Appendix

The Canons of Ethics for Lawyers Adopted by the American Bar Association

[NOTE.—The following Canons of Professional Ethics were adopted by the American Bar Association at its thirty-first annual meeting at Seattle, Washington, on August 27, 1908.]

The Canons were prepared by a committee composed of Henry St. George Tucker, Virginia; Chairman; Lucien Hugh Alexander, Pennsylvania, Secretary; David J. Brewer, District of Columbia; Frederick V. Brown, Minnesota; J. M. Dickinson, Illinois; Franklin Ferris, Missouri; William Wirt Howe, Louisiana; Thomas H. Hubbard, New York; James G. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Thomas Goode Jones, Alabama; Alton B. Parker, New York; George B. Peck, Illinois; Francis Lynde Stetson, New York; Ezra R. Thayer, Massachusetts.]

I

PREAMBLE

In America, where the stability of Courts and of all departments of government rests upon the approval of the people, it is peculiarly essential that the system for establishing and dispensing Justice be developed to a high point of efficiency and so maintained that the public shall have absolute confidence in the integrity and impartiality of its administration. The future of the Republic, to a great extent, depends upon our maintenance of Justice pure and unsullied. It cannot be so maintained unless the conduct and the motives of the members of our profession are such as to merit the approval of all just men.

II

THE CANONS OF ETHICS

No code or set of rules can be framed, which will particularize all the duties of the lawyer in the varying phases of litigation or in all the relations of professional life. The following canons of ethics are adopted by the American Bar Association as a general guide, yet the enumeration of particular duties should not be construed as a denial of the existence of others equally imperative, though not specifically mentioned:

1. The Duty of the Lawyer to the Courts. It is the duty of the lawyer to maintain towards the Courts a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor. Whenever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of the lawyer to submit his grievances to the proper authorities. In such cases, but not otherwise, such charges should be encouraged and the person making them should be protected.

2. The Selection of Judges. It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from outweighing judicial fitness in the selection of Judges. It should protest earnestly and actively against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated thereto only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

3. Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court. Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a Judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the Judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the Judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a Judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of intended duty, without denial or of the courtesy and respect due station, is the only proper form of cordial personal and official between Bench and Bar.

4. When Counsel for an Indigent A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to excuse himself for any trivial reason, if always exert his best efforts in the primary duty of a lawyer in public prosecution is not to conciliate that justice is done. The sum of facts or the secreting of witnesses of establishing the innocence of those is highly reprehensible.

5. Adverse Influences and Interests. It is the duty of a lawyer in the time of retainer to disclose to the the circumstances of his relation parties, and any interest in or controversy, which influence the client in the selection of It is unprofessional to represent interests, except by express consent, all concerned given after a full discloses the facts. Within the meaning of a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client his duty to contend for that which another client requires him to oppose. The obligation to represent the with undivided fidelity and not to his secrets or confidences forbids a subsequent acceptance of retain employment from others in matter adversely affecting any interest of the with respect to which confidence is reposed.

7. Professional Colleagues and C
The Canons of Ethics for Lawyers

4. When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner. A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

5. The Defense or Prosecution of Those Accused of Crime. It is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound by all fair and honorable means, to present every defense that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law.

The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

6. Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests. It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests, except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also the subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interest of the client with respect to which confidence has been reposed.

7. Professional Colleagues and Conflicts

of Opinion. A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel, but if the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to cooperate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

Efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer, are unworthy of those who should be brethren at the Bar; but, nevertheless, it is the right of any lawyer, without fear or favor, to give proper advice to those seeking relief against unfaithful or neglectful counsel, generally after communication with the lawyer of whom the complaint is made.

8. Advising Upon the Merits of a Client's Cause. A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and through mistakes of juries and errors of Courts, even though only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

9. Negotiations With Opposite Party. A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid
everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

10. Acquiring Interest in Litigation. The lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject matter of the litigation which he is conducting.

11. Dealing With Trust Property. Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and except with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

12. Fixing the Amount of the Fee. In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider: (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will prejudice the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

13. Contingent Fees. Contingent fees, where sanctioned by law, should be under the supervision of the Court, in order that clients may be protected from unjust charges.

14. Suing a Client for a Fee. Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

15. How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause. Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or in the justice of his cause.

The lawyer owes "entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability," to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicane. He must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.

16. Restraining Clients from Improprieties. A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which himself ought not to do, or to refer to their conduct tow judicial officers, jurors, witnesses. If a client persists in doing the lawyer should terminate the relation.

17. Ill Feeling and Personal Advocates. Clients, not lawy litigants. Whatever may be the feelings existing between clients, it shall not be permitted to influence counsel in and demeanor toward each other in suits and in suits in the case. All persons should be avoided. In the trial of a case to be alluded to the person the personal peculiarities and interests of counsel on the other side should be publicly entertained between counsel and promote unseemly colloquies between counsel and promote unseemly disputes.

18. Treatment of Witnesses. A lawyer should always treat witnesses and suitors with fair consideration, and he should not to the malfeasance or prejudice in the trial or conduct of a client cannot be made the basis of the lawyer's conscience in profession. He has no right to demand that he shall abuse the opposite party offensive personalities. Impunity is not excusable on the ground that the client would say if it were the interest of the lawyer.

19. Appearance of Lawyer and His Client. When a lawyer is his client, except as to merely matters, such as the appearance of instrument and the like, he shall not appear as counsel to the case to the other counsel when essential to the ends of justice. A lawyer should avoid testifying in the trial of a case the client.

20. Newspaper Discussion of a Client. Newspaper publication is a fraud, if by attorneys or by attorneys with the permission of the client, otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (8) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (9) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (10) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (11) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.
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THE CANONS OF ETHICS FOR LAWYERS

from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct towards Courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in such wrong-doing the lawyer should terminate their relation.

17. Ill Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates. Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill-feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

18. Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants. A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

19. Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client. When a lawyer is a witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to other counsel. Except when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in Court in behalf of his client.

20. Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation. Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the Courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofes-

sional to make it anonymously. An ex parte reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any ex parte statement.

21. Punctuality and Expedition. It is the duty of the lawyer not only to his client, but also to the Courts and to the public to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial and disposition of causes.

22. Candor and Fairness. The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness. It is not candid or fair for the lawyer knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the language of the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a text-book; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed; or in argument to assert as a fact which has not been proved, or in those jurisdictions where a side has the opening and closing arguments to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions in his opening argument upon which his side then intends to rely. It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence, which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument for its admissibility, nor should he address to the Judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

23. Attitude Toward Jury. All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their
personal comfort are unprofessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

24. Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial. As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to dispense with a trial at a different time; agreeing to a trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer; and both before and to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

25. Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel; Agreements With Him. A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice to the opposing counsel. As far as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

26. Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts. A lawyer openly, and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

27. Advertising, Direct or Indirect. The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not per se improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to procure business by indirect means, such as by indirection through touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills of offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the interests involved, the importance of the lawyer's position, and all other like self-laudation, defies the traditions and lowers the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

28. Stirring up Litigation, Directly or Through Agents. It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood, relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Stirring up strife and litigation is not only unprofessional, but it is indictable at common law. It is disreputable to hunt up defects in titles or other causes of action and inform thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or to employ agents or runners for like purposes, or to pay or reward, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital attachés or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his services. A duty to the public profession devolves upon every practicing lawyer, having knowledge of: upon the part of any practitioner to inform thereof to the offender may be disbarred.

29. Upholding the Honor of Lawyers. Upholding the Honor of Lawyers. The lawyer should expose with favor before the proper tribunal dishonest conduct in the profession. He should accept, without hesitation, the knowledge of any practitioner. The lawyer should aid in bringing to light the misconduct of the prosecution. He should strive to help the public to uphold the honor and dignity of the profession, not only the law but the profession in the court of public opinion.

30. Justifiable and Unjustifiable Tribulation. The lawyer must defend a civil cause to or to make it more likely that he will be paedo or to injure the opposition's profession. It is his right, and, having a duty to(insisten d on the part of any practiti oner to inform thereof. He should aid in bringing to light the misconduct of the prosecution. He should strive to help the public to uphold the honor and dignity of the profession, not only the law but the profession in the court of public opinion.

31. Responsibility for Professional Services. The lawyer is obliged to act in his own interest to advocate for every person who become his client. He will accept causes he will bring into business, what cases he will or will not defend. The responding to questions on transac questionnaires, for defenses, is the law ye
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no business by furnishing or
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litigation for personal injuries, for bringing
of questionable transactions, for bringing
is, the lawyer’s responsibility.
ignorant or others, to seek his professional
services. A duty to the public and to the
profession devolves upon every member of
the Bar, having knowledge of such practices
upon the part of any practitioner, immedi-
ately to inform thereof to the end that the
offender may be disbarred.

29. Upholding the Honor of the Profession.
Lawyers should expose without fear or
favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or
dishonest conduct in the profession, and
should accept without hesitation employ-
ment against a member of the Bar who has
wronged his client. The counsel upon the
trial of a cause in which perjury has been
committed owes it to the profession and to
the public to bring the matter to the
knowledge of the prosecuting authorities.
The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar
against the admission to the profession of
candidates unfit or unqualified because
deficient in either moral character or edu-
cation. He should strive at all times to
uphold the honor and to maintain the
dignity of the profession and to improve
not only the law but the administration
of justice.

30. Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litiga-
tions. The lawyer must decline to conduct
a civil cause or to make a defense when
convinced that it is intended merely to
harass or to injure the opposite party or to
work oppression or wrong. But otherwise
it is his right, and, having accepted retainer,
it becomes his duty to insist upon the judg-
ment of the Court as to the legal merits of
his client’s claim. His appearance in
Court should be deemed equivalent to an
assertion on his honor that in his opinion
his client’s case is one proper for judicial
determination.

31. Responsibility for Litigation. No
lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or
advocate for every person who may wish to
become his client. He has the right to
decide employment. Every lawyer upon
his own responsibility must decide what
business he will accept as counsel, what
causes he will bring into Court for plaint-
iffs, what cases he will contest in Court for
defendants. The responsibility for advis-
ing questionable transactions, for bringing
questionable suits, for urging questionable
defenses, is the lawyer’s responsibility.

He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse
that he is only following his client’s in-
structions.

32. The Lawyer’s Duty in Its Last
Analysis. No client, corporate or individ-
ual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil
or political, however important, is entitled
to receive, nor should any lawyer render,
any service or advice involving disloyalty
to the law whose ministers we are, or
disrespect of the judicial office, which we are
bound to uphold, or corruption of any
person or persons exercising a public office
or private trust, or deception or betrayal
of the public. When rendering any such
improper service or advice, the lawyer
invites and merits stern and just condemna-
tion. Correspondingly, he advances the
honor of his profession and the best in-
teres of his client when he renders service
or gives advice tending to impress upon the
client and his undertaking exact compliance
with the strictest principles of moral law.

He must also observe and advise his client
to observe the statute law, though until a
statute shall have been construed and in-
terpreted by competent adjudication, he is
free and is entitled to advise as to its
validity and as to what he conscientiously
believes to be its just meaning and extent.

But above all a lawyer will find his highest
honors in a deserved reputation for fidelity
to private trust and to public duty, as an
honest man and as a patriotic and loyal
citizen.

III

Oath of Admission

The general principles which should ever
control the lawyer in the practice of his
profession are clearly set forth in the follow-
ing Oath of Admission to the Bar, formu-
lated upon that in use in the State of
Washington, and which conforms in its
main outlines to the “duties” of lawyers as
defined by statutory enactments in that
and many other States of the Union1—
duties which they are sworn on admission
and for the wilful violation of
of which disbarment is provided:

Alabama, California, Georgia, Idaho, In-
diana, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska,
North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota,
Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The oaths
I DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR:
I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of ........................................
I will maintain the respect due to Courts of Justice and judicial officers;
I will not counsel or maintain any suit or proceeding which shall appear to me to be unjust, nor any defense except such as I believe to be honestly debatable under the law of the land;
I will employ for the purpose of maintaining the causes confided to me such means only as are consistent with truth and honor, and administered on admission to the Bar in all the other States require the observance of the highest moral principle in the practice of the profession, but the duties of the lawyer are not as specifically defined by law as in the States named.

Principles of Medical Ethics of the American Medical Association
Adopted by the House of Delegates at Atlantic City, N.J., June 4, 1912

CHAPTER I
The Duties of Physicians to Their Patients

THE PHYSICIAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

SECTION 1.—A profession has for its prime object the service it can render to humanity; reward or financial gain should be a subordinate consideration. The practice of medicine is a profession. In choosing this profession an individual assumes an obligation to conduct himself in accord with its ideals.

PATIENCE, DELICACY AND SECRECY

SECTION 2.—Patience and delicacy should characterize all the acts of a physician. The confidences concerning individual or domestic life entrusted by a patient to a physician and the defects of disposition or flaws of character observed in patients during medical attendance should be held as a trust and should never be revealed except when imperatively required by the laws of the state. There are occasions, however, when a physician must determine whether or not his duty to society requires him to take definite action to protect a healthy individual from becoming infected, because the physician has knowledge, obtained through the confidences entrusted to him as a physician, of a communicable disease to which the healthy individual is about to be exposed. In such a case, the physician should act as he would desire another to act toward one of his own family under like circumstances. Before he determines his course, the physician should know the civil laws of his commonwealth concerning privileged communications.

PROGNOSIS

SECTION 3.—A physician should give timely notice of dangerous manifestations of the disease to the friends of the patient. He should neither exaggerate nor minimize the gravity of the patient's condition. He should assure himself that the patient or his friends have such knowledge of the patient's condition as will serve the best interests of the patient and the family.

PATIENTS MUST NOT BE NEGLECTED

SECTION 4.—A physician is free to choose whom he will serve. He should, however, always respond to any request for his assistance in an emergency or whenever temperate public opinion expects the service. Once having undertaken a case, a physician should not abandon or neglect the patient because the disease is deemed incurable; nor should he withdraw reason until a sufficient be released has been given for his friends to make secure another medical practitioner.

The Duties of Physicists to the Profession

ARTICLE 1.—DUTIES TO THE PROFESSION

SECTION 1.—The entering of the profession is to comport himself in such a manner that he will be respected as a member of the medical profession, to uphold the dignities and its sphere of usefulness by not basing his practice on a sectarian system, and to despotism to accept the liberties of the individual.

DUTY OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS

SECTION 2.—In order to maintain the dignity of the medical profession, its standards of usefulness extended, of medical science physicians should associate themselves with the ideals of their profession.

SECTION 3.—A physician should maintain the standards of his profession by conforming his character and conduct to the highest moral, and must be modest, sober, patient in all the actions of his life.

ADVERTISING

SECTION 4.—Advertisement of services, medical matters or advertisements, by personal relations, is equally unprofessional.