Book Review: Cases on Contracts, by Arthur L. Corbin

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Reference to the various sections in the Restatement of the Law of Contracts by the American Law Institute is an outstanding feature of Corbin's new edition of his contract casebook. This will enable the student to make a comparative study of the Restatement rule and the case in the book. This idea should be followed in other casebooks on contracts and also on subjects other than contracts.

Pertinent questions follow the case in many instances as an aid to the student in attacking the problem suggested by the case. This idea is also good and adds much to the value of a casebook.

The addition of a section entitled "Remedies for Breach" will assist the student in appreciating the relationship of remedy to the substantive law of contracts.

The new volume has been reduced in size by omitting about 200 pages including many cases of little teaching value, and by adding many new cases which show the recent development in judicial thought. It will be a welcome addition to the contract casebooks which are now in use in the various law schools.

J. Walter McKenna.*


When an author possesses a style which is free of legal pomposity, when he views the economic background of law with broad comprehension, when he questions the validity of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and presents evidence to challenge the soundness of those decisions, he stands admitted as the disciple of Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis. There is something decidedly refreshing in the vital treatment given public utility regulation by the author. For although his book is replete with citations and footnotes, it is by no means another dull treatise of dusty legal precedent. Rather, it a living picture of a nation's attempts to readjust itself to the tremendous economic upheavals of the present day.

The subject matter treated lends itself into two logical divisions; the first, that of rate regulation, and the second, that of interstate regulation. In the first part of his book, the author discusses at length the constitutional background, the historical perspective, and the legal and economic theories of rate regulation. With pain-staking citation of cases, and with liberal quotations from the dissenting opinions of Mr. Justice Holmes and Mr. Justice Brandeis, he riddles the attitude of the United States Supreme Court in holding that the present fair value of the utility should be the basis for rate making. Thus on page 99, he writes:

"Regardless of what convenient expressions the Court has chosen to employ, fair value when used with respect to property in a regulated industry, is a pure legal fiction and nothing more. Neither the Court, nor any human intellect, can conclusively determine what the fair value of a utility property is. Subjected to economic analysis, the term appears in its true light, as conceptual prattle." As

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