Forms of Individuality, by E. Jordan (1927)

Mark M. Lichtman

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tory method of teaching. To this end it is his opinion that the above treatise could be more effectively used as a basis of instruction if it contained numerous problems, the solution of which depended upon an intimate acquaintance with the material covered by the specimen pages therein incorporated.

Arthur S. Beardsley.


This book comprises seven hundred and thirty-six pages of selected cases and forty-three pages of appendices giving the English, American and Limited Uniform Partnership Acts. It has a table of contents giving the general subjects of its twenty chapters and the subdivisions of each, also a list of cases alphabetically arranged and, what is unusual in case books, a very complete index to the legal principle, relation or matter treated in the several cases referring to pages where found.

The first chapter gives a short history of the law of partnership, taken from Dr. Rowley's text book on the "Modern Law of Partnership," which suggests the exhaustive study the author has made of his subject.

Dr. Rowley has given in his preface as the reason for omitting all citation of cases on the various subjects covered that they are wasted on poor students and are discouraging to good students. The writer humbly suggests, such lists in case books are a wasted effort on all students taking a regular law course in a university. In the copious footnotes references are made to many excellent articles in the Law Reviews and Journals and the author's text book above referred to. These references add greatly to this case book. Such articles are interesting and very instructive to the students and are quite generally used by them.

The sequence of the subjects is splendidly arranged to develop the subject, the cases are well selected, and where recent cases are found well discussed, they have been wisely substituted for those found in the older case books.

Where only one quarter of the scholastic year is allotted to this subject, this case book is too long to be used satisfactorily, particularly where leading cases from our own Supreme Court are also assigned.

J. Grattan O'Bryan.


"Forms of Individuality" is not a book of forms. It is a scholarly, albeit laboriously written, attempt on the part of Professor Jordan to define social order in logical terms. The first part of the book is devoted to a severe and yet fine analysis of the theories presented by many psychologists, economists, political scientists, sociologists, historians and what-nots in their explanations of societal growth. After clearing the debris of other theories, he, workmanlike, commences to construct one of his own, gathering his materials from the data of economics, politics, law, history, psychology and from other social sciences. He is a realist.

Society, to the author, is something real, it is made up of individuals, pulsating with life, working with and through institutions to bring about certain social ends in an orderly fashion. Every social institution and every right and privilege granted, for example, to own property, to form corporations, to sell one's services, to make contracts, are injected with the personalities of individuals. The forms that these individual personalities take on in their economic, political and general social relations are so numerous that maladjustments must of necessity occur. The basic things in society are, to the author, "compacts" and contracts. He therefore urges that all avenues, economic, political and social, leading to individuals making compacts and contracts should always be kept clear. Any legalized privilege, which interferes with these basic "motifs" he advocates throwing into the alleys of social oblivion.

The book is very hard to read, and will not be read by many, frankly
admitted by the author in his preface. To the student of social philosophy, however, who is not afraid of headaches, he will find a great many novel ideas sprinkled throughout the work to spur him on to the end.

MARK M. LITCHMAN.

BOOK NOTES


This book, as published locally, was reviewed very ably by Alfred J. Schweppke, Dean of the School of Law, University of Washington, in the first issue of the present volume of this publication (2 WASH. L. REV. 56) The present edition is identical in subject matter and form with the one previously reviewed.

A. E. H.


The fiduciary services of trust companies and banks on behalf of corporations in relation to corporate securities have developed along special lines. To clarify the work of these departments, R. C. Page, Vice-President, and Payson G. Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Bankers Trust Company, have prepared their splendid book, “The Work of the Corporate Trust Departments.” Herein is outlined in detail such important matters as corporate mortgages, and the trustees’ relations with mortgagors, bondholders, and others with whom one would naturally come in contact while serving as a trust officer.

The book will be of almost inestimable value to trust officers and their assistants interested in the administration of trust departments, but the average practicing attorney will find it too detailed to be of any immediate value to him. Those attorneys, however, having a large corporate practice, which corporations issue bonds and mortgages, will find in this volume numerous forms and suggestions. For example, there is a splendid form of corporate mortgage, a form of equipment trust, and a splendid form of deposit agreement. Those attorneys whose practice is confined to these corporate fields of endeavor or related matters will welcome this useful volume with its keen insight into the subject of corporate trust administration.

J. H.

BOOKS RECEIVED


