

Statelessness: With Special Reference to the United States (Book Review)

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regulations could exercise no greater authority nor to any greater extent than that which was exercised by Congress itself."

In a review of this book it is hardly possible to comment upon the endless number of situations which have arisen in connection with the administration of the Recovery Act, but I believe enough has been said to show that this is a source book of great value to those who are engaged in advising clients with regard to their rights and duties under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

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STATELESSNESS: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE UNITED STATES. By Catheryn Seckler-Hudson. Washington, D. C.: Digest Press, American University Graduate School, 1934, pp. xxi, 332.

The efforts of the Department of International Law and Relations of the American University Graduate School to promote interest in the solution of international problems has been rewarded by the publication of its first volume in a series dealing with that subject matter. And while the man in the street might well disagree with Ellory C. Stowell's view that "there is no problem in the world today more important than that of nationality"¹ no one seriously would deny that the matter is one which should have received more attention because of the increasing interest and importance attached to international current events. A Yugoslavian king's death on French soil is sufficiently interesting for Americans to predict on whose side we would be if a conflict followed; it certainly should be as interesting to know the nationality of a man who might be a pawn in the affairs of state. There is no escape from the conclusion that the affairs of foreign nations have a decided influence on domestic thought and action. Dr. Hudson's book provides an excellent adjunct to the growing interest.

Quite apart from the matter of personal rights in international law are those of property, and, whereas an individual may not frequently, or ever, be confronted with the problem of protection by his home country when charged with a crime abroad, little commerce could take place without a consideration of the property rights of individuals in international affairs. Much progress has been made by treaties between nations, but the fundamental problem of nationality still acts to hinder the free intercourse of commerce.

Dr. Hudson's efforts might conveniently be classified into statelessness as a result of marriage and statelessness not resulting from marriage, following which are the proposed solutions to the problems. The situations brought about by marriage and the application of the nationality laws of different countries indicate quite clearly the necessity for uniform regulation either by treaty or municipal legislation.

¹ P. ix.