

message to Congress, above quoted, was specifically referred to when the report which resulted in the appointment of the Committee of Experts was submitted to the Council of the League on December 8, 1924,<sup>18</sup> while the Assembly resolution of September 22, 1924, recited that "the experience of five years has demonstrated the valuable services which the League of Nations can render towards rapidly meeting the legislative needs of international relations, and recalling particularly the important conventions already drawn up with respect to international conciliation, communications and transit, the simplification of customs formalities, the recognition of arbitration clauses in commercial contracts, international labor legislation, the suppression of the traffic in women and children, the protection of minorities as well as the recent resolutions concerning legal assistance for the poor."<sup>19</sup>

But, however tardy the decision of the League to join the progressive movement which seeks the peace of nations through the development of international law, or whatever may have been the reasons for its decision, its action has been welcomed by the American Society of International Law and its invitation to collaborate accepted. A like attitude of coöperation will also doubtless be assumed by the International Commission of Jurists of the Americas, for, at its first meeting in Rio de Janeiro in 1912, it seemed to be the general sense that while questions distinctively American may require distinctive treatment, it was recognized that general questions of international law are necessarily questions of world wide concern and with regard to such questions the work of the commission will be essentially coöperative.<sup>20</sup>

Every member of the Society and every reader of the JOURNAL will no doubt join in the hope expressed by Mr. Hughes at the annual dinner of the Society that the action of the Executive Council in pledging the Society's coöperation in the work of the Committee of Experts of the League of Nations will not give rise to a division of opinion such as originated in the controversy over the entry of the United States into the League of Nations. As explained by Mr. Hughes, "This is a matter of the codification and development of international law and an endeavor to secure appropriate international agreement to that end. In this aim all are united; we are all together working for the reign of law."

GEORGE A. FINCH.

THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS HELD IN WASHINGTON, APRIL 23-25, 1925

The First Conference of Teachers of International Law was held in Washington in 1914 upon the invitation of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. At a meeting of its Trustees in 1911, the then venerable dean of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States, the Honorable Andrew D. White, proposed that the Endowment prepare and carry out "a plan for the propagation, development, maintenance and increase of sound, progressive and fruitful ideas on the subject of arbitration and international law and

<sup>18</sup> Official Journal, Feb. 1925, p. 121. <sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 120.

<sup>20</sup> See editorial in the JOURNAL, Vol. 6, p. 931 at p. 935.

history as connected with arbitration, especially through addresses or courses of lectures delivered before the leading universities, colleges and law schools of the United States." In his report for the following year, the Director of the Endowment's Division of International Law recommended, as a part of the proposed plan, "that the American Society of International Law be requested to place on the program of one of its annual meetings the subject of the teaching of international law in American institutions of learning; and that if this be done, the teachers of international law be requested to attend the meeting and participate in the discussion of this question." This recommendation was approved, and the request was communicated to the Society, which placed the subject upon the program of its eighth annual meeting, held in Washington, April 22-25, 1914. The Society acted as host to the teachers and defrayed their travelling expenses from a fund provided by the Endowment for that purpose.

The initiative of the second conference was not from the Endowment but from the teachers themselves. They regarded the results of the first meeting as sufficient to justify a second, and the genesis of the movement which culminated in the presence of some eighty teachers of international law is stated in a letter from Professor Edwin D. Dickinson, under date of January 5, 1925, addressed to Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace:

There was held recently in Washington, in connection with the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association, a Round Table on International Affairs. Two sessions of this Round Table were devoted to research and instruction in International Politics and Law. At the conclusion of the second session, the suggestion was offered and enthusiastically received that it would be desirable to have a conference of teachers of international law and related subjects in Washington in connection with the next annual meeting of the American Society of International Law. Several of those present referred to the Conference held in 1914 and emphasized the advantages to be gained from another conference similarly constituted. It developed that there was unanimity of opinion in the Round Table in favor of having such a conference at an early date.

The action taken by the Round Table is epitomized in the following extract from the minutes of the session:

"Upon motion of Professor George Grafton Wilson, seconded by Professor Quincy Wright, the Round Table voted unanimously to instruct the Director to communicate to the Secretary of the American Society of International Law and to the Director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace the following resolution: 'That it is the sense of the Round Table on International Affairs of the American Political Science Association that a conference of teachers of international law and related subjects should be held at Washington in connection with the meetings of the American Society of International Law in April, 1925.'"

This resolution, as I understand it, was voted simply as an expression of opinion and was ordered communicated to you in the hope that you would be willing to bring it to the attention of such appropriate officials of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as might be interested in taking further action. I append a list of those who were present at the Round Table session, at the time of adjournment, and who subscribed their names to the resolution.

I take pleasure, on behalf of the Round Table, in communicating the resolution to you as directed.

In pursuance of this letter, the suggestion for a meeting of the teachers of international law was laid by the Director of the Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, before the Executive Committee of the Endowment and unanimously approved, and at the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment funds were placed at the disposal of the Division in order to meet in part the expenses of the meeting.

The program committee of the American Society of International Law believed that it would be more appropriate to have the teachers expected to be here in such a large body meet under an organization of their own choosing and a program which they should devise. The members of the program committee, however, were anxious that it should meet at the same time so that the members of the Society and the teachers might be able to avail themselves of the meeting of each association.

In pursuance of this action on the part of the Division of International Law, the Executive Committee and the Trustees of the Endowment, an invitation was sent out under date of March 12, 1925. Suggestions were requested and the invited delegates were informed: "For those who desire to avail themselves of it, a fund has been provided out of which will be reimbursed the railroad expenses of those who accept this invitation and are present at the conference."

The letter concluded:

It is realized that the conference will occur at a time when it may not be convenient for you to be absent from your institution; but in view of the purpose of the conference being strictly in line with your educational pursuits and the conference being intended to assist in developing the subject in which you are professionally interested, it is hoped that these considerations will outweigh any inconvenience which may be caused by your temporary absence during the academic year.

Dr. James Brown Scott, Director of the Division of International Law, welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and in doing so outlined the history of the organization of the teachers' conference substantially as above set forth. He pointed out that the success in bringing the present meeting together was due to Professor Dickinson, of the University of Michigan, who had undertaken the laborious and inconspicuous but very necessary role of organizer. Dr. Scott invited the delegates to be the guests of the Endowment at a luncheon on the following day, which he said would terminate the official connection of the Endowment with the conference, adding: "The program is one of your own making; the speakers and officers are those of your own choosing; the deliberations will be yours, and the results achieved will be those of the teachers of international law." He expressed the wish that the deliberations of the conference would be in such form, and the recommendations adopted of such value, that the report of its proceedings might be published and distributed by the Division of International Law of the Endowment. He concluded his

brief remarks with the hope that this second conference of teachers would justify itself to such a degree that the delegates would decide upon periodic conferences through means of which the international law teachers working together will be able to direct the studies of the young men and women entrusted to them in the classroom in such a way as to influence public opinion in the United States, upon which ultimately depends the policy of the Government in foreign relations.

The first session of the Conference, Professor Ellery C. Stowell of the American University presiding, was devoted to the discussion of the problems of Instruction in International Law and Related Subjects. After Professors Harold S. Quigley of the University of Minnesota, Emerson D. Fite of Vassar, and Henry M. Wriston of Wesleyan University, had read short papers on the scope, organization, aim, methods of instruction and content of courses in international law, general discussion was opened under the five minute rule.

The second session, Professor Philip Marshall Brown of Princeton presiding, took up the consideration of Problems of Research. Professors Quincy Wright of the University of Chicago, Edwin M. Borchard of Yale, and Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr, read papers, after which the papers and the general topic were discussed.

During the sessions of conferences on Thursday and the next day the work of the seven committees was progressing. These committees were created to establish connection with the work of the First Conference of American Teachers of International Law. The committees were expected to rearrange the reports made by similar committees of the earlier conference, to consider the advisability of further activities along the lines indicated, and to bring preliminary reports to this second conference. The purpose of this program was to provide an effective procedure for reconsidering the subjects discussed in 1914, to review progress since 1914, and to appraise opportunities for working along the lines indicated in the years ahead.

The Chairmen of these seven Committees were: Professors William I. Hull, Swarthmore College; George H. Blakeslee, Clark University; G. H. Robinson, Boston University Law School; F. A. Middlebush, University of Missouri; Francis N. Thorpe, University of Pittsburgh; Arthur I. Andrews, Tufts College; and Graham H. Stuart, Stanford University.

At the complimentary luncheon extended to the delegates by the Carnegie Endowment, Professor Manley O. Hudson, Harvard University Law School, read an interesting paper on "The Contemporary Development of International Law," which evoked an animated discussion from many of the delegates.

Saturday afternoon, Professor James W. Garner of the University of Illinois presiding, the Conference met for its final session and received the reports of the seven committees. Under the able guidance of the presiding officer and with the timely advice of Professor Dickinson, Director of the Conference, some three score delegates discussed these reports in the sweltering heat, kept their tempers and kept to the point, and succeeded in

putting through the program in three hours' time. The writer has attended many conferences but remembers no other achievement of intelligent parliamentary practice and self-restraint comparable with this.

In a spirit of rare confidence, the Conference voted plenary powers to its Director and authorized Professor Dickinson to appoint a committee on permanent organization with power to adopt a preliminary constitution and to act for the conference until its next meeting. This simple procedure will assure for the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects permanency, periodical meetings and the adequate preparation of its programs. The Director was also authorized to appoint other committees to carry into effect the resolutions adopted by the Conference. The Drafting Committee so appointed adopted the following resolution:

The Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects was of the unanimous opinion that the proceedings of the Conference should be published. Therefore, the Drafting Committee, authorized to revise, edit, and coördinate the resolutions of the Conference, desires to bring to the attention of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, for such action as it may wish to take, the following information:

The report of the proceedings contains approximately fifty thousand words and the Committee is of the opinion that an edition of 3,500 will be sufficient to furnish copies to those interested.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has already taken action and has appropriated the sum of \$2,000 to cover the expense of printing and distributing the proceedings of the Conference.

Until the Drafting Committee has used the power delegated to it and edited the resolutions adopted, it would be premature to attempt to formulate the results of the Conference. A brief statement of some of the significant facts of the Conference may, however, be given. They are:

First, that the Conference has aided many of the teacher delegates to reexamine the principles of international law and their methods of teaching and has thus aided in the progress of the science and the teaching of international law.

Second, the discussions of the Conference will serve as a milestone to mark the state of the science of international law at the present time.

Third, the proceedings of the Conference afford evidence of a spirit of coöperation on the part of the teachers and of a desire to develop and perpetuate the Conference as an institution of such coöperative action.

All this shows the practical aim of the teachers and their common sense in being willing and able to coöperate effectively, notwithstanding the sharpest differences of opinion in regard to many of the most important questions discussed.

At last the teachers of international law are in a position to take whatever common action they may from time to time consider desirable and to direct the attention of educational institutions and the public to needed improvements.

ELLERY C. STOWELL.