

other belligerent violates the right of property, can you doubt for a moment which one gives this government the greatest concern, or which one will call forth the more vigorous protest and the more earnest effort to prevent repetitions of the offense?

A government which places life and property on an equality would be generally condemned, and justly condemned.

In concluding his address, Mr. Lansing spoke feelingly to the friends and associates of his boyhood and his maturer years, and in so doing used language which is capable of a wider appeal and which is calculated to awaken a responsive chord in his fellow countrymen.

I know that you [he said], my friends and associates, all patriotic and thoughtful Americans, sympathize with me in the responsibilities which today rest upon me as Secretary of State. Whatever may happen in the uncertainties of the future I know that I can come back here assured of your friendly judgment and of a just estimate of the motives which have inspired my acts. Your friendship and your confidence I prize most highly. I hope that I may always merit them.

It should be and it is a consolation to the American people to know that, in these days of storm and stress, there is a calm and dispassionate, thoughtful and upright man in charge of the Department of State, not carried away by his feelings yet aware of their existence and not deaf to their voice, and desiring the friendship of his associates and the confidence of his fellow countrymen because he strives, earnestly and with singleness of purpose, to merit them.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

#### THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

A report of the Standing Committee on the Study and Teaching of International Law and Related Subjects was presented to the American Society of International Law at the annual Meeting. The report of the Committee was unanimous and was approved by the Society.

This report was in continuance of the work begun by the Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects in 1914, which adopted sixteen resolutions for carrying out its wishes. So far as these were largely administrative, the resolutions were immediately carried out. Certain resolutions involving investigation and further consideration were referred to the Standing Committee. These resolutions in general referred to the plans for developing the study of international law and related subjects. The Committee was unfavorable to any attempt to standardize such study, but was favorable to the adoption of means for improving, extending and strengthening such study in a thorough manner. The course of events in the world since the Con-

ference of Teachers in 1914 has emphasized the need of such an effort.

Certain points in the Standing Committee's report should be particularly mentioned. A course of one year "divided between international law as a system of law and the application of its principles in international relations is regarded as a minimum" (and that a full year or more should be given to each was to be desired when possible.) That these courses should be consecutive rather than concurrent seemed to be advisable.

The Conference of Teachers in 1914 had recommended "That prominent experts in international law be invited from time to time to lecture upon the subject at the several institutions." The Standing Committee favored this plan "provided such lectures were made an integral part of the course," for which the student should be prepared and for which he should be responsible as for other parts of the course. Other resolutions were considered and the action upon these will be found in the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Society, in which the Committee's report will also be found in full.

The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment, believing this work recommended by the Conference of Teachers to be in accord with its purposes, has offered to place at the disposal of the Standing Committee an amount of money to aid in the work. The Standing Committee will be glad to receive further suggestions as to the carrying out of the resolutions or as to other matters relating to the promotion of the study and teaching of international law and related subjects. The Standing Committee is composed as follows, and such suggestions may be made to any member of the Committee:

*Chairman*, Professor George Grafton Wilson, of Harvard University.  
 Professor Philip Marshall Brown, of Princeton University.  
 Professor Amos S. Hershey, of Indiana University.  
 Professor Charles Cheney Hyde, of Northwestern University.  
 President Harry Pratt Judson, of the University of Chicago.  
 Honorable Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.  
 Professor Jesse S. Reeves, of the University of Michigan.  
 Mr. Alpheus H. Snow, of Washington, D. C.  
*Secretary ex officio*, Mr. James Brown Scott, Recording Secretary of the Society.

GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON.