



out a faultless edition :

Page 143, para. 5, line 1 : 'Vaishnavas (worshippers of Vishnu) do not observe *shradha* and offer no oblations to their ancestors.' It is wrong.

Page 200, Section 177B : "The doctrine of blending ... cannot be invoked (and not 'involved')."

Page 254, last line : "If it is the *joint property* of the acquirers, it will pass by survivorship but the male issue of the acquirers do not (and not 'ont') take any interest in it by birth."

Page 652, para. 3, line 1 : "deserving spouse" for "deserting."

Page 652, para. 3, line 5 : "as to execute" for "as to excuse."

Page 778, para. 2, line 7 : "inconsequence" for "in consequence."

Page 827, ninth line from bottom : "Compension" for "Compensation".

*M. Anantanarayanan**

THE SUPREME COURT ON INDUSTRIAL LAW. By J. K. Soonawala. 1966. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi (Private) Ltd. Pp. 1415-Rs. 15/-.

THE BOOK *The Supreme Court on Industrial Law* by late Mr. J. K. Soonawala is yet another landmark in the sphere of digest on industrial law and cases decided thereon. The author has taken considerable pains in collecting material on the subject, particularly the cases decided by the Supreme Court up to 1964. The supplement for the year 1965, added after the premature death of the author by Mrs. N. J. Soonawala, is a splendid contribution.

The choice of the author in selecting only the Supreme Court decisions in the growing field of labour-management relations satisfies the urge for a compendium of labour law cases. The interpretations of the Supreme Court, being the highest judicial authority, have a binding effect on all courts in the country. They also provide a useful guide for the application of law by the executive authority.

The scheme of arrangement adopted in the book and the division of the text into definite parts will undoubtedly economize the time and labour of a reader in finding out the authority on a proposition of law. Moreover, the classification of the decisions—both chronologically and alphabetically—is likely to render easier the task of locating the cases in the volume.

The broad division of the book into eight parts and further subdivisions into numerous chapters covers all aspects of industrial matters—technical, legal, social and economic. Each head and sub-head has further probed deep into the various provisions of law and more specially, the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, which is a general law conferring rights on the parties to take recourse to legal methods and to seek relief by constitutional means. The first five parts of the book dealing with industrial adjudication, profit bonus, strikes and other related problems take the reader along the often disputed provisions of

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the act which have been the subject-matter of judicial pronouncements by courts.

The Supreme Court in the course of the years has built up a case law, extolling the concept of social justice, in order to grant appropriate relief to the parties to dispute. The author in compiling the various pronouncements of the Supreme Court on these crucial matters and putting them in a systematic manner has shown commendable skill of selection and presentation. In this way, this work steals a march over Mr. V. G. Row's *Digest of Supreme Court* cases from 1950-1965, where these problems find only a peripheral treatment. The present work does justice to the subject in its entirety. Besides the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, and the host of problems arising thereunder, the author has also assimilated judicial pronouncements on laws relating to labour welfare, social security, factories and mines inspections, etc.

The part dealing with "Appeals and Writ Petitions" compiles important decisions on the questions of appeals to the Supreme Court under article 136, writ petitions to the High Courts under article 226 and the scope and extent of jurisdiction of these courts on questions of fact and questions of law, as also on mixed questions of law and fact. This chapter deals with the entire question of principles, rules and orders generally followed and which become necessary for purpose of entertainment and disposal of such appeals or writ petitions.

The principles governing employment in government services and the incidence of such employment, application of acts and service rules, the government servants' right of equal protection of laws on matters of employment and conditions of service, the effect of articles 309, 310 and 311 and various other matters, regarding constitutionality of service rules under articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution and writ petitions under article 226, etc., from the subject-matter of the last part of the book.

This book, no doubt, will be of immense use to the members of the bar, persons concerned with industrial adjudication and students of industrial law. The posthumous appreciation goes to the author for this very useful publication in the field of industrial relations.

*N. K. Joshi**

THE LAW RELATING TO BANKERS' LETTER OF CREDIT. By B. C. Mitra,
Allahabad : The India Press (Pubs.) Private Ltd. 1964. Pp. x, 274
(with appendices and index). Rs. 21/-.

TO A BANKER a "letter of credit" may be a simple phenomenon inasmuch as he is familiar with its general nature and routine operation, although he may not often appreciate its many ramifications. To many

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