

triumph. The League gathered a group of extremely capable personnel of highly diverse nationality who were with few exceptions completely loyal to the ideals of the League. In addition the staff maintained a high "esprit de corps" while at times facing heart-breaking difficulties. The feasibility of a truly international civil service was thus established. The author, however, identifies certain deficiencies in League personnel administration, such as the difficulty of promotion, which it is hoped will not be repeated in the United Nations.

The success of the League's Secretariat was achieved primarily because of the quality of its personnel and in spite of its administrative structure and organization. Dr. Ranshofen-Wertheimer's keen eye has caught the primary failures. First among these was the failure of the secretaries general to assume their responsibility for positive administrative leadership. They were indeed all secretary and not at all generals. As an indirect result of this unfortunate abdication the Supervisory Commission was appointed by the Council and later by the Assembly. This body eventually "suggested and even dictated policies." Here was control without responsibility, a cardinal sin of administration. The faults of League administration are as important to know as are its successes and the United Nations administrators will be wiser for this knowledge.

The book goes into considerable detail on many aspects of League administration and it must be made clear that international administration is far more complicated than national and local administration. The experience of twenty-five years of international administration, albeit on a smaller scale and with a number of significant differences, is here at hand for the new international civil service. Dr. Ranshofen-Wertheimer has produced a volume which is of immediate importance and of lasting value.

WILLIAM C. ROGERS\*

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**American Law of Veterans.** By Robert T. Kimbrough and Judson B. Glen. Rochester: Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., 1946. Pp. xxii, 1277. \$10.00.

The millions of men and women returning from the armed services present an imposing problem to the practicing attorney. While the percentage of veterans seeking the advice of counsel may be small, the actual number will be great. A probable result is that attorneys generally will be confronted with a wide variety of questions concerning a temporary practice in a field of law almost totally foreign to them. In addition, the bulk of the law relating to veterans is not contained in the standard reference materials but rather is to be found in scattered statutes and in a host of miscellaneous and obscure regulations, administrative decisions, pamphlets, and bulletins. In this connection, the present volume, being an encyclopedia of the rights and benefits of veterans, is both timely and invaluable. While other treatises are in preparation, the *American Law of Veterans* is the first comprehensive work of its kind to be made available.

On the whole, the coverage of the handbook is good. It extends to the rights and benefits of veterans of World War II and the procedures pertaining thereto. The volume does not purport to touch on the rights and legal problems of veterans of earlier wars and only incidentally does some of its material relate to the rights and options of those remaining in the service. The scope of the text can best be illustrated by men-

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tioning some of the more important topics covered, such as claims, practice, and procedure before the Veterans' Administration, rights, duties, payments, and status upon release from service, employment rights and unemployment benefits, education and rehabilitation, loans, insurance, property and estates, pensions, hospitalization and retirement pay, and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. Generally the text material is clear and concise, comprehensive and well documented. Exceptions may be noted, however—the chapter on employment rights and benefits furnishing a ready example. There, an excellent discourse on civil service preferences is coupled with a brief treatment of veterans' re-employment rights, no mention being made of the perplexing problems involving unions and seniority. The urgent need for a work on the law of veterans may well have been an overriding factor in publishing a volume in which not every topic was fully developed. Pocket part supplementation is the obvious cure. On the other hand, the number of subjects covered is very great and although the complex problems are not treated in all instances, the basic law on every subject is given. By the very nature of the subject matter the book contains a good deal of material that is not particularly germane to the practice of law. The inclusion of advice on government life insurance, retirement pay, etc., gives the work a wider appeal than to the legal profession alone and in no way detracts from its value as an encyclopedia on the law of veterans.

Two excellent features of the volume must not be overlooked. The first is the detailed procedural guide found in every chapter. Sources of information, forms and their use, administrative bodies and their jurisdiction, and exact steps to be taken in realizing each right and obtaining each benefit are all clearly indicated in the body of the text. The second feature is an appendix, some four hundred pages in length, containing a collection of all federal statutes which relate to veterans' rights, veterans' regulations, a summary of the principal state laws pertaining to veterans, and a list of addresses of all offices and agencies connected with veterans. The inclusion of such material rounds out the handbook. They are valuable aids to an invaluable volume.

HORACE RUSSELL\*

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Some Reflections on Jurisprudence. By W. W. Buckland. Cambridge, England: University Press, 1945. Pp. viii, 118.

This little book expands slightly the substance of a course of lectures. Its author is Professor Emeritus at Civil Law in Cambridge University. His successive chapters represent, not the consecutive development of a single theme, but the application of a central point of view to a variety of topics connected, more or less closely, with the subject of jurisprudence.

If we define "philosophy" as largely critical reflection upon presuppositions and implications, the author's point of view is philosophical. Chapters i-iv and vi might well have been entitled "Prolegomena to Jurisprudence." They contain critical reflections upon recent and current philosophies of the nature and function of law, and determine the limitations of jurisprudence. The views of Kant, Spencer, Duguit, Krabbe, Kelsen, Jellinek, Stammler, and of many others are crisply summarized, cited, and evaluated, with a neat modern instance in each case to drive home the point of the

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