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Recent Books

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RECENT BOOKS

A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF STANDARD LEGAL CITATIONS. By Miles Price. Oceana Publications. New York — 1950.

The practitioner of the early American Bar traveled the road of legal research in relative peace and quiet. Unharassed by the confusing road signs of myriads of new authorities, textbooks, and reporters, or the circuitous routing of his way into administrative boards and semi-judicial commissions, he found himself concerned with comparatively few authorities. Blackstone, the English Reports and reprints and a few early encyclopedias and texts comprise, insofar as citation was concerned, a relatively simple foundation for his cases. His briefs reflected this simplicity of citation in excerpts from authorities with which he had been familiar since first he disposed of Blackacre by a writing rather than the old "stick and stone" method. Unfortunately (or fortunately, however we choose to regard our present situation) it is no longer possible to cite with one meaning to all — or without a guide, to cite with any degree of uniformity. The Bar of the present is being inundated by a rapidly growing flood of rulings, opinions and decisions, the tide of which can only be disciplined by a uniformly consistent channeling of the various streams of administrative and judicial production. This condition has given rise to the need for an authority upon authorities. Mr. Price has often exhibited his skill as such an authority and has more than adequately filled the need for a practical and uniform book of citing methods. In his Manual of Standard Legal Citations he has presented the Bar with a citation reference book that will serve both student and practitioner regardless of the phase of legal writing he encounters.

The preface to the Manual contains a most informative discussion of the requirements for a good legal citation culminating in a statement of the purpose of such a citation — "to lead its readers to the work cited, and this without enforced recourse to any other source of information, for data which should have been given in the citation itself".

The outstanding qualities of Mr. Price's work are its completeness and its accuracy. A thorough analytical examination of over three hundred briefs and as many opinions as well as approximately forty law reviews has resulted in a work that presents not one citation method, but often two or three with an indication as to the preferred method for Federal courts, State courts and law reviews. In

covering citing methods in the Federal courts and agencies Mr. Price has used as arbiter the *United States Government Printing Office Manual of Style* (1945), at the same time noting any departures from its rules. For law review practice he has used the rules formulated in the pioneer citation manual, *A Uniform System of Citation, Form of Citations and Abbreviations*, a joint publication of the law reviews of Columbia, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Yale, now in its eighth edition. The combination of results of the author's analysis of briefs and opinions taken together with above mentioned manuals has given the Bar and the law school the first complete work on legal citation.

Testifying further to the comprehensive coverage of the *Standard Manual* is the appearance of citing methods for both English and American statutory materials, included within which are citing methods for administrative rules and regulations of the United States and for English parliamentary debates. The division devoted to citing of case materials is equally complete, presenting methods for citing such materials as unreported decisions, newspaper reports and federal administrative agency rulings. Of particular interest and value to the brief maker is a section devoted to the conventional system of signals adopted by brief makers and law review writers to indicate the purpose of citing a specific citation. These signals indicate the degree of authority of the matter cited and the purpose of the writer for including them.

Another division of the Manual presents citing methods for American Law Institute publications, loose-leaf services, foreign law and many other materials not covered in earlier and less detailed citing manuals.

A set of rules for capitalization, abbreviations and typography put the final touch of completeness to our guide through the maze of authorities presently existing in the field of the law.

In view of the multitudinous legal sources confronting the Bar today requiring of our reference books above all, completeness, accuracy and uniformity, it should be noted that the author has again made a most valuable contribution to the profession, filling another gap in the bulwark of research aids that has made the American lawyer the best equipped practitioner in the profession.

SARAH LEVERETTE.*

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POLICE ADMINISTRATION. By O. W. Wilson. McGraw-Hill. New York. 1950. \$6.00.

The author is O. W. Wilson, Dean, School of Criminology, and Professor of Police Administration, University of California.

"The protection of life and property against criminal attack and the preservation of peace have always been the primary purpose of police departments . . .

New threats to the peace, comfort, security and welfare of the citizens make police tasks today different from those of a hundred years ago, although this fundamental purpose remains unchanged."

In his book POLICE ADMINISTRATION, Mr. Wilson has described in complete detail the organization and operation of a modern police department. A book of 540 pages and 26 chapters, discussions of all phases of policing are made at length; such as organization, patrol, investigation, traffic, vice control, crime prevention, juvenile problems, records, building and equipment, personnel, public relations and leadership. Each phase is fully discussed with a view of the effectiveness of police action on it.

Treatment of these various conditions was studied and the treatment most advisable, because of its favorable effects on the general public, is recommended.

This is a splendid book in that it might be used by any police department, particularly in the larger cities, in facilitating an inventory of its own department and operational procedures.

Personally I enjoyed the book thoroughly and wish that a man of Mr. Wilson's ability would make a complete study of police departments in the cities *under* 10,000, in which category there are hundreds in the United States. Departments in these smaller cities might benefit from the study of this book, however, policeman working in small departments cannot be classified, but must be familiar with and able to cope with any and all these conditions. Therefore, if there could be a compact and workable plan of operation for departments such as these, it would be greatly beneficial.

W. T. IVEY.*

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