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BOOK NOTES

Wigmore's Code of Evidence. By John Henry Wigmore. Third edition. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. 1942. Pp. 620. \$5.00.

This is indeed a "code"—for it is a listing, in modified outline form, of the complete rules of evidence. And it is indeed "Wigmore"—for as each rule is set down in very brief form, cross references to the corresponding sections of Wigmore, *Evidence* (3rd ed. 1940) are given. In short, it is for the third edition of Wigmore just what the earlier codes have been for the earlier editions of Wigmore. Beyond question, invaluable to a trial lawyer.

The Administration of Municipal Legal Services. By Robert W. Siebenschuh. Chicago: Public Administration Service. 1942. Pp. 58. \$1.50.

Responsible for more than 100,000 judicial proceedings each year, 3,000 legal memoranda, 200 major legal opinions concerning diversified topics of municipal policy, scores of proposed statutory amendments, dozens of new city ordinances, a thousand contracts and other legal documents affecting the fiscal and governmental life of this vast community, the Law Department of Chicago is something more than a traditional law office. The complicated task of this department is described with grammar-school simplicity in half a hundred pages.

Federal Taxation for the Lawyer. By Houston Shockey. New York: Prentice Hall, Inc. 1941. Pp. xiii, 408. \$5.00.

Designed primarily for lawyers in general rather than for tax specialists. The purposes of this volume are, first, to show that while from the accounting viewpoint federal taxation may be "knotty, technical, and in some way set apart" from ordinary logic, yet the legal aspects are quite palpable; and second, to reveal many ways in which the average attorney can effect a tax savings for his clients, often even in transactions seemingly far removed from taxation considerations.

Louisiana Statutes Related to the Civil Code. By members of the Louisiana State Law Institute. Baton Rouge: The Louisiana State Law Institute. 1941. Pp. xxxiii, 739.

Local to Louisiana, this volume is nevertheless of exceptional interest to any student of the codified system of civil law. It is an annotation of the statute law of Louisiana to the Code of Civil Law.

Cases and Materials on Evidence. By Edmund M. Morgan and John M. Maguire. Second edition. Chicago: Foundation Press. 1942. Pp. xxii, 1172. \$7.00.

Says the Authors' Preface, "This is a book about a very important function of government—the establishment of facts in formal litigation—and we treat that function in a typically democratic manner which no totalitarian government would tolerate. In present-day Germany we should probably become objects of penal discipline, because in the first place we try to present the actual facts, unfavorable as well as favorable, about the American law of judicial proof, and in the second place we express a critical judgment of that law."

Cases and Materials on the Law of Torts. By Harry Shulman and Fleming James, Jr. Chicago: Foundation Press. 1942. Pp. xvii, 1093. \$6.50.

Beside presenting a thorough and systematic coverage of the case law of torts, the authors have striven to show, through textual discussions, that even the most folksy tort case may have a significance beyond the mere shifting of money from the pocket of A to that of B, and that the primary aim should ever be to adjust the relations of A and B by rules of law which are closely attuned to the "social good."

If Men Were Angels. By Jerome Frank. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1942. Pp. xii, 380. \$3.75.

Written while the author was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, this widely heralded book questions whether the trend towards highly specialized administrative agencies endowed with a combination of legislative, judicial, and administrative power will solve the problem of effectively regulating our ultra-commercial post-war polity. Since men are only human, concludes the author, no system of government can hope to attain the mechanical perfection visualized by the absolutist powers of Europe.

Federalism as a Democratic Process. Essays by Roscoe Pound, Charles H. McIlwain, and Roy F. Nichols. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press. 1942. Pp. 90. \$1.25.

A famous law educator and philosopher and two noted historians demonstrate very effectively, each from his own frame of reference, that powerful and centralized federalism is not incompatible with democratic individualism.

One Hundred Years of Probation. By N. S. Timasheff. New York: Fordham University Press. 1941. Pp. 81. \$1.50.

The history and present-day status of probation and the suspended sentence in the United States and the British Commonwealth are discussed. A workmanlike and discerning book by an increasingly eminent sociologist. To be followed by a similar volume dealing with Europe, Asia, Africa, etc.

The Growth of American Constitutional Law. By Benjamin F. Wright. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock. 1942. Pp. 276. \$3.00.

More space is given to the exciting and extremely important decisions of the New Deal period (1935-1941) than to the era of Marshall and Taney. The significance of the "constitutional revolution which began in 1937" is carefully analyzed and the nature of the new constitutional law which is the product of that revolution is described in some detail. Emphasis is placed on the "decline" of judicial review under the New Deal.

