

the salary scale for this country to have a comprehensive and adequate service in all its branches.

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THE HAGUE ACADEMY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW¹

The Academy of International Law at The Hague opened its doors during the summer of 1925 to some 379 students, including 60 women, coming from no less than 35 countries (26 European, 5 American, 3 Asiatic and 1 African); and the 24 courses (12 in each period) were given by professors drawn from 11 different and widely separated countries—Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Russia, Spain, the United States and Uruguay.

The program of the courses offered by the Academy of International Law and the names of the professors actually giving them are set forth in the following table:

FIRST PERIOD: JULY 13 TO AUGUST 7, 1925

The historical development of international law since Grotius (8 lessons).

Mr. van der Vlugt, former Professor and Dean of Faculty of Law at University of Leyden.

The influence of the Reformation upon the development of international law (4 lessons). Mr. Boegner, Pastor of the Reformed Church.

The codification of international law (12 lessons). Mr. Ch. de Visscher, Professor at University of Ghent.

General theory of public order (6 lessons). Mr. Thomas H. Healy, Assistant Dean of the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown.

Effects and execution of foreign judgments (6 lessons). Mr. M. de Cock, Professor at *Institut Supérieur de Commerce* at Antwerp.

General theory of international unions (6 lessons). Mr. Rapisardi Mirabelli, Professor at University of Sassari.

Effects of commerce in international law (6 lessons). Mr. Arthur K. Kuhn, Member of the American Bar.

Guaranty of the State in financial matters (6 lessons). Mr. G. Jèze, Professor at University of Paris.

Extradition (6 lessons). Mr. Al. Pilenco, former Professor at University of St. Petersburg.

Geneva Protocol (6 lessons). Mr. Wehberg, Member of the Institute of International Law, Editor-in-chief of *Die Friedenswarte*.

Immunity of States in matters of jurisdiction and forced execution (6 lessons). Mr. George Grenville Phillimore, Registrar of the High Court of Justice at London.

International solidarity in Latin America (6 lessons). Mr. Guani, Member of the Council of the League of Nations, Minister of Uruguay at Paris.

SECOND PERIOD: AUGUST 10 TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1925

Influence of Christianity on the development of international law (6 lessons).

Mr. Georges Goyau, Member of the French Academy.

¹ For previous comments on this subject, see the JOURNAL, Vol. 17 (1923), pp. 536, 746, and Vol. 19 (1925), p. 172.

- Influence of the ideas of Machiavelli on the doctrine and practice of the law of nations (6 lessons). Mr. Charles Benoist, Member of the Institute of France.
- The rights and duties of nations (12 lessons). Mr. Gilbert Gidel, Professor at University of Paris, and the School of Political Sciences.
- General theory of acquired rights (6 lessons). Mr. A. Pillet, Professor at University of Paris.
- Succession in international law (6 lessons). Mr. Hans Lewald, Professor at University of Frankfort on the Main.
- Intellectual coöperation (6 lessons). Mr. Julien Luchaire, Inspector General of Public Instruction of France.
- Legal status of commercial vessels (6 lessons). Mr. P. Fedozzi, Professor at University of Genoa.
- Intervention in financial matters (6 lessons). Mr. K. Strupp, Professor at University of Frankfort on the Main.
- International penal justice (6 lessons). Mr. Saldana, Professor at University of Madrid.
- Problem of the limitations of sovereignty and specially the theory of the abuse of law in international law (6 lessons). Mr. N. Politis, honorary Professor at University of Paris, Minister of Greece at Paris.
- Consultative competence of Court of International Justice (3 lessons). Mr. Manley O. Hudson, Professor at Harvard University.
- Exterritoriality and questions of jurisdiction in the Far East (6 lessons). Baron Heyking, former Consul General of Russia.

According to statistics compiled by Mr. E. N. Van Kleffens, the highly efficient secretary of the Academy, the number of students enrolled at the end of the first period was 330 and of the second period, 379. Of these, 178, or 47 per cent, were nationals of the Netherlands. The others were divided as follows: Germany, 29; Poland, 23; France, 22; United States of America, 21; Switzerland, 13; Hungary, 12; Great Britain, 10; Greece, 8; Denmark, 6; Spain, 6; Belgium, 5; China, 5; Finland, 5; Italy, 4; Norway, 4; Turkey, 4; Bulgaria, 2; Cuba, 2; Egypt, 2; Ireland, 2; Russia, 2; Siam, 2; Argentine, 1; Austria, 1; Free City of Dantzic, 1; Ecuador, 1; Japan, 1; Luxemburg, 1; Mexico, 1; Portugal, 1; Sweden, 1; Rumania, 1; Czechoslovakia, 1; Yugoslavia, 1.

Mr. Van Kleffens' figures further show that 65 per cent of the students had already completed their university or other courses and were practicing a profession. Among them were 114 doctors of law or lawyers, and 110 army and navy officers and officials of various kinds, 41 of them following a diplomatic or consular career. The maximum number present at a lecture was 131, and the minimum, 18. During the first period there were 78 lecture hours at which 4,961 students were present, making an average of 64, and the 77 lecture hours of the second period were attended by 4,980 students, an average of 64. Fifty-four requests were received for the certificate of attendance (33 of them for one of the two periods and 21 for the entire session).

The Governments which encouraged in various ways attendance at the Academy by giving scholarships, subventions, or simply leave of absence or recommendations to one or more of their nationals, are as follows: Bulgaria,

China, Denmark, Free City of Dantzic, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Siam, Spain and Turkey. In addition to the official support mentioned by Mr. Van Kleffens, it should be stated that the distinguished jurist and publicist of Cuba, Dr. Antonio Sanchez de Bustamante y Sirvén, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, has created and endowed a scholarship for the Academy, to be awarded upon examination to the best qualified student of the Law Faculty of the University of Habana. According to the terms of the scholarship, the winner is to spend the academic year in study at the University of Paris, and the summer term at the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

The Academy, founded as its official title states, "with the support of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace", was formally opened in 1923, and although it has been in operation only three years, its existence seems to be assured, notwithstanding the economic disorders resulting from the World War. Its success is a tribute to the usefulness of the Academy, and the place which it already fills in the international world is evidenced by the fact that students have come from many countries where the rate of exchange is very low, to Holland, where it is almost normal.

Each session of the Academy is divided into two equal periods, beginning this year on July 13th and ending on September 4th. The ideal session would be one of two months, with a full month to each period. It has been found difficult to arrange this, inasmuch as students and professors seem to want to have September free from Academic work before beginning their varied activities in October, and the European universities ordinarily close after the middle of July. The Academy endeavors to enable the students to continue their studies in international law where the universities leave off, without depriving them of a reasonable vacation. It is a graduate, not an elementary school, and the work is intensive. The Board of Trustees, technically called the Curatorium, is considering the advisability of opening a week earlier in July, so as to leave September free. Lord Phillimore, the British member among the twelve trustees of different nationalities composing the Curatorium, gallantly proposed that the first session open on the 4th of July, as a compliment to the United States, from which the Academy derives its material support. This was then thought to be too early in the summer.

It has been pointed out on various occasions that the Hague Academy of International Law is unique in three ways: the time of its meeting, the composition of the student body, and the nationalities of its faculty. It is unique in a fourth way, and in this respect it has not had, it is believed, a predecessor, although it is to be hoped that it will have many successors: it is an Academy of peace, in which war has no place, and no course has been offered hitherto on the so-called laws of war. It is thus the only educational institution where the law of nations is taught as a body of laws based upon the principles of justice without reference to physical force.

The success which the Academy of International Law has undoubtedly had is due, not solely to the fact that it is needed and established at the Peace Palace of The Hague, already become the judicial center of the international world, but because of the highly efficient way in which its affairs are conducted. It is administered by a Board of Managers composed of the members of the Carnegie Endowment Directing Committee for the Peace Palace, and assisted by a Financial Committee. From the scientific point of view, it is directed by the Curatorium, already mentioned. It is the harmonious action of these three committees¹, furnishing an admirable example of international coöperation, which is responsible for the administrative and scientific success of the Academy. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which grants an annual subvention of forty thousand dollars, is responsible for its material prosperity.

Its success should hearten those who believe in peace between nations to such an extent that the law of peace should be the basis of instruction. If we really want peace, why not prepare for it by showing that the world can be, and really is run on a peace basis, and that as peace is the normal state of affairs, the mind of the youth of all nations should be trained, at least in first instance, in the things which are fundamental and, fortunately, at the same time normal?

Si vis pacem, para pacem.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

¹ The Board of Managers is composed of Mr. S. E. Cort van der Linden, president; Baron J. A. H. van Zuylen van Nyevelt; Mr. W. I. Doude van Troostwyk; Jonkheer A. M. Snouck Hurgronje; Mr. J. P. A. François; Mr. E. N. van Kleffens, secretary; Mr. M. J. E. Boddaert, treasurer,—all of The Netherlands.

The members of the Financial Committee are: Mr. B. C. J. Loder; Mr. D. A. P. N. Koolen, and Mr. all of The Netherlands.

The Curatorium is composed of Mr. Charles Lyon-Caen, of France, president; Mr. N. Politis, of Greece, vice-president; Mr. Alejandro Alvarez, of Chile; Mr. Dionisio Anzilotti, of Italy; Baron Descamps, of Belgium; Mr. Knut Hjalmar Leonard Hammarskjöld, of Sweden; Mr. Th. Heemskerk, of The Netherlands; Lord Phillimore, of Great Britain; Dr. Walther Schücking, of Germany; Mr. James Brown Scott, of the United States; Mr. Leo Srisower, of Austria; Baron Michel de Taube, of Russia; Baron Albéric Rolin, of Belgium, secretary-general; Mr. Gilbert Gidel, of France, secretary to the president.