

make new laws, but simply put the customary law into written form. Some of the conclusions developing logically from the conception of law as Custom are interesting; for example, the author's views on the jury system and the maxim that all are presumed to know the law. One of the greatest values of this volume to the casual student is its large collection of quotations from the authorities on jurisprudence, those opposed to the author's viewpoint as well as those with whom he agrees.

F. WARNER FISCHER, '27.

---

THE UNITED STATES SENATE AND THE INTERNATIONAL COURT.  
By Frances Kellor and Antonia Hatvany, Collaborator. New York:  
Thomas Seltzer. 1925. Pp. xx, 353.

For both those who favor and those who oppose either the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations or adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, this little volume will form a ready reference book. As a text for the man who would become more familiar with the workings of the Court, it is probably at fault in that its intricate and detailed considerations of the various ramifications of the problem, the history and development of the Court, will prove confusing unless he is already a student of international relations, or has rather closely followed the trend of events affecting this subject since the war. However, the care with which the volume has been outlined, its statements of faults and virtues as based on facts rather than theoretical flights, the fact that it is not opinionated, that its statements are both fair and concise, that its terse topic sentences lead directly to the question under consideration, and that there is no needless "Fletcherizing" of words, recommend the volume in spite of the fact that its very thoroughness may prove it difficult for the layman.

The lawyer may well be thankful that out of the blunderings of the average treatises on the legal problems of the Permanent Court of International Justice there has come at least one work which treats the matter from a legal viewpoint. The history of an Article is briefly presented where it is material to an understanding of that Article. The footnote annotations have not burdened the book, but have served to annotate. Paragraph chapter summaries have been written from the standpoint of the United States setting forth the advantages and disadvantages to the United States of the provisions there treated.

In the Annexes to the volume are to be found a summary of opinions and judgments of the Court, the text of the Statute of the Court, the Rules of the Court, various proposals from this country, and a statement of the Court's jurisdiction.

As has been noted, its faults to some will prove virtues to others, depending largely on the standpoint from which they read. Naturally, from its very nature, this book cannot be expected, even in the legal world, to be listed among the best sellers; but that is a fact which may, in itself, recommend it to many.

JAMES T. BRITT, '26.

---

A MANUAL OF ROMAN PRIVATE LAW. July, 1925. By W. W. Buckland, LL.D., F. B. A., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law; Regius, Professor of Civil Law, University of Cambridge; Fellow of Gonville and Cains College. Cambridge University Press. (Macmillan, U. S.)

The last two decades have brought a greatly increased interest in the laws of other nations besides our own. A greater commerce between nations, improved means of travel, the world war, a more serious consideration of international problems and international law might be mentioned as possible factors in this new interest. Whatever may be the cause, one very wholesome result seems to be that the study of Roman Law, and its offspring, the Civil Law, is regarded as increasingly important.

Probably anticipating a need, Professor Buckland meets it more than half way in the work under review. Many able members of the profession, who have long regarded Roman Law as something old and far away, should find this work to their liking. It is a lawyer's book; its classification will enable Anglo-American barristers to strike an instant comparison and analogy with the problems with which they are presently more familiar.

Being all this, it is primarily intended, by the author's own purpose, as a text for the use of beginners. It is first of all a student's book. It sets forth the Roman Law of classical and later times without much of the detail and which the translations of Continental works are so often burdened. Professor Buckland has collected carefully the important principles of his subject; he has no doubt purposely restricted certain parts of his work, even so far as to treat summarily a number of important divisions of the law. The work is