduated from Maryville with the degree of A.B. He also attended Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah, and was awarded an honorary LL.D. from Westminster in 1951.

Upon receipt of his J.D. from Chicago, he became associated with his present firm—then known as Fisher, Boyd, Kales and Bell. He became a partner in 1931, and the firm name was changed to its present name—Bell, Boyd, Marshall and Lloyd—in 1949.