Courts on Trial is a book which doubtless will irritate some lawyers, law school professors and judges who were brought up "in the old school"; however, nothing that Judge Frank offers can be brushed aside lightly.

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BOOK NOTES


This pamphlet does not deal with any specific field of law but rather with basic accounting, a knowledge of which will greatly aid the lawyer in organizing a partnership or corporation, preparing tax returns, assisting in financing transactions, participating in bankruptcy proceeding, etc. It takes the reader through a tour of the balance sheets and the earning statements, with attention given to analysis of the accounting statements.


This work is a sequel to a previous book by Mr. Streit called Union, in which he restates his proposal for a federal union of the democratic nations of the world. The great benefit economically to the member nations is demonstrated in this book in addition to the urgent need of adopting such a plan now as our only guarantee of peace and security. The structure of this federal union is based on the principals upon which our original thirteen states were united, so that each nation would be able to retain its own local form of government.


This volume is the seventh in a series of such a survey by the faculty of the New York University School of Law, and is appropriately dedicated to Chief Justice Vanderbilt. The scope is encyclopedic with well over three thousand cases cited, which calls the reader's attention to the developments in the law. While it is obvious
that one look cannot be substituted for digests, it serves to acquaint the general lawyer with an insight into the developments in the more specialized fields of the law.


While federal labor laws such as the Taft-Hartley Act have been the subject of much praise and condemnation recently, little has been written on the state statutes restricting the activities of the labor unions. This book summarizes the labor legislation and their effect on the collective bargaining process in the various states and make comparisons between them. It covers not only the statutes but also the court cases and the administrative decisions and the processes by which they are reached.


The object of this book is to present the fundamental principles underlying the vast books of cases, statutes, rules and orders that constitute the field of administrative law. The reader is given a background picture of the subject and the growth of the administrative process is traced from its beginning in this country to the more recent administrative units of the Federal government. The author discusses some of the problems which arise in this phase of the law, such as what limitations the Constitution places upon administrative adjudicative powers, the powers of courts over administrative agencies, and "the so-called rule against delegation" of powers.


This is the sixth printing of this work which was written in 1930 and in the preface the author states that he has not seen fit to change a single thought which appeared in the original edition. Judge Frank argues for a reform of our trial methods and asserts that lawyers are at times victims of "legal mythology". He insists that the law is, of necessity, uncertain and to search for certainty in legal rules
is to confuse those rules with Justice. In support of this argument, he points out as an example that while the fellow-servant doctrine may have been desirable in the middle nineteenth century, it may not be so excellent a rule today when conditions have changed so greatly.


This book will be helpful to lawyers engaged in a commercial practice, in that it points out the devices provided or permitted by law in organizing a business set-up, corporate or otherwise. Suggestions are offered as to the "best" form of business organization, place of domicile, etc. under varied sets of facts. Much valuable materials in the way of forms and comparative tables on matters of taxation, etc. are included in the appendix.


The author begins with the establishment and rise to power of the federal judiciary, traces the development and current trends of the bases of federal jurisdiction and concludes with certain recommendations for improvement of federal-state judicial relationships. About half of the book is taken up with the Tyson and Tompkins cases and their background and implications. It is suggested that diversity jurisdiction of federal courts be limited to cases in which a showing of risk of local prejudice could be made, as a solution to the conflict which occurs due to the choice of tribunals.

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