

BOOK NOTE

PAPERBOUND BOOKS OF LEGAL INTEREST

To the drugstore shopper for paperback books, there are only two apparent connections between softcover publishing and the legal profession: if covers are indicative of contents, paperbacks must provide the inspiration for most laws concerning obscenity, and the shelves of any well-stocked store provide a more concentrated and more intimate view of the inner secrets of crime and criminology than any amount of experience in the local police courts. Even the advent of the "serious" paperback, which has provided the great change in American publishing and book buying over the past decade, has had little interest to the lawyer as a lawyer, although the broadening list of titles must have increased the chance that there would be something in soft cover which would appeal to any man's peculiar talents and interests.

Today, however, the lawyer does not have to go out of his field to find a surprising number of softcover books which are directed at topics of interest to him.

A survey this spring of *Paperback Books in Print* produced a list of between one hundred fifty and two hundred titles which touched more or less deeply on topics of peculiar interest to the lawyer, law teacher, or law student. From that list were selected some forty titles to be examined here.

Space permits discussion of only a few of the outstanding works in softcover. A list of other paperbound books, classified by subject matter, is provided for the convenience of our readers.

FELIX FRANKFURTER REMINISCES. Recorded in talks with Dr. Harlan B. Phillips. Garden City: Doubleday & Company, 1962. (Anchor Books #A310.) Pp. 358. \$1.45.¹

The anecdotes in this volume, none of which dates from after Mr. Justice Frankfurter's appointment to the Supreme Court in 1939, are of such a contemporary and conversational ring that it is hard for the reader to realize, on first consideration, that he is at the feet of a master. However, once the ease of manner is accepted, the depth of feeling and thinking becomes as moving as its presentation is attractive.

The real importance of this book lies not in the Justice's insights into the workings of the law, but in his understanding of the workings of the lawyer and the lawmaker. Freed from the confining format of judicial opinions, he is in a position to evaluate the personal element in many legal situations. Yet these are not writings in legal realism as set forth by its extreme proponents. What concerns the author is not the superficial as superficial, but the apparently incidental as revealing underlying character in great lawyers, judges, and law teachers.

¹ Also by Mr. Justice Frankfurter in softcover, *The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti* has just appeared in Grosset & Dunlap's Universal Library, and his *Law and Politics* is scheduled to be published by Putnam's Capricorn Books in the near future.

For more than twenty years now, Mr. Justice Frankfurter has been seen mainly through the medium of carefully constructed legal opinions, although some corrective has been supplied, for those who read them, in transcripts of his questions from the bench. Here, however, is a rare opportunity to examine the human side of a great jurist. Even apart from its value as a source of information about other notable members of the profession, this alone justifies the interest which this most appealing book has provoked.

HOW LAWYERS THINK. By Clarence Morris. Denver: Alan Swallow, 1962. Pp. xiv, 144. \$1.45.

It would be difficult to find a better book than this for preparing a prospective law student for the unfamiliar intellectual atmosphere which awaits him in law school. In addition, *How Lawyers Think* is helpful to any reader interested in the role of logic in the workings of the legal mind.

What Professor Morris does within the compass of this small volume is to bridge the gap between the logician and the practical lawyer. The methods of formal logic are applied to the facts of reported cases and hypothetical situations of legal counseling not in order to display the fallacies of pragmatic legal reasoning or the barrenness of the immutable rules of formal logic, but to make of logic a tool for the lawyer or law student in dealing with the logically imperfect materials of the law. The reader is effectively warned against both too much reliance on formal logic and the tendency to dismiss this logic as completely inapplicable because it is incapable of producing automatic results.

THE NATURE OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. By Benjamin N. Cardozo. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1960. (Yale Paperbound #Y-21.) Pp. 180. \$.95.

It is next to impossible to find anything new to say about this work, first published in 1921 and based on the Storrs Lectures delivered by Mr. Justice (then Judge) Cardozo. Yet it is safe to say that no other American writer on legal philosophy and the judicial process has ever produced a work which has had so immediate and so lasting an effect on the understanding of the legal profession of the workings of the courts and the growth of the law.

What is perhaps of greatest interest to the reader, although he be educated in a modern law school which applied liberal doses of Cardozo's philosophy, or a practitioner before courts which have long quoted Cardozo and attempted to emulate his thinking, is the astonishing originality and vigor of the book which was the chief source and summation of his jurisprudential thesis.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY. Papers and Addresses of Learned Hand. Collected, introduced, and annotated by Irving Dilliard. New York: Vintage Books, 1959. (#V69.) Pp. xxvi, 227. \$1.25.

The difference between the public and private aspects of two great

judges is well revealed by a comparison of this volume with *Felix Frankfurter Reminisces*. The reader who longs to discover the secret inner nature of Judge Hand—or that of his friends and contemporaries—will find no aid in this book. Even those addresses in *The Spirit of Liberty* which might be expected to have a more personal nature—eulogies to old friends retiring or dead, or addresses at Harvard, his alma mater—show the same clear and constant intellectualism which are the hallmark of his “public” addresses and papers. It may, however, be unfair to apply to a series of unrelated pronouncements delivered over a period of sixty-five years and collected, if with their author’s permission and encouragement, still by the hand of another the same tests which are suited to unified works recorded by their author.

Nevertheless, this book wins regard not just as the only—and therefore the best—collection of the papers of one of our nation’s finest judges, but also for its display of devotion to truth and to a conception of the judge, not as a legislator serving his own predilections but as a constant and persevering servant of the law.

If there is any real defect in this volume, it is in the fact that there are collected some thirty-nine pieces in merely two-hundred-twenty-five pages. The result is somewhat like trying to read the posters outside the windows of a moving subway train; there is very little time to sink your teeth into their meaning before you are on to the next. Nevertheless, the reader who can apply his mental brakes sufficiently to permit a careful inspection of each of these nuggets is likely to emerge with an increased understanding of the meaning of liberty under law.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES: ITS BUSINESS, PURPOSES, AND PERFORMANCE. By Paul A. Freund. Cleveland and New York: The World Publishing Company, 1961. (Meridian Books #M123.) Pp. 224. \$1.35.

This remarkable book is made up of three chapters taken from Professor Freund’s earlier work *On Understanding the Supreme Court*, a published address, and three articles from legal periodicals. All of these have been amplified and brought up to date—some of the key discussions concern cases which had not yet been decided when the originals of these chapters were published—and skillfully integrated.

It would be most unfair to Professor Freund to concentrate these remarks on the technical matter of tying these diverse pieces into a single book, just as it would be taking advantage of hindsight to suggest that the Supreme Court may have belied the confidence in it which is expressed in his final chapter, “The Court and Its Critics.” For it seems unlikely that even the members of the Court were aware, when this book was published in August, 1961, that *Baker v. Carr*² was scheduled to herald the end to at least one area of judicial self-restraint. At the very least, a foreknowl-

² 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

edge of the reapportionment cases and the Regents' Prayer case,³ might have given Professor Freund more material for his thesis that the greatest wounds to the Court are inflicted as much from within as from without.

To say that this work is filled with new and unexpected insights is to reveal oneself as insufficiently familiar with Professor Freund's earlier writings. But the novel sound of some of these ideas suggests that many of today's authors writing about the Supreme Court are also inexcusably unfamiliar with these works.

A question which is at the center of much of the discussion in this book concerns the real meaning of liberalism. In discussing the liberalism of Mr. Justice Brandeis, Professor Freund compares "liberalism" oriented toward results in specific cases with what to him represents true liberalism—an understanding of the limitations of authority and an evenhandedness in the application of principle. Similarly, he notes the split in the Court's treatment of civil liberties between the concern of the "liberal" justices for the active rights of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom to vote, and their relative unconcern for the "passive" rights of freedom from official intrusion and unreasonable search and seizure.

This is hardly a summary of the thesis of the book. No mention has been given to the intensive examination of the role of the Court in dealing with problems of federalism, which shares the center of the stage with liberalism. Nor has the stress throughout the book on the limitations inherent in a single court of last resort in a nation of 180,000,000 people and more than fifty sovereignties been considered here. Suffice it to say that no summary would be satisfactory: *The Supreme Court* is must reading for every lawyer concerned with the role of the Court and the meaning of the Constitution in a federal democracy.

THE SUPREME COURT: VIEWS FROM INSIDE. Edited by Alan F. Westin. New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1961. Pp. 192. \$1.50.

Something of the spirit which leads nonmembers to speculate about the secret rituals of fraternities surrounds the deliberations of the Supreme Court in conference. This phase of the Court's activity is known only to its members who have been notoriously closemouthed about the rules and practices of the conference.⁴ Such obscurity seems all the more anomalous to a public used to reading of the debates of Congress ad nauseum and to the proliferation of press releases from the executive. The opinions of the Court, though voluminous, are singularly unrewarding as sources of information concerning the horsetrading which must, of necessity, precede their writing.

Professor Westin has collected fourteen speeches and articles in which the members of the Court have let their hair down in public. By its very nature, this book does not rise to the level of Professor Freund's writings

³ *Engel v. Vitale*, 370 U.S. 421 (1962).

⁴ Perhaps the most notable exception may be seen in Frankfurter, *The Supreme Court in the Mirror of Justices*, 105 U. PA. L. REV. 781 (1957). The more common form of revelation is found, for example, in the denial of certiorari in *Maryland v. Baltimore Radio Show*, 338 U.S. 912 (1950) (opinion of Frankfurter, J.).

on the Court; despite its impressive chapter headings, the stress is on the mechanics of judicial decision rather than on underlying principles.

Nevertheless, to say what this book does not accomplish is not to deny what it does. It is more fitting that we should learn about the workings of the Court from the works of its members than from former law clerks. And no one can question the intellectual merit of the chapters reprinted from Mr. Justice Jackson's *The Supreme Court in the American System of Government* or of Mr. Justice Frankfurter's "The Process of Judging in the Supreme Court." Also valuable are Mr. Justice Harlan's important message to the bar in "The Role of Oral Argument," and Mr. Justice Roberts' "Protecting the Court's Independence," which is of particular interest when one recalls that its author was writing in defense of a Court from whose decision he had increasingly come to dissent. The list could be extended.

One of the teachings of legal realism is that decisions turn on more than the legal arguments of counsel. Hence, a lawyer who will argue before the Court must know practice as well as precedent. Even on this level, however, it must be noted that the wisdom of these pieces has quickly passed into legal common knowledge; the main virtue of this book is not that it presents new or surprising material but that it collects the folklore of the Court in a single source.

YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS: Justice Holmes and His Family. By Catherine Drinker Bowen, New York: Bantam Books, 1960. (#SC95.) Pp. 448. \$.75.

One need not be particularly interested in the law to want to read a good biography of a lawyer or judge, particularly of Mr. Justice Holmes. A best seller in hard cover, *Yankee from Olympus* is one of the finest biographies—legal or nonlegal—of our generation.

The most popular of Mrs. Bowen's three biographies of great figures of the law (her life of John Adams is listed below; her work on Coke has yet to appear in softcover), *Yankee from Olympus* achieves a masterful blending of Holmes the man with Holmes the lawyer and judge. The reader comes away with an awareness that the fact that the personality of the judge affects his decisions is not a superficial observation directed at the lawyer who would woo the judge to his side. It is, rather, a result of the further fact that a judge, particularly a great judge, is also a man, often a great man. Quite apart from the black robes and the dignified and measured prose of his opinions, the judge must be recognized as a person, and a person who must be able to live with what he does on the bench.

Readers will be amazed, delighted, or dismayed by the various aspects of Holmes the man. The author brings Holmes back to life as even the sparkle of his opinions and the warmth of his published correspondence can never do.⁵

⁵ A paperback sampling of the writings—largely from legal periodicals—of Mr. Justice Holmes, Oceana Publications' *The Holmes Reader*, is noted below.

The seven books discussed in the preceding pages, as the lists which follow should illustrate, are not alone in their eminence. And even this list falls far short of including all the softcover books which have as their subject, matters closely related to the law.

BIOGRAPHY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY, AND LETTERS

ATTORNEY FOR THE DAMNED. Edited by Arthur Weinberg. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1961. Pp. xxiii, 552. \$2.25. An excellent and revealing selection from the words of America's most famous trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow.

THE BRANDEIS READER. Edited by Ervin H. Pollack. New York: Oceana Publications, 1956. Pp. 256. \$1.35. One of a series by America's leading publisher of legal paperbacks, it includes writings both by and about Brandeis.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER READER. Edited by Bertha Rothe. New York: Oceana Publications, 1956. Pp. 255. \$1.35. A well-chosen selection from the speeches of America's best-known legal orator.

FELIX FRANKFURTER REMINISCES. Reviewed above.

THE HOLMES READER. Edited by Julius J. Marke. New York: Oceana Publications, 1955. Pp. 282. \$1.35. An adequate if limited selection of writings by and about America's "most-collected" jurist.

JOHN ADAMS AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. By Catherine Drinker Bowen. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, undated. Pp. xvii, 691. \$1.45. A brilliant picture of the early years of John Adams, his contemporaries, and the events leading up to the American Revolution.

THE MARSHALL READER. Edited by Erwin C. Surrency. New York: Oceana Publications, 1955. Pp. 256. \$1.35. Some of the finest writings about the great Chief Justice but with an unfortunate paucity of his own words.

SELECTIONS FROM THE LETTERS AND LEGAL PAPERS OF THURMAN ARNOLD. Washington: Victor H. Kramer, 1961. Pp. ix, 142. This is one of the most delightful sets of letters ever published, strong on wit, wisdom, and warmth.

SIX GREAT ADVOCATES. By Lord Birkett. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1961. Pp. 110. \$.95. Lives of six former leaders of the British bar adapted from a series of talks for the BBC.

THE STORY OF MY LIFE. By Clarence Darrow. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, undated. Pp. vii, 465. \$1.45. A prize among autobiographies and a revelation of the man and the lawyer.

YANKEE FROM OLYMPUS. Reviewed above.

CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

THE COMPULSION TO CONFESS: ON THE PSYCHOANALYSIS OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. By Theodor Reik. New York: Grove Press, 1961. Pp. xii, 493. \$2.95. Insights of a leading psychiatrist into the psychic mechanisms of the criminal, the detective, and the judge.

THE CRIMINAL MIND: A STUDY OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CRIMINAL LAW AND PSYCHIATRY. By Philip Q. Roche, M.D. New York: Grove Press, 1959. Pp. xi, 299. \$1.95. A provocative attempt to work out the relation of the psychiatrist to the criminal law.

HANGED BY THE NECK. By Arthur Koestler and C. H. Rolph. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1961. Pp. 143. \$.85. and

HANGED IN ERROR. By Leslie Hale. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1961. Pp. 160. \$.85. These companion volumes are products of British efforts to do away with capital punishment. The first attacks the "philosophical" underpinnings of capital punishment; the second considers the fate of the victim improperly sentenced to hang.

TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. By T. C. N. Gibbens. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1961. Pp. 56. \$.60. Worldwide trends in juvenile delinquency, its prevention, and its treatment.

THE JUDICIAL PROCESS AND THE WORK OF THE COURTS

THE COURTS: A READER IN THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. By Robert Scigliano. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1962. Pp. viii, 504. Designed for undergraduate use, this book is of interest to any student of the judicial process.

IMPROVING OUR COURTS: COLLECTED STUDIES ON JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION. By Sheldon D. Elliott. New York: Oceana Publications, 1959. Pp. iv, 190. \$1.85. One of the first attempts to collect for easy reference materials on what must be a leading concern of all who watch our courts.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1961. Pp. cxcvii, 535. \$4.75. More properly a work on the English constitution than a study of the judicial process, this book is particularly valuable to the American reader for its illumination of the operation of law in the home of the common law.

THE MORAL DECISION: RIGHT AND WRONG IN THE LIGHT OF AMERICAN LAW. By Edmond Cahn. Bloomington: Midland Books, 1959. Pp. 342. \$1.75. A masterful fusion of what "is" right and how the courts "discover" the right.

THE NATURE OF THE JUDICIAL PROCESS. Reviewed above.

THE QUEEN'S COURTS. By Peter Archer. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1956. Pp. ix, 289. A clear and concise picture of the English system of courts and the role of the various courts within the system.

TALKS ON AMERICAN LAW. Edited by Harold J. Berman. New York: Vintage Books, 1961. Pp. x, 235. \$1.25. A collection of talks originally prepared for—and delivered to—foreign audiences by the Voice of America.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Reviewed above.

THE SUPREME COURT: VIEWS FROM INSIDE. Reviewed above.

JURISPRUDENCE, LEGAL PHILOSOPHY, AND RELATED FIELDS

ETHICAL SYSTEMS AND LEGAL IDEALS: AN ESSAY ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF LEGAL CRITICISM. By Felix S. Cohen. Ithaca: Great Seal Books, 1959. Pp. xi, 303. \$1.95. One of the outstanding works of legal philosophy of our century.

HOW LAWYERS THINK. Reviewed above.

AN INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL REASONING. By Edward H. Levi. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1961. Pp. viii, 104. \$1.50. A fascinating application of the laws of logic to the logic of the law.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAW. By Roscoe Pound. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1959. Pp. viii, 201. A reprint of the incomparable Storrs Lectures of 1921-22, as revised by the author for republication in 1954.

LAW IN THE MAKING. By C. K. Allen. London: Oxford University Press, 1961. Pp. xxxix, 645. \$2.50. The classic English work on the sources and evolution of law.

PROLEGOMENA TO THE LAW OF WAR AND PEACE. By Hugo Grotius. New York: The Library of the Liberal Arts, 1957. Pp. xx, 43. \$.60. Grotius' own introduction to the celebrated *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*.

LEGAL HISTORY AND ITS PHILOSOPHY

THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By F. W. Maitland. Cambridge: The Cambridge University Press, 1954. Pp. xxvii, 548. \$2.45. Probably the most famous—and justly so—work of legal history in the English language.

AN ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By Charles A. Beard. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1961. The classic attempt to demonstrate the effect of economics on the drafting of the United States Constitution.

THE "HIGHER LAW" BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By Edward S. Corwin. Ithaca: Great Seal Books, 1955. Pp. xii, 89. \$.95. A reprint of Professor Corwin's remarkable *Harvard Law Review* article.

LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF CAPITALISM. By John R. Commons. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press, 1959. Pp. x, 394. \$1.95. An exhaustive history of the growth of capitalism by America's foremost economic historian.

NATURAL LAW AND THE THEORY OF SOCIETY, 1500 TO 1800. By Otto Gierke. With a Lecture on National Law and Humanity by Ernst Troeltsch. Translated and introduced by Ernest Barker. Boston: Beacon Press, 1957. Pp. xci, 423. \$2.75. A *tour de force* of legal scholarship which represents legal philosophy as much as history.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE CONSTITUTION. By Charles A. Beard. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1962. Pp. viii, 149. \$1.95. The original study which "proved" that judicial review was intended by the framers of the Constitution.

MISCELLANY

THE HERITAGE OF FREEDOM: ESSAYS ON THE RIGHTS OF FREE MEN. Edited by Wilfred S. Dowden and T. N. Marsh. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1962. Pp. xii, 283. \$2.95. An excellent selection of great writings on freedom.

LAW AND PEACE. By Edwin D. Dickinson. New York: A. S. Barnes & Company, 1961. Pp. xii, 147. \$1.45. A revised version of the lectures in which the noted professor of international law stressed his understanding of the means which could afford a worldwide rule of law.

THE MEDICO-LEGAL READER. Edited by Samuel Polsky. New York: Oceana Publications, 1956. Pp. 256. \$1.35. A selection of writings which probe the two-way relationship between the disciplines of law and medicine.

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY. Reviewed above.

VERSIONS OF CENSORSHIP. Edited by John McCormick and Mairi MacInnes. Garden City: Doubleday & Company, 1962. Pp. xx, 374. \$1.45. Important writings on censorship from Milton to modern times with commentaries by the editors.

TRIALS AND THEIR BACKGROUND

THE ANATOMY OF A CONSTITUTIONAL LAW CASE. By Alan F. Westin. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1958. Pp. vii, 183. \$1.75. A background and analysis of the steel seizure decision of 1952.

COMMONWEALTH V. SACCO AND VANZETTI. Edited by Robert P. Weeks. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1958. Pp. ix, 287. \$2.50. A collection of primary source materials concerning what must be considered the most notorious trial in modern American history.

THE TRIAL OF LADY CHATTERLEY: REGINA V. PENGUIN BOOKS LIMITED. Edited by C. H. Rolph. Baltimore: Penguin Books, 1961. Pp. 250. \$.95. An obscenity trial as it took place under English law.

J. D. C.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- ANCIENT ROMAN STATUTES. By Allan Chester Johnson, Paul Robinson Coleman-Norton, and Frank Card Bourne. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1961. Pp. xxi, 290. \$15.00.
- THE ART OF THINKING. By Dagobert D. Runes. New York: Philosophical Library, 1961. Pp. 90. \$2.75.
- CIVIL LIBERTIES AND THE CONSTITUTION. By Paul B. Kauper. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1962. Pp. xii, 237. \$6.00.
- THE COLD WAR AND ITS ORIGINS. (2 vols.) By D. F. Fleming. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1961. Pp. xx, 1158. \$15.00.
- COMMON SENSE ABOUT CRIME AND PUNISHMENT. By C. H. Rolph. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1961. Pp. 175. \$2.95.
- COMMON SENSE ABOUT YOUNG OFFENDERS. By W. David Wills. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1961. Pp. 175. \$2.95.
- COMPETITION AND MONOPOLY. By Mark S. Massel. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1962. Pp. xiii, 477. \$6.75.
- THE CONFLICT OF LAWS AND THE STATUTE OF FRAUDS. By Raymond J. Heilman. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1962. Pp. ix, 180. \$4.75.
- CONGRESS AND THE COURT. By Walter Murphy. Urbana: University of Chicago Press, 1962. Pp. xi, 308. \$6.95.
- CONSTITUTIONALISM IN GERMANY. By Edward McWhinney. Leyden: A. W. Sythoff, 1962. Pp. 71.
- CORPORATION LAWYER . . . SAINT OR SINNER. By Beryl Harold Levy. Philadelphia: Chilton Company, 1961. Pp. xi, 175. \$4.00.
- CRIMINAL LAW. By Richard C. Donnelly, Joseph Goldstein, and Richard D. Schwartz. New York: Free Press of Glencoe, Inc., 1962. Pp. xxvi, 1169. \$15.00.
- CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY. By Richard W. Nice. New York: Philosophical Library, 1962. Pp. 284. \$6.00.
- A DRAFTSMAN'S HANDBOOK FOR WILLS AND TRUST AGREEMENTS. By James P. Johnson. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, 1961. Pp. xvi, 694. \$20.00.
- THE ECONOMICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. By Richard A. Lester. Princeton: Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, 1962. Pp. x, 137. \$3.75.
- EIGHTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE ON MINERAL LAW. Edited by Carlos E. Lazarus. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1961. Pp. x, 193. \$7.50.
- THE ENDURING FEDERALIST. By Charles A. Beard. New York: Frederick Ungar Publishing Company, 1959. American Classics Series. Pp. xvi, 396. \$1.95.
- ESSAYS ON PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE. Edited by Thomas G. Roady, Jr., and Robert Covington. Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1961. Pp. xxix, 288. \$7.50.
- THE ETHIC OF POWER. By Harold D. Lasswell and Harlan Cleveland. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1962. Pp. xvi, 509. \$7.50.
- ETHICS AND BIGNESS. Edited by Harlan Cleveland and Harold D. Lasswell. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1962. Pp. lxxv, 542. \$7.50.
- EXPULSION OR OPPRESSION OF BUSINESS ASSOCIATES. By F. Hodge O'Neal and Jordan Derwin. Durham: Duke University Press, 1961. Pp. xii, 263. \$10.00.
- FINAL VERDICT. By Adela Rogers St. Johns. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1962. Pp. 512. \$5.95.
- FREEDOM AND THE LAW. By Bruno Leoni. Princeton: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1961. Pp. vii, 204. \$6.00.
- FREEDOM AND PROTECTION: THE BILL OF RIGHTS. By Andrew D. Weinberger. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Company, 1962. Pp. ix, 180. \$3.00.

- FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY. Edited by Herbert Morris. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1961. Pp. ix, 547. \$11.50.
- THE GREAT IDEAS TODAY. Edited by Robert Maynard Hutchins and Mortimer J. Adler. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1961. Pp. xi, 562. \$8.95.
- GREEN BELTS AND URBAN GROWTH. By Daniel R. Mandelker. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1962. Pp. xv, 176. \$5.00.
- HOWELL'S COPYRIGHT LAW. (rev. ed.) By Alan Latman. Washington: Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1962. Pp. xvi, 358. \$9.25.
- THE IDEA OF FREEDOM. (vol. II) By Mortimer J. Adler. New York: Doubleday & Company, 1961. Pp. x, 754. \$7.50.
- THE ILLINOIS COURT OF CLAIMS: A STUDY OF STATE LIABILITY. By Frederick G. Spiegel. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1962. Pp. 354. \$7.50.
- INJURY AND RECOVERY IN THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT. By Earl F. Cheit. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1961. Pp. xviii, 377. \$11.95.
- IN SEARCH OF CRIMINOLOGY. By Leon Radzinowicz. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962. Pp. vii, 140. \$5.00.
- INTERNATIONAL CLAIMS. By Richard B. Lillich. Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1962. Pp. xiv, 140. \$5.00.
- JURISPRUDENCE. By Edgar Bodenheimer. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1962. Pp. xiv, 402. \$8.75.
- JURISPRUDENCE. By Karl N. Llewellyn. Urbana: University of Chicago Press, 1962. Pp. viii, 531. \$8.95.
- JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL ESSAYS. By Sir Frederick Pollock. Selected by A. L. Goodhart. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1962. Pp. xlvii, 242. \$5.75.
- JUSTICE HOLMES, NATURAL LAW, AND THE SUPREME COURT. By Francis Biddle. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1961. Pp. 77. \$2.50.
- LAWYERS' MEDICAL CYCLOPEDIA. (7 vols.) Indianapolis: The Allen-Smith Company, 1958-62. Pp. cxxxiv, 5087.
- LEAGE'S ROMAN PRIVATE LAW, FOUNDED ON THE "INSTITUTES" OF GAIUS AND JUSTINIAN. Third Edition by A. M. Prichard. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1962. Pp. xxxv, 502. \$6.75.
- LEGAL PROBLEMS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT. Dobbs Ferry: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1962. Pp. xiii, 265. \$12.50.
- THE LEGAL PROCESS. By Carl A. Auerbach, Lloyd K. Garrison, Willard Hurst, and Samuel Mermin. San Francisco: Chandler Publishing Company, 1961. Pp. xxvii, 960. \$10.00.
- LINCOLN AS A LAWYER. By John P. Frank. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1961. Pp. x, 190. \$4.75.
- MODERN CONSTITUTIONS WITH BRIEF COMMENTARIES. By Russell F. Moore. Paterson: Littlefield, Adams & Company, 1957. Pp. 305. \$1.95.
- NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH. Edited by Joseph J. Spengler. Washington: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1961. Pp. x, 306. \$3.50.
- NEGLIGENCE CLAUSES IN OCEAN BILLS OF LADING. By Athanassios N. Yiannopoulos. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1962. Pp. xiii, 224. \$7.50.
- POLICE POWER AND INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM. Edited by Claude R. Sowle. Chicago: Aldine Publishing Company, 1962. Pp. 287. \$7.50.
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