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recent cases which are distinctly preferable to a number of those carried over from the earlier editions.

In spite of its logical arrangement of content, this book is extremely deficient in presenting subject-matter most essential in practicing corporation law today and tomorrow.

FLOYD A. WRIGHT  
PROFESSOR OF LAW,  
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI


"The primary object of this work is to explain the steps involved in the enactment of statute law in the United States. It is not intended to treat the subject exhaustively, but to cover the procedure sufficiently well to serve the needs of those who may be interested in legislation, either in school, business or professional life." The book is designed for "any intelligent reader, without any knowledge of the law." Also, "in the hands of the lawyer or other person familiar with the elementary matters, it will serve as a reference work on procedure."

Putting last things first, it seems clear that this compact little volume will not be of much value to lawyers "as a reference work on procedure." It is too comprehensive and yet too simple, and too summary a discussion of procedure to be of particular value in that respect. The whole subject matter in all its variations in forty-eight states and the Federal Government is hardly subject to "reference work" treatment in 282 pages, many of which deal with elementary matters of little interest to lawyers who may have problems concerning legislative procedure. For the most part the treatment of problems which may get into court is inadequate. Lawyers drafting bills, lobbying, acting as counsel in committee hearings, or as legislators will not find this volume of much help in solving particular problems of procedure.

But then, the average lawyer (and law professor or student as well) is not much concerned with cases involving legislative procedure, with problems of lobbying, etc. In fact, he may know very little about these subjects. Still, his neighbor tends to think of law in terms of statutes and occasionally asks some embarrassing questions about statute making, assuming that his attorney friend knows the answers. "Statute Making" will aid the attorney to get a good general background and many of the details to answer his neighbor.

As for other readers, they will find this book clear and understandable. It may be of particular interest to students taking courses in college government departments. In fact, the style and content are reminiscent of a textbook
in an introductory college government course. This is not to condemn it in any way, but to limit its potentialities as a "best seller." Like the average college textbook in introductory courses, it is not written in a "popular" style. At the same time, it is not advanced enough to be of great value to those who are already acquainted with the subject. Although it is not a "Congress in Action" in general reader interest, it is readable and contains so much more information that it cannot be compared with that type of popular work on the legislative process as written by George Smith and Floyd Riddick.

The first "Part" deals briefly with the origins of legislative enactments. This Part, Part III on parliamentary procedure, and Part VI on Constitutional amendments and treaties are elementary for most lawyers and apparently designed for others without any background in these fields. Part II on the State and Federal legislatures, organization and sessions, and Part V on introduction and passages of bills and resolutions, will have the most interest for attorneys.

Within the general limitations indicated, the author accomplishes his purpose of giving a detailed explanation of the legislative procedure to any intelligent reader. For this purpose the book is a valuable text on the subject. Its value is enhanced because it appears to be the only current book of its type.

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When Baron Macaulay of Rothley penned his epochal History of England from the Accession of James II, it was with a definite audience in mind. The reader would not be the academician turning pages by candlelight in a midnight study; instead, it would be the father of a family, reading on a long winter's evening before the one good light in the parlor, to assembled wife, children, and servants. Today all this is changed. Professors of history write books for other professors of history, as the layman is uninterested in the copious documentation, exhaustive bibliography, and other machinery of contemporary scholarship. Yet the larger reading public makes publishers' ledgers black by choosing "best sellers." So the historian, perhaps self-conscious of his learning, tries by dint of adeptly phrased title, to lure the unwary layman to purchase his book. A label chosen for the study of events past is neatly couched in terms of events present. Thus Professor Schapiro of the City