New Books on Bankruptcy

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REVIEWS

NEW BOOKS ON BANKRUPTCY*

It is clear that the publisher of Gilbert’s Collier and the Students’ Manual has had the bankruptcy law practitioner in mind and has aimed to meet his needs. Gilbert’s Collier is a very new book, the author’s preface bearing date of February 1, 1927. The book is up to date in that it deals with the whole Act as it stands today, including the important amendments of 1926, the General Orders as amended to date, the Official Forms adopted by the Supreme Court, and Supplementary Forms changed to conform to the Amendments of 1926. The text is arranged according to the Collier plan, taking up, in order, each section of the Bankruptcy Act. First, the section is quoted, then comes a synopsis of the section, then the text discussion, with extensive note citations and quotations. The volume has extensive references to matter in the 13th edition of Collier, published in four volumes in 1923, and which the present volume is intended to supplement but not supersede. Gilbert’s name has been associated with Collier on Bankruptcy since 1905, when his name appeared as editor of the 5th edition, and it has continued to appear in successive editions, in that capacity. Mr. Gilbert calls this new book “the most complete work on the subject ever issued in a single volume.” It is an admirably useful work.

The Students’ Manual contains a clear and brief statement of the steps in the conduct of a bankruptcy case through the court; the Act, with latest amendments; General Orders; and Forms. It is intended for student use and is written by a law school lecturer in the subject who has had fifteen years experience as a referee in a very busy District.

At page 933 of Gilbert’s Collier, and at page 51 of the Act in the Students’ Manual, appear notes offering an erroneous explanation of the proviso in the amended section 64-b-7, both as to origin and effect. At page 824 of Gilbert’s Collier also there is a failure to notice the effect of the lack of coherence between subdivisions a and b of section 60 as lately amended. In the December, 1926, issue of the Cornell Law Quarterly (Vol.


XII, p. 49), an article on "The Scope and Effect of the 1926 Amendments to the Bankruptcy Act," written by the writer of this review, calls attention to the erroneous impression about the proviso, and also the gap between 60-a and 60-b, which results from the act of Congress in adding the words "or permitted," to subdivision (a) without also adding the same words to subdivision (b).

Use of the Manual as a reference work by law school classes has been found by the reviewer to be very satisfactory.

Black's fourth edition of his work on Bankruptcy is an impressive work, written in a clear style, emphasizing a text statement of principles, rather than an encyclopedic collection of case-statements. The language of the statute, in black-faced type, is set out throughout the body of the text. This new edition was published a few months too early to include the new amendments. The brief supplement is a reprint of the Act as amended. These important amendments, especially as their interpretation by the new cases grows, may well be expected to call forth a new edition of Black within a short time.

Neither Gilbert's Collier nor Black contains a table of cases. Both are well done as to their mechanical features of printing and binding.

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SUMPTUARY LEGISLATION AND PERSONAL REGULATION IN ENGLAND*

This scholarly work is based upon a study of the more important printed sources available in American libraries. The title, unfortunately, is somewhat misleading, as the book deals largely with costume and fashions in dress, which came in for the lion's share of regulation, although food also received some consideration. The great mass of sumptuary laws, however, passed from time of Edward III to the Puritan Revolution suggest much ado about nothing, for Dr. Baldwin could find little evidence that any of them were really enforced.

"The English ordinances did not deal with as many or as varied subjects as did those of the continent and were issued almost exclusively by the central government, and not by the towns and other local bodies. They met with the same fate, however, that seems to have been reserved for similar laws everywhere—that is to say, they do not seem to have been rigidly enforced. . . . After studying them and their results . . . . one is inclined to agree with Montesquieu . . . . that 'manners and morals, like religion, lie outside the range of human comprehension.'" (p. 274).