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Men who serve - the lawyer, 1930.

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"MEN WHO SERVE---THE LAWYER."

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING,

FEBRUARY 23, 1930, CLEVELAND.

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This morning I shall discuss briefly one of the great historic professions of mankind,--the legal profession, and its relation to the ethical implications of that profession. It is a truism to say that the profession of law is one of the indispensable professions of society. Men must live in societies for the sake of the peace and permanence of such societies. Definitions of rights, of duties, of responsibilities, as between the members of such societies, become necessary. As a result, law evolved. In the course of time such law needs modification, new interpretation; disputes arise which require referees for adjudication; hence courts and magistrates and judges come into being.

In the more advanced stages of social life, men who are parties to a dispute will turn to those who are more educated, more informed, better qualified to represent them in their disputes. Thus attorneys and lawyers come into being. Many seek legal advice oftentimes in matters which do not involve litigation. The counsellor-at-law, the solicitor, the legal adviser appears.

Our entire social structure, our very civilization, are grounded in the administration of justice in law. Now, there can be no law without the machinery of law, and of this machinery of law the lawyer is an indispensable part.

One cannot overestimate, I believe, the importance of the role which the lawyer plays in society, especially in such a complex, involved and highly industrialized society as we have had in the United States. Nearly everyone of us laymen at some time or other must turn to the lawyer. The business man must do that almost continuously in the normal prosecution of his business. In matters of contracts, conveyances, trusteeships, wills, the administration of estates, and the hundred and one other instances where legal accuracy and legal protection are necessary, men, as a matter of course, turn to the lawyer; and when in legal difficulties, whether as defendants or plaintiffs, we of course must turn to the legal profession.

The power of the lawyer under our system of jurisprudence is great indeed. I am reading from a book now written by an eminent New York attorney, from a chapter devoted to the nature of a lawyer's vocation. "The lawyer, at the instance of a client, becomes the official author and creator of all judicial proceedings. He is a fountainhead from whose source all legal processes flow. The lawyer's mandate, the summons, the writ, by whatever name the original process may be called, commands the appearance in court of the highest or lowliest individual in the land. In New York the lawyer issues the original mandate. His name signed to a summons is the

beginning of legal proceeding. Apart from suitors themselves who are permitted to appear in their own cases, no individual action can be put in motion without the sanction of some lawyer. He is the sole officer authorized to cause the civil action to be begun. If the lawyer approves the client's demand, he can issue or cause to be issued processes which will bring into court the proudest millionaire, the most powerful magnate, or the most influential citizen or corporation. The demand may be unfounded, the action unjustified, the whole proceeding utterly without merit in law or in fact, yet the defendant must obey.

"A lawyer the day after he is admitted, the veriest tyro in the profession, may, without a tittle of justice or right, summon the worthiest and purest individual to answer the demands of a professional blackmailer, and although after years, it may be, of litigation, in which character, property and expense are involved, the suit is dismissed as unfounded, yet the lawyer sits serenely in his office, secure from liability, exempted from acts which often through his negligence or design have caused untold mischief and damage. His ordinary mistakes of law or judgment cannot be made the basis of a legal demand against him. How many of such mistakes are made, how many costliest actions are instituted, can be easily computed by consulting the records of the courts, which show the

number of suits finally dismissed. An individual who possesses powers like those which I have described is, forsooth, an officer, and one whose authority is hardly exceeded by that of any other official known to any system of government upon which ipse dixit, or judgment of the lawyer, all suits are begun and defended."

But the power and the role of the lawyer go far beyond this. The legal profession mans our courts. All of our judges from the humble judge of the police court to the chief justice of the United States supreme court are lawyers who have been elevated to the bench. Our entire official family charged with the administration of justice,--the city solicitor, the district attorney, the United States district attorney, the attorney-general, are all lawyers. And the role of the lawyer goes even beyond this. Our legislators, the men who make the laws, municipal, state or federal, under which we live, are principally members of the legal profession. More than one-half of the member of Congress and of the Senate of the United States are lawyers. Every president of the United States who was not a general, with the exception of Harding and Hoover, were lawyers.

That is unprecedented in any other country in the world. No prime minister of Great Britain in the one hundred years from Percival to Asquith was a member of the legal fraternity. In the United States since the

Revolutionary era lawyers have exerted a tremendous influence upon the political life of America. In the first Continental Congress, which launched the Revolution, out of the forty-five delegates present twenty-four were lawyers. In the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, thirty-three of the fifty-five delegates were lawyers. Some of the great spirits of the Revolutionary epoch,--Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Patrick Henry, Marshall, and any number of others, were of this profession. Many of our representatives abroad, our diplomats, our representatives to the great international tribunals, are of the legal profession.

So that when we think of the lawyer we not only think of the man who enters our lives as counselors and as adviser so vitally and so frequently, but we think of the man whose calling more than any other calling controls the judicial and the legislative and the executive branches of our government. There is hardly a problem, social or economic or political, which does not come within the sphere of the legal profession; for, after all, if a solution is to be found to these pressing social, political and economic questions, ultimately those solutions must be found in law, whether court made law or law made by legislative bodies; and lawyers dominate the courts and the legislative bodies.

Such vast power, my friends, such direct power

over national life, is touched in no other profession as in the legal profession; hence the vast responsibility of that profession, and hence, too, I believe, the frequent criticism made upon this profession,--criticism not all of it justified, not all of it unjustified. It is unscientific and unjust to indict a whole group or an entire profession. The cry is frequently heard in our own day of the rebel of medieval England whose followers believed the first thing to do to bring about a perfect order of society is to kill off all the lawyers.

It is unscientific and unjust to generalize about any profession. Most of the men in the legal profession, as most of the men in any other profession, are men of probity and integrity, many of them of fine culture. They have the highest respect for their own profession, and they look upon their private characters and reputations as their dearest possession, above all purchase price. Most of the men in the legal profession perform their duty, their professional duties to their clients, and their civic duties as citizens to their country, faithfully and without reproach. Many of them look upon their profession as a profession, regard themselves as ministers of justice, pledged to maintain and expedite justice, and knowingly to do nothing that will retard or delay or defeat justice.

I have many lawyers of my personal acquaint-

ance, and I find them to be, in most instances, men of fine public spirit, who give of themselves, of their time, of their experience, their knowledge, their substance, to almost every civic and philanthropic cause in the community. There is hardly a board or a committee of any religious or charitable or civic agency in our community which does not have its quota of lawyers far out of proportion to men of other professions; and many of the liberal spirits of our land, many of the real champions of human rights, many of the forward looking social thinkers,--leaders in our country, are men who hail from this profession, the profession of law.

It is therefore unfortunate that the presence of many intellectually and morally unqualified men in a profession such as this, so worthy, will bring down disrepute upon the entire profession, and would make men frequently forget the praiseworthy and the invaluable service rendered by the rank and file of this profession. And it is because of the presence of so many unfit and unqualified, mentally and morally, in this profession, that this profession has steadily been becoming less of a profession and more of a business.

It is undoubtedly true that the profession of law has declined in recent years in dignity and in prestige. In the days before the Civil War the lawyer occupied in the United States a much higher position

socially and intellectually in the community. He was looked upon as a leader, respected, influential. He was not looked upon merely as an adjunct of business, as a hired servant of a corporation, or a bank, or an individual. As someone put it neatly, "Lawyers used to have clients; now clients have lawyers." There is a vast difference.

There is the difference here between the calling as a profession and simply as an economic enterprise; for when law is a profession the individual lawyer finds in that profession self-realization, the fulfillment of the noblest ambitions of his life. When law is a profession the individual finds in it pride and independence, a spiritual satisfaction. And to the real lawyer that is what his profession is,--his life's calling, his life's mission, his life's fulfillment. But to the other kind of lawyer law is just a spade to dig with, a means of making money, and all other considerations are subrogated to that one end. For such a man law is legal profession and brings him no pride and very little spiritual satisfaction; for no one can take pride in one's work, my friends, unless he has supreme respect and veneration for the basic principles of his calling and his profession, and for the mission of his profession in life.

And it is because of these men, who forget that, after all, they are part of the judicial system of our government, of our country, that by their very oath of

office and the tenets of their profession they are pledged to be officers and advisers of the court, whose primary concern should be to see that justice is done,--it is these men who are responsible for this mal-practice for which the entire legal profession is so often criticized; the men who put the interests of their clients, and incidentally their own interests, above every other ethical consideration; who will resort to every device to thwart, to delay, to manipulate, to defeat justice.

These men bring down disrepute upon a great and noble profession; and these men who are guilty of such mal-practice are not to be found merely among the so-called "small fry" of the profession,--the poor starving of the profession, who will do anything to keep the wolf from the door. Not at all. This type is to be found also among the very eminent and successful and long established and polished and venerated flunkies of corporations and banks, and the rich individual, who will resort to every technicality, to every shady practice, to cunning and to pettifoggery, to hamper, to delay, to frustrate justice.

Unfortunately, there are all too many men in that profession who money can buy to do anything; who institute suits for claims absolutely unfounded and unjust, or to fight claims absolutely founded or just, or to attempt to wear down by endless litigation a just cause;

and there are altogether too many who will actually incite litigation for the sake of possible profit off of it. And reputable lawyers have long complained of these practices, of law's delay, of law's defeat; and they have often also complained of the inequality of law as between the rich and the poor. The old plaint of Oliver Goldsmith one hears today over and over again: "Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law."

Away back in ancient Athens that was true, too, and Solon, you will recall, of ancient Greece, had this to say about law in his day: laws were like cobwebs; if any trifling or powerless thing fell into them, they held it fast, while if there were something weightier, it broke through them and was off. It is a charge frequently made by the outstanding men in the legal profession that the rich man is fairly safe behind a battery of highly paid lawyers, while the poor man finds legal redress slow and expensive, and even when he wins he loses.

In justice to the legal profession it should be said that the bar associations have been seriously and earnestly concerned with this problem, and are struggling hard to find a way out. They are not unaware or indifferent to the situation. In many communities legal free aid societies have been established by members of the legal profession to help the poor man in

his cry for justice.

I know that the legal profession will never be free, free entirely, from these marauders, these despoilers of a noble calling, for the legal profession is all too continuously allied and inevitably allied with trade and business, the temptations are too great, and many people cannot resist these temptations and the promise of rich emoluments that commercialism has injected in the profession.

I believe, however, that much can be done to weed out some of these unfits and misfits in the profession by raising the entire level of legal education in our country, by insisting on higher entrance requirements of our law schools, by more rigid supervision over curricula and instruction in these law schools, by establishing a more uniform curriculum throughout the land, by insisting upon more rigid bar examination, and above all, by including into every curriculum and every law school in America a comprehensive and thorough course of training in morals and ethics,--not merely in the morals and ethics of one given profession but in the basic principles of morals and ethics as applied to all human relationships. Mind training is not enough for any man. It is certainly not enough for any man who prepares himself for the profession; it is certainly not enough for any man who prepares himself for the profession of law, where a young

man is bound to encounter so many temptations, and where a young man will be called upon very frequently to make tremendously vital decisions, where his conscience alone can be the determining and decisive factor. There ought to be as much insistence laid upon training in ethics and morals in the law school as in the theologic seminary, for I dare to say that the legal profession is more vitally concerned in the actual business of social life than the ministry.

I think something can be done in the way of eliminating the undesirables and raising the standard of the profession by discouraging so many people from entering the profession. The legal profession is all too overcrowded, and a profession which is overcrowded makes for sharp competition and oftentimes for sharp practices. In 1850 there was one lawyer to 1000 in our population in the United States. Today there is almost one to every 500. The profession is overcrowded. Only the few are very successful. A great number in the profession hardly make a living. I would strongly discourage many young people from entering this profession. I would strongly discourage many young Jewish men from entering this profession; unless they feel a special fitness and calling for this profession; unless they feel that it alone will realize the dearest wishes of their hearts, or unless they would like to study law as a help

later on in their business career, or unless they have large acquaintanceship, or the possibility of being easily established in the legal profession, I would strongly advise them not to enter it.

It is overcrowded; it is a hard profession, and unfortunately, the lines in this profession, too, as in the medical profession, of which I spoke last week, have been drawn hard and fast against the Jewish practitioner in law. It is unfortunate that such advice should be given, because the Jew has had an historic aptitude for law. The Jewish people developed law perhaps to a higher point than any other people of antiquity or of the Middle Ages. The Bible is law; the Talmud is law. What a highly refined legal technology, of hermeneutics, what a subtle system of legal reasoning our rabbis developed in the Talmud. And throughout the Middle Ages every Jew who attended a Jewish school - and every Jew did attend a Jewish school - studied the Talmud and followed up these subtle legal reasonings and disputations of our people, and his mind was trained legally.

I believe that the legal profession, which is making such heroic efforts today to purge itself of its dross, to improve the quality of its personnel, and to play a more decisive role in the improvement of our judicial administrative machinery, ought to receive the encouragement of every right thinking citizen. A great

responsibility rests upon the legal profession. We hear today a great deal about our people's disregard of law; we hear a great deal that the American people think lightly of violating law. If that is so then a great deal of the responsibility, I believe, must be placed at the door of the legal profession. How can the average man be expected to be a respecter of law when over and over again it is brought vividly to his attention that the law in many instances is only a combat of wits, a battle between sharp and cunning lawyers for the outwitting of law; that over and over again in our courts of law the forms of law rather than the substance of law, rather than right, justice and principle are stressed?

How can men have respect for law when they are made aware over and over again that the law is hampered, is thwarted, is cumbersome, is slow, is expensive, can be manipulated? How can they respect law when they are made aware of the constant, glaring inequalities of law? - how frequently law favors one group and puts another group at a disadvantage? How can they respect law when our legislatures, comprised largely of lawyers, manufacture laws by the thousands in every session?

Here is the challenge, the national challenge and the national opportunity for this great, historic profession: to correct the abuses, to expedite justice, to make laws simpler, more direct, less expensive, more

certain, more equal. And the lawyers must do it, because they are the judges, and they are the legislators, in the main.

And there is another challenge to the legal profession, I believe,--a vast opportunity which was pointed out some years ago by one who has brought so much of glory and credit and honor to the legal profession,--Justice Brandeis. We are facing a world of economic unrest and turmoil, a world in which the great battles of the future will be economic battles,--battles which can be fought two ways: the way that Russia fought them, and the way that we are attempting to fight them in the United States--through orderly processes of law. Now there are glaring inequalities in the world. Men are restive and unhappy. There are many ancient grievances under which men complain. There are vast disparities in our social organization. They can be corrected in one of two ways: brutal force, class struggle, class domination; or progressive law, liberal law, which slowly and steadily breaks the shackles which confine life and emancipates mankind for a freer and better day.

And here is where the lawyer's opportunity is, because he is closest to the law and the operation of the law. Justice Brandeis, addressing a body of lawyers, declared: "Here, consequently, is the great opportunity of the bar. The next generation (he spoke in

1905, and ours is the next generation to which he referred) must witness a continuing and ever increasing contest between those who have and those who have not. The industrial world is in a state of ferment. The ferment is, in the main, peaceful (this is before 1917), and, to a considerable extent, silent, but there is felt today very widely the inconsistency in the condition of political democracy and industrial absolutism. The people are beginning to doubt whether in the long run democracy and absolutism can co-exist in the same community; beginning to doubt whether there is a justification for the great inequalities in the distribution of wealth, for the rapid creation of fortunes, more mysterious than the deeds of Alladin's lamp. The people have begun to think, and they show evidence on all sides of a tendency to act. Those who have never had an opportunity of talking much with laboring men can hardly form a conception of the amount of thinking that they are doing." And if you have any doubt about it, I would suggest that you spend an hour or two this coming week on the Public Square, where hundreds of our laboring people are walking idly around, and where they group themselves together from time to time in small groups and talk, and if you have any doubt in your mind that these men are thinking, and thinking incisively and thinking bitterly and thinking critically, you will have a rude awakening.

If the city of Cleveland wanted to establish a school of communism in its midst, it could have done no better than what has been done,--men thrown out of employment, seeing their few dollars of savings eaten up by idleness, and forced to stand in line for a cup of coffee. This in our prosperous and rich America! People are thinking.

"With many of us it is the all absorbing occupation, the only thing that occupies their mind. Many of these men, otherwise uneducated, talk about the relation of employer and employee far more intelligently than most of the educated men in the community. The liberal can evolve for them the whole life, and they must in the course of a comparatively short time release the power which lies in them. Many of their leaders are men of signal ability, men who can hold their own in discussion of action with the ablest and best educated men in the community. The liberal movement must necessarily progress. The people's thought will take shape in action, and it lies with us to say on what lines the action is to be expressed,--whether it is to be expressed wisely and temperately, or wildly and intemperately; whether it is to be expressed on lines of evolution, or on lines of revolution. Nothing can better fit one for taking part in the solution of these problems than the study, and preeminently the practice, of law. Those who

feel drawn to that profession may rest assured that they will find in it an opportunity for usefulness which is probably unequaled. There is a call upon the legal profession to do a great work for this country."

It is this thought that I should like to have the gifted men of the bar--and there are many of them--keep constantly before them. We look to them for political leadership in our community; we look to them for a clarification of mass thinking and a guidance for mass action, and we look to them for a firm and courageous, if necessary an impatient, championship of that which is at the heart of all law and of all courts,--the fundamental rights of human beings--justice.

I read to you that sentence from the Book of Deuteronomy this morning, and I should like to close with it. "Justice, justice, shalt thou pursue."

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Abstract of the Address

THE LAWYER

By Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

The Temple, Feb. 23d, 1930

One can not over-estimate the importance of the role which the legal profession plays in modern society, especially in such a highly complex, industrialized and democratic society as ours in the United States. It gives us not only the lawyer to whom nearly all men at some time or other must turn. It also mans our courts, Our judges from the local police judges to the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States are lawyers who have been elevated to the bench. ~~Nearly all of our government officials charged with the administration of our entire system of justice are lawyers.~~

The men who make the laws, municipal, state and federal under which we live are in the main recruited from the legal fraternity. Congressman and senators, governors and state legislators and presidents of the United States have in extra-ordinarily large numbers belonged to this profession. a fact unparalleled in any other country. So that when we think of the lawyer we have in mind the man whose calling, more than any other, directs the judicial, legislative and executive machinery of our government.

There is hardly an important political or economic problem which does not come within the sphere of the legal profession. These problems, if they are to be solved at all, ultimately must find their solution in law, whether made by court or legislative body, and the legal profession controls the courts and in the main also all legislative bodies.

Such vast power lodges in the hands of no other profession. Hence the vast responsibility and hence too the vast criticism which is frequently hurled at this profession - not all of it justified, not all of it unjustified.

It is unscientific and unjust to generalize about a whole profession or to indict men as a group. Most men in the legal profession, as in every other profession, are men of probity and integrity, who hold their calling

in highest regard and their private character and reputation as their most precious possession - above any purchase price. They perform their professional duties to their clients and their civic duties to the state faithfully and beyond reproach. Many of them are public spirited men who give of their time, knowledge and substance to civic and humanitarian causes. Hardly a board or committee of any civic, religious or philanthropic agency in our community that has not its large quota of lawyers as members - perhaps more than of any other profession. Many of the liberal spirits of our day, champions of human rights and advanced leaders of thought belong to this profession.

It is unfortunate that the presence of so many intellectually and morally unqualified men in this great and historic profession bring disrepute upon it and makes men forget the altogether praiseworthy and invaluable service which the many others render to society.

Because of the increasing number of unfit men, the profession of law is steadily becoming less of a profession and more of a business. It is declining in dignity and prestige. A generation or two ago the lawyer occupied a much higher position socially and intellectually in the community. He was not the mere hired servant of ~~the~~ a corporation, bank, or an individual, a mere adjunct of business. Law was a profession in which a man found full opportunity for self-expression for the realization of the noblest ambitions of his life coupled with a satisfying measure of pride and independence. When law becomes a mere spade to dig with there can be little professional pride left in it for no one can respect his calling unless he can respect the basic mission of that calling.

It is the men in the legal profession who forget that they are

part of the judicial system of their country, officers and advisors of the court, whose prime duty and privilege it is to assist and expedite justice, who are responsible for the many malpractices of which men complain, and justly complain. It is the men who put the interests of their clients and incidentally their own, above every ethical consideration and who resort to every scheme to thwart, delay and defeat justice who have brought so much disrepute upon so worthy a profession. These men are to be found not only among the so-called small fry of the profession, the poor starvings who will do anything to keep the wolf from the door, but they are to be found also, and in large numbers, among the successful, long established, polished and veneered flunkies of big business and corporation. They will resort to every technicality to cunning and to pettyfogging to hamper and frustrate justice. All too many men in the legal profession can be bought to institute suite for unjust claims, to fight just claims and to wear down a righteous cause through endless litigation.

Reputable lawyers who are zealous for their profession have complained over and over again about the delays and the inequalities in the administration of justice in our country. The rich man is fairly secure behind a battery of high priced lawyers, the poor man finds legal redress slow, expensive and when he wins, he loses. To the credit of American Bar Associations it should be stated that they have been in recent years very seriously and earnestly concerned about these glaring imperfections in our system.

It is clear that the profession will never entirely free itself of the marauders and the exploiters. Much can be done to weed out these incompetent and undesirables by raising the standards of legal education, increasing entrance requirements, more thorough-going supervision of curricula in law schools and more rigid bar examinations. There all greater emphasis should be laid upon deliberate and intensive

Above all greater emphasis should be laid upon deliberate and intensive training in the morals and ethics of the legal profession, in the fundamental principles and objectives of Law and in the noble mission of the lawyer in society. Mind training is not enough. The young man who enters a profession so full of temptations, one in which he is so frequently called upon to make vital, ethical decisions, where his conscience alone is his guide, should be given a thorough training in ethics and in social responsibility.

The legal profession must assume the largest measure of responsibility for the condition of general disregard of law in our country today. When we complain of the disregard for law among people we must remember that people can not be made to respect law when they are made aware over and over again that law is frequently a contest of wits, a clever game at circumventing justice, that all too frequently the form of the law rather than its substance is stressed, that laws operate slowly, unevenly and impose burdens upon those who are least able to carry them and that they frequently favor one group and place another at a disadvantage. The legal profession, controlling courts and legislatures is in position to rectify abuses and to make the administration of justice simpler fairer and less expensive.

The legal profession has tremendous opportunities for social service. Society should normally turn to it for guidance and leadership in all great social political and economic questions. When the profession recovers its independence and its mission it will regain the confidence and the esteem of men.

1. Discuss of the great historic professions of mankind. legal prof -
 1. It is one of the indispensable - Human beings live in societies - and for
 peace & permanence a definition of rights, duties, and responsibilities
 is absolutely essential. Hence with rise of group life, laws spring up.
 disputes must be referred and adjusted. ^{Lawyers, judges & judges}
 come into existence. In more advanced forms, so - parties to
 a dispute turn to more educated & informed men to represent
 them at law. The lawyer - a ^{learned} ~~learned~~ walks his appearance - then
 need legal advice in numerous instances when litigations
 may or may not be involved. The Counselor-at-law, the
 solicitor, the legal adviser comes into being. Our entire
 social structure, our very civilization, are governed in law
 and the administration of justice. There can be no law
 without the machinery of law, and an indispensable part
 of this machinery - is the lawyer.

2. One cannot over-estimate the importance of the role which the
 lawyer plays in modern society - esp. in such a highly
 involved, industrialized soc. as ours in the U.S. ^{complex} ~~complex~~ Every
 one of us must turn to the lawyer at some time or other
 for some legal service. The business man must turn to
 him frequently in the normal, routine prosecution
 of his business. In matters of contract and conveyance,
 trusteeship, wills, administration of estates and hundreds of
 other instances where legal accuracy & correctness are desired
 men, as a matter of course, turn to lawyers. In legal
 difficulties, whether as plaintiff or defendant, we must
 turn to them. And these powers are great. (Read 69-70. John W. Parsons "The Am. L.")

③ The role goes beyond this. The legal profession ^{means}
 our courts. Judges, ^{from the local probate judge to chief justice} lawyers, elevated to the bench. Our
 great officials charged with the administration of justice -
 city solicitors, assistant attorneys, U.S. District Att., The

Attorney Gen. & the U.S. are all lawyers.

(c) Here goes beyond this. Our legislators are very large lawyers. The men who make the laws, municipal, state & federal, under which we live, are in the main - lawyers. Men & the Congressmen themselves are lawyers. This is true of most of our states, governors & legislators. Every Pres. of the U.S. who ran not a general, with the ex. of Harding and Hoover, was trained as a lawyer. This is unprecedented in any other country. Not even Lincoln in England in the century bet. Perceval and Disraeli, belonged to the legal fraternity. In the U.S. even since the Rev. period, the lawyer played an increasingly large role in the political life, the nation. In the first Const. Congress which launched the Const. 24 out of 45 delegates were lawyers - & the Convention which framed Const. 33 out of 55. Many of the leaders - Jefferson, Madison, Henry John Adams, Madison, Marshall - were lawyers.

(d) Our refer. to international tribunals as lawyers, and many of our diplomats, and ambassadors & ministers.

(e) So that when we think, the lawyer, we have in mind the man whose calling, more than any other, controls the judicial, legislative and executive machinery of our government. There is hardly a great social, political or econ. question which does not come within sphere of legal preparation. These questions, if they are to be solved, ultimately must find their solution in law, whether of Court or legislative body, and the legal prof. controls Court and legis. bodies.

3. Such ^{over nat. life} ~~various~~ ^{direct} ~~power~~ lodges in the hands, & in other professions.
Hence the vast responsibility, and hence, too, the vast enthusiasm
frequently made, in this profession. But all, it justified.
But all, yet unjustified. It is unjust, and unjust to generally.
Jock says, "The first thing I do, is to tell all the lawyers."
and to indict a whole group or profession. Next, the ^{even in} ^{and culture}
this prof as in any other prof as even of justice & integrity
who hold their ~~resp~~ calling in highest regard, and their
personal private character and reputation as their dearest
possession, above any purchase price. Their ~~possession~~ ^{possession} their
duties to their clients and their citizens' duties to the State
faithfully and beyond reproach. They look upon themselves
as ministers of justice, bound to maintain and further
the interest of justice, and ~~thoroughly~~ ^{thoroughly} to do nothing
which will defeat the ends of justice. Many, & my
lyal acquaintance are public-spirited men, who
put of their time, experience, knowledge & salaries
to ~~every~~ ^{every} civic and humanitarian cause. Hardly
a board or ~~comm~~ ^{rel} of any civic or phil. agency in
our community but has its ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~important~~ ^{important}
quota of lawyers on it. And this is true elsewhere
throughout the land. Many, & the liberal spirit, ^{men} ^{men} ^{men}
civility, social reformers, champion of ^{human} ^{rights} ^{rights}
belong to this profession.

It is unfortunate, that the presence of many intell. &
morally unqualified men, in this great, best profession,
being disreputable ^{to} the entire prof and makes men
frequently forget the praiseworthy & invaluable service
which the many others render society.

4. Because of the presence of so many unqualified - the Prof. of law has steadily become more of a bus. & a profession. Prof. has declined in dignity and prestige. In the civil-war period the lawyer occupied a much higher social and intell. position in the community. He was a leader, ^{influential} ~~honored~~ and respected. It was not an admirer of business. It was not a mere hired servant of a corporation, or a bank, or an individual, even - as put it very neatly: "Lawyers used to have clients. Now clients have lawyers." There is a vast difference. The lawyer who regards his profession as a profession - finds self expression in it, realization, the noblest ambitions, his life, pride and independence. The other kind uses law as one would use a spade to dig with it - as a means to make money - and all other considerations are subservient to that end. There can be no pride in such work - for no one can respect his calling unless he respects the underlying principles and basic mission of his calling.
5. It is the men who forget that they are part of the judicial system, their council, that by the very tenet, their profession. They are officers and examiners, the Court, whose primary duty is to assist and expedite justice, who are responsible for the many malpractices in the legal prof, where men complain and pitifully complain. It is these men who put the interest, their clients, & unconsciously their own interest above every ethical consideration, who will resort to every scheme to thwart, delay, manipulate and defeat justice, who have but so much descent upon so unworthy a calling. The evil tales are practiced not only by the small fry in the profession, the poor stamphurs who will do anything to keep the wolf from the door, but they are practiced often by the so-called successful, long-established, polished & revered philistines.

Mind training is not enough for any man, It is certainly not enough for a young man about to enter a profession. He is full of temptations wherein he will be frequently called upon to make vital decisions involving things of great matter, tremendous social responsibilities. ^{wherein he is bound to face with many sad, life - sin + crime - or deception + dishonesty}

8. Something should be done, too, to discourage so many men from entering prof. ^(Overcrowded) the law. The matter for law standards, sharp camps & sharp practices. In 1850 large for every 1000. Now for every 500. ^(Many earning very low) & few rich. Many poor can't make a living. ^{Our lawyers sold for it - got a cycle} Unless ^{business} ^{connections} - ^{law} - ^{firm} will not employ Jews - + ^{business} ^{connections} seldom.

There is a distinct ethical challenge to the law. ^{not only the reputation of the law but the reputation of the law} ^{but to practice solid & just}
9. We complain of the disregard for law. How can one respect law, when law becomes a "central point" - a clear gauge at ^{circumventing} ^{law} ^{to consider} ^{when in contact with the law, the law has no substance is a threat?} How can one respect law, when laws are ^{presented out} ^{by the thousands annually?} ^{operates slowly} ^{uneventfully and experimentally?} How... when law ^{favours} ^{one group and places others at disadvantage?} How... ^{found out} ^{so many laws?}

How is ^{the} legal profession! They are judges, legislators. They can bring about an action, further which will be ^{simple}, ^{fair}, ^{more direct}, ^{more} ^{efficient}. ^{Keep law in esteem} ^{then!}

10. Great opportunity - this - + in this day, too, in Econ. ^{Thyphoid} ^{travellers}

Hamlet "Why might not that be the skull of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his quilllets, his cases, his tenures and his tricks?"

Famous soliloquy complaints: among the whips & scorns of time
Such as the oppressor's wrong, the pang of despised love—
he includes — "the law's delay"

Macbeth

"The law is a sort of locus-pocus science, that smites
in yer face while it picks yer pocket"

Goldsmith
Alina

"Laws friend the poor, and rich men rule the law"

Solon

"Laws were like colubers — if any ~~thing~~ trifling or
powerless thing fell into them, they held it fast: which
if it were something weightier, it broke through them
and was off"

16.18-20
17.8-15