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Career Planning in the Law. By Kenneth Redden.

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of his career with the conflict of laws aspect of American jurisprudence. And it equally well illustrates the author's subsidiary purpose. As the author says, this book was prepared as a Primer. I think he did a good job. Such improvements as may be necessary can be made in later additions.

*George Neff Stevens**

CAREER PLANNING IN THE LAW. By Kenneth Redden. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. . 1951. Pp. 194. \$3.00.

The author observes in the chapter introducing this offering that ". . . the purpose of this book is to serve as an intensely practical vocational guidance manual for those who have been devoting themselves to getting a legal education." Whether the offering is "intensely practical" is debatable; however, the author has presented a survey of the areas of employment into which American lawyers gravitate by inclination, circumstance, or both. Each area of employment is described sufficiently to raise a fair appreciation of the problems, benefits, and disadvantages experienced by the lawyers so employed. It should be apparent to the reader that interest in one or more of these areas should be followed by an individual effort to develop all aspects of the specific area before actively seeking a position there. This book does not purport to set forth a complete analysis of the areas discussed. It should not be so treated by the reader.

The chapter on private practice clearly indicates the wide choice theoretically available to the graduate—*independent practice, a small firm, a large firm, a staff position in a corporation.* Included in the chapter is a suggestion of the long-developing trend toward increased specialization. Labor Relations and Criminal Law are chosen as examples. Similar considerations can and should be explored in any of the possible areas of specialization. The future specialist is, however, cautioned to lay a solid foundation by a period of general practice following graduation.

Government service is accorded more detailed treatment than any other area described. Eight distinct federal agencies are advanced as representative and discussed at length. A detailed twelve page diagram is included, which, on an agency-by-agency basis, sets forth specific job requirements and opportunities.

The so-called "allied fields," including law teaching, law librarians, law editing,

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estate planning, brokerage business, and court reporting, are discussed briefly. The book closes with some suggestions on job hunting methods.

I do not believe that the book can be considered as a vocational guidance manual. The treatment of individual subjects does not exhibit the intensive approach of the manual technique. The major deficiency, accepting the book as a survey rather than as a manual, is the lack of adequate bibliography to supplementary materials.

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