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United States Supreme Court 1928-1929

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Either side may be argued with plausibility. Both sides cannot be presented in one book at the same time. No one who studies labor injunctions can be satisfied with things as they are. Yet on the other hand no proposal can be made which will not meet criticism. The authors of this book are to be congratulated upon the splendid presentation of the liberal point of view of this highly controversial subject.


No lawyer practices for many years without being confronted with some documents, the authenticity of which are questioned. When such a question arises Mr. Osborn's book will become of great practical importance. It is of interest even when there is no such question before the reader.

The author bases the book upon faith in the ability of a bona fide expert as opposed to the amateur in such matters. The writer brings to bear on the problem not only legal research but psychological and chemical and mechanical studies. There are over two hundred plates illustrative of the matter explaining the text.

The present work is a second edition of a former work brought down to date and revised. Nine new chapters and a new part have been added. It is impossible for the reviewer to discuss or criticize the details of this work. It is sufficient to say that it is unique and nothing else that has ever been published can take its place.


A birds-eye view of the work of the Supreme Court during the October term, 1928, is presented in this book. Nearly all the cases are stated, including a very large number where no opinion was given. The statements are accurate, although necessarily all points involved could not be treated. There might be a difference of opinion as to whether the points have always been emphasized in proportion to their significance. There is little critical material.

The book is of value chiefly as a convenient reference for brief statements of cases where certiorari was denied or the appeal dismissed without opinion. The convenience of the reader would have been served by citations of the cases, particularly the lower court citations in the cases just referred to.