

edition, which appeared in 1955. It is intended as a textbook for students and achieves this aim remarkably well. It is concise and lucid and, above all, well-planned, although the classification of the material proceeds on a very different basis from that of the other English textbooks on the law of torts, such as *Winfield and Salmond*.

As the author indicates in his preface, the main changes from the first edition are to be found in the section dealing with the liability of an occupier of premises to those on the premises, where there is now a full and useful discussion of the provisions of the Occupiers' Liability Act, 1957. Another revision occurs under the heading "Trade, Business and other Economic Interests," where the section on torts associated with Passing Off has been recast and the presentation of the topic of remedies for inducing breach of contract is much improved. The definition of Passing Off has been altered (p. 369), but this is not reflected in the discussion of the tort. The section on Judicial Acts has been reduced to a single paragraph and that on Damages for Conversion rewritten.

These, plus the other smaller changes, add to the high quality of the volume as a students' textbook. In addition, an excellent index and a table of cases are supplied. The work should be of great interest to teachers of the law of torts as well as students.

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Szladits, Charles. *Guide to Foreign Legal Materials: French, German, Swiss*. New York: Published for the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law, Columbia University, by Oceana Publications, 1959. Pp. xv, 599. \$13.50.

Like his earlier *Bibliography on Foreign and Comparative Law: Books and Articles in English*,\* Dr. Szladits' new work will be an indispensable reference

\* See this reviewer in 50 NORTHW. UNIV. L. REV. 706 (1955) and W. B. STERN in 49 L. LIB. J. 62 (1956).

tool in the field of foreign and comparative law. As its title implies, the book is primarily a guide to French, German and Swiss legal materials. As such, it replaces the Library of Congress guides to the law and legal literature of France (by Stumberg, 1931) and Germany (by Borchart, 1912), which are out-of-date, and supplements René David's excellent *French Bibliographical Digest* (New York, 1952).

However, the volume is more than a mere bibliography. In introductory sections, Dr. Szladits briefly describes the "Sources of Law." His comments on general principles, codes and case law, doctrinal writings and court organization will benefit the reader who is unfamiliar with the Continental systems.

Each of the main parts, "Repositories of the Law," comprises five sections: Bibliographies, Legislative Materials and Commentaries, Case Law, Encyclopedias and Dictionaries, Doctrinal Writings, including periodicals (arranged by broad subjects) and lists of legal abbreviations. Dr. Szladits supplies sample pages and, especially in the Case Law section, helpful notes on the use, form and citation of the materials. In conclusion, the volume contains remarks on the relative position of source materials in the three systems and detailed indexes of authors, titles and subjects. A cursory examination shows that the work is carefully done and most comprehensive. Dr. Szladits has mastered an enormous wealth of literature in an excellent way.

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Vose, Clement E. *Caucasians Only: The Supreme Court, the NAACP and the Restrictive Covenant Cases*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1959. Pp. xi, 296. \$6.00.

This book is a study in depth of the United States Supreme Court's decisions in the Restrictive Covenant Cases. The decisions were of far-reaching legal, social and political importance and fully deserve the extended consideration here undertaken.

The volume first presents the legal background of the problem, showing that existing law definitely favored the enforcement of restrictive covenants. The author then sketches the "development of Negro strength." These chapters also contain some treatment, though an inadequate one, of the extent of the problem, the influence of racial theories, and the impact of the changing economic, social and political status of the Negro. Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the section concerning the preparation of the cases by the various parties for presentation to the Supreme Court, dealing principally with the role of the NAACP and the massing of sociological data for the Court's consideration. Another chapter describes the reaction to the decision and attempts, unfortunately, again inadequately, an appraisal of the efforts to evade the decision and the actual effect of the decision on the problem of racial segregation in housing. The remainder of the volume treats in similar fashion the Supreme Court's decision in 1953 holding unconstitutional attempts to enforce restrictive covenants through suits for money damages.

The author's main interest lies in the functioning of the NAACP, the local property owners' associations, the real estate boards and similar groups in attempting to resolve the problem through judicial intervention. As an analysis of the role of such pressure groups in constitutional litigation, the book is most enlightening and constitutes a valuable contribution to an understanding of the Supreme Court and our judicial system. As a full study of the manifold factors which entered into the ultimate decisions, and the impact of those decisions upon the actual problem, the book is less successful.

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Warren, Earl. *The Public Papers of Chief Justice Earl Warren*, ed. by Henry M. Christman. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1959. Pp. 237. \$4.50.

Here is a readable collection of the major public expressions of Earl Warren, as governor and as justice, without editorial comment. The speeches spanning a period of several years, clearly foreshadow the opinions he was to write later. These make clear his positive dedication to the achievement of social justice, and his conviction of the innate dignity of man.

If it be true that a man can be judged by the persons he admires, Warren is revealed in his speeches on La Follette and Brandeis. His selection as speaker on the occasions honoring them might indicate his sentiments, but not their depth: The speeches do this. His aims and values are reiterated in his addresses to the National Education Association, a California constitutional revision committee, the criminal law section of the ABA, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the founding delegates of the United Nations, and others.

None can wonder that his opinions, as one of a majority or in dissent, include expressions of devotion to fundamental freedoms of belief, speech and association, even though actual decisions might be bottomed on other grounds. Included in the book are his opinions in *Watkins*, *Sweezy*, the *Brown* segregation cases, and others, for the majority or in dissent. The facts and questions in each case are simply stated in forewords by the editor, who also omits citations in the body of the opinions, thus making the book more palatable for the casual reader.

The book is without an index. Nevertheless, any law library needs this volume for source material illuminating the man.

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