
Robert A. Pascal

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is not the author's immediate problem, but it is on the periphery of his problem; and we can hope that he will clarify his answer in future writings.

John H. Hallowell*


Ferdinand Fairfax Stone's little book gives testimony to his splendid background in the liberal arts as well as law. His language and style are facile and clear, exceeded in these respects by only one of the new books on law I have read in the last few years, that of Professor Dawson on Unjust Enrichment.¹ Though simplicity and brevity of statement prevail throughout its pages, the volume eminently succeeds in its purpose. It is not a handbook, however. I have heard it said the title was not of Professor Stone's free choice and I do not doubt it. The book is a series of essays in which the young man anxious to know more about the career of a lawyer and the preparation for it may obtain the information he desires or needs.

The volume must not be assimilated to such texts as those of Professors Morgan² and Gavit,³ and much less to that of Professor Shartel.⁴ Professor Shartel's is a complete first course in behaviorist jurisprudence and, though their tables of contents read similarly, the books of Professors Morgan and Gavit and that of Professor Stone are different in concept and scope. The former are more in the character of true manuals, covering in some detail, if nevertheless in elementary fashion, the nature of law, its sources, historical development, institutions, and elements. Professor Stone's does not purport to be and is not that kind of book; it is even less detailed than Glanville Williams' text for students of English law.⁵ Its diligent reader will not have learned much technically about those subjects, but he will be aware of the kind of activity the lawyer and would-be lawyer engage in, and of the norms, demands, interests, and rewards of that activ-

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4. Shartel, Our Legal System and How It Operates (1951), reviewed by Professor Joseph Dainow, 12 LOUISIANA LAW REVIEW 111 (1951).
It is indeed a "primer" rather than a "first grade reader," and one very well conceived and executed.

As a "primer," Professor Stone's book would be a logical part of what would seem to me to be a pattern of instruction followed by him and possibly by Professor Oppenheim at the Tulane College of Law. In recent years they have published a number of articles in the Tulane Law Review which really are "primers" in certain areas of the law and which are sometimes given that title. Just as those primers on bankruptcy or successions provide over-all pictures of those branches of law for one about to study them, so Professor Stone's primer on law study introduces the prospective or beginning law student to what he may expect and what may be expected of him in law school and later. My information is that Professor Stone uses his book in just that fashion, assigning it for reading by all first year students within the first few weeks of school and elaborating on its subject matter in a series of lectures. This should give enough information to the entering student to make him feel reasonably at home in his new surroundings.

Robert A. Pascal*


Based upon a semester's teaching experience with the book, this reviewer gives it his hearty recommendation.

In compiling this book Professor Hellerstein has not only demonstrated his outstanding scholarship, but has filled a long standing need of the teaching profession. With the increasing growth and complexity of state and local taxation an expanding number of law schools have added courses to their curricula for the purpose of training students in this area of special significance. Despite the importance thus accorded the subject matter, it

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6. See, for example, Stone, A Primer on Rent, 13 Tulane Law Review 329 (1939); Stone, A Primer on Bankruptcy, 16 Tulane Law Review 339 (1942); Stone, Tort Doctrine in Louisiana: The Concept of Fault, 27 Tulane Law Review 1 (1952); and Oppenheim, The Fundamentals of Louisiana Succession Law, 23 Tulane Law Review 305 (1949). I do not wish, however, to imply that these "primers" are as non-technical as the "Handbook"; on the contrary, they are excellent doctrinal expositions to be recommended to the trained lawyer, but their simplicity and completeness of statement make them suitable "primer" material as well.

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