

Washington Law Review

Volume 5 | Number 1

1-1-1930

Cases on Damages, by Judson A. Crane (1928)

J. Grattan O'Bryan

University of Washington School of Law

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr>



Part of the [Civil Procedure Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

J. G. O'Bryan, Book Review, *Cases on Damages*, by Judson A. Crane (1928), 5 Wash. L. Rev. 39 (1930).

Available at: <https://digitalcommons.law.uw.edu/wlr/vol5/iss1/8>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Law Reviews and Journals at UW Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Washington Law Review by an authorized editor of UW Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact cnyberg@uw.edu.

The lawyer, the business man, and the economist will enjoy and profit from this clear, concise economic and legal interpretation of trade association activities in their relation to existing anti-trust legislation.

University of Washington.

CHARLES J. MILLER.

CASES ON DAMAGES By Judson A. Crane, Professor of Law of the University of Pittsburgh. Published as one of the American Casebook Series by West Publishing Company. 1928, pp. xiii, 508.

Professor Crane has arranged the subject in a different order than has usually been followed. In the divisions and subheads he has grouped the cases so as to build up the subject from the fundamental principles for the giving of damages in law suits to the methods of applying the principles and finally to the use of the methods in particular classes of cases. The work opens with cases on the procedural features and pleading; this is followed by non-compensatory damages. Part 2 takes up compensatory damages as direct and consequential, value, interest, liquidated damages, etc. Part 3 treats cases of torts to persons, torts affecting domestic relations, torts affecting property interests and damages in certain actions on contract.

The book has a table of contents and index and a complete table of cases with the reference cases printed in italics; also many valuable footnotes throughout, the author using them to indicate some variations and modifications of the rules announced in the cases selected. There are also many helpful references to valuable articles in the law journals and reviews from which the student may derive great benefit.

Some of the old leading cases are retained, but generally the collection is of recent decisions, well selected to develop the subject. The book is ideal for a course to be completed in one collegiate quarter.

J. GRATTAN O'BRYAN.

ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS OVER PERSONS AND PROPERTY. By Ernst Freund. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1928, pp. xxi, 620.

Professor Freund again presents us a thorough and stimulating study. While the immediate incentive for the preparation and publication of this survey of one section of administrative law appears to have been the decision in 1920, by the Legal Research Committee of the Commonwealth Fund, to devote funds to research in the field of administrative law, yet the author's ideas are the result of ripe reflection and may be traced back to his earlier works. The present volume is, as the author indicates, limited to one section of administrative law, namely, "powers determinative in their nature and exercised with regard to private rights which are in a sense of a normal character." In the words of the author, "the present volume endeavors to summarize, from the point of view of administrative powers, an era of regulation which combined respect for private right with a growing sense of the social obligations of property and business, and which fully recognized the paramount claims of public interest." The survey includes a study of special administrative powers in the law of the state of New York, in pre-war Germany down to 1914, in England and in American Federal government. It is written from the viewpoint of the publicist describing and analyzing a particular phenomenon of government and not from that of the text writer seeking to aid lawyers and students in the solutions of specific and concrete cases in courts of law. The author "assumed that an extended course of legislation may be as legitimately treated as a source of legal principle as a body of judicial decisions." The judicial material is used merely "by way of supplementation."

The first half of the book systematizes and analyzes the whole field of administrative control as one general subject. The second half of the