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## Book Reviews

David J. Agatstein

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## BOOK REVIEWS

### ADMINISTRATIVE LAW TREATISE

Kenneth Culp Davis  
K.C. Davis Publishing Co.  
University of San Diego  
San Diego, CA 92110  
(Supplemented 1982)

How does one review the major work of a leading scholar in the field of administrative law? For generations of law students, Kenneth Culp Davis has been the voice of authority, expertly describing, and often influencing the development of administrative law from the tentative innovations of the early twentieth century to the established body of doctrine that constitutes administrative law today. Davis' one-volume law school text continues to be the bible of administrative law throughout the country.

The five-volume Administrative Law Treatise under review, to which a 600-page supplement was added in 1982, is an extended survey of the body of rules collectively known as administrative law: agency powers, rule making, adjudicatory and enforcement powers, and judicial review. In addition, Davis gives substantial attention to Freedom Of Information Act and related statutes, and to the liability of agencies for tortious conduct. He does not attempt to describe the substantive content of the law administered by the various agencies, or their particular rules of practice or procedure. The emphasis is didactic and descriptive. While analytical and thoughtful at many junctures, the treatise closely tracks the reported cases and leaves to others the task of formulating abstract principles.

Other scholars have produced greatly respected, popular treatises dealing with various aspects of administrative law. Davis' treatise stands alone, however, as a definitive statement of the fundamental principles of this now discreet and mature branch of law. For work such as this, Davis was awarded NAALJ's highest honor, the Outstanding Achievement Award, in 1981. As Wigmore, Corbin, Prosser and others have become famous for definitive treatments of their respective legal specialties, so KCD deserves permanent recognition for this invaluable contribution to the legal literature.

## HANDLING IMMIGRATION CASES

Bill On Hing  
John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1985)

That immigration practice remains an arcane speciality of administrative law is not surprising. To a far greater extent than lawyers in most other specialities, immigration lawyers depend upon personal access to a constant flow of information, much of it unwritten or unpublished, from the several agencies (INS, Labor and others) which oversee the admission and status of aliens in this country. To meet this need for information, immigration lawyers have established a network of practitioners, public and private, which, to outsiders, may sometimes resemble a closed and exclusive club. Add to this seeming exclusivity the unique problems of immigration lawyers (including language and the need for contacts abroad) and it is little wonder that few lawyers, outside of the fold, will venture to deal with an immigration problem.

It would be an overstatement to suggest that Bill Hing's highly readable, comprehensive, one-volume treatise on Handling Immigration Cases will throw open all doors and remove all obstacles to a successful immigration practice. A singular virtue of the book, however, is the generous and specific advice the author gives for developing a clientele and establishing the necessary bureaucratic contacts. The book contains specific directions for the novice, including almost 150 pages of sample forms. Beyond this, however, the book is a scholarly compendium of the current law, well parsed into easily accessible sections covering all immigration problems likely to arise in practice.

For this reviewer (who studied, but has never practiced immigration law) the book was a joy to read. It is highly recommended to any lawyer interested in expanding his legal knowledge or entering this increasingly respected and sometimes highly lucrative administrative speciality.

## EMPLOYMENT DISMISSAL LAW AND PRACTICE

Henry H. Perritt, Jr.  
John Wiley & Sons (1984)

In an article entitled "Preclusive Effect of Administrative Decision in Wrongful Dismissal Suits" which appeared in the last issue of this Journal (5 J.NAALJ 33), Professor Henry H. Perritt, Jr. of Villanova University stated, "My treatise, Employee Dismissal Law and Practice, released last spring by John Wiley and Sons, analyzes the wrongful dismissal phenomenon in some detail, in both its common law and statutory aspects." In fact, the treatise does much more than that. It is a broad-reaching examination of the legal status of employment in the United States, covering such concepts as private employment (by contract express or implied, written or oral, for a definite term or at will); public employment (including Constitutional considerations and Federal and State Civil Service Statutes and Public Employee collective bargaining); private sector labor relations (including the regulation of collective bargaining and the arbitration process); the impact of Federal and State statutes touching on employee health and safety and prohibiting various kinds of discrimination; and many others. As such, it cuts across traditionally discreet branches of the law (labor law, tort law, etc.) to provide a definitive answer to a single, immensely important question: What legal recourse is available to the employee who has been fired? The book concludes with a thoughtful discussion entitled "Towards a Comprehensive Wrongful Dismissal Doctrine". It is highly recommended to anyone interested in any branch of employment law.