CPLR 5401: Fourth Department Refutes Competence of Foreign Decree to Directly Affect New York Realty

Frederick J. Dorchak

Follow this and additional works at: http://scholarship.law.stjohns.edu/lawreview

Recommended Citation
Available at: http://scholarship.law.stjohns.edu/lawreview/vol52/iss3/8

This Recent Development in New York Law is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at St. John's Law Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in St. John's Law Review by an authorized administrator of St. John's Law Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact cerjanm@stjohns.edu.
urged by the commentators after Rovello had, in effect, "relegated it to its common law demurrer equivalent."2 The language utilized by the Guggenheimer Court, coupled with the legislative background of this section, furnishes ample support for this position.3 Yet, by purporting to follow Rovello4 while actually applying a more flexible standard, the Court has introduced some uncertainty into this important area of civil practice. It is suggested that in future cases the Court of Appeals seek to clarify its position on the application of CPLR 3211(c) by articulating clear standards governing the use of extrinsic material in pre-answer proceedings.

William T. Miller

ARTICLE 54—ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS

CPLR 5401: Fourth department refutes competence of foreign decree to directly affect New York realty

Designed to promote national unity,5 the full faith and credit


3 Additional support for the flexible approach approved in Guggenheimer can be found in Rapoport v. Schneider, 29 N.Y.2d 396, 401, 278 N.E.2d 642, 645, 328 N.Y.S.2d 431, 436 (1972), a pre-Rovello decision, which permitted the use of affidavits upon the hearing of a motion to dismiss for legal insufficiency. But see Gerber v. New York City Hous. Auth., 42 N.Y.2d 162, 366 N.E.2d 266, 379 N.Y.S.2d 608 (1977). In Gerber, the Court dismissed the plaintiff's complaint because the extrinsic facts left "no other conclusion" than that the plaintiff had no cause of action. Id. at 167, 366 N.E.2d at 271, 379 N.Y.S.2d at 611. This language would appear to bring Gerber within the rigid Rovello exception permitting the use of affidavits only where they conclusively negate the cause of action. But see id. (Fuchsberg, J., dissenting).

4 See text accompanying notes 53-55 supra.

5 Johnson v. Muelberger, 340 U.S. 581, 584 (1951); Sherrer v. Sherrer, 334 U.S. 343, 355 (1948); Magnolia Petroleum Co. v. Hunt, 320 U.S. 430, 439 (1943); Porter v. Wilson, 419 F.2d 254, 259 (9th Cir. 1969), cert. denied, 397 U.S. 1020 (1970). One commentary has indicated that the full faith and credit doctrine is aimed at providing "the benefits of a unified nation by altering the status of otherwise 'independent, sovereign states.'" Reese & Johnson, The Scope of Full Faith and Credit to Judgments, 49 Colum. L. Rev. 153, 161 (1949) (footnote omitted) [hereinafter cited as Reese & Johnson] (quoting Sherrer v. Sherrer, 334 U.S. 343, 355 (1948)). Since the underlying policy is the promotion of national unity, the courts should apply federal law in determining whether one state must afford full faith and credit to another state's judgment. Reese & Johnson, supra, at 161-62.

Because of the requirement "that the judgment of a state court should have the same credit, validity, and effect in every other court in the United States, which it had in the State where it was pronounced," Hampton v. McConnel, 16 U.S. (3 Wheat.) 234, 235 (1818) (Marshall, C.J.), quoted in Fauntleroy v. Lum, 210 U.S. 230, 236 (1908) (Holmes, J.), the full faith and credit clause extends nationwide res judicata effect to a state court's judgment. Since a final judgment in a state court usually would be conclusive on the parties and unimpeachable in subsequent proceedings within that state, full faith and credit mandates that all other
clause of the United States Constitution requires state courts to recognize judgments rendered by tribunals of sister states in the proper exercise of their jurisdiction. Since a state generally has no


The full faith and credit clause mandates acceptance of foreign judgments for a sum of money, since such judgments constitute a conclusive adjudication of indebtedness. Tiedemann v. Tiedemann, 172 App. Div. 819, 824, 168 N.Y.S. 851, 855 (1st Dep't 1916), aff'd mem., 225 N.Y. 709, 122 N.E. 392, cert. dismissed, 251 U.S. 536 (1919). The doctrine has been interpreted, however, as not requiring a state to enforce a foreign court's order until it has been reduced to judgment in a local court. Thus, a sister state's judgment does not serve as a proper predicate for execution. E.g., GOODRICH, supra, at 388; Reese, Full Faith and Credit to Foreign Equity Decrees, 42 IOWA L. REV. 183, 184 (1957) [hereinafter cited as Reese]; see Anglo-American Provision Co. v. Davis Provision Co., 169 N.Y. 506, 513, 62 N.E. 587, 589 (1902), aff'd, 191 U.S. 373 (1903) (Holmes, J.); In re Estate of Ullman, 56 Misc. 2d 495, 505, 289 N.Y.S.2d 833, 843 (Sur. Ct. N.Y. County 1968). In addition, although it must recognize the validity of a foreign adjudication, the forum state need not adopt the methods the foreign court would have employed to enforce its decision. Thus, in the traditional view, a state need not comply with a sister state's order granting equitable relief, see Blue v. Standard Coil Prods. Co., 117 N.Y.S.2d 858, 862 (Sup. Ct. N.Y. County 1952), since compliance would be akin to implementing the judgment itself. See 172 App. Div. at 824-25, 158 N.Y.S. at 855. Moreover, application of full faith and credit to decrees in equity would be tantamount to requiring a sovereign state to act as an involuntary agent for another. See id. See generally G. STUMBERG, PRINCIPLES OF CONFLICTS LAW 120-27 (3d ed. 1963) [hereinafter cited as STUMBERG]; 7A W.K&M ¶ 6301.26; see also Comment, Forum Non Conveniens, Injunctions Against Suit and Full Faith and Credit, 29 U. Chi. L. REV. 740, 743 (1962). For a criticism of this view, see Reese, supra; note 91 infra. See generally GOODRICH, supra, at 410-14; Schwartz, Fall v. Eastin Revisited: Extraterritorial Effect of Foreign Land Decrees, 54 DICK. L. REV. 293 (1950).

In order for full faith and credit to be invoked in the subsequent litigation, it must be determined that the first forum possessed competent subject matter jurisdiction over the suit.
jurisdiction over a res located outside its borders, a state court judgment purporting to directly affect title to land situated in another state is not entitled to full faith and credit. Some state courts outside New York, however, have voluntarily given effect to the equitable relief provisions of such judgments when a party to the first suit brings the same cause of action in the situs state. This approach was rejected in *Kindler v. Kindler*, wherein the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, denied recognition to that part of an Oklahoma in personam divorce decree which purport to grant the former wife full title to real property located in New York and held by the parties as tenants by the entirety.

In *Kindler*, the plaintiff wife had obtained personal jurisdiction and proper personal jurisdiction over the parties. See D. Siegel, *New York Practice* § 471 (1978).

Goodrich, *supra* note 67, at 136-37; see, e.g., *Fall v. Eastin*, 215 U.S. 1, 12 (1909); *Ames v. Coire*, N.Y.L.J., Oct. 25, 1977, at 13, col. 5 (Sup. Ct. Queens County). Real property is subject to the jurisdiction and laws of the state in which it is located. See *Leflar, Community Property and Conflict of Laws*, 21 Calif. L. Rev. 221, 221, 224 (1933). Personality, while once deemed to be in the owner's possession at all times and hence subject to the laws of the state where the owner happens to be, see *Van Cortlandt v. De Graffenried*, 147 App. Div. 825, 830-31, 123 N.Y.S. 1107, 1111 (1st Dep't 1911), aff'd mem., 204 N.Y. 667, 98 N.E. 1118 (1912), is now governed by the same rules as realty, e.g., Goodrich, *supra* note 67, at 104. Intangibles, such as patents, have situs at the owner's domicile. *Ebsary Gypsum Co. v. Ruby*, 256 N.Y. 406, 409-10, 176 N.E. 820, 821 (1931) (Cardozo, C.J.).


See, e.g., *Matson v. Matson*, 186 Iowa 607, 173 N.W. 127 (1919); *Dunlap v. Byers*, 110 Mich. 109, 67 N.W. 1067 (1896); *Weesner v. Weesner*, 168 Neb. 346, 95 N.W.2d 682 (1959); *Lea v. Dudley*, 20 N.C. App. 702, 202 S.E.2d 799 (1974); *Burnley v. Stevenson*, 24 Ohio St. 474 (1873); *Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws* § 102, Comments b & e (1971); Currie, *Full Faith and Credit to Foreign Land Decrees*, 21 U. Chi. L. Rev. 620, 672-76 (1954) [hereinafter cited as Currie]; Reese, *supra* note 67, at 190-91, 198-201. An equitable decree may be determinative of the merits of the underlying claim and therefore have a partial estoppel effect upon subsequent litigation in a sister state's courts. See *Dobson v. Pearce*, 12 N.Y. 156 (1854) ("recognizing" Connecticut injunction against suit because foreign findings of fraud were conclusive under full faith and credit); *Watters v. Watters*, 259 App. Div. 611, 19 N.Y.S.2d 995 (1st Dep't 1940) (facts are settled even if erroneously ascertained). See generally Goodrich, *supra* note 67, at 414; 5 WK&M 501.13; notes 87 & 91 infra. An alternative rationale for enforcing a foreign court's order affecting domestic land is that the foreign forum's order is operative directly against the party whose interest in the land is sought to be conveyed and whose person was subject to the rendering court's jurisdiction. See *Weesner v. Weesner*, 168 Neb. 346, 95 N.W.2d 682 (1959); cf. *Schwartz, Fall v. Eastin Revisited: Extraterritorial Effect of Foreign Land Decrees*, 54 Dick. L. Rev. 293, 294 (1950) (decree should be accorded full faith and credit where law of situs and forum are "substantially the same").

60 App. Div. 2d 753, 400 N.Y.S.2d 605 (4th Dep't 1977) (mem.).

Id. at 754, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 605-06.
over the defendant husband in a divorce action in Oklahoma.\textsuperscript{74} In conjunction with the granting of the divorce, the Oklahoma court awarded the wife full title to the parties' New York property.\textsuperscript{75} Having subsequently obtained jurisdiction over her former spouse, the plaintiff brought an action in New York to enforce the property provisions of the Oklahoma decree.\textsuperscript{76} In response to the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment, the defendant argued that the Oklahoma decree could not vest title in his former wife and asserted that the only relief available was partition of the property.\textsuperscript{77} The trial court denied the plaintiff's motion and instructed the parties to proceed to partition.\textsuperscript{78}

On appeal, the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, affirmed, noting that the courts of one state have no power to directly affect land located in another state.\textsuperscript{79} Citing the Supreme Court's decision in \textit{Fall v. Eastin},\textsuperscript{80} the \textit{Kindler} court rejected those terms of the Oklahoma decree that were "intended directly to affect the New York real property."\textsuperscript{81} Since the Oklahoma court did have the power to dissolve the marriage, however, the \textit{Kindler} court held that the Oklahoma divorce decree transformed the tenancy by the entirety into a tenancy in common.\textsuperscript{82} Emphasizing that the alteration

\textsuperscript{74} Id., 400 N.Y.S.2d at 605.
\textsuperscript{75} Id. at 753, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 605.
\textsuperscript{76} Id.
\textsuperscript{77} Id. at 753-54, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 605. A tenancy by the entirety is an estate in land whose existence depends upon the continuance of a marital relationship. See \textit{Stelz v. Shreck}, 128 N.Y. 263, 28 N.E. 510 (1891). As long as the marriage continues, each spouse owns an undivided one-half interest in the whole which cannot be severed by either cotenant unilaterally. See \textit{id.} at 266-67, 28 N.E. at 511; \textit{Anello v. Anello}, 22 App. Div. 2d 694, 253 N.Y.S.2d 759 (2d Dep't 1964) (mem.). A tenancy by the entirety automatically becomes a tenancy in common, however, upon a decree of divorce by a court of competent jurisdiction. See, e.g., \textit{Yax v. Yax}, 240 N.Y. 590, 148 N.E. 717 (1925) (mem.). A tenancy in common gives each cotenant the right to partition the property, e.g., \textit{Wood v. Fleet}, 36 N.Y. 499, 507 (1867), and thereby to receive either an equitable share of the land itself or of the proceeds from its sale. See \textit{RPAPL} § 921(2) (McKinney 1972).

\textsuperscript{78} 60 App. Div. 2d at 754, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 605.
\textsuperscript{79} Id.
\textsuperscript{80} 215 U.S. 1 (1909).

\textsuperscript{82} 60 App. Div. 2d at 754, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 606; \textit{see note 77 supra}. 

\begin{flushright}
1978 \textit{SURVEY OF NEW YORK PRACTICE} 501
\end{flushright}
in the character of ownership arose by operation of New York law rather than as a result of the relief provisions in the Oklahoma decree, the *Kindler* court granted the defendant the right to an equitable share of the property.

The result reached in *Kindler* was not mandated by the Supreme Court's decision in *Fall v. Eastin*. In *Fall*, the Court upheld a Nebraska court's refusal to recognize a deed issued by a Washington court in an effort to convey title to Nebraska land pursuant to a divorce decree. The Court reasoned that, while the Nebraska court would be able to rely on the Washington court's prior determination of the underlying equities and transfer title, the failure to do so did not violate the full faith and credit clause. Thus, *Fall* was not a barrier to awarding the wife the relief requested in the *Kindler* proceeding. In fact, the *Fall* Court, in dictum, expressly approved the alternative course whereby a court voluntarily recognizes a sister state court's relief order in a subsequent action to enforce the earlier decree.

While older New York cases tend to support the *Kindler* position, the modern approach is to extend full faith and credit to real

---

83 See note 77 supra.
84 60 App. Div. 2d at 754, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 606; see, e.g., Hosford v. Hosford, 273 App. Div. 659, 80 N.Y.S.2d 306 (4th Dep't 1948); note 77 supra.
85 In *Fall v. Eastin*, as part of a divorce decree, a Washington court ordered the husband to convey to the wife his right, title, and interest in Nebraska land previously held by the parties as tenants by the entirety. After the husband failed to convey title, the Washington court executed a deed to the land to the wife. In the meantime, the husband issued a deed to the defendant, Eastin, and mortgaged the land to W.H. Fall, who later released the mortgage. The former wife subsequently brought an action in Nebraska against the transferee. 215 U.S. at 2-4. The Supreme Court justified the Nebraska court's action, reasoning that the Washington court, "not having jurisdiction of the res, cannot affect it by its decree, nor by a deed made by a master in accordance with the decree." *Id.* at 11.
86 *Id.* at 13-14.
87 *Id.* at 11, 13-14. Indeed, in a subsequent case, Nebraska reversed its prior position. See Wessner v. Wessner, 168 Neb. 346, 95 N.W.2d 682 (1959). The *Wessner* court maintained that, while a court of one state cannot directly affect title to another state's lands, it generally does have the authority to compel by decree the defendant to execute and deliver up a deed to property in the situs state. *Id.* at 356, 95 N.W.2d at 688-89. Since such an order originally has been supported by in personam jurisdiction, it may be considered res judicata and given force and effect under the full faith and credit clause provided all the necessary parties are brought before the situs court. See note 71 supra.
88 See Tiedemann v. Tiedemann, 172 App. Div. 819, 158 N.Y.S. 851 (1st Dep't 1916), aff'd mem., 225 N.Y. 709, 122 N.E. 892, cert. dismissed, 251 U.S. 636 (1919); cf. Van Cortlandt v. De Graffenried, 147 App. Div. 825, 132 N.Y.S. 1107 (1st Dep't 1911), aff'd mem., 204 N.Y. 667, 98 N.E. 1118 (1912) (Swiss court's order requiring husband to reconvey title to New York property to ex-wife not enforced in New York court). In *Tiedemann*, a bilateral Nevada divorce decree was held unenforceable insofar as it sought to compel the defendant husband to account for community property situated in New York. While the *Tiedemann* court recognized that the foreign decree was conclusive on the merits, it further stated that
property awards resulting from suits in equity. "One trial of an

the situs court was not bound to award equitable relief to enforce the property provisions of
the decree. But cf. Dobson v. Pearce, 12 N.Y. 156 (1864) (injunction against suit recognized).
In Dobson, a judgment creditor of Pearce assigned the New York judgment to Dobson after
Pearce had obtained a Connecticut injunction enjoining any action brought upon the claim.
The Court of Appeals dismissed Dobson's subsequent suit:

It is not the particular relief which was granted which affects the parties litigating
in the courts of this state; but it is the adjudication and determination of the facts
by that court, the final decision that the judgment was procured by fraud, which
is operative here and necessarily prevents the plaintiff from asserting any claim
under it.

Id. at 166-67. Dobson is significant because the grant of an injunction against suit is usually
not recognized by other states. Stumberg, supra note 67, at 123 n.62. Thus, the New York
position has remained somewhat uncertain. See generally 5 WK&M § 5011.13. For an analysis
and rejection of the possible arguments for not treating the decree of relief as conclusive on
the situs state, see Goodrich, supra note 67, at 411-13.

See, e.g., Goodrich, supra note 67, at 410-14; Reese, supra note 67, at 190-91, 198-201.
One reason advanced for not requiring the situs state to enforce a foreign equitable decree is
that there is a need to protect against infringements on the situs state's sovereignty and
interests. See Yarborough v. Yarborough, 290 U.S. 202, 215 (1933) (Stone, J., dissenting); note
94 infra. Another argument stresses that equitable relief should be a discretionary tool of the
forum. See Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 102, Comment c (1971). Others
contend that continuing supervision or other burdens would be required if the situs state were
compelled to enforce foreign decrees. See id. Finally, the traditional approach states that the
situs forum should settle disputes involving land due to the local nature of the subject matter.
See Stumberg, supra note 67, at 125.

It is submitted that none of these considerations should control in a case involving facts
similar to that presented by Kindler. Enforcing the order of the rendering court and thus
compelling the husband to convey land in the situs state to the wife does not infringe on the
situs state's jurisdiction or its legitimate interests. See Restatement (Second) of Conflict of
Laws § 102, Comment d (1971). Since New York would recognize a deed executed by the
husband under threat of contempt of the Oklahoma court, see note 93 infra, it seems clear
that no further interests in relation to the land would be infringed simply because the hus-
band has evaded the foreign court's contempt machinery. See Restatement (Second) of
Conflict of Laws § 102, Comment d (1971).

Nor should the nature of equitable relief be a bar to requiring the husband to convey
the land. Equitable relief is commonplace today, see note 91 infra, and the modern majority
view is to enforce the foreign decree. Restatement (Second) of Conflict of Laws § 102,
Comment c (1971). Moreover, the language of both the full faith and credit clause and its
implementing statute is broad enough to include all equitable decrees within "judicial pro-
cedings." See id.; note 91 infra.

Further, conveyance of title alone does not require continuing supervision, and therefore
enforcement of the foreign order would not unduly burden the situs court. As Professor Reese
points out, where the husband is ordered by the rendering court to convey land in the situs
state to the wife, the situs court is not undertaking the burden of ensuring the defendant's
compliance with the rendering court's decree; the situs court, which has jurisdiction over the
land, can enforce the decree simply by vesting the wife with title to the land. Reese, supra
note 67, at 190-91 & 191 n.43. Under these facts, the situs state's court merely is giving res
judicata effect to the equitable decision and remains free to eject the successful litigant from
the land if his possession subsequently contravenes its law or policy. Id. at 200.

Finally, the policy in favor of settling disputes to title to land locally is not undermined
by apportioning marital property in accordance with a foreign divorce decree. The divorce
court is not determining who has the better title to the land; instead, it seeks only to arrive
issue is enough\textsuperscript{190} and extending full faith and credit to equitable relief granted in bilateral divorce cases should prevent either party from obtaining an unjust advantage.\textsuperscript{91} Some commentators would go further and extend, with few exceptions, the mandate of full faith and credit to all equity decrees.\textsuperscript{82}

Apparently, the fourth department was disturbed by the manner in which the relief had been requested or by the terms of the decree itself. The pleadings seem to have relied entirely on the Oklahoma decree which "purported directly to affect the title" to New York land.\textsuperscript{93} The Kindler court's apparent distaste for the notion of a sister state directly affecting title to New York land\textsuperscript{94} has its roots at a fair settlement upon the dissolution of the marriage. See note 91 infra. If third parties subsequently challenge title to the land, they are not bound by the determinations made by a foreign proceeding in which they were not parties. See Reese, supra note 67, at 200. Only if title disputes arise in the foreign divorce action might the policy in favor of settling title in the situs state prevent recognition and enforcement of a foreign state's decree.

\textsuperscript{90} Treinies v. Sunshine Mining Co., 308 U.S. 66, 78 (1939); see note 65 supra.

\textsuperscript{91} It seems likely that the Oklahoma court which granted the Kindler divorce did not award all the marital property to the wife but rather apportioned it between the parties after balancing the competing interests of both spouses. The New York court therefore appears to have bestowed a windfall on the husband, since he not only retained that which the Oklahoma court determined was justifiably his, but also acquired one-half of what the Oklahoma court determined to belong rightfully to his former wife.

\textsuperscript{92} E.g., Reese, supra note 67, at 190-91; see Goodrich, supra note 67, at 410, 414. New York has long accorded the same res judicata effect to equity decrees as it does to judgments at law. E.g., Wilder v. Wilder, 402 N.Y.S.2d 559, 561 (Sup. Ct. Suffolk County 1978); see Goodrich, supra note 67, at 411 (citing Post v. Neafie, 3 Cai. R. 22 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1805)); Stumberg, supra note 67, at 121-22 (citing Young v. Farwell, 165 N.Y. 341, 59 N.E. 143 (1901), and Post v. Neafie, 3 Cai. R. 22 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. 1805)); 5 WK&M 15011.13. Professor Reese would require the situs court to implement a foreign court's relief order except in two possible circumstances. An exception would be made where the situs court is asked to enforce a decree compelling the defendant to act, or enjoining the defendant from performing a given act, where the sole means of enforcing the order is by threat of imprisonment. The other exception suggested would occur when the form of relief granted by the foreign court would be unavailable in the situs state.

\textsuperscript{93} 60 App. Div. 2d at 754, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 606; see Currie, supra note 71, at 672-76. Professor Currie warns the attorney against two problems that may arise in representing a spouse who seeks to have rights to extraterritorial real property determined in a divorce action. The first danger is present when the attorney seeks to obtain a decree that is framed "in terms which purport to affect the title directly . . . . Such terms . . . are an invitation to the court at the situs . . . to invoke hornbook principles in support of a holding that the foreign court had no jurisdiction to do what it did." Currie, supra note 71, at 672. The other danger arises when the attorney claims relief at the situs "predicated on the assumption that he has acquired legal title by virtue of the foreign decree." Id. at 673-74. Such prayers for relief, according to Professor Currie, must be "scrupulously avoid[ed]." Id. at 673. Although the proper theory had been invoked in Kindler, wherein the plaintiff sought an "action . . . seeking enforcement . . . of an Oklahoma divorce decree," 60 App. Div. 2d at 753, 400 N.Y.S.2d at 605, the Kindler court apparently "sh[jed] away from any position resting on the contention that the foreign decree is a source of 'title' of any kind." Currie, supra note 7, at 675.

\textsuperscript{94} Oklahoma did have power to affect title to the New York realty indirectly. Had the
in earlier territorial concepts of jurisdiction. Such a provincial attitude, however, has little viability as a principle of modern law. Recognition of an in personam foreign decree that adjudicates the rights of the parties in real property, wherever located, would not appear to jeopardize the interests of the forum state and would obviate the need for unnecessary relitigation. It is hoped that the questionable policy of making judicial relief hinge solely on the language of the complaint or the terms of the foreign court’s decree will be abandoned in future cases.

Frederick J. Dorchak

Criminal Procedure Law

Right to counsel triggered by court-ordered lineup appearance may be waived in attorney’s absence

New York courts uniformly recognize that the filing of an accusatory instrument marks the commencement of formal adversary proceedings and thus the time at which a criminal defendant’s general right to counsel attaches. Following the Court of Appeals’

husband executed a deed under threat of contempt, the conveyance would have passed title to the wife, and New York would have been required to recognize that conveyance. See Fall v. Eastin, 215 U.S. 1, 10-12 (1909); Deschenes v. Tallman, 248 N.Y. 33, 37-38, 161 N.E. 321, 322 (1928) (Cardozo, C.J.); Goodrich, supra note 67, at 410, 412; notes 72 & 88 supra. Thus, it seems the real objection is not that a foreign court may cause some ramifications within the boundaries of a sister state by its judgment. Rather, the opposition appears to be founded on due process grounds. Just as “[a]n attempt to render a personal judgment where there is no jurisdiction [over the person] is a violation of due process . . . [rendering the judgment] void in the state where rendered and not entitled to recognition elsewhere,” Goodrich, supra note 67, at 396 (citing Hanson v. Denckla, 357 U.S. 235 (1958)) (footnote omitted), so, too, an exercise of power over land not within the rendering state is seen as “a ‘forbidden infringement’ of the interests of the situs state.” Reese, supra note 67, at 200.

Courts resent infringements on their jurisdiction and, as a result, are quite often solicitous of other states’ sovereignty as well. See, e.g., Davis v. Tremain, 205 N.Y. 236, 98 N.E. 383 (1912); Ames v. Coirre, N.Y.L.J., Oct. 25, 1977, at 13, col. 5 (Sup. Ct. Queens County); Chesny v. Chesny, 197 Misc. 768, 94 N.Y.S.2d 674 (Sup. Ct. Nassau County), modified on other grounds mem., 277 App. Div. 879, 98 N.Y.S.2d 151 (2d Dep’t 1950); 1 WKM ¶ 301.02, at 3-10. In addition to maintaining respect for a sister state’s sovereignty, the local forum may be better able to settle disputes pertaining to reality. ?A WKM ¶ 6301.26.

Cf. Stumbero, supra note 67, at 125 (there has been a “decided tendency in the direction of giving full faith and credit to foreign decrees granted in connection with divorce” in recent years).