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EFFECTIVE APPELLATE ADVOCACY, by Frederick Bernays Wiener. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. 1950. Pp. xv, 591.; THE LEGAL PHILOSOPHIES OF LASK, RADBRUCH AND DABIN, translated by Kurt Wilk, with an Introduction by Edwin W. Patterson. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. 1950. Pp. xliii, 493. \$7.50.

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Book Notes

EFFECTIVE APPELLATE ADVOCACY, by Frederick Bernays Wiener. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. 1950. Pp. xv, 591.

This is easily one of the very best volumes to appear on the art of advocacy in appellate courts. The author discusses appellate advocacy in four well-documented chapters, which cover the general principles of advocacy, effective brief writing for appellant or appellee, sound guides to effective oral argument, and models of briefs in a long range of typical cases. For the law student or neophyte lawyer, Mr. Wiener's treatise offers a practical bible; for the seasoned practitioner it presents numerous pointers and examples that should often prove useful. For both, the volume offers some fine reading.

THE LEGAL PHILOSOPHIES OF LASK, RADBRUCH AND DABIN, translated by Kurt Wilk, with an Introduction by Edwin W. Patterson. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. 1950. Pp. xliii, 493. \$7.50.

This volume translates two important types of European legal philosophy—Neo-Kantian and Neo-Thomist. The main problem dealt with by this book is the relation of values to positive law—a problem which, if it does not already, certainly should hold great interest for lawyers. Emil Lask is an important German philosopher whose objective is to explore the place of legal philosophy and legal science in the general scheme of cultural science and to relate law to a world outlook. A Neo-Kantian jargon makes this essay rather difficult reading. Gustav Radbruch was one-time Reich Minister of Justice of the democratic Weimar republic and is a distinguished lawyer, professor and Neo-Kantian philosopher. His basic assumptions are: That value judgments cannot be logically derived from facts; and that legal philosophy can clarify the end by considering the means. Although he regards all law as oriented toward justice he recognizes that expediency and legal certainty also are needed to explain the content of legal norms. His discussion of familiar topics such as marriage, ownership and legal personality will offer revealing insights to the lawyers dealing in these matters on a workaday level. Jean Dabin is a member of the faculty of law at Louvain in Belgium. His work is of special interest to American lawyers, since he adapts the principles of Thomism to modern social conditions, displaying, incidentally, the same tactful tolerance that the Doctor did toward rival systems of thought.