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## Barristers and Broadcasting

Dicta Editorial Board

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the possible modifications of the same as applied to that client's problem; and, in most instances, this will result in a more satisfied client, a larger fee in return for better services rendered, and, in any event, a feeling upon the part of the client that his lawyer is keeping abreast of the times,—in short, that he is efficient.

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Bibliography: The Seefurth Service, Chicago; American Bankers Association Publications; Saving Taxes in Drafting Wills and Trusts, by Robinson.

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## BARRISTERS AND BROADCASTING

### THE BAR COUNCIL'S RULING

*(From the Manchester Guardian, of January 30, 1931.)*

The General Council of the Bar announces, in its annual statement, a relaxation of the ruling of 1928 which forbade practising barristers to broadcast on law. They may now do so, but it must be done anonymously—"a proviso which, from the B. B. C. point of view," the official weekly journal "The Listener" points out, "practically cancels the value of the concession."

The Council is presumably anxious that its members shall speak only as the mouthpiece of the law they serve, and that their pronouncements shall be free from personal bias or self-advertisement. This impersonality, however, is fatal to a successful broadcast. Such subjects as the layman might like to hear discussed are not expounded best by a nameless personification of the law. The listener wants to be talked to by a man whom he recognizes to be an expert in his subject.