
Hans Julius Wolff
than Mr. Cronin has written. The great novel of the case remains still undone. I should like to read some day the story of Helen Lambie, and of what made her lie. I should like even more to read the story of A.B., and his twenty years behind the shadows while another man, worthless though he was, rotted in prison.

William L. Prosser*


This volume completes the new edition of the Institutes which the author, for many years the holder of the chair of Roman law in the University of Oxford, started when in 1946 he issued the first part containing the Latin text and a translation.

"The main purpose of this work is to help students to read Gaius with profit"—thus reads the first sentence of the author's preface. In accordance with this program, he has not written a book that could take the place of a textbook presenting a full picture of the Roman legal system and its historical growth. He rather follows Gaius' own presentation of the ius civile paragraph by paragraph, always explaining the Roman writer's concepts and illuminating the positive institutions described by him. Other sources, the reading of which will aid the student in obtaining a fuller view of principles discussed, are frequently cited. Quite often also Professor De Zulueta delves into the earlier history of institutions to show the background and genesis of the legal situation pictured by Gaius. On other occasions he goes beyond his source and interpolates short chapters on subjects omitted by Gaius, such as divorce and dowry.

It goes without saying that all this is put before the reader in the light and on the strength of the results of modern Romanist research; and well-selected references to modern literature should make it possible for students to penetrate more deeply into the institutions and methods of the Romans than the concise—sometimes perhaps even too concise—comments of the author allow him to do. That Romanists will now and then disagree with the author is of course inevitable; the book would not be the work of an independent scholar if this were not the case.

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One might, in particular, wonder if some recent scholarly developments, which came too late to be taken into consideration by the author, may not call for occasional modifications of his views. There would be no point, however, in the reviewer's arguing with him over details.

All in all, Professor De Zulueta's Commentary, which is not inferior to Gaius' own exposition as far as clarity of style and thought and easy readability are concerned, and is superior to it in its conception of the Roman legal system, will provide an excellent guide toward understanding the ancient source. Students and teachers of Roman law will not fail to appreciate this gift by one of the most distinguished veterans of Romanist science.

Hans Julius Wolff*


Because I knew him and knew his worth and reputation, I cherish telling the story of Lanneau Du Rant Lide (late a circuit judge in South Carolina) and of his book. We refer to the lives of some as "open books"; and while such a reference may appropriately be made of Judge Lide's life, an even more striking and accurate depiction of his life is revealed in his book, The Trial Judge in South Carolina.

The character of a man is what often gives character to what he writes. To the South Carolina practitioner he was the exemplar of the scholar and the judge, and to the people of his state he was the embodiment of public integrity and of a zealous dedication to the welfare of mankind. Although he never became a member of the Supreme Court of his state, he often sat as an Acting Justice, and his opinions were models of learning and clarity. His decrees as a circuit judge were adopted and confirmed almost pro forma, and a reversal was an almost unheard-of rarity. He had the rare skill, fortified by an indefatigable zest for research, of probing deeply and delicately, of untangling the difficult, and of expounding with easy lucidity. His passion for

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