11-1934

The Indiana Law of Future Interests, Descent and Wills, by Bernard C. Gavit

Glenn D. Peters

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would be to deny him an opportunity "to appeal to the public sense of social justice." To deny the right of picketing would be to nullify to a large extent the effect of the strike. The right to strike is recognized as a method of industrial warfare.\textsuperscript{21} In view of this, and since picketing is necessary to preserve the right to strike, the majority and Indiana view is clearly the enlightened and most socially desirable rule.

The plaintiffs' contention that the picketing deprived them of property without due process of law and was therefore a violation of the 14th Amendment, clearly cannot be sustained. The due process clause applies only as against acts of the state and not against acts of individuals.\textsuperscript{22}

M. K.

BOOK REVIEWS


This is not just another law book. Dean Gavit, in his inimitable style and his precise and careful method, has accomplished for the lawyers of Indiana a monumental task.

Hundreds of authorities in both Indiana and other states have been read, digested and classified. The statutes of this state relating to the subject matter have been analyzed and commented upon. Not only have the Indiana statutes been dealt with in such wise but also the New York statutes have had similar treatment, the Indiana law of the subject matter having followed very closely the statutory and case law of the older state.

Any lawyer of this jurisdiction who has to do with titles to real estate will find Dean Gavit's book indispensable, and the general practitioner who is called from time to time to draft wills, or construe them, cannot hope to have a sufficient understanding of the matter before him unless this book is at his hand.

The subject of the book is one that gets little attention from the average lawyer and yet is one that deserves careful understanding. This work points out how the common law concepts of future interests and tenures have, in many respects, been changed by the statutes of Indiana and by the interpretations of our courts.

The canons of descent set out by the common law no longer obtain here and it is in Dean Gavit's book that a complete understanding of the Indiana law of descent may be found. The profession should be indeed grateful to Dean Gavit for this work.

This reviewer knows of nowhere else one could go to learn the subject matter of the treatise.

To say what is the most important feature of the book is to say that it is all important, but this reviewer is particularly impressed by Dean Gavit's discussion of the Indiana Law of Future Interests and Uses. In addition to a learned and careful compilation of what courts and legislatures have said concerning the subject matter, the book contains the applicable statutes of both New York and Indiana in full, contains digests of Indiana cases on charitable trusts, and also digests the New York cases on future gifts to charity prior to 1893.

The work contains suggestions with reference to the drafting of wills which no lawyer who is called upon to draft a will, no matter how simple, can afford not to read.

\textsuperscript{21} Harper, on Torts, Sec. 233.
\textsuperscript{22} Civil Rights Cases (1883), 109 U. S. 3, 27 L. ed. 835.
This reviewer is extremely enthusiastic about this treatise and hopes that a work of this sort, so well done and so carefully compiled, will receive from the bar of this state the response which it so richly deserves.

Hammond, Indiana.

GLENN D. PETERS.


This very readable little book presents "in essentially their original form," the series of lectures delivered by Professor Hudson at the University of Idaho, September 24 and 25, 1931, upon the occasion of the inauguration of the William Edgar Borah Foundation for the Outlawry of War. That fact explains both the limitations and the merits of the book.

Designed to convey to a lay audience, within a very limited time, an outline of the world forces which give rise to an ever-increasing need for international organization, of the early steps in the development thereof, and of the remarkable advancement since the war in the methods and machinery of international cooperation, the lectures are necessarily too general and summary in their treatment of a vast and highly complex subject to be of much value to the scholar interested in the minutiae of international government. This is readily understood when one considers that within the brief compass of 117 small pages there is included a review of the developments in international organization from the middle of the nineteenth century to the outbreak of the war; a discussion of the establishment, organization, structure, functions, strength, weaknesses and potentialities of the League of Nations, the International Labour Organization, and the Permanent Court of International Justice; a consideration of the extension of international law by the modern processes of international legislation and judicial interpretation, and also of past and current efforts at codification of international law; an evaluation of the machinery developed since the war for the preservation of peace, and a restrained criticism of the United States for its failure to participate fully and frankly in the post-war international cooperative efforts.

Covering thus hurriedly so much material, it may well be that at times Professor Hudson creates the impression of being unduly sanguine in his estimate of the results achieved or achievable under the League of Nations and the other new institutions of international government. Closer reading, however, reveals that Professor Hudson's is not the optimism of the impractical idealist or wishful thinker; it is, rather, the considered confidence of the man of wide actual experience in international affairs who knows that the germs of progress often lie in what for the moment looks like retrogression. Professor Hudson can, for example, admit the comparative failure of the Hague Conference of 1930 for the Codification of International Law without concluding that successful codification is forever doomed or that League conference methods deserve to be discarded. Realistically he comments that "a whole generation of effort is needed, if we are to have a real renaissance of international law. Not one but many conferences will be required; not one but many failures may be anticipated. Yet I believe the effort is worth while." (P. 86.)

In a final chapter Professor Hudson considers the contribution of the present generation to international organization, and finds it of much greater value than anything achieved within a hundred years before the war. We have founded new and vital institutions which, however imperfect may be the results which we have been able to achieve through them, contain possibilities for international cooperation as yet unthought of. They are a real heritage for future generations, and "a century hence people may be as grateful to us for the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice