records and church and probate records as well as the printed genealogies, the reviewer thought to set a precedent for others by finding some information on one or two of the six Connecticut students about whom no information had been gathered. The result was a most profound respect for the thorough work done by Colonel Fisher and those who assisted him, and no information about the students.

The Yale Law Library began its series of publications in 1935 and ceased temporarily during the years 1940–1945. It is to be congratulated on the publication of Colonel Fisher’s Biographical Catalogue of the Litchfield Law School as the second of its postwar volumes.

VIRGINIA A. KNOX*


Volumes III to VIII of Hackworth’s Digest, carrying forward the tradition established by volumes I and II, are a major contribution toward an understanding of the policy of the United States. While they are not as original as Moore’s Digest (1906) and have the simple aim of carrying that publication down to date, one cannot but be appreciative of the many public documents included in these volumes. There may be difference of opinion whether it was worth while to gather so many opinions of jurists and excerpts from sources other than State Department documents, sources which are accessible to the reader. One may also differ as to whether the extract selected was the best obtainable. But in a volume which gives the reader so much, it would be churlish to quarrel with the mass of material here afforded. Hackworth’s Digest is an indispensable source of information to the student of international law.

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