

Navigation; the Fifteenth Commission on The Extension of Compulsory Arbitration and the Compulsory Jurisdiction of the Permanent Court of International Justice; the Nineteenth Commission on the Juridical Status of Corporations in International Law; and the Twenty-third Commission on Aërial Warfare. The *Institut* also voted to place on its agenda the consideration of the following new subjects: the Recognition of New States and Governments; the Conclusion of International Treaties; the Effects of the Most-favored-nation Clause; Revision of the Resolutions of Munich (1883) regarding Conflicts of Penal Laws with respect to Jurisdiction; the Juridical Effects of Changes in Territorial Sovereignty; the Diplomatic Protection of Nationals Abroad; the Sources of the Law of Nations; and the Juridical Basis for the Conservation of the Riches of the Sea.

The *Institut* voted to have its next Session at Cambridge, England, in the summer of 1931. Professor A. Pearce Higgins, of Cambridge, was elected President.

After the completion of their arduous labors at Briarcliff Lodge, the members of the *Institut* entered upon a round of social activities. These included a dinner by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in New York, a dinner by Hon. George W. Wickersham, President of the University Club of New York City, a luncheon at New York University, a reception and tea at Columbia University by President and Mrs. Butler, a reception by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, a visit to Princeton University where they were welcomed by President John Grier Hibben, a luncheon at the home of Professor and Mrs. Brown in Princeton, a visit to Philadelphia, and a visit to Washington. A special visit was paid to Mount Vernon and to Arlington Cemetery where a wreath was placed on the grave of the Unknown Soldier. President and Mrs. Hoover paid the *Institut* the signal honor of a reception and tea at the White House. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union offered a buffet luncheon to which the members of the diplomatic corps in Washington were also invited.

The members of the *Institut* and their families sailed for Europe October 26, having been the guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace from the moment they sailed from Cherbourg on the *S. S. George Washington* until their return on the *S. S. America*. They left in America most agreeable and memorable impressions. It is confidently to be hoped that their visit cannot fail to exert a most favorable influence for a better understanding between the peoples of the New World and other nations, and for the generous advancement of the law of nations.

PHILIP MARSHALL BROWN.

THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATED SUBJECTS

The Fourth Conference of Teachers of International Law and Related Subjects met at Briarcliff, October 10-17, 1929. At the time the third con-

ference was held, in Washington, in the spring of 1928, it was thought that the next conference would take place in two to three years. Owing, however, to the unique opportunity afforded by the presence in the United States of the Institute of International Law, which was scheduled to meet at Briarcliff, October 10–17, the teachers of international law in 1929 requested and obtained the consent of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to bring forward the fourth conference to October, 1929, thus enabling the teachers to attend the sessions of the Institute (morning and afternoon) and to hold their own sessions in the evening. The hope that members of the Institute would attend and participate in the sessions of the American teachers was not disappointed—a factor which made the sessions noteworthy. An extensive program was arranged. The meetings opened on October 10 with two round tables—one on “The teaching of international law—methods and topics,” presided over by Professor Reeves of Michigan, and another on “The teaching of international relations—methods and topics,” presided over by Professor Spencer of Ohio State.

The announced speakers at the first round table were: Professor Eagleton of New York University, Professor Ellen D. Ellis of Mt. Holyoke, Dr. Alvarez of Paris, Professor de Visscher of Ghent, Professor Cavaglieri of Naples, and Professor Wehberg of Geneva.

The announced speakers at the second round table were: Professor Healy of Georgetown, Professor Spykman of Yale, and Professor Eugene Borel of Geneva.

A second set of round tables was held on October 11, presided over by Professor Garner of Illinois and President Dennis of Earlham College, respectively. The subject of Professor Garner’s round table was “Topics for a seminar in international law and methods of conducting graduate seminars—results obtained.” The announced speakers at this round table were: Professor Stowell of American University, Professor Whitton of Princeton, Professor Nerinx of Louvain, and Professor Verdross of Vienna.

President Dennis’ round table dealt with the problem of “The teacher of international law and relations—his functions as teacher, research investigator, counsel in litigation, and government adviser,” including also the subject of training and career of the student. The announced speakers were: Professor Wilson of Harvard, Professor Stewart of American University, and Sir Cecil Hurst, recently elected a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

On Monday, October 14, the first general meeting of the conference was held. At this meeting reports were read from the Executive Committee, by Professor Hill, Chairman; from the Committee on Publications, by Professor Potter, Chairman; and from the Committee on the Questionnaire, concerning the teaching of international law and relations, by Professor Jessup, Chairman. Owing to the inadequacy of many of the replies to the questionnaire, Mr. Jessup supported a motion, which was carried, not to print

the report of his committee. The Committee on Publications was instructed to continue its work to bring about the publication by the Department of State of that part of the program for government publications not yet approved for the department by budget estimates, namely, the publication of documentary materials connected with the arbitrations to which the United States has been a party since 1910 and the appointment of an editor of the proceedings of international conferences. A hearing before the Director of the Budget and officials of the State Department on this matter held immediately after the adjournment of the conference, helped, it is hoped, to bring about the probable inclusion of appropriations for these projects in the budget estimates for 1932. The Publications Committee was also requested to survey the field of bibliographies of international law with a view to determining what is still needed and to survey the possibilities of securing the printing of scientific manuscripts which would not readily find a commercial publisher.

In view of the fact that many of the teachers could not stay for the entire week of the conference and that many could not be present on the opening days—October 10 and 11—the Program Committee arranged to have the leaders of the round tables of those evenings report to the conference on the results of their respective round tables. This was done by Professors Reeves, Spencer, Garner, and Stewart (in place of Mr. Dennis).

Owing to the fact that so many teachers had announced their inability to be present at the business sessions of the conference scheduled for October 17, it was decided to hold the business session on October 14. A Nominating Committee, consisting of Professors Stowell, Chairman, Fite, Dennis and Stewart, brought in the names of nominees for office for the forthcoming term as follows: Edwin M. Borchard, Director; Philip C. Jessup, Chairman of Executive Committee; Quincy Wright, Chairman of Committee on Publications, with a request that Professor Potter continue in office until Professor Wright's return from the Orient. These nominations were approved by vote of the conference. Several members of the Institute, including Dr. Barclay, Professor Alvarez and Professor de Lapradelle, addressed the conference in friendly and encouraging support of its aims.

The second general meeting of the conference was held on October 15 on the subject of "Teaching methods and curriculum—the distinction between graduate and undergraduate courses in international law." The presiding officer was Professor Hull of Swarthmore; and the announced speakers were: Professor Hudson of Harvard, Professor Fite of Vassar, Professor Potter of Wisconsin, Professor Kraus of Goettingen, and Professor Gidel of Paris.

The third general meeting, on October 16, dealt with the subject of "Research in international law and relations in the United States and in Europe." The presiding officer was Professor Jessup of Columbia University; and the announced speakers were: Mr. Borchard of Yale, Professor Schücking of Kiel, and Professor Basdevant of Paris.

The final meeting, on October 17, dealt, in accordance with the desires of the members of the conference, with a subject of substantive law which nevertheless had some relation to pedagogic problems, namely, "The relation of British and American prize law to international law and its proper treatment in the general course." Presided over by Professor Wilson of Harvard, the announced speakers were: Professors Hyde of Columbia, Dickinson of Michigan, and Pearce Higgins of Cambridge, England.

From the fact that practically every session of the conference lasted until nearly midnight, it may be inferred that interest in the proceedings was keen. Nearly every meeting was followed by a lively open discussion, to which additional interest was lent by the joint participation of American and European teachers. The personal acquaintance formed between teachers of America and Europe offers promise of useful future collaboration and coöperation in the solution of scientific problems, plans for some of which indeed were laid at the conference. A strong sentiment prevails among a considerable part of the membership of the Conference of Teachers that subjects of substantive law should find a place in the programs of future meetings, subjects the discussion of which may lead to reforms in the law. Such an enlargement of the scope of the conference presents a problem which ought to be fully considered by all the members and other parties in interest.

EDWIN M. BORCHARD.

THE POSITIONS OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES IN THE MATTER OF TRADE IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

The positions taken by the United States and Canada respectively, regarding the smuggling of alcoholic beverages into the United States from Canadian ports, raise some extremely interesting problems of international law and relations. At the present time what seems to be an *impasse* has been reached, and the solution of the problem lies still in the future, to be reached by any one or more of several possible paths.

The Government of the United States obtained, after more than two years of effort, an informal conference with delegates of Canada in Ottawa last January, where the delegates of the United States sought above all to secure some assurance that the Canadian Government would refuse clearance to vessels leaving Dominion ports laden with cargoes of goods forbidden by law to be imported into the United States. Attempts were made to show that Great Britain, Norway, and other countries had adopted this method of assisting the United States or one another in the enforcement of customs legislation, although it developed that this assertion was partially inaccurate and that in all cases where it was accurate treaty agreements based on mutuality of interest, pecuniary and other, had been adopted for the purpose. The delegates of the United States considered that it would also be necessary, in order to check the flow to the United States, for the Canadian authorities