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Primer of Procedure. By Delimar Karlen.

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BOOK REVIEWS

PRIMER OF PROCEDURE. By Delmar Karlen. Madison, Wisconsin: Campus Publishing Company, 1950. Pp. 525.

Karlen's *Primer of Procedure* was written for first year law students. Its stated objectives are (1) to ease the student into the subject of procedure gradually, and (2) to give him a look at a law suit as a whole. A subsidiary purpose is indicated—to dispel the foggy but firmly held notion that procedure and substance are quite distinct.

The author states that the book is not concerned with exceptions, but only with main ideas. It is written in a simple, easily understandable style. Every effort was made to constantly keep in mind the objectives stated above. In this, the author has been quite successful.

Part I contains an Analysis of a Modern Law Suit. The author starts with the summons and continues through the complaint, the demurrer, the answer, pre-trial practice, the trial, the motion practice, judgment and execution, to appeals. A beginner should find the material easy to follow and quite comprehensible.

The effort to visualize the text material by reference to the record of an actual case is well done. Frequently, a beginner conjures up a picture from the words of a text which is quite different from the truth. This method of connecting, in the student's mind, the textual development of the law suit, with an accurate picture of what the record materials look like, should prove very helpful. Supplement this approach with a showing of the University of Washington Law School's "Trial By Jury" and the student ought to be fairly well oriented.

Part II of the book deals with the availability of remedies. It gives a broad picture of the development of the common law system, equity and the reforms which have brought about the modern Judicial Code.

Appendix 1 contains the Record of the Trial which is referred to all the way through the text material. This record covers almost three hundred pages. Records in convenient form for classroom use are not readily available. A few copies of this work in the law school library would solve this difficulty. Professors in other adjective law courses should not overlook this possibility.

Teachers of first year procedure courses should read this book. The method of presentation, the language of explanation, the simplicity of approach, the availability of illustrative forms and material make it a useful addition to our pile of ammunition. The case used is well chosen. The very fact that its facts do not constitute a cause of action in some jurisdictions acquaints the student at the outset

of his career with the conflict of laws aspect of American jurisprudence. And it equally well illustrates the author's subsidiary purpose. As the author says, this book was prepared as a Primer. I think he did a good job. Such improvements as may be necessary can be made in later additions.

*George Neff Stevens**

CAREER PLANNING IN THE LAW. By Kenneth Redden. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. . 1951. Pp. 194. \$3.00.

The author observes in the chapter introducing this offering that ". . . the purpose of this book is to serve as an intensely practical vocational guidance manual for those who have been devoting themselves to getting a legal education." Whether the offering is "intensely practical" is debatable; however, the author has presented a survey of the areas of employment into which American lawyers gravitate by inclination, circumstance, or both. Each area of employment is described sufficiently to raise a fair appreciation of the problems, benefits, and disadvantages experienced by the lawyers so employed. It should be apparent to the reader that interest in one or more of these areas should be followed by an individual effort to develop all aspects of the specific area before actively seeking a position there. This book does not purport to set forth a complete analysis of the areas discussed. It should not be so treated by the reader.

The chapter on private practice clearly indicates the wide choice theoretically available to the graduate—*independent practice, a small firm, a large firm, a staff position in a corporation.* Included in the chapter is a suggestion of the long-developing trend toward increased specialization. *Labor Relations and Criminal Law* are chosen as examples. Similar considerations can and should be explored in any of the possible areas of specialization. The future specialist is, however, cautioned to lay a solid foundation by a period of general practice following graduation.

Government service is accorded more detailed treatment than any other area described. Eight distinct federal agencies are advanced as representative and discussed at length. A detailed twelve page diagram is included, which, on an agency-by-agency basis, sets forth specific job requirements and opportunities.

The so-called "allied fields," including law teaching, law librarians, law editing,

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