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Book Review

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and rape and to consider the attitude of opposition or cooperation of the wife. The court said the husband is only justified in killing the violator of his wife in so far as she herself would have been justified. This distinction is very important and very well made.

James H. Graham, Jr.

BOOK REVIEW

LAW OFFICE SECRETARY'S MANUAL. By John J. Antus.¹ Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1940. Pp. 343. \$3.50.

Here is a very important help to the person entering the law office for the first time, whether as a secretary, legal clerk or typist. The practice in a law office is different and confusing to even those stenographers who have had experience in other offices, for a law office secretary must be almost as well acquainted with legal routine as her lawyer employer. She must be able to help her employer save valuable time in dictation by knowing by heart many various forms. Or if she doesn't know them all, she must at least know where to find them in a hurry. And in the case of a recent law school graduate who has just passed his bar exam this book is also very valuable, especially if he had had no summer experience in law offices. He knows, of course, more law than the new secretary, but he has a very vague notion of the actual office routine. He knows the legal words and phrases. He knows the difference between a complaint and an answer. But when it comes to actually working out a case from beginning to end he is apt to be lost. He may know his way to the Court House and that is just about all. It is for such persons as these that this book has been written.

The author in his preface mentions three needs on the part of the secretarial worker in the law office, and he has designed this book to meet them. First, it familiarizes the new worker with the new surrounding. Secondly, it introduces the secretary to the progress and logical procedural order involved in a lawsuit. Thirdly, it acquaints the secretary with legal forms and phrases used in legal stenography. This need is met by dictation material in the Appendix dealing with all phases of the law.

The first chapter meets the first need. The reader is introduced to the form books, briefs, pleadings, printed legal blanks, law dictionaries, legal vocabulary and reported cases. Mr. Antus feels that proficiency in the legal or executive phases of the office work is better than proficiency in shorthand and dictation. But he adds that there is no reason why the law secretary should not be proficient in both phases of this work.

The rest of the book follows very definitely in order, beginning with the legal papers of the plaintiff and then those of the defendant, and continuing with the technicalities involved in getting a case into court. The author discusses the forms of affidavits, depositions, acknowledgments, verifications, subpoenas, briefs and other papers. There is a separate chapter on court reporting and its intricacies. Supplementary proceedings, collections, equity, criminal practice, appeals, and non-litigation law are all discussed fully.

¹ Member of the New York Bar, Instructor of Law Secretary's Training Course, Columbia University, Extension Division.

The procedure of the state of New York is used exclusively by the author, for he feels that the procedure of this state is simple enough and reasonably representative to be of help to secretaries in any state. And I too feel certain that this book will prove to be of value in any state to those who are about to enter a law office for the first time.

James H. Graham, Jr.

SECOND COPYRIGHT LAW SYMPOSIUM, THE SECOND ANNUAL NATHAN BURKAN COMPETITION. Sponsored by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, New York City. Pp. 167.

Again this year the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has published the five best essays written in 1939 on the subject of Copyright Law. These five essays were chosen by Mr. Herman Finkelstein of the New York Bar from the winning entries of seventy-six law schools throughout the country. This recognition is in addition to a cash award of \$100 made to each of the seventy-six school winners. The purpose of this annual competition is as stated in the Foreword to the Symposium, "to encourage study of Copyright Law."

The Symposium contains a list of the law schools which had representatives in the 1939 competition. This number is considerably greater than that which entered the first competition in 1938, and thus the competition's purpose to interest law students in Copyright Law is being accomplished. The rules and conditions governing the Nathan Burkan Memorial Competition are also listed for the benefit of those who may be interested in the 1941 competition.

First place went to Paul Lipton of the University of Wisconsin. His essay is entitled "The Extent of Copyright Protection for Law Books." The other winners were as follows: second, "Analysis, Criticism, Comparison and Suggested Corrections of the Copyright Law of the United States Relative to Mechanical Reproduction of Music," by Charles Joiner of the State University of Iowa; third, "Some Copyright Problems of Radio Broadcasters and Receivers of Musical Compositions," by George Botsford of the University of Arizona; fourth, "The Motion Picture Distributor and the Copyright Law," by Irvin Bernstein of the Yale Law School; and fifth, "Copyright Laws in Georgia History," by Marion Page of the University of Georgia.

This Symposium should be put into the hands of all law students to acquaint them with the problems of Copyright Law and to interest them in the competition.

James H. Graham, Jr.