

Problems of incorporated and unincorporated societies are kept equally in the forefront as are also those of stock and non-stock associations.

The author states that "Cooperative statutes in approximately twenty-five jurisdictions have been cited as being particular applicable to the incorporation of consumers' cooperatives. The main difficulty with many of these statutes is that they are so old that they have requirements which are entirely out of harmony with modern conditions." The reviewer can sincerely echo this comment from experience in searching for an appropriate statute under which to incorporate a large cooperative federation. It seems unfortunate that the manuscript of this book should have been completed before the enactment by Congress in 1940 of the District of Columbia cooperative law. This statute is most modern and complete and is available to any cooperative association in the United States.

This book should be read by every attorney who is interested in social progress. It should be used by them and by the thousands of cooperative organizations in the United States to chart their way through legal difficulties. The reviewer is in hearty accord with the author's hope that this text will help to give to the cooperative movement a fair opportunity to serve the common good "by serving as a general and coordinated treatise of the problems which have confronted and which will continue to confront cooperatives."

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LAW, THE STATE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

James Brown Scott. Vol. I: A Commentary on the Development of Legal, Political, and International Ideals; Vol. II: Extracts Illustrating the Growth of Theories and Principles of Jurisprudence, Government, and The Law of Nature. New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. pp. XXIV, 613. VI, 401. Index. \$8.75.

For nearly half a century James Brown Scott, the author of this two-volume work has been interested in the fundamental conceptions of the law and the state. As a long-time professor of International Law and Jurisprudence, as a former Solicitor of the Department of State and

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as the director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, he has had an unusual opportunity to follow his interest in a most fruitful fashion. His present work is a direct result of this interest and background. Starting with fifth-century Greece, he attempts an examination of the leading contributions to jurisprudence, the theory of the state, and the law of nations from these classic days of Greece down to the beginnings of the modern state in the seventeenth century. In his view, there is but one tolerable basis for the actions and policies of states, namely, that states are bound by the same principles of morality as those by which individuals are bound. Otherwise, there is no content to international justice, no possibility for international peace. In general, his work demonstrates that the basic principles of law and government have, for the most part, been in harmony with the nature and dignity of the human being as an individual and a member of society. It also serves as a reminder that the ancient ideals of right and justice, of liberty and equality, cannot be ignored without grave peril to all of us, in these days of crisis and decision. In the first of the two volumes the body of the text is found. Included in this treatment are thirty-five chapters dealing with the Greek background; the Roman heritage; the Christian heritage, ancient and medieval; the transition from medieval to modern thought; the era of reform; and the beginnings of the modern age. The second volume consists of excerpts from various legal authorities from the earliest times, and is in effect a codification made by Dr. Scott, to illustrate the growth of theories and principles of jurisprudence, government, and the law of nations. These selections, which have been made with care from the great works of the past from Plato to Suarez, constitute a veritable treasure-house of political and legal wisdom. Nor does Dr. Brown confine himself to the classics alone. His wide scholarship carries him far beyond that point. In the main, however, his attempt has been to discuss in more or less chronological order what he believes to be the principal contributions to legal, political, and international ideals from the time of Plato to the modern era. That he has succeeded so well in his purpose is a commentary upon the depth and richness of his scholarship as well as a reflection of his continuing faith in the ability of man to build an effective working relationship upon the foundation-stone of reason and law. A useful bibliography and index is appended.

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