



5-1-1931

Book Reviews

Aaron H. Huhuenard

Joseph L. Wetli

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholarship.law.nd.edu/ndlr>



Part of the [Law Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Aaron H. Huhuenard & Joseph L. Wetli, *Book Reviews*, 6 Notre Dame L. Rev. 515 (1931).

Available at: <http://scholarship.law.nd.edu/ndlr/vol6/iss4/8>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by NDLScholarship. It has been accepted for inclusion in Notre Dame Law Review by an authorized administrator of NDLScholarship. For more information, please contact lawdr@nd.edu.

Planters', etc., Nat. Bank v. Robertson, 86 S. W. 643 (Texas Civ. App. 1905). To entitle a surety to the privilege given by statute of not being sued first, he must have contracted as such. *Ennis v. Crump*, 6 Tex. 85 (1851). The Texas Revised Statutes (§ 1842, 1897) state that the creditor must ordinarily obtain a judgment against the principal before proceeding against the surety. *Snyder v. Slaughter*, 208 S. W. 974 (Tex. Civ. App. 1919). In Indiana and Kentucky there are statutes also restricting the rights of the creditor to sue the surety before first suing the principal. These statutes, however, do not apply to all cases where this relation exists but only to certain specific cases.

Kenneth J. Konop.

BOOK REVIEWS

CASES AND MATERIALS IN THE LAW OF CORPORATION FINANCE. By Adolf A. Berle, Jr. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1930.

About a year ago I read with considerable interest and profit Professor Berle's *Studies in the Law of Corporation Finance*. Here was a little text (less than two hundred pages long) which aided me far more in the particular corporate problem at hand than a number of the voluminous treatises on the subject of corporations. Many lawyers have told me of similar experiences. And it seems to me that Professor Berle's case-book should have the same unusual value for the student that his text has had for the lawyer.

I do not pretend to know the ideal curricular requirements for the law student. I do believe that far too many men come from law school with only the haziest idea of the relation of theory to practice. This may partially explain why it is generally accepted that it requires about five years for the young lawyer to get his feet on the ground. The average organizers of corporations have little idea of just what corporate framework will be most advantageous for their purposes. They expect counsel to advise them of more than what they can do; they expect counsel to guide them in what they should do.

It seems to me that up to now nearly all courses in corporation have been devoted to a demonstration of rights under given factual situations. A knowledge of these rights is of course essential. But something more is required in fairness to the student; namely, that at least his intellectual curiosity should be aroused as to the most desirable form of corporate structure or financing in relation to a given set of facts. The intelligent study and use of Professor Berle's case-book will do this and more. It will give the student a fund of knowledge seldom acquired by the general practitioner in a decade for practically every problem arising with the development and growth of modern corporations is presented. Many cases will be of particular interest because their history is still fresh in the student's mind. I feel certain that this case-book will meet with the unqualified approval of both the professor and the student.

Aaron H. Huguenard.

University of Notre Dame, College of Law.

CORPORATE DIRECTORS. By Howard Hilton Spellman. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1931.

It is my sincere belief that the average lawyer's overhead is far out of proportion to his income. In the consideration of overhead I include the cost and upkeep of library. Law book publishers have done little to assist the lawyer in keeping down his library account. They have constantly brought out books and most of these books are of such excellence that it has taken small effort to sell them to the lawyer. The question of paying for them is another matter. The more comprehensive legal treatises are quite expensive. Their value is

hard to question, but a fifty or a hundred dollar outlay by the average lawyer practicing alone is a substantial item, and such a lawyer must be cautious in making the right investment.

Prentice-Hall, Inc., has, for a number of years, been publishing good law books which sell for about \$10. each. Spellman's Corporate Directors is no exception. Here is a good practical book which should prove useful both to the lawyer and to the corporate executive. It is well written, printed in large type, logically developed and splendidly indexed. It covers in clear and concise form, so far as I have been able to ascertain, every phase of the law concerning corporate directors.

Every lawyer can well afford to have this book. For the lawyer who does not wish to make too great an outlay in corporation texts, I strongly recommend the purchase of this book, together with Doris's Corporate Meetings, Minutes and Resolutions (same publisher). With these two books, at a total investment of \$20, the average lawyer may have in his library legal tools which should enable him to take care of practically every corporate problem which may arise.

Aaron H. Huguenard.

University of Notre Dame, College of Law.

MAGNA CHARTA: A PAGEANT DRAMA. By Thomas Wood Stevens. The American Bar Association: Chicago. 1930.

This entertaining drama was first presented to the public on the occasion of the semi-centennial anniversary of the American Bar Association celebrated at Seattle, Washington, July 25, 26, and 27, 1928. The manuscript was prepared by Thomas Wood Stevens, Director of the Goodwin Theater in Chicago, a distinguished and experienced writer and producer of historical pageants.

Accurate in every detail, historical as well as legal, the pageant is presented briefly, interestingly and entertainingly. It is divided into four episodes depicting respectively the specific oppressions of the medieval laws and tyrannical rule of the kings, the granting of a charter which protected the rights of the Church, the organization of the barons for the exaction of a similar charter guaranteeing the rights of the people, and finally the signing of the Great Charter at Runnymede by King John.

The present little volume embodies the text of the original manuscript by Thomas Wood Stevens together with notes and directions for its production. In addition to these notes there is an English text of the Great Charter and a particular instructive foreword by Roscoe Pound, in which he says, that the Magna Charta, "in its general aspect, is a redress of common grievances of all. It calls for justice as something of right, not to be sold, denied, or delayed. It calls for security of property, which is not to be taken for the king's purposes without the old customary payment. It calls for security of the person. The free man is not to be imprisoned or banished or outlawed or disseised or deprived of his established privileges without a lawful judgment or otherwise than according to law."

Joseph L. Wetli.