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not commit acts which were direct violations of the law or which have been hitherto regarded as involving illegality in the determination of elections, then it would seem that there is much to be said for Mr. Beck's view. The fact that these men are charged with spending large sums of money, which is a practice odious to the general public, should not cause a popular cry for their expulsion, since such a result in turn may be used later by a legislative body to the great injury of worthy men. It is not a question of the merits of these particular senators-elect; it is a question of the highest protection of the right of the people to determine who shall be their representatives rather than that the then sitting house of congress should determine this indirectly.

Perhaps the occasion for Mr. Beck's title is in his general reference that if the validity of a particular election is taken from the people of the state this will involve a serious intrusion upon constitutional rights of citizens and indirectly upon the effective functioning of all local political units.

Never before has a Senate of the United States refused even to receive the credentials of a duly elected member pending an investigation of his claims to membership. There is a great newspaper demand for this departure from precedent and the facts of the particular cases make this demand popular. Quaere whether this departure is sound as a matter of constitutional law and quaere whether thus to raise this popular cry of pursuing a course which will increase the rights of citizens in fact.

In any case the book is stimulating although far from comprehensive. The appendices take up 42 of the 126 pages and much of the balance is actually covered by quotations. The references to English constitutional history on the same point and the early considerations of the questions in our country is highly interesting, however. Perhaps popular feeling will swing the other way on this question in the not distant future.


We have here a new member of the family of legal periodicals published by law schools. Its first issue was in January of this year. It may be said in general that this new law review is similar in plan and content to that of the other law reviews now published. It follows the convenient custom of printing only the leading articles on the cover while a complete table of contents appears on page one. In this table of contents the individual editorial notes and recent case notes are both given according to their several titles set forth in full. It has only one book review and this is a very brief one. It seems fair to anticipate, however, that the brevity of the book review division is due to the exigencies of getting out the first number. This law review differs from any now published in that no biographical material is given of the authors of leading articles. The editorial notes are printed in regular type with ample references in footnotes. These notes, however, are printed in small type and the references are given in the body of the text without the use of footnotes.

The three leading articles are: Problems in the Law of Radio Communication, by Frank S. Rowley; Some Ohio Problems as to Future Interest in Land, by Charles C. White; and Judicial Admissions, by Otis H. Fisk.
Of these articles one is written by a member of the law school faculty and the other two by practicing lawyers. The reviewer perhaps was more attracted by the editorial notes than by any other part of this excellent periodical. These notes are signed by the writers and are written by members of the faculty, student editors, and practicing lawyers. It is submitted that this is an ideal which all should strive for but it is one which most periodicals have not reached. In the usual case these editorial notes are either written by students and left unsigned or they are written exclusively by law teachers and practicing lawyers. It is somewhat daring for a law school publication to print editorial notes by members of the faculty and by students side by side. A comparison might be unpleasant. It is submitted, however, that there is no valid reason for denying this equality in scholarly effort to faculty and students; the University of Cincinnati Law School is to be commended for its courage and its wisdom. It may be said definitely that the quality of these editorial notes seems excellent. It is to be hoped that this plan will work successfully in future issues. The readers will also notice that the first issue of the law review has six considerable editorial notes and nine recent case notes. The content seems to be of good quality, and surely the quantity is remarkable. We note further that this issue contains 108 pages, a number considerably in excess of most law journals during the first few years. We may add incidentally that other law reviews will congratulate their younger brother for his energy in securing so many advertisements in the first issue.

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