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Introduction to the Study of Law, by Edmund M. Morgan

Paul L. Sayre
Indiana University School of Law

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the Obligation of Contracts" is treated by the Dartmouth College Case and two other cases remotely touching the subject and by three pages of text. The cases neither give the constitutional law pertaining to the "contract clause" nor even the subsequent historical development of the doctrine announced in the Dartmouth College Case. While some of this development can be found in the text material it is there treated in such a cursory way that it would have little meaning to anyone who had not studied the law elsewhere. The topic of "Due Process" is treated by three cases (one discussing the eight hour day, another, procedure, and the third, contempt) and by less than seven pages of text. How much about due process could be learned from these cases? Some elementary information about due process is given in the text, but the historical development of the subject is not given at all and the general principles touched upon are given only meagre treatment. These are fair samples of the treatment accorded other topics. In the opinion of the writer, such a book is not adapted for use in law schools. The method of the book is the "spoon-fed" method, but even for such a method there is too little in the spoon.

Hugh Evander Willis.

Indiana University School of Law.


This is an admirable little book for the beginning student in Law School. It is divided into eight chapters as follows: (1) The Courts; (2) Nature and Sources of Law; (3) Main Topics of the Law; (4) Procedure; (5) Forms of Action; (6) Pleadings; (7) How to Read and Abstract a Reported Case; (8) Repositories of the Law and Suggestions for Using Them. In addition to these eight chapters, there is a considerable appendix which gives detailed forms for the various common law writs and declarations in the common law actions. It will be noticed that the last five chapters deal directly with procedure or trial practice work. The first chapter also had its main interest in the understanding of the courts from the point of view of procedure or practice court work. The second and third chapters undertake some comment upon the substantive law. These chapters, however, are very brief and they purport to present these suggestions from the point of view of practice and procedure. Thus the "Nature and Sources of the Law" and the "Main Topics of the Law" are set forth so as to make the matter involved comprehensible for one who is working on a case for trial in court. When we bear in mind, therefore, that this book is an introduction to procedure more than an introduction to the substantive law we must recognize that it is of great value. The exposition of the forms of action at law and of pleading in equity together with the chapter "How to Read and Abstract a Reported Case" is set forth with unusual clarity and brevity. The comment upon the different repositories of the law is very helpful so far as the recent reports and digests go, but it is suggested that the comment upon the earlier sources of the law is inadequate. The suggestions for the use of encyclopedias and textbooks seem excellent.


This is an article of 43 pages which covers a broad subject in a most careful and condensed way. It is inevitable, however, that the author