Editorial

Anonymous
of limited means by at least a partial assistance. (5) The Marquette Law Review should be endowed so its success may not depend upon the financial obligations connected with its publication. While the school in its narrower sense consists of the faculty and undergraduates, in its larger and better meaning it comprises all who have ever received instruction in its classrooms and all who are interested in the advancement of legal education.

V. W. Dittmann, Editor.

Marquette Law School announces its Fifth Annual Summer Session, June 16-July 26, 1924. Six credits will be given in the following courses: Damages, Municipal Corporations and Equity II. Those contemplating attending are urged to get in touch with the secretary of the Law School at once.

Consistent with the desire of the Review to mould the student graduate into an integral part of the Marquette Law School and to be of service to the alumni, there will be incorporated with the next volume of the Law Review an Alumni Legal Directory. This directory will be inserted at the beginning of each issue of the Review and entitled the Marquette University Alumni Legal Directory. While this department is new it will be established in pursuance of numerous suggestions from our alumni that such a directory would prove both interesting and profitable. The directory will enable any alumnus who has legal business in other places to employ fellow alumni as their addresses will then be known.

If the alumni will co-operate with us and forward their names and addresses so as to reach us by October 15, 1924, it will be appreciated and any suggestions will be gratefully received. A nominal charge will be made to cover the cost of printing. The suggested rate is $1.50 per year (four numbers).

The attention of the subscriber is directed to the rear of this issue where there is incorporated an Index to the Leading Articles published in the Law Review from the beginning to date. While this index does not aim to be exhaustive in its analysis of the articles, merely indexing them under several general heads, yet
it is hoped it will be of some material aid in the search for some previously published article. There will be published at some future date a complete and comprehensive Index-Digest which is now in the course of preparation.

The Index contained in this issue falls at the end of the fourth Bound Volume of the REVIEW, which is comprised of Volumes 7 and 8. The reception with which the Bound Volumes of the REVIEW has been received has been gratifying and it is hoped that every alumnus will avail himself of the present supply of such copies before exhausted. The subscriber’s attention is directed to the advertisement in this issue giving the prices and further information.

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The Wisconsin State Bar Association will hold its annual convention at Appleton, June 26-28, 1924. The meeting this year will take up many of the problems of the young lawyer. It is urged that a good attendance be shown by the younger members as many interesting papers will be read. On the afternoon of Thursday, June 26th, the subject discussed will be “Problems of the Young Practitioner” in a symposium led by Hon. Burr W. Jones of Madison. Young lawyers have been invited to state problems which have troubled them or which are troubling them in the early days of their practice. These problems will be submitted to older members of the bar for answer and discussion. The proposed topics are:

What is the best method of keeping an accurate record of time spent on matters that come into the office?

How may one set a value on the work done which will be fair to the client and to the lawyer?

What is the most practical method of making a synopsis of testimony given in a trial so that it may be used as a basis for argument to the court or jury?

What ethical methods may a young lawyer use to increase his clientele?

How should the trial brief be prepared, and what should it contain?

The eyes of the entire professional legal world is on the American Law Institute and its progress. William Draper Lewis, who is the director of the Law Institute will deliver a lecture on “The Organization and Aims of the American Law Institute.” William Draper Lewis has resigned as dean of the Law School of
the University of Pennsylvania and is devoting his entire time to this project. The primary purpose of the Institute is to make a Restatement of the Law. "The Restatement of the Law may be described as the setting forth of the fundamental principles of law, primarily the fundamental principles of the common law. The hope is that when the work is done the excellence of the work itself and the personnel of the Institute will enable the Restatement to command the respect and attention of the courts. It is not desired that the Restatement shall be adopted by the legislatures as a code. The Institute has been founded to preserve the common law system of developing law through the judicial determination of actual cases. It is realized that the multiplication of jurisdictions, courts and decisions makes it necessary, if this system is to be preserved, that the tendency toward uncertainty and unnecessary complexity be checked by the creation of an agency whose statements regarding the principles of law, by commanding the respect of the courts, will tend toward uniformity and certainty. The Restatement is being drawn with all the care which should be exercised on a statutory code, but the Institute is not created to urge that the legislatures of the several states give to the principles set forth in the Restatement the rigidity which would result from their enactment as part of our statutory law. The Institute is created to preserve the common law system, not to destroy it."

Special emphasis will be given to the duty of the bar in the administration of the criminal law. A paper will be read by A. J. Sawyer on "Guideposts for the Prosecution in Criminal Cases," and a related paper by W. H. Bennett on "Guideposts for the Defense on Criminal Cases." Mr. Mack will read a paper on the "Organization of the Bar." From criminal law the attention of the members will be taken to civil matters and the duty of the bar in the administration of justice in civil cases. Roy P. Wilcox will read a paper on "Simplifying Organization of Courts of the State," and Mr. Brazeau on "What May be Done to Lessen the Time and Expense Involved in the Trial of Cases." President Hayes will deliver an address on the "Foundation of Public Confidence in the Bench and Bar."

The State Bar Association is making a drive to increase its membership. The following letter from the president of the State Bar Association, William A. Hayes, conveys a message to
the lawyers of Wisconsin not members of the State Bar Association:

"The Wisconsin State Bar Association asks you to join, and to do so now. The association is active, and rapidly growing in numbers and influence. Indeed, the time is fast approaching when every self-respecting, public-spirited and ambitious lawyer will want the fact of his membership in the association well known. Other reasons may occur to you, but the following will, I am sure, appeal to you as sufficient.

Duty to the Public. The bar was born of public necessities. It exists for service. It must justify its existence by the character of its service, or forfeit both the confidence and the respect of the people. The state has invested each member of the bar with special authority and granted to him certain privileges. In return therefor, it may rightfully expect that every member will make special contributions to the public service, particularly as respects the administration of justice. A failure so to do is a default of duty. Of what such duty consists, and when and how it should be performed are matters for consideration at every meeting of the association.

Duty to the Courts. There exists throughout the country something of a distrust of the courts. Some of it is due to defects of organization; some of it to a misunderstanding of the statutes and rules which govern procedure, and some of it, unfortunately, to the shortcomings of a few of the occupants of the bench. Any distrust of the courts is most unfortunate and should not be. It can be largely overcome by the bar. A failure so to do constitutes a standing reflection upon the ability, the integrity, the courage and the ideals of the bar. Every consideration which leads a young man to seek admission to the bar should stimulate him to efforts in making the courts worthy of public confidence and in cultivating such confidence in the public mind. Well organized courts, presided over by able, honest and courageous judges, where cases are promptly and fairly tried, and closed with a minimum of waste of time and money, on the part of the litigants, are desired by all. They may be secured through well directed team-work by the bar. The pre-requisite to such team work is organization, and organization calls for membership in the Bar Association.

Duty to the Bar. However high-minded and public-spirited the individual lawyer may be, working alone, he can accomplish little. Membership in the association, attendance at its meetings, participation in the work of the committees and in the discussion is bound to prove both a mental and a moral stimulus to every lawyer. There is no self-sufficient member of the bar. We learn and grow through the intimate daily contact with our fellow-members. We learn best and grow most when the work which brings us together concerns neither client nor fee. However, a reasonable amount of energetic work in the Bar Associa-
tion is bound to contribute to breadth of view, generosity of action, poise and self-reliance. These have been everywhere and always most valuable assets to the practicing lawyer.

Every Wisconsin lawyer should be a member of the State Bar Association. Every member of an enlightened and public-spirited bar should devote some part of his time each year to the public service. This should be done without any desire or expectation of pecuniary benefit to self or to clients. The good, of all, and only the good of all, should be the motive in the work. Ten successive years of such team work by the lawyers of the state would put the administration of its public affairs on a very high plane, and win for the bar a degree of respect and public confidence not otherwise obtainable. The lawyers should be the first builders of a state where order prevails, evenhanded justice is administered, and equal opportunities are open to all. When they fail to perform such part, they forfeit the richest of rewards—the consciousness of having served others. A well organized bar, through membership in the Bar Association, is the only means by which the work can be done. Therefore, come in; come now, and help to make the association a force for good and a source of pride."