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Book Notes

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BOOK NOTES

Guide to American International Law and Practice. By John H. Wigmore. New York: Matthew Bender & Company. 1943. Pp. xxxii, 493. \$6.50.

The eminent authority who wrote this book states in the preface that the study of International Law has been sadly neglected by law schools and lawyers. He wrote this volume for two purposes: (1) To demonstrate that problems involving questions of International Law come up in everyday American practice. (2) To provide a guide for self-instruction in this field of law. He very effectively accomplishes both his objectives by posing questions likely to arise and then giving exhaustive citations to the reports, statutes and treaties where the answers may be found. This guide-book should serve a very practical purpose for lawyers.

Report to the Judicial Conference of the Committee on Punishment for Crime. Washington: United States Government Printing Office. 1942. Pp. v, 126.

The Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges appointed a committee to make a study of punishment for crime in the Federal courts, especially with regard to punishment of youthful offenders. The Committee appointed sub-committees, and an extensive investigation was made. The Committee then analyzed the facts found and submitted this report, which contains its recommendations. These recommendations are very progressive socially, emphasizing particularly the need for rehabilitation of criminals. The report is recommended for lawyers in private practice, and for all others who are interested in the improvement of administration of criminal law.

Statistics on Crime and Criminals. By Walter A. Lunden. Pittsburgh: Stevenson and Forster Co. 1942. Pp. xviii, 263. \$5.00.

This book, written by a teacher of sociology, consists mainly of statistical data on the extent and causes of crime. The author analyzes the statistics, but does not develop at length his theories regarding criminal matters, his object being to provide for the student data from which he can draw conclusions of his own.

The Copyright Law. By Herbert A. Howell. Washington: The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 1942. Pp. x, 280. \$5.00.

The author of this book is an experienced attorney, and was in the service of the U. S. Copyright Office for thirty-two years. He produced

this handbook of copyright law to explain the nature of a copyright, registration procedures in copyrighting, and remedies for infringement. A comprehensive appendix sets forth the complete text of the Copyright Act of 1909 as amended, the regulations of the U. S. Copyright Office, the rules of the U. S. Supreme Court governing practice and procedure under the Copyright Act, and other valuable material, often inaccessible, in this field. The book yields satisfactory answers to many commonly occurring questions of copyright law.

Federal Cooperation With the States. By Joseph E. Kallenbach. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. 1942. Pp. viii, 428. \$4.00.

The Constitution gives Congress the exclusive power over regulation of interstate commerce. This volume shows how the Federal Government has cooperated with the states in giving them extended power in relation to commerce through such means as incorporating state laws by reference into the federal regulations.

Patents and Industrial Progress. By George E. Folk. New York: Harper and Bros. 1942. Pp. xiii, 393. \$3.00.

The Temporary National Economic Committee, created by Congress in 1938 to make a study of economic concentration of power over production of goods, published a monograph entitled *Patents and Free Enterprise* written by Walton Hamilton. The conclusion reached was that our present patent system is socially harmful in that it constitutes a barrier to production and results in much concentration of economic power. It was recommended that Congress enact laws requiring that any future patent be made available without restriction to anyone who is willing to pay a fair price for its use.

Mr. Folk takes vigorous issue with these recommendations. He discusses the testimony which was heard before the Committee, reanalyzes it, and sets forth arguments on his side of this very controversial question. His conclusion is that a strict patent law is necessary to encourage industrial progress.

City Lawyer. By Arthur Garfield Hays. New York: Simon and Schuster. 1942. Pp. xvi, 482. \$3.00.

The nature of this autobiography is well described by its subtitle, *The Autobiography of a Law Practice*. It tells the success story of one of the most colorful lawyers of our time. Mr. Hays, of the New York Bar, is now counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union. He has fought for liberty in some form throughout his legal career, and his story of this fight will interest and inspire all lawyers. He emphasizes the duties which every lawyer, as an officer of the court, owes to society and to his profession.