

Occupying itself with the conflicts with the extra-continental countries, and besides, of those that might arise amongst the associate countries.

The first purpose would greatly benefit the countries of the League by means of a powerful organization, which would act in the interests of their rights. As far as the second is concerned the harmonious and just action of the American League would avoid European intervention in our affairs.

Why not strengthen the Pan-American Union, composed of an official representative of each of the American Republics on a footing of absolute equality, instead of another body?

To which Dr. Brum could, New England fashion, ask in turn: Why not strengthen the Hague Conferences composed of official representatives of each member of the Society of Nations on a footing of absolute equality instead of another body?

The undersigned is unable to answer this question, but he can and he does commend Dr. Brum's address to American and foreign readers.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

TWO NEW JOURNALS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

Every journal of international law is a step towards the rule of law between nations and the founding of every review of international law is in this sense an event of no mean kind. There will one day be a strong and influential society or academy of international law in every American Republic, and it is to be hoped that there will be a journal or review of international law issued as the organ of each such society or academy. Of course we know and insist that international law is universal and that it cannot differ in different countries without ceasing, to that extent, to be international law. Why then advocate a magazine for a system of law, admittedly universal, in each American Republic. Why confuse the reader with twenty-one periodicals for a continent when one would suffice? The answer is not difficult. Each prefers his own, "a bad child, but mine own," said Shakespeare. "A good child and mine own," every one of the Republics of America will be able to and therefore one day will say, This is the personal factor which makes us cling to our own family, our own country, our own Continent.

There are other reasons. One is that the rules of international law are not self-interpreting. In the absence of a higher authority, such as an international court of justice, every nation is bound to interpret

them. Even if and when such an international court is established, each nation will have to continue to do its own interpreting, as it is likely that only a dispute will find its way to the international court after diplomatic means of settlement have been exhausted. The national view has a right to existence and to be set forth at home and abroad by international lawyers in reviews and journals of international law. *In certamine veritas.*

Another reason is that democracy needs a schoolmaster. It may choose the unfit and put up with its choice, but foreign nations insist upon the application of the rules of law in their mutual intercourse. The review or journal of international law is the means of reaching the electorate, just as needful and as legitimate as the newspapers. It is perhaps not improper to remark that in Germany before the war there was a dearth of international law and few professors of that just and noble branch of learning who devoted themselves exclusively to its study and to its diffusion. We cannot insist upon international law abroad if we do not honor it at home. Therefore, every society of international law is a nursery of peace, and every review or journal of international law is a guarantee of justice.

This by way of introduction to a hearty welcome from the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW to the *Revista Mexicana de Derecho Internacional* and the *Revista Argentina de Derecho Internacional*, the two most recent accessions to the fraternity of international law journals.

On March 31, 1919, some leading publicists of Mexico founded in the City of Mexico a Mexican Academy of International Law, having for its objects the exchange of ideas between all persons in Mexico who pursue the study of international law, to promote the study and diffuse the knowledge of the subject, to advocate justice as the governing factor in international relations, to work for the improvement of international law, and coöperate in its codification, to study and discuss its problems with particular reference to Mexico and the American Continent, to encourage the publication of books on the subject, and organize lectures to discuss special topics, and finally to publish a journal and establish a library of international law.

The following prospectus discloses the hopes of the founders of the new journal:

This *Journal* is published to promote the objects of the Mexican Academy of International Law. In Mexico, where we have, in the past, paid very little

attention to such matters as refer to international law, lawyers and men of learning, as a rule, do not concern themselves with the latter, with the result that the board of editors of this *Journal* is mostly made up of a few enthusiasts and lovers of this branch of knowledge. Deficiencies in our book will not therefore be uncommon; it is always difficult to start; even more so if we take into consideration the fact that this *Journal* is the first one of its nature ever published in Mexico.

We shall endeavor to study the most recent and important international problems, particularly those affecting Hispanic America, unbiased, free from all political and personal inclinations extraneous to the science.

Mexican and foreign articles consistent with our program will appear in this *Journal*, and we shall reprint all documents and news tending to endow the Mexican public with an ample and thorough knowledge of international events and acts, at present the privilege of experts only.

Let us labor, in short, for the progress of international law and a widespread knowledge of the same, interesting and illustrating the public in its development. The science which clamors for the fraternity of nations is well deserving of careful study.

The first number of the *Revista* made its appearance in March, 1919, under the editorship of Dr. Genaro Fernández MacGregor and has since appeared quarterly in the months of June, September, December and March. The first four numbers issued during the year 1919 made a stately volume of 750 pages, and the editor-in-chief and his associates are to be congratulated upon their success. One needs to have faith to start a journal which can only make a limited appeal, when the rewards can only be the consciousness of serving the cause of justice, and where the expenses of publication are too often taken from the slender pockets of the enthusiast.

We are now in receipt of a prospectus, dated July 1, 1920, issued by the Argentine publicist, Professor José León Suárez, of an Argentine Review of International Law. It seems that, in undertaking this worthy enterprise, Dr. Suárez was animated by the results of the conference of international law teachers held in Washington in connection with the annual meeting of the American Society of International Law in 1914. In referring to that conference, Dr. Suárez quotes the opening remarks of the Honorable Elihu Root, President of the Society, that instruction in international law "is not a mere matter of book learning; it is not a mere matter of science; it is a matter of patriotic duty," in view of the increasing control of democracy in the management of government. Dr. Suárez was also impressed with Mr. Root's statement on the same occasion that "half

the wars of history have come because of mistaken opinions as to national rights and national obligations, have come from the unthinking assumption that all the right is on the side of one's own country, all the duty on the side of some other country." Because of which Dr. Suárez advises: "Let us study all the problems which may arise, establishing a distinction between international law and international politics."

As to the character of the new journal the prospectus says:

The character of the *Journal* will correspond to the principles which its Editor-in-Chief has expounded in his teachings and books. As international law is, by definition and in its essence, of a universal character, juridical matters will of course be dealt with from a universal point of view. Special preference will be given, however, to American and Argentinian matters, but this circumstance will not imply that any distinction is thereby established between continents or races. The *Journal* will resolutely oppose every tendency toward isolation of the American Continent in respect to Europe, although it deems its direction perfectly reconcilable with Pan-Americanism, with Ibero-Americanism, and with the juridical society of nations.

The editor plans to include in his journal leading editorials, a chronicle of international events, a bibliography of international law, a course in diplomatic law taken from his lectures as professor of law in the University of Buenos Aires, the texts of important diplomatic documents, and lists of the American diplomatic corps. He also promises contributions from the most distinguished writers.

The JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW of the extreme North welcomes the Reviews of International Law of Mexico and Argentina. It wishes the newcomers in the field the greatest success. Mexico and Argentina need them, America needs them, and the world needs them.

JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

HEINRICH LAMMASCH (1853-1920)

On January 7, 1920, the Republic of Austria lost its most distinguished citizen, the University of Vienna one of its most influential professors, and international law one of its most eminent exponents in the person of Heinrich Lammasch, who died on that day in the ancient and beautiful city of Salzburg, birthplace of Mozart and capital of the Austrian Duchy and Crownland of Austria.