

of a great American, a man who had something in him of Tom Paine in his audacity and sagacity, of Thomas Jefferson in his uncompromising belief in the four freedoms, of Abraham Lincoln in his love for the oppressed Negroes, and over and above these, something that was pure Darrow, a man "... who may hate the sin, but never the sinner."

Irving Stone, in this book, has abundantly made clear the outstanding quality about Clarence Darrow, and that was his integrity. Rare indeed in this life and age is the lawyer who would leave a highly lucrative job to defend a man who might not even be able to foot the costs of a suit, much less pay his attorney's fees. Yet Clarence Darrow was such a lawyer. At the age of thirty-seven, he left a job as counsel for the Chicago and North Western Railway to defend Eugene V. Debs and the American Railway Union. Belief in a man's cause was enough for Darrow to rise to such a man's defense. This was in fact the story of his life—Clarence Darrow, for the defense—always. His was always the unpopular, the "sure-to-lose" side. When other eminent lawyers of his age would refuse to defend what they considered as indefensible, there was always Clarence Darrow to take up the cudgels for the defense. Whenever the issues involved national conflict or intersectional strife, and where prejudice and passion played a part, there was the tall, lean Darrow pleading for brotherly understanding, for Christian forgiveness of a penitent sinner, for the all embracing love for humanity. In all the cases that he handled, from the first to the last, he always showed himself as the intellectual athlete, the consummate orator and the resourceful barrister.

This biography has been meticulously compiled and written, not only to justify and clarify Darrow's stand on controversial issues of his time, but also to serve as a beacon light to bright-eyed young lawyers who have hopes, perchance, of someday sailing through the mossy sea of legal technicalities and niceties. If there is one thing that a lawyer must remember, this book and its subject seem to say, it is this: Above all, believe in the righteousness of your client's cause and all else shall be easy, for "the humblest person ... when clad in the armor of righteousness is more powerful than all the hosts of error."

Though Darrow's life was a turbulent one—for his uncompromising stand on labor rights, open shop, freedom of thought and creed, aroused the ire of the pen-wielders of his day—still when he died in 1936 at the age of 80, the worst of his enemies felt obliged to say, "With the death of Clarence Darrow the nation loses the

most colorful of the older generation of rebels. His achievement was to bring a measure of humanity into the law." A less reverent epitaph, though not perhaps less apt, was that of an admirer, "I'll bet he's confounding the heavenly courts, just as he did here."

A MODERN LAW OF NATIONS. By Philip C. Jessup. *The Macmillan Company*. 221 pages. Distributed by Alemar's. P11.00.

The advent of atomic and hydrogen bomb warfare in the field of international politics has made all the more imperative the need for a change in the traditional system of a community of sovereign states. Arrangements of the past are out of step with the demands of the present. There is widespread revulsion against war and against an international system in which war is not only possible but tolerated. Unlimited sovereignty is no longer automatically accepted as the most prized possession or even as a desirable attribute of states.

Some international statesmen advocate a complete change through the immediate creation of a world government—a supranational legal order in the full sense of the term. Others on the other hand are content to wait for the evolutionary development of the present international organization—the United Nations. But all are agreed on the need for changing the archaic system of international law we now have for a modern law of nations.

Philip Jessup, able professor of international law at Columbia University, with equally able assistance from the University's Council for Research in Social Sciences, seeks in writing this book to explore some of the possible bases for a modern law of nations. Recognizing that no system of law springs into existence full-panoplied, he proceeds on the basis of the examined ways in which peoples and nations have attempted in the past to govern their interrelationships.

The author particularly debunks two principal characteristics of traditional international law, to wit:

- (1) international law is a law only between states, not between individuals, and
- (2) international law resembles tort law rather than criminal law in the national legal system.

He first takes as accepted the principle of community interest in the prevention of breaches of international law. Then the author proceeds to examine present-day international law to ascertain what portions of a developed international legal system, the concept of community interest might well apply to. In his examination, an exhaustive reference is made to events in medieval and modern history that have contributed to the development of international law. In seven enlightening chapters dealing on what are proper subjects of a modern law of nations, on recognition of states by the world community, on nationality and the rights of man, on the responsibility of states for injuries to individuals, on the law of contractual agreements, on the legal regulation of the use of force, and on the rights and duties of states in case of illegal use of force, the author provokes one's creative as well as critical thinking. The author does not, however, claim to exhaust the needs or possibilities of the situation and his work is offered with no claim to completeness or exclusiveness.

This handy, short volume, burning with the heat of compression, offers for students of international law, the members of the legal profession and the serious reader in general a worthwhile review of the experience of the past centuries in the light of new concepts. Philip Jessup's "A Modern Law of Nations" is decidedly a credit to any library.

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