

this change in status would itself be non-peremptory. The essential question is, how widespread the international acceptance of such a *capitis diminutio* would have to be.

STEFAN A. RIESENFELD

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN

1875-1966

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW announces with deep regret the death in Williamstown, Massachusetts, on May 10, 1966, of Philip Marshall Brown, of the Board of Editors, who had just completed fifty years of membership on that Board. Professor Brown was a Charter Member of the American Society of International Law, having joined the Society in August of 1906. He had been an honorary vice president of the Society from 1932 to 1961. He was elected to the Board of Editors in 1916 and served actively until 1944, when he became an honorary editor. From 1921 to 1961 he had been a member of the *Institut de Droit International*. He had served as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Harvard Research in International Law, and as President of the American Peace Society from 1940 to 1946.

Professor Brown entered the diplomatic service in 1900 as Secretary to the United States Minister to Turkey at Constantinople. Subsequently he served as Secretary of Legation in Honduras and Guatemala, Chargé d'Affaires in Guatemala, and as Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the Embassy in Constantinople. He was later Minister to Honduras and played a leading rôle in negotiations in the crisis between Honduras and Nicaragua in 1910.

Graduating from Williams College in 1898, Professor Brown took a master's degree in international law at Harvard in 1912 and began his teaching career there. He went to Princeton University in 1913 and, after the First World War broke out, he was United States Attaché on the staff of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby in Egypt and Palestine. He served as an observer on the staff of the United States Commission to Negotiate Peace at Paris in 1919.

Following the Peace Conference, Professor Brown returned to Princeton where he taught international law until his retirement in 1935.

Professor Brown actively participated in the meetings of the Society for many years and contributed a wealth of stimulating articles and editorials to the JOURNAL, beginning in 1915 with an article on "The Theory of the Independence and Equality of States." His last editorial, contributed to the JOURNAL in 1953, was entitled "Protective Jurisdiction over Marginal Waters." His first address before the Society in 1916 dealt with "Munitions and Neutrality," which might properly be classified as the explosive issue of the day.

He took an active interest in the study and teaching of international law and participated in the conferences of teachers organized by the Carnegie

Endowment for International Peace in co-operation with the Society.

Professor Brown's contributions to the *JOURNAL* and *Proceedings* were distinguished by clarity and forthrightness as well as scholarship. He was a scholar and diplomat of the old school, with all the attributes of charm and courtesy which in former years usually accompanied these vocations. Those members of the Society who knew him join the Editors of the *JOURNAL* in mourning the passing of a good friend and able colleague in the field of international law and relations.

ELEANOR H. FINCH