

the conviction that the United States was intended to be a government of limited powers.

The author misses little of judicial authority or of literature bearing upon his subject. Farrand, *Records of the Federal Convention* (1911) would in some respects have been helpful, though the author is familiar with Professor Farrand's views. Edward S. Corwin, *The Spending Power of Congress* (1923) 36 HARV. L. REV. 548 is of distinct value on certain aspects of the problem. It would have been of interest to have the author's view more fully on *Massachusetts v. Mellon*, 226 U. S. 447, 43 Sup. Ct. 597 (1923), under which the spending power of Congress apparently becomes unlimited because no one may contest its exercise in court.

Although not convincing, this volume deserves a better dress than it has and a wider circulation than it is likely to obtain. The book was set, stereotyped and printed by the author, and is for sale by John Byrne & Company of Washington.

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#### REVIEWERS IN THIS ISSUE

Thomas Baty has for some years been advisor to the Japanese Foreign Office, and has also been Joint Secretary of the International Law Association. Among his recent articles is *The Obligations of Extinct States* (1926) 35 YALE LAW JOURNAL 434.

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#### BOOKS RECEIVED

*Adatrechtbundels*. Vol. XXVIII: *Gemengd*. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1927. pp. viii, 543.

*The British Year Book of International Law—1927*. New York, Oxford University Press, American Branch, 1927. pp. vi, 256.

*The Business of the Supreme Court*. A Study in the Federal Judicial System. By Felix Frankfurter and James M. Landis. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1927. pp. viii, 349.

*Community Property Law in Contact with Federal Estate Taxation*. By Richard C. Burnett. San Francisco, Published by the Author, 1927. pp. v, 91; Appendix, 43.

*The Constitutional Status and Government of Alaska*. By George Washington Spicer. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1927. pp. ix, 121.

*Elements of Practice in the New York Courts under the Civil Practice Act*. By Edwin D. Webb. Albany, Matthew Bender & Co., 1926. pp. xlvii, 549.

*The Essentials of International Public Law and Organization*. By Amos S. Hershey. Second Edition, Revised. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1927. pp. xxii, 784.

*Handbook of the Cambridge Law School*. Edited by a Committee of the Board of the Faculty of Law. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1927. pp. viii, 130.

The Constitution gave the United States a "federal" system of government. A federal system is one in which the power to rule is shared. But it made the federal government much stronger than before. It gave it the power to collect taxes, to organize armed forces, to make treaties with foreign countries and to control trade of all kinds. The Constitution made arrangements for the election of a national leader called the President to take charge of the federal government. He would head the "executive" side of the nation's government. Finally, the Constitution set up a Supreme Court to control the "judicial" part of the nation's government. The job of the Supreme Court was to make decisions in any disagreements about the meaning of the laws and the Constitution. John Marshall (September 24, 1755 – July 6, 1835) was an American statesman and jurist who greatly influenced American constitutional law. Marshall was the fourth Chief Justice of the United States, serving from February 4, 1801 until his death. He had previously served as a member of the United States House of Representatives and as Secretary of State, to John Adams. A constitution is framed for ages to come, and is designed to approach immortality as nearly as human institutions can approach it. Articles I-III of the United States Constitution allow for three separate branches of government (legislative, executive, and judicial), along with a system of checks and balances should any branch get too powerful. Belinda Stutzman breaks down each branch and its constitutionally-entitled powers. [Directed by Johnny Chew, narrated by Belinda Stutzman]. Beginning in the United States, the depression spread to most of the world's industrial countries, which in the 20th century had become economically dependent on one another. The Great Depression saw rapid declines in the production and sale of goods and a sudden, severe rise in unemployment. Businesses and banks closed their doors, people lost their jobs, homes, and savings, and many depended on charity to survive. The Great Depression fundamentally changed the relationship between the government and the people, who came to expect and accept a larger federal role in their lives and the economy. The programs of the New Deal also brought together a new, liberal political alliance in the United States. All government in the United States is "of, by and for the people". Members of Congress, the President, state officials and those who govern counties and cities are elected by popular vote. The President names the heads of federal departments while judges are either elected directly by the people or appointed by elected officials. The power of public officials is limited. Their actions must conform to the Constitution and to the laws made in accord with the Constitution. Elected officials must stand for re-election at periodic intervals, when their records are subject to intensive public scrutiny. Appointed officials serve at the pleasure of the person or authority who appointed them, and may be removed when their performance is unsatisfactory.