

The new Rules of Civil Procedure of the Federal District Courts are, of course, of prime interest. The Legislature of Ohio, as well as many others, has considered the adaptation of these Rules to the civil procedure of the State. The liberal rules of joinder, both as to persons and causes, the simplification of pleading, and the use of medical examinations have sometimes irritated, sometimes overjoyed and always interested the lawyers.

Each rule is annotated by the observations of the Advisory Committee that drew up these rules, and is further annotated by references to the now considerable number of cases arising under each rule. The annotations to decisions are split up into subdivisions for easier reference. The index is detailed and a substantial bibliography of articles interpreting the rules is included.

The old Equity Rules with annotations pertaining to the construction of the new rules make up another section.

In addition, this volume contains the rules of the Supreme Court of the United States, all of the various Circuit Court of Appeals, the Admiralty and Maritime rules, both general and those of New York, the rules and forms for appeal in criminal matters, a great number of annotations to the rules of various District Courts, and rules of the Court of Claims, the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the Customs Court. There are also the Copyright rules, and Declaratory Judgment Act. In short, the volume contains practically all of the Federal procedure that might be used by the ordinary practitioner whose Federal Court practice does not justify the purchase of a complete Federal code. The only major item missing is the law and the forms for the removal and remanding of cases. In line with the general policy of the Mason Company, the volume is prepared for the insertion of pocket parts, which are annually issued as the cumulation of quarterly pamphlets.

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LAW OFFICE MANAGEMENT. *Dwight G. McCarty. Prentice Hall, Inc., New York, 1940.*

It is seldom that one comes upon a book which he feels should be in the library of every lawyer and on the desk of every law student. However, such a book is that of Mr. McCarty on *Law Office Management*.

The writer feels a keen regret that he did not have the benefit of this book when he entered the practice, and his contacts with lawyers

in subsequent years has convinced him of a similar need on the part of many other lawyers.

One of the distinct advantages of a Legal Aid Clinic is the opportunity it affords the students to participate in a law office organization and to become acquainted with some of the problems involved in running a law office. A good text for such study is Mr. McCarty's book. If the student will become familiar with these pages he should not make the mistake so often made by lawyers in the past of developing a haphazard system of law office organization.

There must be something about the practice of the law which tends to make the lawyer a poor business man with respect to his own affairs, and it is seldom that he can out of his own ingenuity evolve a well regulated office system. This book will take the place of the experience many lawyers get from being in contact with an established, well-managed law office.

The book contains interesting chapters on keeping office records and reports. The law practice in the past has suffered tremendously from the lack of attention to the business details of the office. One of the most important jobs is the proper budgeting and accounting of the lawyer's time. The chapter on "The Office Tickler" is most interesting on the subject. Everyone may not care to establish the complete system there described, yet the chapter contains interesting suggestions how any lawyer can so organize his work so that he can do that work with efficiency and dispatch.

The business-like practices discussed by the author have a direct bearing upon that very delicate and difficult task of determining the amount of the attorney fee. The importance of this task to the lawyer is usually recognized. But its relationship to the profession in general is often overlooked. It is in such activity that favorable or unfavorable attitudes toward the legal profession are created. A failure of the lawyers to approach the problem in a business-like manner very often accounts for the ill-will that is often engendered. The suggestions made by the author on this subject are very valuable to the entire legal profession.

The discussion of the filing and bookkeeping methods, while not introducing anything very startling, give an application of general principles to specific legal situations and are instructive to the lawyer.

The author recognizes the obvious fact that the practice of law has changed greatly in the past fifty years. Gone is the emphasis on litigation, with the ceremony and drama which accompanied the typical lawsuit of a generation ago. Instead the lawyer has largely become

the consultant and advisor of the client upon business matters. To keep the confidence of these clients, the lawyer of today must demonstrate a business-like handling of his own affairs. To this end Mr. McCarty's book on Law Office Management is dedicated and very largely achieves its purpose.

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FILIBUSTERING IN THE SENATE, by *Franklin L. Burdette*.  
*Princeton University Press* (1940).

As the title of the book would indicate, the author presents what he aptly terms "the fine art of obstruction from John Randolph to Huey Long—and after." There is illustrated the technique, objectives, and achievements not only of the celebrated filibusters to be found in every history book, but also of those which were no less important in American life but are practically unknown to the public. A vivid description is given of the continuous occupancy of the Senate floor by Robert M. LaFollette who filibustered for more than eighteen hours against the Aldrich-Vreeland Currency Bill; the tirade of Huey Long against the N.R.A. where the Louisiana Senator talked for fifteen and one-half hours about everything from the bill itself to his favorite recipe for "cheese salad dressing" and a rambling discourse on the subject of "pot-likker"; Rush Holt, the baby of the Senate, talking a bill to death by reading *Aesop's Fables* in the hope that his fellow Senators would "draw the morals"; and numerous other instances of the use of the time-honored tactics of filibustering to gain legislative victory.

A brief history is given of the much discussed *cloture* rule where the Senate by a two-thirds vote can limit debate on any issue. In the twenty-two years since *cloture* has been possible the Senate voted upon the application of it only thirteen times, and on only four occasions has the motion been adopted. So jealous is the Senate of their right of unlimited debate, that it has only suppressed that right by invoking *cloture* on the discussion of the Versailles Treaty (1919), World Court Protocol (1926), Pepper-McFadden Banking Bill (1927), and Prohibition Reorganization Bill (1927).

In his concluding chapter the author points out the arguments *pro* and *con* on the question of the propriety of filibustering. Arguments against obstruction by means of a filibuster may be reduced to four major categories: (1) that the majority should rule; (2) that the