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Florida Statutes Annotated, Volumes 30 and 31, Rules of Court (1950)

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found reason for the peculiar Southern institutions in the Bible, in
the writings of Aristotle, in the need for social discipline, and in the
biological inferiority of the Negro. Southern writers antedated the
Nazi ideology of race, and they denounced the liberalism and the
equalitarianism of the Declaration of Independence.

This defense of property profoundly affected Southern culture. Although plantations made possible fine homes and the leisure for
gentle conversation, the sanctity of wealth stifled literature and art
and freedom of expression. The inviolability of property and the
laissez-faire conception of the role of government kept the southland
shrouded in a fog of illiteracy. In 1850 the Southern states had an
illiteracy ratio among the native white population of 20.30 per cent,
while the middle states had 3 per cent and New England only 0.42
per cent. The Southerner held that education was a private rather
than a state function, and the planter refused to lessen the value of
his property by taxing it to pay for the education of the children of
the poor. There were public schools in the Southern states, and a
literature too, but culturally the South was inferior to the other
American states.

Professor Eaton's *History of the Old South* is skillfully done. It
portrays the diversities and the oneness of the Southern states along
with the political and economic, the artistic and the commonplace,
the religious and the educational. Moreover it is written in a spirit
of fairness which over-emphasizes neither the good nor the bad and
ignores nothing of importance. Although written as a text for college
students, it has appeal for the general reader who desires a readable
summation of the best scholarly accounts of the Old South.

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*Florida Statutes Annotated, Volumes 30 and 31, Rules of Court.*
Atlanta: The Harrison Company; St. Paul: West Publishing Co.

The publishers of *Florida Statutes Annotated* have prepared Vol-
umes 30 and 31 of that work, which will entirely supersede the previ-
ously published Volume 30 as soon as cases commenced prior to
January 31, 1950, have been finally adjudicated. For the present,
both the old and new Volumes 30 are useful.

The new Volume 30 contains the rules of the Supreme Court of Florida, together with the new common law rules that are effective as to all cases commenced since December 31, 1949. Both are fully annotated. At the date of publication there were no Florida cases construed the new portions of the common law rules, but there are copious citations to federal decisions. Florida decisions are also cited, however, where certain of the old rules are brought forward. In addition, the comments of the Florida Bar Association Committee, the text of corresponding federal rules, the comments of the Supreme Court Advisory Committee, and also comments of law reviews follow the text of each rule. The editorial comments of Lewis H. Tribble, Esq., which accompany each rule are another valuable feature. These comments, coming from an able member of the bar who has diligently and understandingly studied the rules and compared them with the source material, are instructive and helpful. Everyone will realize, however, that they are only persuasive authority.

The Florida equity rules are contained in Volume 31. Comments and citations are omitted when the equity rule is identical with the common law rule; but, since there are few changes in the equity rules, citations of Florida cases are much more extensive and federal citations fewer than under the common law rules.

Volume 31 also contains the forms thought to be appropriate under the rules. Other features include the integration rule of February 27, 1950; the Code of Ethics, adopted January 27, 1941; an article relating to appellate procedure of Duval County, by the late Miles W. Lewis; the revised rules of the Supreme Court of the United States; the rules of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; the rules of the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Florida; the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, with forms. In Volume 31 only the equity rules are annotated. It should be noted that the rules for the Southern District, except the admiralty and bankruptcy rules, are of little value, as they have not been revised since the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure were adopted. When doubt arises, the minutes of the court should be consulted for general orders and the practice determined from this and other sources that may be available.

The practitioner will find in these two volumes all of the rules which will be required in practice before most courts in which he may appear. They do not contain, however, the rules of the county
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judges' and justices of the peace courts or of courts of specialized jurisdiction, such as the Tax Court and Court of Claims, or the rules of procedure of state and federal administrative agencies.

W. H. Poe
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BOOKS NOTED


An objective analysis of illegal and legalized gambling in relation to good government is made from a practical viewpoint. The author, Operating Director of the Chicago Crime Commission, a lawyer, and for a dozen years an agent of the F.B.I., gives his conclusions and recommendations after presenting an interesting factual history of gambling and the results of its legalization.


An interesting exposition of the thesis that the form of government created by the framers of our Constitution has been undermined by judicial legislation, disregard of the doctrine of separation of powers, the fading-away of states' rights, and the introduction of certain democratic principles into our republican form of government.


The author presents the underlying machinery upon which the theories of employment are based, followed by his scholarly analysis of the evils of unemployment and the desirable state of full employment. This treatment of Keynesian economics will be of interest primarily to the student of economics, although it is written in a style that can be followed by anyone with an interest in the subject.