5-1-1929


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government, and the legal effects growing out of its failure to recognize the Russian government, is of particular interest. Clearly, international law or relations should discourage rather than aid any such attitude toward international obligations as the Soviet government has assumed. International penalties, political and legal, should attach to a government so remiss in its attitude toward those necessary conditions of good faith and covenant-keeping which are the foundations of international intercourse. Our government has acted in keeping with this principle, and our courts have rendered their decisions in keeping with the action of the political department. Chief Justice Marshall, our greatest expounder of the principles of international law, always gave effect to private rights and he also regarded public obligations as succeeding. Nor should recognition, in policy, practice, or law, operate to the benefit of a repudiating state. The question Russia would have us discuss is whether or not her repudiation is just and legal. She does not want to discuss her guilt in the matter. The person accused of crime would, if he could, shift the case from one of his guilt or innocence to whether or not the thing of which he is charged is justifiable and actionable. Our international law and morality must go hand in hand with our local and national law and morality.

Mr. Hervey has made a genuine contribution to the literature in international law. It is hoped that more studies of this type will be written by scholars in this field.

CHARLES E. MARTIN.


A case system for the study of politics. In the words of the author, "these problems aim to introduce the student to the general field of original sources in the American Federal system, including its component National, State, Municipal and Local units." "These problems aim further to cultivate in the student the creative instincts and to accord a constructive expression of the productive energies." These may be repressed as we well know by too much text-book reading and note-taking. Professor Conover has given us a valuable problem study. Many of us have carried out similar work and this manual gives us additional ideas and material. Local University conditions will largely determine whether such a plan is possible to the extent that this work has carried it. The work is of most value in the national sphere and of least value in the municipal field; in fact the local problems scarcely indicate their importance both locally and to the whole, nor do they lead one to the important problems of the state and its subdivisions. However, with such a volume obtainable there is little excuse for the cut-and-dried text-book and note-taking class in the fields covered in Professor Conover's Manual.

GRANVILLE G. HULSE.

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