

Illinois Motion and Petition Practice. By Harry. G. Fins

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cross indexed to the English Act and to Corpus Juris and Ruling Case Law. It is regretted that the citation to Corpus Juris is not to Corpus Juris Secundum. There are also some explanatory notes included along with the various sections of the Uniform Law.

The typography throughout the entire book is excellent. The index is not nearly as adequate as could be desired.

If the student has been made aware of the existence of fundamental issues not dealt with by Humble, he can with profit employ this book as an aid in integrating what he has been taught about a large portion of Bills and Notes.

REYNOLDS C. SEITZ.

Illinois Motion and Petition Practice. By Harry G. Fins. Callaghan & Co., Inc., Chicago. 1939. Pp. 1322. \$15.

The modern lawyer is greatly in need of books which deal with procedure subjects in a practical and useful way. This volume, under review, is an excellent treatise on Illinois procedure under the Civil Practice Act of that state.

Mr. Fins, the author, is a member of the Illinois bar and the lecturer on Illinois Practice and Procedure at the John Marshall Law School. He is well-qualified to produce this usable work for the members of the profession.

In the book the author has included a discussion of 1015 motions and petitions in use in Illinois. He has cited statutes, court rules, and pertinent decisions as authorities. The excellent arrangement of the material deserves special note. The various motions and petitions are arranged in the same order as they would appear during the course of the litigation of a case. This method of arrangement saves considerable time for the busy practitioner and adds to the clarity of many complex procedural problems.

The book is divided into thirty-six chapters. The first chapter, entitled "Legal Tools," contains a description of all pleadings and other instruments that are used in civil, criminal, and appellate procedure. The rest of the book is divided into four parts: I. Civil, II. Criminal, III. Funds and Estates (including all probate matters and estates of minors and incompetents), IV. Appeals. Each section contains numerous practical illustrations of various phases of the problem and is replete with concise excerpts from Supreme and Appellate Court cases, most of which were decided recently.

The section on civil procedure is the largest, occupying fully half of the book. The motion procedure is found just as adaptable to criminal practice as to civil practice, which is taken up in the second section of the book. Under the heading "Funds and Estates," the author has collected all the procedural law applicable to receivership, trusteeship, probate and administration of estates in the Probate Court. Also included under this section are probate matters and estates of minors and incompetents. Under each section is included the form for every type of motion or petition suggested, with statutory provisions, court rules and case decisions wherever applicable, and with foot-notes further clarifying the text and its annotations.

In view of the fact that Illinois became a code state as recently as 1933 when the present Civil Practice Act was adopted, there is no doubt that a work of this type is of extreme value to the members of the Illinois bar. Other code states might find a similar work helpful to members of its legal profession.

JOSEPH ZILBER.