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## **CASES AND MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Edwin D. Dickinson. Brooklyn: The Foundation Press, Inc., 1950.**

Francisco Ramon Espinosa

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tense. For even if it were true that it had lost its utility as a guide to living law, it would let retain its monumental historical value.<sup>22</sup>

DAVID S. STERN

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

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CASES AND MATERIALS ON INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Edwin D. Dickinson.  
Brooklyn: The Foundation Press, Inc., 1950. Pp. 740. \$8.00

The book under review, the latest in a series of distinguished text books in international law, is a refreshing approach to the casebook method. It seems evident that the author has organized the book with a view to permitting the student to derive the maximum benefit from its use with the minimum expenditure of time.

Collateral commentary in the form of author's notes, and carefully selected readings from the authorities, have been made a part of the text, thus eliminating footnotes. This material is sufficient to make the cases understandable to the student and eliminates the necessity of his doing a mass of outside reading and of the instructor's devoting a great deal of class time to preliminary factual lectures. This feature permits a higher percentage of the limited amount of classroom time to be devoted to the all-important matter of case analysis.

Professor Dickinson's departure from the traditional type of casebook makes available to the profession a text which will aid the growth of legal pedagogy without detriment to the teaching of inductive legal analysis. Much of the justification for the selective and streamlined collection of materials in this casebook is the recognized need that, with the extraordinarily rapid growth of the law in recent years, and with the more liberalized attitude in law schools toward elective courses, it has become impracticable to devote more than two semester hours of study to any except the more fundamental courses of the curriculum. Yet, in this instance, the reviewer believes that more is involved for he is convinced that this type of casebook answers a long and widely-felt need for less mystery and more common sense in elementary legal pedagogy. If, in this critical time, when trained minds are needed more than ever before, legal pedagogy is to grow, Professor Dickinson's is the type casebook that will aid that growth without completely emasculating the advantages of the Langdell system. It is believed that these advantages must be preserved since they are based upon a recognition of the fundamental differences between the deductive method of the civil law and the inductive method of the common law.

The reviewer has had the privilege of using this casebook in his course

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22. But see *contra* Lipstein, Book Review of Volume II, 10 Camb. L.J. 302, at 303 (1949), where he states of this work that it is "an outstanding example of the value of the comparative method where technical problems rather than national institutions are under review. Legal theory may divide, but the work of the courts tends toward uniformity." The nature of the problems here dealt with being the same, it can be presumed that his feelings would be the same.

in international law and has noted certain features of presentation that are of extraordinary benefit to the students. The wide range of sources from which the writings of the authorities have been taken demonstrates the long evolution, varied roots, and great potential resources of the subject not only to the student or scholar in public or private international law, but also to the general practitioner. Again, the ingenious subdivision of the cases under each topical heading into two categories, those decided in the national forum on the one hand, and those decided in the international forum on the other, shows the student the fundamental differences in approach to similar problems in the respective forums.<sup>1</sup> Finally, the editing of the cases is on a high level, indicating that there has been well executed collecting, selecting, and paring resulting in a rational continuity of the text; thus the book avoids the confusion resulting from unexpurgated judicial opinions which are unnecessarily long and which divagate from their course merely to demolish sham arguments or off-point citations by counsel.

A few cases such as the *Guano Island Claim* cases, and some on boundaries might have been more compressed though not omitted. It might also have been desirable to present a more detailed treatment of insurgency, belligerency, war and the international law of airspace in peace and in war. On the other hand, it is gratifying to see that the study of the Nuremberg war criminal trials, the Charter of the United Nations and similar contemporary international law phenomena have not been over-emphasized by Professor Dickinson at the expense of more permanently established principles. The writer doubts that activities such as the Nuremberg trials or the formation of the United Nations can effect a significant acceleration in the transmutation of the more base elements of man into the more noble. Until man has developed more perfectly in the image of God neither atomic energy nor abstract rationalizations will make for mankind one world and I doubt not that one of the greatest weaknesses of our generation is that we have been given command of great natural powers and great abstract idealism without the human resources to manage them.

Professor Dickinson's casebook, though partly based on his previous work, *Selection of Cases and other Readings on the Law of Nations*, is an excursion into this field *de novo* by a veteran explorer, admirably prepared and executed. The reviewer can say with inspiration, appreciation, and confidence that Professor Dickinson has made a real contribution to the progress of legal pedagogy in this most important and challenging field.

FRANCISCO RAMON ESPINOSA

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW  
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

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1. Under the topical heading "Criminal Matters," subdivision (a), "The International Forum," is: *Case of Cutting*; Mexico and the United States (1886-1888); Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of the United States (1886) pp. 691-708, (1887) pp. 751-867, (1888) pp. 1113-1136, 1189-1190. And under subdivision (b), "The National Forum," are: *State v. Knight*, 1 N.C. 143 (1799); *Ford v. United States*, 273 U.S. 593 (1927); *Skirotes v. Florida*, 313 U.S. 69 (1941) (pp. 394-418 in Dickinson's Cases).