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Book Review

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Insurance Liability and its Exceptions, 41 pages; Liability to Passengers and Guests, 26 pages; Limitation of Common Law Liability, 30 pages; Termination of Carriage, 23 pages; and Connecting Carriers, 26 pages.

The author's analysis of the subject seems logical, and his treatment of it, though concise, is adequate. The conflict of law upon the perplexing question of what is the proper rate base and the method by which it is to be ascertained, is, for example, very faithfully pictured within the scope of sixty pages. The purpose of Professor Burdick apparently was to produce a book large enough to cover satisfactorily the whole subject of Public Utilities, and small enough to permit the study of it to be completed within the period of a single semester. If such was his purpose it must be admitted that he has accomplished it very well, though his space limitations may have prevented him from treating the subdivision of Carriers as exhaustively as he otherwise would have desired.

HARVEY LANTZ.

BRIEF-MAKING AND THE USE OF LAW BOOKS. By Roger W Cooley. Fourth Edition. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1924. 2 vols. pp. xxvi, 700 and ix, 1040.

This is the fourth edition of Prof. Cooley's work which was first published in 1906. The value of this work is unquestioned and the fact that it has gone through four editions is its best recommendation, but underlying this success is the assurance that it fills an important need.

It is now admitted that the Law Schools of this country and the profession at large have come to realize the need and importance of training in the use of the tools of the profession. All are agreed that while no one can know all the law, every one can know how and where to find the law. Prof. Cooley started as a pioneer in this field and the esteem with which this new study is regarded is largely attributable to him. The use of law books is an art that is now being taught to students on the same basis as courses in adjective or substantive law.

The text in question is designed both for class-room instruction and individual research. Volume One treats the subject of legal bibliography, how to find the law, and the preparation of briefs. Volume Two is the reference manual to accompany the class-room instruction and is designed to illustrate the various types and classes of law books. Volume One discusses the two repositories of the law—the primary and the secondary—and the search books which are the keys, so to speak, to these repositories. Volume Two contains sample pages from these various classes of law books such as digest, texts, encyclopedias, citators, official reports, annotated reports, and the reporter system.

The first volume is divided into six parts. Part One explains "Where" to find the law, and part Two "How" to find the law. Part Three discusses the use of decisions and statutes and distinguishes between the decision as precedent and the cases as dicta. The last chapter in this part deals with the construction of statutes. Parts Four and Five present the theory of the brief for trial and the brief on appeal respectively and are each supplemented by sample briefs. Part Six is a very useful bibliographical manual.

The second volume purposes to give the student a visualization of the different types of law books to which the instructor may in his lecture be referring, so that when he goes to the law library to work out the problems presented he knows for what he is expected to look and the plan and purpose of each library aid to be consulted.

Lastly each volume contains a complete table of contents and an exhaustive index. These features are always an index of thoroughness and precision.

For the benefit of the instructor, where these books are to be used as texts in courses in legal bibliography, it would have been an improvement to

have added some definite problems somewhat in the nature of laboratory experiments with which to connect up the theory and the practice of the subject matter.

The editors have shown a disposition throughout to be fair and courteous to the publications of competitive publishers. They have inserted chapters on the competitive publication written by the latter's own representatives and supplemented by specimen pages from their books. This permits the instructor to present the plan of each work just as the publishers themselves would have it presented and eliminates any suggestion of propaganda.

While any legal work is commendable which aims to familiarize the profession with the mechanical detail of legal search and which conserves the time and energy of the attorney, there are, however, some works more desirable than others and in this group belongs the one here discussed.

ARTHUR BEARDSLEY.