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BOOK REVIEWS

I noted with particular interest his discussion of *Hutchinson v. Ross* (p. 167-9), wherein he finds the decision difficult to justify and feels, as does this reviewer, that it is perhaps satisfactory if limited to its precise facts, but that basically this problem is one that should be governed by the law of the domicile of husband and wife at the time of the transfer.

It would be pleasant to be able to assume that this volume will be widely read. The detailed analysis is of very high quality, completely lucid and most valuable for expert, general practitioner and teacher. It is deserving of most careful study by all those who work in the field of estate problems involving any type of marital or familial unit. As the author's survey of laws of this country would indicate, the categories in which a Florida attorney must be interested are so numerous that any recommendation for the use of this volume becomes even more imperative for any attorney in this jurisdiction. The increasing frequency of the conflict of laws type litigation and the expansion and popularity of this course in the law schools should help to secure for this volume the popularity which it deserves.

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This new casebook by Chief Justice Vanderbilt gives excellent coverage to "procedure" as well as "judicial administration."

The cases on procedure for the first time cover the decisions under the Federal Rules of Civil and Criminal Procedure. This commendable endeavor has been long awaited particularly since both sets of rules follow a common pattern. With rare exception the selected cases are decisions construing and applying the new 86 Federal Rules relating to civil procedure and the 60 Federal Rules relating to criminal procedure—which rules the author terms "the most effective and at the same time the simplest system of procedure thus far developed in our law."

The author deals only in a limited way with historical features, the most conspicuous being excerpts from Langdell's *A Summary of Equity Pleading* and Maitland's *The Forms of Action at Common Law*, and also an address to the American Bar Association in 1906 entitled "The Causes of Popular Dissatisfaction with the Administration of Justice," concerning which the author states that: "If I had my way I would make it prescribed reading once a year for every judge, practicing lawyer, and law professor and law student..."
The case material on the rules is abundant and divergent and as stated in the preface relates to: (1) in what court may suit be brought—jurisdiction; (2) who may sue whom—parties; (3) where may suit be brought—venue and transfer of cases; (4) how to get the defendant or his property into court—process; (5) what relief is sought—remedies; (6) how to state the controversy—the pleadings; (7) how to prepare for trial—pretrial procedures; (8) how to litigate the controversy—the trial; (9) how to correct trial errors—judicial review; and (10) how to enforce a judgment—execution. The cases are well edited and shortened for classroom purposes and supplemented with copious footnote references to law review articles, Rules Committee Notes and citations to other decisions and quotations from the United States Code and the United States Constitution.

In short the casebook might be said to be an excellent up-to-date casebook containing current decisions on the current rules without much seasoning of historical aspect and with many maps showing what is to be done in the various states in order that they might conform to the Federal Rules or their standards.

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