

assumed control of the exporting of cotton and importation of supplies in its own vessels and in those of private companies. As a result, its credit in Europe was better at the end of 1864 than it had been since the spring of 1863, when the Erlanger Loan was made.

Professor Todd's work cannot be superseded as a factual presentation of Confederate finance, for he has examined all the material and presented it carefully. Any further study of this subject should be in the realm of interpretation.

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Trucks, Trouble, and Triumph: The Norwalk Truck Line Company. By Wayne G. Broehl, Jr. An Indiana University School of Business Research Report. (New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954, pp. xiv, 226. Illustrations, bibliography, and index. \$5.50.)

In 1952, Norwalk Truck Lines, serving parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, rated sixth in the industry in gross revenue and second in tonnage of general freight. Its personnel had earnings, in 1950, almost 11 per cent above those of all workers in the industry. Obviously, an organization capable of achieving such marks is worthy of careful study.

The business, under the leadership of John Ernsthausen, began as the Norwalk Produce Company which supplied butter, eggs, potatoes, and other farm goods to Toledo, Cleveland, Detroit, and intermediate points. In 1923, the independent truckers serving the Produce Company sold their equipment to Ernsthausen. In a short time, trucking was the major operation. During the 1930's, Norwalk Truck Lines expanded rapidly and the produce business was dropped.

The steady growth of Norwalk Lines in the depression years was typical of the entire industry. Emphasis on reduced inventory, on the purchase of small lots by retailers rather than volume buying, was extremely beneficial to the truckers, who could move small shipments quickly and could deliver directly to the dealer's door.

Among the major problems of the trucking firm have been the acquisition of routes, the keeping of adequate records, and the maintenance of equipment. The general reader will find that the author's handling of these problems leaves him with much better understanding of the men and methods

behind the huge cargo carriers which roll along the highways.

About four years ago, Norwalk made public a plan by which control of the firm would eventually pass to the administrative and clerical employees.

Broehl's work provides an introduction to one area of business history hitherto almost untouched by writers. It should interest those in the field of historical research who consider the interview an important source of information. There is evidence that the author encountered some difficulty in organizing his material, owing to the fact that the company has grown rapidly, largely without careful planning, and has depended upon the personal direction of a few very energetic and extremely capable leaders.

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The Fifth Amendment Today. By Erwin N. Griswold. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1955, pp. x, 82. \$2.00.)

This widely circulated volume by Dean Griswold of the Harvard Law School has already become influential in relation to its subject. It deals mainly, as its title in the context of contemporary events indicates, with that feature of the Fifth Amendment which confers the so-called privilege against self-incrimination. Because of the timeliness of the subject, it has been printed in both paper-backed and board-covered editions.

The book consists of three lectures, two of which were delivered before lawyers' groups and one as the Phi Beta Kappa address at Mount Holyoke College. The first and third lectures deal with the history, significance, and interpretation of the self-incrimination clause; the second deals with the concept of due process of law and its application to legislative investigations. All three lectures are written with a clarity that enhances the effectiveness of the accurate scholarship and sound judgment they express. The lay reader will find them easily comprehensible.

In an important opinion of the Supreme Court in May, 1955, dealing with procedure for invoking and giving effect to the Fifth Amendment in legislative investigations, Chief Justice Earl Warren cited the opening pages of Dean Gris-