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BOOK NOTES

Financing the War. Symposium. Philadelphia: Tax Institute. 1942. Pp. ix, 357. \$2.50.

This is a collection of studies by experts on the impact of war finance on Federal tax policies, with particular emphasis given to present efforts to cope with the problem by means of a new excess profits tax, an increased income tax, bond issues, forced loans, etc., and to the importance of price-fixing and profit-limitation legislation in preventing post-war inflation.

Federal Administrative Proceedings. By Walter Gelhorn. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1941. Pp. 150. \$2.00.

Containing the James Schouler lectures in history and political science delivered at Johns Hopkins University in 1941 and certain lectures by Sir Cecil Thomas Carr delivered at Columbia University, this volume presents a survey of the development of administrative law and the problems, tendencies, and reactions experienced in the process.

Torts in the Conflict of Laws. By Moffatt Hancock. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1942. Pp. lviii, 288. \$3.00.

A capable study of the principles and theory lying behind the choice-of-law doctrine as invoked in conflict of torts law cases—that the law of the place where an alleged wrong has occurred ought to determine questions of legal liability for the wrong—this book offers suggested uniform rules in consideration of the principal contributing factors and the general equities involved.

The International Labor Code—1939. Framed by the International Labor Organization. 1941. Washington, D. C.: International Labor Office. Pp. 920. \$5.00.

This is the first codified edition of the treaties and recommendations adopted by the International Labor Conference between 1914 and 1939. The twelve books within the volume offer a comprehensive study of social policy as adopted internationally under the auspices or with the cooperation of this organization.

Impossibility of Performance. By R. G. McElroy. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1941. Pp. xl, 255. 15s.

A treatise on the English law of supervening impossibility of performance of contract, failure of consideration, and frustration.

Medical Dictionary for Lawyers. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1942. 1 vol. \$8.00.

This dictionary, prepared especially for lawyers, offers definitions of substantially every medical term which might appear in evidence in an action at law, with a capable explanation of its significance.

Public Personnel Administration. By William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley. Revised Edition. New York, N. Y.: Harper & Brothers. 1941. Pp. 671. \$5.00.

A comprehensive, progressive and constructive approach to procedures, policies, programs and problems in public administration, this book can be of great value to public employment directors and government personnel officers.

Amending the Federal Constitution. By Lester Bernhardt Orfield. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1941. Pp. xxvi, 242. \$3.00.

The rarely litigated, seldom discussed, and remarkably infrequently exercised amendment clause of the Federal Constitution is here capably discussed, with a discerning discussion of its importance to the present trend of liberal legislation and vast governmental reform.

Manual to the Constitution of the United States. By J. Leonard Pierce and Harry Clayton Cook. Charlottesville, Va.: The Michie Co. 1941. \$5.00.

This treatise is a capable guide to the United States Constitution and its development by judicial interpretation. The authors seem to conclude that the present Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution is consistent with the rules and precedents set up by earlier decisions.

Appellate Procedure in Civil Cases. By Roscoe Pound. Boston: Little, Brown and Co. 1941. Pp. xi, 431. \$5.00.

Professor Pound here presents a thorough treatise on the development and present status of Anglo-American appellate procedure with an authoritative analysis of the effects of twentieth-century reforms and of the possibilities of a simple, speedy, and inexpensive appellate procedure for the future. Particular attention is given to the progressive Congressional Act which recently gave the Federal Courts power to make their own rules of procedure.

Interference Law and Practice. By C. W. Rivise and A. D. Caesar. 2 vols. Charlottesville, Va.: Michie Publishing Co. 1940. Pp. 1855. \$8.00.

This exhaustive treatise on the much confused law of interference practice in the Patent Office is made particularly valuable by a fifteen-page outline of interference procedure. This serves as a guide (and, to the text, an index) to the numerous intricate rules of interference procedure which allow more interlocutory motions, hearings, rehearings, petitions, etc., than any other practice, and which threatens the litigant with estoppel should he fail to enter his motion at the proper time. The value of the book has been considerably affected by the new Patent Office rules, promulgated while the book was at press.

Military Law and Defense Legislation. By A. Arthur Schiller. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1941. Pp. 650. \$5.00.

Although criticized for emphasizing certain points to the prejudice of others of equal importance, this book should be of value to the Constitutional and criminal lawyer for its capable discussion of the constitutionality of conscription, of the jurisdiction of martial law, of the powers of military officials, of general military law and administration, and even of the Solders' and Sailors' Relief Acts.

Business and Property Law. By Robert E. Stone. Chicago: The Foundation Press. 1941. Pp. xxi, 1033. \$5.00.

This is a competent non-technical text (some two-fifths of which is devoted to reported cases), offering the advanced lay student of business law and the diligent businessman a valuable tool for extended non-professional study in law.

Review of Administrative Acts. By Armin Uhler. Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1942. Pp. xxvii, 207. \$3.00.

In this era of the revolt from judicial process to extensive administrative law, Mr. Uhler's monograph presents a timely comparison of the unhappy history of the development of the *droit administratif* in France with that of administrative law in America.

