

law; and cannot be studied by a layman in the normal course of procedure. But a brief discussion of such subjects is not for that reason amiss. In fact, it seems essential." In reply no criticism will be attempted but one cannot still the question which comes to mind of the instructive value, even to lay students of business law, of the quick hilltop glimpse into so many far kingdoms.

If the value of lay introduction to the threshold of business law be admitted, the book seems well done. The plan followed in general is the presentation of concept by excerpt from texts, with occasional elaboration by the author, an exposition by selections from judicial opinions, the facts usually appearing in a digest of the author's, and, following the case, a series of questions prompted by the problem. The questions are potentially the thought provoking parts of the book and some of them are good. That they do not appeal to the reader as uniformly so is probably due to their unnecessary use in a good many instances. The fundamental quarrel with the book, or if it may be called so, criticism of it, centers in its conceptualism. Labels are an end in and of themselves, and what the judges *say* rather than what they *do* is pointedly taken as *the law*. Perhaps it is the only practicable way to present the vast body of material to lay students.

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International Government. By Edmund C. Mower. Boston: D. C. Heath & Company. 1931. pp. xx, 736. \$5.

JUDGE MOWER has succeeded in the aim modestly stated in his preface of presenting in a single volume an outline of the international governmental system at once comprehensive enough to embrace its essential features, and non-technical enough to be of general interest. He is at pains at the outset to justify his use of the title of his book as indicating not merely form of organization, but also all of the processes by which the public international business is transacted. He is thus justified in describing not only the organization and working of the international structure set up by the Treaty of Versailles, but also the means of official intercourse between states which operate independently of this more formal machinery. Nearly one half of the book, therefore, deals with topics which are treated in any general work on international law—for example, international sovereignty, the equality of states, diplomatic intercourse, the balance of power, the Concert of Europe, international unions, treaties and treaty making through separate negotiation and by means of conferences, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and international courts. These processes, in the aggregate, constitute international government, and their inclusion was essential not only for this reason, but also to provide the necessary introduction to the second half of the work, which deals with the League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the International Labor Organization.

The book is timely, because recent events give force to one of the author's basic contentions that both international and national governments arise in answer to economic needs. If the political international organization is inadequate for the economic needs of the world, then an economic situation develops which is in conflict with the political situation. Thus the United States is gradually being forced, by the impetus of economic circumstances, into participation through the back door in the work of the League, even though it continues to renounce it politically. Professor Mower, however, is not a propagandist for the League of Nations. He consistently adheres to his purpose of writing a book in attitude primarily neither legalistic, nor political-social, nor mechanistic, but informative concerning the facts of international inter-

course. Nevertheless, the conclusion is implicit in his handling of the whole subject that the new international set-up represented by the League of Nations holds out a better promise for the future than would the old and still existing species of international government operating alone, unaided by the League and its concomitants. This is a conclusion reached by nearly everyone who, unhampered by temporary national and political considerations of expediency, and with an eye to the world's future, examines the whole situation.

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BOOK NOTES

Bureaucracy Triumphant. By Carleton Kemp Allen. New York: Oxford University Press. 1931. pp. 148. \$2.25.

IN this vigorous essay a noted English scholar reexamines "the Rule of Law" as expounded by Dicey in the light of the post-war development of administrative bodies in England. Paradoxically he finds that the *droit administratif* has proved a bulwark of French democracy while the English single system of justice, where every man is responsible for his acts whatever his position in private or public life and in which the Crown can do no wrong, is creating a tyranny of petty bodies. In France the trend of administrative law in the last century has been more in favor of the citizen than the administration. In England, however, the growth of innumerable boards and commissions have exposed citizens who are frequently without the right of appeal to the courts to arbitrary and outrageous orders by a bureaucratic government. Fortified by many cases and authorities of recent years, he pleads for the development of administrative law along constitutional lines but concludes against the necessity of specialized administrative courts.

Cases on Contracts. By Grover C. Grismore. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1931. pp. xiv, 1257.

THIS is a workmanlike book making modest pretensions. The editor rightly says that it follows "traditional lines" and that "many of the cases will be found in other collections." A rapid survey of the cases indicates that perhaps three-fifths of them bear names already well known to teachers of contract law. There is no doubt that those who are already using the other more popular casebooks on the subject can use this one with a similar degree of satisfaction. Those who long for a new organization of materials must make one for themselves; and those who long for a new kind of material must find it for themselves. The reading of a few of the newly selected cases in the book indicates that they fit in well with the older ones. An introductory note to the Chapter on Consideration will probably confuse the student more than it helps him.

Cases on Partnership and Other Unincorporated Business Associations. By James J. Cherry. Chicago: Callaghan and Company. 1931. pp. xvi, 704. \$5.50.

THIS book has several novel features. It follows in main the organization outlined by the Uniform Partnership Act and prefaces each group of cases