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Law and Peace by Edwin D. Dickinson

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Bureau. This section of his book cannot fail to help experienced practitioners in the field of taxation, as well as beginners.

Over forty pages of material are contained in the Appendix, consisting of the Rules of Practice before the Tax Court, as revised to January 1, 1951; and forms used in that court.

As to the way the author has presented his material, it is sufficient to say that one seldom finds a more interesting or readable law book. He has a keen sense of humor, as is shown by the illustration he has used in explaining deductions for traveling and entertainment expenses in the case of the Sureguard Corporations, which was engaged, as he says, in the business of making mustache guards for persons using bubble gum (p. 322). The illustration serves its purpose in making clear what are and what are not deductible entertainment expenses.

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W. LEWIS ROBERTS

LAW AND PEACE. By Edwin D. Dickinson. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. 1951, pp. xii, 147. \$3.25.

This small volume contains the "record or report" of four lectures given by Professor Dickinson at Northwestern University in 1950. The subject of the first lecture, "The Community of Nations" would seem to be quite far removed from the field of international law, but is very pertinent nevertheless. After an examination of the features of the society of states the author warns the international lawyer that he must be prepared "to approach each nation, not primarily as a metaphysical concept, but rather as a body compounded of land, people, economy and politics, a way of living and a cultural tradition and veritable complex of hopes, fears, and aspirations. These things may not be by-passed safely as matters outside the law. They are bone, flesh, and life of the law, largely explaining its frustrations and failures in the past and pointing up its prospects for expanded usefulness in the future."

In the second lecture, which bears the title "The Law of Nations," Professor Dickinson briefly surveys the system of international law and points out its defects and inadequacies. The survey covers too much ground in too short a space to be of much value to either the layman or the specialist. In a third lecture the growth of the law is discussed. The lecturer admits to having emphasized the lights more than the shadows, the picture he presents nevertheless is not a bright one. "Vital relationships left largely to an unregulated political adjustment,

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gaps persisting where accepted principles are needed, sovereignty magnified to frustrate an essential cooperation, and conflicts stressed where reconciliation is attainable. . . .”

The last lecture, on “The Law and Peace,” is rich in suggestions on how “to wage peace increasingly through law made on a more comprehensive scale.” There must be improvement of the law’s administration and a progressive extension of its rule. He suggests that a reexamination of objectives and reconsideration of some assumptions may be desirable. Professor Dickinson makes some sharp comments upon the role of the United States in the struggle for peace through law. While this country has accepted leadership in world affairs in so far as it involves matters of policy, a great deal of the old isolationism still controls American policy with respect to law. It abdicated leadership in the matter of extending the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice over legal disputes and it accepted compulsory jurisdiction of the Court only with an emasculating formula. It hesitates or refuses to ratify conventions, like the one on genocide, on the grounds of constitutional difficulties which do not exist.

A short review cannot do justice to the rich contents of this small volume, which contains the distillation of the wisdom of one of our keenest and wisest international lawyers.

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AMRY VANDENBOSCH

MANUAL CONCERNING LEGAL DOCUMENTS FOR LAW STENOGRAPHERS WITH INSTRUCTIONS AND SAMPLE FORMS. By Evangeline Sletwold. Chicago: Burdette Smith Company, 1950, pp. 108.

The title to Miss Sletwold’s loose-leaf book for lawyers’ secretaries and stenographers seems to give a complete picture of the contents of this handy volume. The author’s long experience as a legal secretary eminently qualifies her to give suggestions of great value to any legal secretary or stenographer.

The first chapter treats of typing legal documents. She carefully considers the kind of paper to be used, the marginal requirements, spacing, numbering, punctuating, and inscribing legal documents. Later chapters deal with pleadings in the various courts, including those of the federal courts. The examples and forms included are capable of adaptation to the courts of different states. Suggestions and